

NTS-Asia

- *Security Beyond Borders* -

Conference on Pandemic Preparedness in Asia
12-13 January 2009
Marina Mandarin Hotel, Singapore



To date, pandemic preparedness in most, if not all, countries and regions remains incomplete (WHO, 2008). The need to act upon this statement is made more urgent by the fact that the precise timing, location and overall impact of a future pandemic remain speculative, at best, and also by the increasing complacency and so-called 'flu-fatigue' around the world.

In this edition:

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This conference on Pandemic Preparedness in Asia was organised by the Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies at RSIS to examine the various framings of pandemic preparedness, with the objective of stimulating thinking on the possible approaches that could be adopted by Asia. Bringing together the best medical experts and security analysts from the region and the world, the conference examined various pandemic preparedness models, identified gaps in planning, and determined pandemic preparedness indicators. The conference also involved discussions on the roles of different societal actors in the formulation of operational pandemic preparedness frameworks, and the prospects of regional cooperation. Targeted at a wide ranging audience, including security analysts, health practitioners, the business community and leaders of civil societies, the conference aimed to facilitate the creation of a holistic and comprehensive pandemic



preparedness plan applicable on many scales, from local to global levels.

A session on Local Frameworks was convened in order to identify current gaps in planning, to determine indicators for evaluating the systems in place and to find ways of further improving the existing plans. Representatives from Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines and Singapore were invited to present their respective models of pandemic preparedness. Civil society actors from Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia also spoke on the level of preparedness in their respective countries and the role that NGOs play in early-warning and surveillance.

The session on the Way Forward: Areas for Further Cooperation examined how pandemic preparedness can be improved by identifying areas for further

regional and international cooperation and underlining the necessary improvements to existing preparedness plans. It was noted that the possible development of a global public health regime could improve global healthcare, especially in the developing world.

The discussions and presentations highlighted the need to identify the challenges of health and related security issues beyond pandemic preparedness, and address the issues of equity. It is everyone's responsibility to advance pandemic preparedness and work towards a global public health regime.

A summary of the Conference can be found on the RSIS Centre for NTS Website at <http://www.rsis.edu.sg/nts/Events/Pandemics%20Preparedness%20Conference.html>

Call for Applications for 2009 NTS-Asia Research Fellowship

NTS-Asia invites applications for a 3-month Research Fellowship Programme, which will commence in July 2009. The research fellowship comes with a stipend of US\$ 8,000 (all inclusive for the duration of the fellowship). Three positions are available for 2009. The positions are intended for outstanding active researchers working on a wide range of non-traditional security issues (NTS) in Asia. Young scholars are encouraged to apply.

Successful candidates can choose to conduct their research at any of the 14 founding NTS-Asia member institutes located in Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and South Asia.

NTS-Asia Research Fellows are expected to produce at least one publication at the end of the fellowship period. Interested applicants are invited to send their applications via e-mail by the 13th of April 2009 (Monday), with the following information:

- (i) A research proposal of about 2000 words which should include a statement of the aims and objectives of the project, the time period for the project, the Institute of choice and reason why it is the most suitable place for such research, and the output;
- (ii) Information on his/her expertise in relation to the research that is to be carried out;
- (iii) Two (2) recommendation letters, including one from the applicant's organization;
- (iv) A curriculum vitae and a copy of his/her highest level of education reached.

Applications must be sent to:

NTS-Asia Secretariat
c/o Dr. Mely Caballero-Anthony
Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies
S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)
Nanyang Technological University

E-mail:

issofiah@ntu.edu.sg or NTS_Centre@ntu.edu.sg

Ref:

Research Fellowship-09

Seminar on "Assorted Perspectives on Biosecurity"

14th January 2009
Seminar Room 2 and 3, RSIS, NTU
2.30pm - 5.00pm

Avian Influenza Risk: Animal and Human Dimensions

by **Dr. Jenny-Ann Toribio**, Senior Lecturer in Epidemiology at the Faculty of Veterinary Science University of Sydney

In recent years, the world has witnessed a rising incidence of animal to human transmitted diseases. In her presentation, Dr. Toribio zoomed in specifically on Avian Influenza (AI) and its prevalence in the Southeast Asian region,



particularly in Indonesia. The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has classified AI in Indonesia as being endemic, given the wide spread of the disease and the high mortality rate. In light of this, Dr Toribio gave a comprehensive overview of the factors contributing to the spread of AI and the measures needed to curtail its spread.

Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis and the Securitization of Illness: Australia and Papua New Guinea

by **Dr. Jim Gillespie**, Senior Lecturer, School of Public Health, University of Sydney, and Deputy Director, Menzies Centre for Health Policy (MCHP).

Threats that new and emerging diseases will cross national borders have opened a new set of policy responses – the securitization of illness. In his presentation, Dr Gillespie examined the threat posed by tuberculosis (TB) in the open border between the Western Province of Papua New Guinea



(PNG) and the Torres Strait Islands, which resulted in a short-lived crisis with considerable attention in the Australian media. The presentation thus examined the origins of the ‘crisis’ – both in the rapid spread of TB associated with HIV/AIDS in PNG and the inability of an underfunded healthcare system to provide a coherent response. Moreover the presentation examines wider implications of the case for migration, border control and the application of theories of ‘securitization’ to new and emerging diseases

Law in The Time of Anthrax: U.S. and Australian Perspectives

by **Dr Christian Enemark**, Lecturer Centre for International Security at the University of Sydney, and Director, National Centre for Biosecurity



Drawing on U.S. and Australian experiences, this presentation explored some of the dilemmas which arise when governments choose to ‘securitize’ infectious disease threats using regulatory mechanisms. Laboratory research on pathogenic micro-organisms is a difficult subject for security-oriented attention because, on one hand, it vitally informs medical and public health responses to infectious disease threats of natural or deliberate origin. On the other hand, biological agents, and the knowledge of what makes them dangerous, can be diverted and used for malicious purposes. The challenge for biosecurity regulation, specifically concerning biological weapons, is to maximise security benefits while minimising interference with legitimate scientific research conducted for therapeutic ends.





**Synthetic Genomics:
International Governance
Of An Emerging
Technology**
by **Mr. Jonathan
Herington, Project
Officer (Biosecurity),
Centre for International
Security Studies,
University of Sydney**

Mr Herington noted that over the past three decades there have been rapid technological advances in the life sciences which have both contributed greatly to human well-being and created new security risks – such as synthetic genomics. Although still in its nascent stages, the synthetic genomics industry is gaining speed and the Asia-Pacific region, with its rapidly expanding biotechnology sector, is likely to be a hub for both production and consumption of synthetic genomics. Complicating this dilemma is the highly globalised trade in sequence data and the dearth of international discussion on coherent strategies for regulation. This presentation explored some of the dilemmas presented by this technology, current attempts at mitigating risks and potential options for international governance.

For a full summary of the Seminar, please visit <http://www.rsis.edu.sg/nts/Events/Ass%20Persp%20on%20Biosecurity.html>

The call for papers for the Sub-Regional Workshop on ‘Unhealthy Governance: Security Challenges and Prospects in Asia’ is still ongoing.

The workshop – on 21 to 22 May 2009 – is organized by the Centre of Asian Studies (CAS) at the University of Hong Kong (HKU), in conjunction with the Department of Community Medicine (HKU) and the Southeast Asia Research Centre at the City University of Hong Kong

Please visit <http://www.rsis-ntsasia.org/activities/subregional-workshops/unhealthy-governance.html> for more details on the workshop.

State of the Nations Survey January 2009, India

Lokniti Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) and Hindustan Times in partnership with CNN-IBN conducted the recent round of SONS January 2009 which seeks to gauge public opinion on issues related to politics and democracy. The major thematic issues of the study were Terrorism and Pakistan, Law & Order and Faith on Police & Courts, Citizen's Participation in Public Life, Commitment to Democracy, Faith in Government Institutions, etc.

The survey was conducted in 18 Indian states and a total of 14786 people were interviewed in a face-to-face situation using a structured questionnaire translated in the local dialect of the state in which he or she resided. The social profile of the achieved sample is- 75% Rural population, 44% women, 78% Hindu, 12% Muslim, 5% Sikh, 3% Christian, 20% Dalits and 8% Adivasi. The fieldwork for the survey was conducted from the 8th to 15th January 2009.

