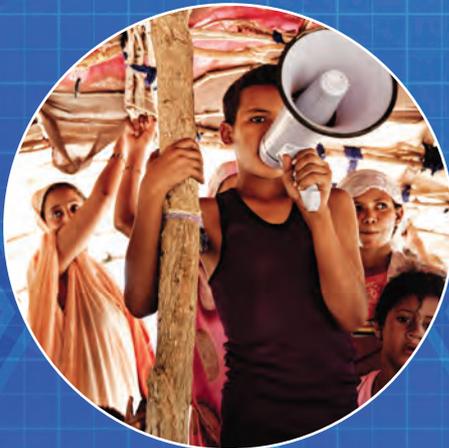


WORLD HUMANITARIAN DAY

VOICES FROM THE FIELD



Event Report

18 August 2016

The Humanitarian Assistance and
Disaster Relief (HADR) Programme

Event Report

RSIS WORLD HUMANITARIAN DAY

VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Report of a public panel discussion and exhibition organised by
The Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Programme,
S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS),
Nanyang Technological University (NTU),
Singapore

Rapporteurs: Ms Vishalini Chandara Sagar and Mr Zin Bo Htet

18 August 2016
The Park Royal Hotel on Beach Road
Singapore

Photo credits
Ms Joey Liang/RSIS

This report summarises the proceedings of the Public Panel Discussion as interpreted by the rapporteurs and editors. This report does not necessarily reflect the views of RSIS.

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ORDER OF EVENTS

Programme

18:00–18:30 **Arrival of Guests and Registration**

Exhibition opens

18:30–18:40 **Welcome remarks by Associate Professor Mely Caballero-Anthony**

(Head, Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies (NTS Centre), RSIS)

18:40–19:25 **Panel Discussion**

Speakers:

(1) Ms Janet Lim

Former UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations

Fellow, Singapore Management University

Executive-in-Residence, Geneva Centre for Security Policy

(2) Mr Xavier Castellanos

Regional Director, Asia Pacific

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

(3) Mr Egan Hwan

Communications and Media Manager, Asia

Save the Children

Moderator:

Dr Alistair D. B. Cook

Coordinator for HADR Programme and Research Fellow, NTS Centre, RSIS, NTU

19:25–19:55 **Q&A Session**

19:55–20:00 **Closing remarks by Ambassador Ong Keng Yong**

(Executive Deputy Chairman, RSIS)

20:00–21:00 **Poster Exhibition & Networking Session**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Programme at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore, commemorated World Humanitarian Day with a public event, 'Voices from The Field' at the Park Royal Hotel, Singapore on the evening of 18th August 2016. This annual event included a panel discussion, poster exhibition and a networking session. The three panellists were Ms Janet Lim, Former UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, Mr Xavier Castellanos, Asia Pacific Regional Director of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and Mr Egan Hwan, Communications and Media Manager, Asia, Save the Children.

World Humanitarian Day takes place every year on 19th August to recognise aid workers who risk their lives in humanitarian service. Every day humanitarian aid workers help millions of people regardless of who and where they are. It is important to recognise the challenges faced across the world and share humanitarian workers' experiences so as to better inform future humanitarian responses. The RSIS World Humanitarian Day event aims to raise public awareness of the work undertaken by humanitarian organisations and the various challenges they face and brings together the many different types of responders who assist in complex emergencies

to facilitate the exchange of ideas, insights and experiences from the field with different stakeholders and the public.

In the first presentation of the evening, it was highlighted how the security environment in humanitarian operations has changed dramatically in the recent past with greater security risks and political uncertainties facing humanitarians. The levels of risks to personal safety humanitarian workers experience began to change during the Balkan war in the 1990s and security management became an important responsibility of humanitarian agencies. Since the end of the Cold War, conflicts between states have reduced; instead there has been an increase in intrastate warfare stemming from interethnic and interreligious divides. The changing nature of warfare has resulted in a deteriorating security environment for both the affected population and humanitarian workers. It was also highlighted that massive funding shortages is one of the biggest challenges threatening humanitarian operations today.