The fieldwork for the survey was coordinated by P. Narasimha Rao (Andhra Pradesh), Sandhya Goswami (Assam), Rakesh Ranjan (Bihar), Bhupendra Sahu (Chhatisgarh), Mahasweta Jani & Bhanu Parmar (Gujarat), Dr. Harish Kumar (Haryana), Harishwar Dayal and B.K Sinha (Jharkhand), Padmavathi B.S (Karnataka), Sajad Ibrahim (Kerala), Ram Shankar & Yatindra Sisodia (Madhya Pradesh), Nitin Birmal (Maharashtra), Surya Narayan Mishra (Orissa), Jagroop Singh Sekhon (Punjab), Sanjay Lodha (Rajasthan), Gundapuneni Koteswara Prasad (Tamil Nadu), Mirza Asmer Beg (Uttar Pradesh West), A.K. Verma (Uttar Pradesh Central), Sudhir Kumar (Uttar Pradesh East), Suprio Basu (West Bengal) and CSDS Central Team (Delhi).

The survey was directed by Sanjay Kumar of Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), Delhi. The Central team that designed, coordinated and analyzed the survey comprised of Yogendra Yadav, Praveen Rai, Pavithra Suryanarayan, Dhananjai Joshi, K.A.Q.A Hilal, Himanshu Bhattacharya, Kanchan Malhotra of CSDS.

To view the findings of the survey, please visit the Lokniti website at http://www.lokniti.org/state_of_the_nations_survey_january_2009.html

Training on Security Sector Reform
9 – 11 December 2008
Traders Hotel, Manila

The [Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces \(DCAF\)](#), [Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform \(GFN-SSR\)](#) and the [Institute for Strategic and Development Studies \(ISDS\)](#) together with the [Association for SSR Education and Training \(ASSET\)](#) conducted a three-day training on Security Sector Reform (SSR) last 9-11 December 2008 at the Traders Hotel Manila. The participants in this event were researchers, government officials and academics from South and Southeast Asia. Mely Caballero Anthony (Associate Professor, Head) and Kevin Punzalan (Research Analyst) from the RSIS Centre for NTS Studies also participated in the event.

The training course was designed to introduce the basic principles, approaches and practices of SSR. Representatives from DCAF's International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) began the training by tracing the origins of the SSR discourse and explaining its importance in promoting good governance, development and peace building. It was pointed out that although SSR is not a clear-cut concept, there is a broad recognition that it is a process that aims to make security institutions accountable, effective, respectful of international norms and locally owned.

The introductory session was followed by the application of the concept in South and Southeast Asian contexts. It was acknowledged that SSR goes by different labels in different countries which could have embarked on a series of reforms in the spirit of SSR even prior to the development of "security sector reform" as a concept.

The succeeding sessions introduced tools and methodologies that can be used in planning and implementing SSR. A session was allotted to discuss possibilities for creating a favourable political environment for SSR, particularly developing political will among decision-makers. Another session was about security sector mapping – a tool used to identify key players and institutions involved in SSR and how they interact with one other.



A session on programme design and management explained the process of design and planning, implementation and monitoring, evaluation and assessment. There was also a separate session on SSR assessment, which discussed the tools used to gauge the relevance and progress of SSR in particular stages of the reform process.

ISDS also introduced the SSR Index they developed to assess how reform programmes enhanced the implementation of governance principles through a set of indicators. On the third day, the participants engaged in a simulation exercise on Guinea-Bissau. Prior to this, they were given an overview on SSR in a transitional context and a concise presentation on Guinea-Bissau's country profile. Participants were also made to read ahead of time ISSAT's Background Note on SSR in Guinea-Bissau and an actual document of the country's strategy on defence and security sector restructuring and modernisation. In the first simulation exercise, participants were divided into groups and asked to identify the gaps and challenges in the document.