The second presentation emphasized the importance of ensuring that community voices are heard and acted upon in the global humanitarian system. It was argued that providing relief items is simple but providing items that actually meet the needs of the



(From left) Dr Alistair D.B. Cook, Mr Xavier Castellanos, Associate Professor Mely Caballero-Anthony, Ms Janet Lim, Ambassador Ong Keng Yong and Mr Egan Hwan



Prof Isaac Kerlow (with cap) from Earth Observatory of Singapore (EOS) explaining the Earth Girl 2 app – a tablet game to teach emergency preparedness and survival skills during earthquakes and tsunamis

people is challenging. It is important to ensure that relief items brought into a country are required by the people and cater to their cultural and religious sensitivities. The presentation also highlighted the need to involve local actors in effective disaster response. In addition, it is important to understand the culture and values of each community and to empower communities to make their own decisions. The discussion underlined that the key role of the humanitarian world is to acknowledge and pay attention to the voices of the community and invest in listening to people in affected communities.

The last presentation shared the challenges of and experience in responding to natural disasters and highlighted the important role the media plays in the humanitarian arena. The presentation recounted the speaker's personal experiences in responding to the 2011 Tsunami in Japan, Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, and the 2015 Nepal Earthquake; such as building shelters for children below the age of 12 and the elderly in Ofunato and Rikuzentakata after the 2011 Tsunami, working with local communities to restart livelihoods after Typhoon Haiyan, and the logistical challenges faced in Nepal. The presentation also highlighted the importance of the media in the generation of immediate financial support for humanitarian responses. The media plays an

important role in continuously updating the public with important information, collecting information from affected populations and organising volunteer efforts.

The RSIS World Humanitarian Day event provided an opportunity for the public to engage with the speakers during the panel discussion, and to find out more about humanitarian agencies from Badan Agama Dan Pelajaran Radin Mas (BAPA), the Earth Observatory of Singapore, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Mercy Relief, Save The Children, Singapore Red Cross, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Programme (RSIS), and World Vision who were exhibitors at the event. The event raised awareness about humanitarianism, which is committed to help those in need based on the core principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. The most important observations of the event were the need to bring back the rule of law to address the deteriorating security environment for humanitarian workers and those affected by war and natural disaster; the need to listen to people in affected communities and work closely with local actors; and the important role of social media in disaster response.

INTRODUCTION

World Humanitarian Day (WHD) has taken place every year since 2009 to recognise aid workers who risk their lives in humanitarian service. It commemorates the bombing of the UN Headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq on August 19th 2003 which killed 22 people. Every day humanitarian aid workers help millions of people around the world, regardless of who they are or where they are. World Humanitarian Day is an opportunity to pay tribute to all humanitarian workers around the globe, to celebrate a shared humanity and the spirit that inspires people to help those in need, even as they risk their lives in difficult and dangerous situation.

In celebration of World Humanitarian Day, the RSIS event “Voices from the Field” brought three speakers together to share their insights, challenges, and experiences in helping others in complex emergency situations from their different perspectives. The three main takeaways from the panel discussion were:

(i) The security environment for humanitarian workers is deteriorating and there is a need to bring back the rule of law.

The changing nature of warfare has resulted in a deteriorating security environment not only for humanitarian workers but also for the affected

population; hence there is a need to reverse the loss of respect for international humanitarian law.

(ii) Focus on local actors for effective humanitarian action.

When disaster hits, local actors are always the first to respond. As such, it is important to work closely with local actors for effective disaster response.

(iii) The important role of social media in disaster response.

The increasing use of social media in recent disasters highlights the important role social media plays in disaster response and post-disaster settings.

The event provided a platform to increase the exchange of ideas, insights and experiences from all those involved in HADR and explain the challenges faced by humanitarian workers on the ground. In particular, it is through the exchange of insights, experiences, ideas and identification of challenges on the ground that humanitarian efforts can be improved and developed to better meet the needs of affected populations.



Ambassador Ong Keng Yong delivering his closing remarks



Associate Professor Mely Caballero-Anthony welcoming participants to the event

DETERIORATING SECURITY ENVIRONMENT AND THE RULE OF LAW

Since the end of the Cold War, traditional warfare between states has decreased. However, the nature of warfare is changing with a rise in the number of non-state violent actors such as rebel and guerrilla groups. Wars today are often fought between state and non-state actors with little regard for international humanitarian principles. This changing nature of warfare has resulted in a deteriorating security environment not only for humanitarian workers, but also for the affected population.

The deadliest year for humanitarian workers in the past five years was in 2013, when there were 475 victims of 265 attacks. The attacks on aid workers such as violent or sexual assaults, bombings, shootings and kidnappings dropped in 2014, when there were 329 victims of 190 attacks. In the second consecutive year that showed a lower global casualty toll for aid workers, 2015 logged 148 incidents in 25 countries, affecting 287 aid workers, representing 22% fewer attacks compared to 2014, and 42 fewer victims.

In 2015, the five countries in which most attacks on aid workers occurred were Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, Syria and Yemen. All these countries are undergoing violent conflicts which shows that respect is diminishing for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) which is applicable in armed conflicts, and humanitarian principles. In conflict or violence situations, aid workers have become targets for all parties to a conflict, despite their neutrality and impartiality. There is a need to reverse this loss of respect for international humanitarian law.

International humanitarian law provides essential protection for those directly affected by armed conflict, if it is respected by the parties to that conflict. In addition, the principles of humanitarian action, such as neutrality, impartiality and independence, provide protection and are pivotal for human security. All parties to conflict need to uphold international humanitarian law, respect the laws of war and the principles of humanitarianism. It is therefore essential that world leaders commit to protecting aid workers and upholding international humanitarian principles.



Mr Xavier Castellanos highlighting the need to ensure that voices from affected communities are heard and acted upon

FOCUS ON LOCAL ACTORS FOR EFFECTIVE HUMANITARIAN ACTION

The importance of local actors to humanitarian action has been increasingly recognized by the humanitarian community, scholars and donors. When disaster hits, local actors are always the first to respond. As such, it is important to work closely with them for effective disaster response. Local actors have the capacity to find solutions that reduce underlying risks because of their understanding of local contexts such as weather patterns, community resources and vulnerabilities. They are able to support communities to prevent and address future crises and to become more resilient.

It is imperative to engage with the local community to establish their capacity, and conduct a needs assessment so as to determine the best channels and methods for disaster response. An influx of humanitarian organizations poses a huge challenge to the overall effectiveness of response, which often results in gaps and overlaps of aid. In addition, relief supplies may not match what is needed on the ground. Even basic requirements such as food, water and medical supplies do not always address the needs of the affected population. It is important to engage with the local community and listen to the residents' needs and concerns to plan an efficient response strategy.

Despite increasing recognition for the role of local actors, post-disaster evaluations and research reports highlight that efforts to work with local entities do not play a central role in the majority of international humanitarian work. This is most starkly proven in the area of humanitarian financing. For many years, most humanitarian funding has been disbursed to a small number of agencies, with less than 2% of available funds going to local NGOs. This issue was highlighted at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, where leaders agreed to commit to increase the percentage of funds available to local NGOs from 2% to 25% by 2020.

Building and enhancing local capacity is one of the key areas of focus for effective humanitarian action. International actors can provide technical expertise and specialized resources to build and enhance local capacity. Furthermore, listening to community voices, sharing information and empowering communities to make their own decisions are important aspects in enhancing local capacity for sustainable and effective humanitarian action.



Ms Janet Lim speaking about the deteriorating security environment and the rule of law



Mr Egan Hwan sharing his experiences in responding to various natural disasters

THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN DISASTER RESPONSE

As seen in recent disasters, social media plays an increasingly important role in disaster response and recovery efforts. When disaster strikes, social media is used to continuously update the public with important information, get information from affected populations and is used to organise volunteer efforts. In addition to connecting people and informing them during a crisis, social media has been used to raise funds for relief efforts. For example, following the Haiti earthquake, the American Red Cross raised more than \$5 million within 48 hours through a Twitter campaign.

The utility of social media goes far beyond reassuring friends and families in disasters. Emergency workers and volunteers are using social media to find people in need, map damaged areas, organize relief efforts, disseminate news and guidance, attract donations, and help prepare for future disasters. In the immediate aftermath of the Nepal Earthquake on April 25, 2015, Facebook launched the 'Safety Check' feature which locates Facebook users in the region of a disaster area. Google also made an impact with its "Person Finder" tool to help people search for loved ones and post information about anyone missing.