After this, the participants were updated with Guinea-Bissau's political and SSR situation as of September 2008 which paved way for the second simulation exercise. The second exercise asked the participants to provide recommendations to the government on their short and medium term programming options within a budget. Participants were challenged to be specific about their timetables and priorities and present a critical evaluation on the country's existing national coordination structure. Answers of the





breakout groups were discussed in the plenary and compared to ISSAT's own recommendations. Through the simulation exercise, participants were able to apply the insights they learned through a real-life example.



Participants of the Training on SSR

Apart from the simulation exercise, various methodologies were used throughout the training course that facilitated a process of co-learning between the trainers and participants. Each session provided opportunities for participants to engage with each other through buzz groups, one-on-one interviews and working groups with results discussed in a plenary. Participants were also made to reflect on case studies – the opportunities and challenges encountered in actual reform processes. The trainers also encouraged the participants to evaluate the training course on a daily basis, through the suggestion box, “bull’s eye board” and evaluation form.

These techniques were discussed and evaluated in more detail in a one-day Train-the-Trainers Course last 12 December 2008. The course started by cooperatively identifying what differentiates SSR training from other training programs. This was followed by the participants’ evaluation of the Level 1 SSR training course and their suggestions on how to further improve the course. Among the suggestions made include using case studies that are comparable to the South and Southeast Asian contexts (e.g.

countries undergoing democratic consolidation), giving more examples of SSR’s best practices, more sensitivity to the language barrier (e.g. speak slower, provide handouts ahead of time) and providing concise background materials on case studies to be read before the session. Another suggestion was to place information at the end of the handout that points participants to useful websites and materials should they require further information. This session was followed by a lecture on the co-learning approach to SSR training and useful training methodologies. In one session, participants were made to design an SSR training module incorporating the techniques and methodologies discussed earlier.

The training concluded with both ISSAT and the participants sharing the lessons they learned in SSR training. Apart from training, this event was also utilised to introduce participants to the SSR network – the available online resources from DCAF and GFN-SSR, relevant contact persons and prospects for future training. Results of the plenary were also handed out to the participants for them to reflect on and generate further insights.

Breaking Stereotypes through Films :
Screening of Chitti Hatia
11 Aug 2008, New Delhi

The WISCOMP Conflict Transformation Program seeks to empower the “next generation” of leaders in India and Pakistan to become agents of constructive social change. An important component of this endeavor has been to explore the role of the popular media and the manner in which it can be effectively used as a tool for addressing prejudices and transforming enemy images. Taking this idea to a larger audience, WISCOMP in collaboration with Lady Shri Ram College for Women, organized the screening of Chitti Hatia (White Shops) on August 11, 2008.

The film addresses widespread negative stereotypes that people from both countries hold about the ‘other’. Highlighting the absence of sustained face-to-face interaction with people from the other country as one of the major reason for sustained hostility, the film takes the viewers on a journey to show that people across the border are as humane helpful, hospitable and compassionate as those on the this

side. The discussion following the screening of the film with the Director Sharad Sharma and the film's protagonist Bittoo Sondhi provided a space to the participants to critically engage with questions of stereotype formation and prejudice reduction among Indians vis-à-vis Pakistan and its people.

**Workshop on Education for Peace and
Multiculturalism**
12 – 13 April 2008, New Delhi

WISCOMP recognizes the pressing need to introduce Education for Peace in the curricula of schools and colleges for cultivating a culture of peace and coexistence in our society. As a flagship initiative of WISCOMP, the national workshop on Education for Peace and Multiculturalism was held on April 12 – 13, 2008 in New Delhi. It brought together educators from Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Maharashtra, and the National Capital Region for a dialogue on approaches that could be incorporated, both within and outside the classroom to empower children and youth to:

- Develop an understanding of, and accommodation for, the differences that may exist in experience, ethnicity, religion, and political beliefs;
- Transform prejudices and build trust and relationships across myriad faultlines (religion, race, nationality, gender, class, ethnicity, to name a few);
- Develop skills in dialogue, active listening and other forms of nonviolent communication;
- Promote coexistence and multiculturalism in their communities and society.