Response after the Nepal earthquake saw relief teams using SMS and the Web to deliver status report updates and map affected areas, as well as utilising social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube to ask for donations and fundraising for the victims and tell the stories of those in need. According to the Nepali police, of the total complaints received by police related to missing people, 50 per cent of the requests were via Facebook, 29 per cent through Twitter and 21 per cent were through SMS. Each day, the Nepali police responded to 76 tweets on average.

Increasingly, people who respond to disasters are finding social media indispensable. During a disaster, traditional communication systems become overloaded and tend to fail. Mobile communications, including social media, remain viable platforms because of the small amount of data needed to communicate. In addition, the general public has become increasingly familiar with the various modes of social media and are adept at navigating them. The increasing usage of social media in recent disasters highlights the important role and impact social media has in disaster response and post-disaster settings.



Dr Alistair D.B. Cook inviting audience to ask questions



One participant asking questions to the speakers



Public engaging with exhibitors during the networking session

ABOUT THE SPEAKERS

Ms Janet Lim

*Former UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations
Fellow, Singapore Management University
Executive-in-Residence, Geneva Centre for Security Policy*



Ms Janet Lim recently retired from the United Nations after a 34-year career with UNHCR, the UN refugee agency. She has served in various positions both in the UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva and in the field. Her field assignments have included UNHCR's country and emergency operations in different parts of the world, including Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Western Sahara and Syria. In Geneva, she served in senior positions which included being Director of the Emergency and Security Services, Director of the Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, and during her last 5 years, she was the Assistant High Commissioner (Operations). Ms. Lim has particular expertise in managing complex emergency operations where populations have been forcibly displaced as a result of war and conflict. She was closely associated with the establishment of UNHCR's emergency response capacity and mechanisms. During her career, she has also been seconded at a senior level to UN-AIDS and to UNAMA, the peacekeeping operation in Afghanistan.

Ms Lim worked in the Administrative Service of the Singapore Civil Service and pursued postgraduate studies at the University of Bielefeld, Germany, before joining the United Nations. She is currently a Fellow, School of Social Sciences, as well as an Advisory Board member of the Institute for Societal Leadership in the Singapore Management University. She has also been appointed as Executive-in-Residence with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), an international foundation concerned with international affairs and security issues.

Mr Xavier Castellanos

*Regional Director, Asia Pacific
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)*



Mr Xavier Castellanos became director of the Asia Pacific for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 2015. He has nearly three decades of experience working in emergency humanitarian emergencies and operations. He has also worked at various national and international institutions in public, private and non-governmental organizations. Mr Castellanos joined the Red Cross in 1981 as a volunteer in his hometown. Specialising in communication, with an emphasis in health, and as a television producer, he applied his knowledge by working with local communities in the field of community education, disaster risk reduction and vulnerability reduction.

Mr Castellanos joined IFRC in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, which caused severe damage in Central America in 1998, and worked on communication and public information. He later served on missions working in disaster risk management in numerous countries around the world and at the IFRC secretariat in Geneva. He has also worked in the areas of international humanitarian law, volunteerism, strategic planning and training with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Mr Egan Hwan

*Communications and Media Manager, Asia
Save the Children*



Egan Hwan is currently the Asia Communications and Media Manager for Save the Children and has been serving as a humanitarian communications focal point for almost 6 years. Previously a TV director and producer, Egan decided to make a change and step into full-time disaster relief following the 2011 Tsunami in Japan. His main roles includes initial damage assessments and telling the stories of those affected by catastrophe. His work also included governmental relations that is critical to meeting the needs of survivors. To date, Egan has responded to over 10 disasters globally.

Within his work at Save the Children, he now manages 15 countries and their communications capacity to develop effective mobilization plans to achieve advocacy objectives and ensure good fundraising abilities following a disaster. He believes that storytelling is the essence and spirit of all humanitarian work and without people knowing the issues faced by survivors, no one will truly understand what is happening.

ABOUT THE EXHIBITORS

BAPA

BAPA is a non-profit social organisation formed in 1957 and was registered as a society on 6 August 1960. Its objective was to uplift the education and economic status of the residents of Radin Mas district by providing access to affordable education, both religious and academic. There have been more than 20,000 beneficiaries of its services since then.