The WISCOMP Education for Peace Program foregrounds experiential learning and the use of multiple formats such as cross-community and cross-cultural dialogues, workshops, film, theater, dance, music, role-plays, simulations and group discussions. The workshop opened with a panel discussion on Education for Peace which included a discussion on the historical trajectory and the relevance of Education for Peace in the contemporary context where violence has penetrated school campuses.

The discussion further proceeded to look at the challenges of integrating gender/ peace in the school curriculum in India who have designed and operationalized Education for Peace initiatives in their communities. It included case studies from three different contexts: Perspectives from Manipur – CFPEM Initiatives; Transforming Enemy Images in Gujarat – The Samerth Initiative; and Building Local Capacities for Peace: The City Montessori School Experience.

While the first two panel discussions of the Workshop explored diverse theoretical perspectives on the themes of multiculturalism and education for peace, the subsequent sessions emphasized on the practical skills and methodologies that educators could apply in their respective contexts with an effort to build a dynamic synergy between the two. The workshop included several interactive sessions on the Use of Films in Education for Peace, Peace Education Skills: Dialogue and Nonviolent Communication, Theater of the Oppressed: A Tool for Educators and Heritage Walk to introduce methodologies that could be employed by the participants in the classroom to implement the tenets of the philosophy of education for peace and multiculturalism.

The participants provided encouraging feedback to WISCOMP and made suggestions for subsequent interactions. Several possibilities for partnerships and follow-up initiatives were also envisioned which have since then led to the planning and organization of workshops in different parts of India and the South Asian region.

**RMMRU Remittance Fairs in Dhaka
and UAE**

The Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit has held several activities related to migrants and remittance in recent months. Photos of these activities are available on the RMMRU website at <http://www.rmmru.net/events/RMMRU-Remittance-Fair/index.htm>





Career Opportunities at the RSIS Centre for NTS Studies

The Centre for Non-traditional Security Studies (NTS Centre) at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University in Singapore seeks suitable applicants for the following positions:

Fellows / Post-Doctoral Fellows (three positions – one for each programme)

Three Fellows/Post Doctoral Fellows are sought for the following programmes:

- 1) **Internal and Cross-Border Conflict.**
- 2) **Environmental Security and Climate Change.**
- 3) **Energy and Human Security.**

Applicants are expected to have a good understanding of the existing research and issues in the programme they are applying to. A relevant PhD and a good publication record are essential. Related experience and knowledge of regional cooperative frameworks in ASEAN and Asia would be an advantage.

In addition to having the skills to conduct independent research, successful applicants will also teach in the School's Master of Science programmes. Applicants are also expected to contribute to the School's research agenda and team research projects, and organize conferences and seminars. Experience in policy-relevant research and publication would be useful.

All applicants should submit a full CV, two published articles or writing samples, a cover letter specifying how their qualifications match the job description, two reference letters which should be sent directly to the head of administration. Screening of applicants will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. Fellowships are for an initial period of one year with prospects for renewal. Appointees are expected to take up the Fellowships immediately.

Centre Administrator

You will be responsible for managing a number of research projects of the Centre. You will manage and liaise with relevant stakeholders. You will also assist in the preparation for additional funding and the development of new programmes, as well as the research and training agendas. You are also expected to produce articles and promotional materials for the Centre, supervise the content of the Centre's website, as well as to review the budgets related to the Centre's expenses and donor requests. We are looking for a dynamic person with strong initiative to join our team. You should possess a good honors degree or master's degree in any discipline. You are expected to be meticulous, be able to work independently, and possess strong interpersonal, organizational and communication skills.

Research Analysts

Analysts will be involved in providing research support for related topics on Non-Traditional Security Studies. Applicants should possess aptitude, interest and commitment for in-depth research in this area, be able to work independently, be fluent in English and possess good writing and research skills. Graduates in political science, economics, and related disciplines are welcome to apply.

Program officer

Applicants should have at least two years experience in a similar capacity, and be able to write and converse in fluent English. He/she should be self-motivated, focused, efficient, well-organized, and be able to multi-task. The successful candidate will be required to assist in event planning, coordinate meetings, provide administrative support and liaise with the School administration on operational financial matters. A good degree, with proven proficiency in the English language, as well as good knowledge of Microsoft Office would be necessary for this position.

To apply, please visit http://www.rsis.edu.sg/nts/Events/Career_Opps.html for more details.

Upcoming Events

Book Launch: "The Responsibility to Protect - Ending Mass Atrocity Crimes Once and For All"

**Mr. Gareth Evans, President & CEO
International Crisis Group**

4th March 2009, 3.00pm-5.00pm

Lecture Theatre 1, Nanyang Executive Centre

Gareth Evans is president and CEO of the International Crisis Group (ICG), a leading international non-governmental organization advising on conflict prevention and resolution. He joined ICG in 2000, after eight years as Australia's foreign minister. In this book, Mr Evans shows how the "Responsibility to Protect" is far better equipped to end mass atrocity crimes than is "the right to intervene" or any other "humanitarian intervention" doctrine of the past. The book is enlivened throughout by real-world examples, analyses of current events, and assessments drawn from the author's own vast experience.

Training Workshop on Migration, Globalisation, Security and Development

8-15 March 2009

Godavari Village Resort, Kathmandu, Nepal.

The Nepal Institute of Development Studies (NIDS) and the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) are co-hosts of the workshop while the Development Research Centre (DRC) on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty based at Sussex is providing the fund support under a grant from DFID.

Conference on Climate Change and Human Security

29-30 June 2009, Singapore

More details will be provided in due course.

Conference on "Migration Societal and Market Transformations – Perceptions, Debates and Policies in Asia and Europe"

16 - 17 March 2009, Singapore

Migration features strongly on the public and policy agenda worldwide. Immigrants have become the subject of contentious debates in many receiving countries in Europe and also increasingly in Asian societies such as Singapore. In the recipient countries debates revolved around how migrants impact the socio-economic structure of the host societies. The pace and scale of immigration bring consequences to bear on employment and wages in the economy and on social and cultural issues such as rights of migrant workers, integration, social cohesion and citizenship. Increasing globalization has also changed the face and complexity of international migration and more research need to be done to promote discussion and understanding that can guide policies towards migration, development, integration and social cohesion. It is with this in mind that the European Union Centre in Singapore together with the Asia Research Institute, NUS and S Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University is planning a Conference on "Migration, Societal and Market Transformations – Perceptions, Debates and Policies in Asia and Europe" on 16-17 March 2009.

For more information, please visit <http://www.rsis.edu.sg/nts/Events/Migration%20and%20HT/EUC-Outlineofconferenceonmigration.pdf>

NTS-Asia Annual Convention 2009

2-4 November 2009, Singapore

The 3rd NTS-Asia convention will be in Singapore. NTS-Asia network members will meet to take stock of the developments and progress made within the Consortium. The convention also provides members with a chance to brain-storm on how to further mainstream the study of non-traditional security.





Recent Publications

[Annual Report on International Politics and Security \(2009\)](#)

Chief Editors: Li Shenming & Wang Yizhou

Published by Social Sciences Academic Press (China),

December 2008

ISBN 978-7-5097-0514--8



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- Rethinking 2008: Comments on World's Major Events – Wang Yizhou
- The World's Major Armed Conflicts: 2007-2008 – Xu Jin
- The United Nations In 2008: Challenges and Hope – Li Dongyan
- National-Separatist Terrorism: Explorations and Analyses – Shao Feng
- New Geopolitical Contending between Russia and U.S. in the Euro-Asian Continent – Gao Hua
- Lasa 3.14 Riot: The Western Bias against China – Wang Mingming
- China-Japan Relations: After the Exchange of Visits between the Heads – Wu Guangyi
- Review of Global Food Crisis – Lang Ping
- Review of EU Immigration and Asylum Policy – Li Xiaoli
- The Soaring Oil Prices: A Political Economic Analysis – Xue Li
- Global Gender Equality: the Significant and Emerging Issues – Li Yingtao
- International Negotiation: Basic Approaches and Some Issues – Yuan Zhengqing

Towards Healing? Seeking Paths for Justice and Reconciliation in Gujarat Harsh Mander, WISCOMP (2008)

This book is the result of the engagement of a bureaucrat – turned activist with issues of justice and reconciliation in the aftermath of the carnage that swept Gujarat in early 2002. The outcome of the research project facilitated by WISCOMP, it raises fundamental questions about the possibility and indeed ethicality of processes of dialogue in a situation fraught with fear, violence, suspicion and persecution. The book is divided into two sections. While the first by Harsh Mander documents the Nyayagraha experiment, the second section is photographer and filmmaker Akanksha Joshi's exploration of photographs and stories from Gujarat.