For more information, please visit www.bapa.org.sg.

Earth Observatory of Singapore

The Earth Observatory of Singapore conducts fundamental research on earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and climate change in and around Southeast Asia, towards safer and more sustainable societies.

For more information, please visit www.earthobservatory.sg

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Established in 1863, the ICRC operates worldwide, helping people affected by conflict and armed violence and promoting the laws that protect victims of war. An independent and neutral organization, its mandate stems essentially from the Geneva Conventions of 1949. ICRC is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and employs some 14,500 people in more than 80 countries. The ICRC is funded mainly by voluntary donations from governments and from national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

For more information, please visit www.icrc.org/en

Mercy Relief

Mercy Relief is Singapore's only homegrown independent non-governmental humanitarian charity, established to respond to human tragedies in Asia. Its aid programmes include providing timely and effective assistance to disaster-stricken communities; and longer-term development projects to uplift the lives of the impoverished and disadvantaged, focusing on water and sanitation, shelter, sustainable livelihoods, healthcare and education. Mercy Relief serves the less fortunate and needy regardless of country, culture or creed.

For more information, please visit mercyrelief.org.

Save the Children

Save the Children is an international non-governmental organization that promotes children's rights, provides relief and helps support children in developing countries. It was established in the United Kingdom in 1919 in order to improve the lives of children through better education, health care, and economic opportunities, as well as providing emergency aid in natural disasters, war, and other conflicts.

For more information, please visit www.savethechildren.org

Singapore Red Cross

The Singapore Red Cross (SRC), founded on 30 September 1949, is an independent humanitarian organisation that is non-political, non-religious and is part of the International Federation of the Red Cross. SRC adheres to the Geneva Convention (1949) and bases its work on the fundamental principles of humanity, impartiality, independence, neutrality, unity, universality and voluntary service.

For more information, please visit www.redcross.org.sg

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), also known as the UN Refugee Agency, is a United Nations programme mandated to protect and support refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself and assists in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, and it is a member of the United Nations Development Group.

For more information, please visit www.unhcr.org

World Vision

World Vision is a Christian humanitarian organization dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the root causes of poverty and injustice. Working in nearly 100 countries around the world, World Vision serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.

For more information, please visit www.worldvision.org.sg

ABOUT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAMME

The **Asia Pacific** is the most disaster prone region of the world. Between 2004 and 2013, more than **40% of natural disasters** occurred in the Asia-Pacific region. In the last ten years, **80% of deaths due to disasters** happened in Asia and the Pacific (ADB). By 2025, seven of the world's top ten mega-cities will be in Asia. Rabid urbanization and **climate change** have led to **more frequent and recurring disasters** with greater impact. (McKinsey & Co.)

RSIS established the Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Programme on 21 July 2015 to facilitate and enhance cooperation on preparedness and response strategies to the fragile and unpredictable situations we face in the Asia-Pacific.

Aside from comprehensively investigating regional emergency response frameworks, governance issues, disaster preparedness strategies and the identification and development of response niches for civilian and military actors, the programme also seeks to develop the next generation of global leaders in HADR through roundtable sessions, dialogues and workshops. For more information, visit our website at <http://www.rsis.edu.sg/research/nts-centre>.

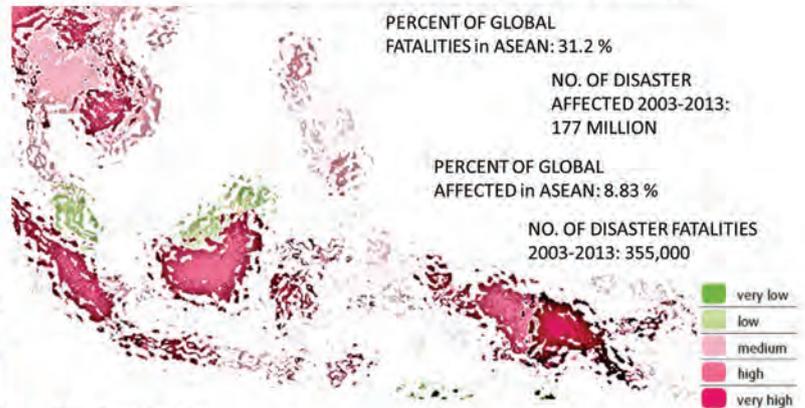


Foreign military forces assisted the Philippine government's relief efforts in the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan in 2013.