Cultural Initiatives for Peace and Reconciliation: Alternative Pathways

Sumona DasGupta and Navanita Sinha, (2008) Building Constituencies of Peace: Stakeholders in Dialogue-XI

As a follow up to operationalize the broad recommendations of the working group on Cultural Initiatives for Peace and Reconciliation: Alternative Pathways, the meeting of the Working Group on Cultural Initiatives for Peace and Reconciliation was convened at Srinagar on November 12, 2007. It brought together 40 participants with their roots in the three regions of Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh in order to develop a plan of action for the group for the next three to four months. The meeting sought to channelize the emerging "multilogues" to bolster the ongoing processes of peace and reconciliation. This publication documents the outcome of the deliberations

Gender, Violence and Rights: Exploring Responses from Jammu and Kashmir
Sumona DasGupta and Navanita Sinha, (2008) Building Constituencies of Peace: Stakeholders in Dialogue XII

A series of workshops were held with samanbal members from Jammu, Bijbehara, Budgam and Pulwama and teacher trainers from Srinagar on the themes of Gender, Violence and Rights . This publication explores and collates the multitude of responses on domestic violence, its nature and manifestations as well as possible avenues for protection against it, from these different constituencies in Jammu & Kashmir

International Relations Theory and Non-Traditional Approaches to Security
Siddharth Mallavarapu, (2008), WISCOMP Perspectives 27

This monograph addresses one of the core concerns of contemporary International Relations theory namely, how to incorporate 'non-traditional' concerns of security into the mainstream discourse. It examines the receptivity of different intellectual traditions in the discipline to these concerns. The author begins his analysis with the Realist discourse in the post cold war period and provides an overview of "traditional" conceptualizations of security. He then moves on to provide a succinct summary of the Liberal and Constructivist discourses, examining the receptivity of each of these streams to security formulations that move beyond survival of the sovereign state towards addressing individual well being and global sustainability.

Memory and Migration: Bhutanese Refugee Women and Oral Histories of Self and Nation
Malavika Vartak, (2008), WISCOMP Perspectives 28

The paper focuses on the 'flight' and 'temporary settlement' of the Bhutanese refugee women living in Nepal – the uncertainties, the sufferings and feelings of rootlessness that overwhelm them. Based on in-depth interviews conducted with the refugees, the office bearers of humanitarian organizations working in the area and field observations of the author the paper provides a comprehensive assessment of the social, psychological and economic wellbeing of the refugee women. The author links the Duar War in 1865 with the recent refugee crisis in Bhutan in the 1990s to raise important questions about citizenship and identity

For more information on WISCOMP publications, please visit
<http://www.wiscomp.org/publications.htm>

[The Road from Bali to Poznan](#)
NTS Alert, Jan 2009/1

The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali in December 2007 was a landmark meeting which culminated in the creation of the Bali Action Plan – a roadmap for a two-year process of formal negotiations in devising the specifics for a post-Kyoto Protocol agreement – to mitigate and adapt to the problem of global warming. This edition of NTS Alert therefore takes a look at how far negotiations have come a year on since Bali.

[The Road to Copenhagen](#)
NTS Alert, Jan 2009/2

The year 2009 marks a new era of change. One would immediately associate it with the Obama administration and its promises for change, such as the US policies in addressing climate change. A shift has also been observed in mindset of participants at the recent 2009 Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos. Contrary to the perception that the current economic financial crisis would impede efforts to address climate change, participants at Davos were determined to turn the





tables and create opportunities in the environment and energy sector amidst the financial downturn. This edition of NTS Alert examines the initiatives and proposals made by the United States and participants of the WEF in setting the stage for deliberations during the UNFCCC meeting in Copenhagen in November 2009.

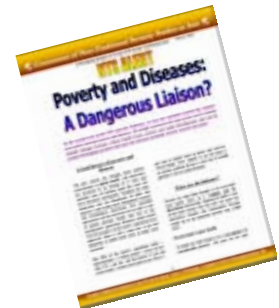
[An Overview of the State of Pandemic Preparedness in Southeast Asia](#)
NTS Alert, Feb 2009/1

This edition looks at the state of pandemic preparedness in Southeast Asia, while in the second part later in the month we will turn our attention towards the issues of poverty and infectious diseases. This edition draws upon the result of the conference on Pandemic Preparedness in Asia held by the Centre for NTS Studies at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies in January 2009.



[Poverty and Diseases: A Dangerous Liaison?](#)
NTS Alert, Feb 2009/2

This edition examines the complex interactions between poverty and diseases. It summarises the state of the world's health, identify linkages between critical health issues, poverty and under-development, and ends by posing challenging questions that span the domains of health, human security and policy



[Cyber Security in East Asia: Governing Anarchy](#)
Nicholas Thomas, 2009, Asian Security, Vol 5, Is. 1, pp 3 - 23

The 13 countries of ASEAN+3 are actively working towards creating a regional community in East Asia. At the same time, the regional countries have increasingly relied on web-based technologies to enable them to more efficiently use their resources. Even as this adoption of technology has assisted states, it has exposed them to new threats, with a growing number of East Asian networks and users now subject to a wide range of cyber attacks. These attacks have occurred within and across national boundaries with the transnational nature of cyber security making it difficult for governments to unilaterally securitize emergent cyber threats. As a result, it is becoming increasingly necessary for East Asian governments to protect their interests by working together. To do so effectively will require the adoption of policies and processes used to foster regional integration in other sectors and transfer them into the realm of cyberspace.

[Addressing Climate Change: A Comparative Study of Sino-Japan and Sino-US Cooperation](#)
Zhang Haibin, 2008, Journal of World Economics and Politics, No.12

China, the US and Japan are three key players in global campaign against climate change. By comparing Sino-US cooperation with Sino-Japan cooperation on climate change, the author tries to answer why Sino-US cooperation lagged behind Sino-Japan cooperation on climate change? The author argues that the fundamental reason for the gap is that the US and Japan have pursued different policies toward China in the field of energy and environment. The US has been more dominant while Japan is more supportive, and the US made its requests from China more directly than Japan. China felt more comfortable with Japan's approach in this regard. In addition, geographically, the proximity of China and Japan has also facilitated Sino-Japan cooperation on climate change. Finally, the author put forward some suggestions on Sino-US cooperation and Sino-Japan cooperation on climate change.

[Regional Cooperation in East Asia: Development, Problems and Prospects](#)
Jin Xide, 2009 Journal of World Economics and Politics, No.12

The East Asian regional cooperation has experienced the periods of design in the 1960s, brewing in the 1970s and 1980s, exploration in the early 1990's, and starting-up since 1997, and now entered a period of re-

orientation. Recently it has been characterized by weakening crisis-driven power, the absence of ASEAN's leadership, increasing resistance for the security concern and growing competition for regional order. Facing competing choices and ideas, over the next 20-30 years, the evolution process of East Asian order is most likely to be the coexistence and competition of the different prospects. Thus, China should also have equal concern with other prospects other than East Asian cooperation.

Approach to Copenhagen: Roadmap of Global Emissions Reduction

Hu A'ngang, *Journal of Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies*, (No.6,2008)

Changes in American Climate Policy: From the Perspective of Political Economics

Zhao Xingshu, *Journal of Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies* (No.6,2008)

[Split Jammu and Kashmir election verdict reflects divide in society](#)

Sanjay Kumar, *Mail Today (India)*, 29 December 2008

[Too tolerant of intolerance?](#)

Sunny Tanuwidjaja, *The Jakarta Post*, 30 January 2009

[A Great Divide](#)

Jyoti Thottam/Panidhar, *Time*, 5 February 2009

RMMRU researcher, Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder, is interviewed in Time Magazine on the issue of irregular migration along the India-Bangladesh Border. To view article, please visit:

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1877200-3,00.html>

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