Typhoon Haiyan killed at least 7,000 people and flattened many impoverished communities, triggering massive international humanitarian relief operations in the Philippines in 2013.

Natural Disasters: Humanitarian Response in ASEAN



Key Mechanisms:

- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)
- ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre)
- ASEAN Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX)
- Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT)
- Changi Regional Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Coordination Centre
- Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN

Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief



Myanmar Flood 2015

Heavy rains have caused floods and landslides in several parts of the country during the last two weeks of July. Cyclone Komen, that made landfall in Bangladesh on 30 July, has brought strong winds, heavy rains resulting in floods and landslides in several states and regions in Myanmar.

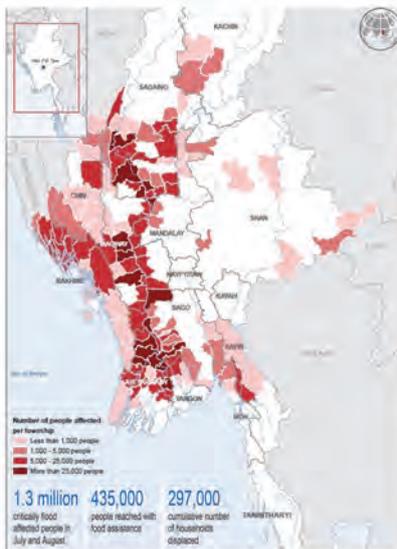


Figure 1. Number of people affected by recent flood in Myanmar
Source: www.unocha.org/myanmar



Photos of recent flood in Myanmar. The flood is regarded as one of the worst disasters in decades (Credit: www.channelnewsasia.com, www.flicker.com)



ABOUT THE CENTRE FOR NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY STUDIES (NTS CENTRE)

The **Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies (NTS Centre)** conducts research and produces policy-relevant analyses aimed at furthering awareness, and building the capacity to address NTS issues and challenges in Asia. The centre addresses knowledge gaps, facilitates discussions and analyses, engages policymakers and contributes to building institutional capacity in the following areas: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief; Food, Health and Energy Security; Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainable Development; and Peace and Human Security. The NTS Centre brings together myriad NTS stakeholders in regular workshops and roundtable discussions, as well as provides a networking platform for NTS research institutions in the Asia Pacific through the NTS-Asia Consortium.

More information on NTS Centre and a complete list of available publications, policy briefs and reports can be found here: www.rsis.edu.sg/research/nts-centre.

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE OF DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES (IDSS)

The **Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS)** is a key research component of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS). It focuses on defence and security research to serve national needs. IDSS faculty and research staff conducts both academic and policy-oriented research on security-related issues and developments affecting Southeast Asia and the Asia Pacific. IDSS is divided into three research clusters: (i) The Asia Pacific cluster – comprising the China, South Asia, United States, and Regional Security Architecture programmes; (ii) The Malay Archipelago cluster – comprising the Indonesia and Malaysia programmes; and (iii) The Military and Security cluster – comprising the Military Transformations, Maritime Security, and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) programmes. Finally, the Military Studies Programme, the wing that provides military education, is also a part of IDSS.

For more information about IDSS, please visit www.rsis.edu.sg/research/idss.

ABOUT THE S. RAJARATNAM SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The **S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)** is a professional graduate school of international affairs at the Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. RSIS' mission is to develop a community of scholars and policy analysts at the forefront of security studies and international affairs. Its core functions are research, graduate education and networking. It produces cutting-edge research on Asia Pacific Security, Multilateralism and Regionalism, Conflict Studies, Non-Traditional Security, International Political Economy, and Country and Region Studies. RSIS' activities are aimed at assisting policymakers to develop comprehensive approaches to strategic thinking on issues related to security and stability in the Asia Pacific.

For more information about RSIS, please visit www.rsis.edu.sg

The Consortium of Non-Traditional Security Studies in Asia was re-launched in February 2016. The NTS Centre at RSIS leads and coordinates this Consortium. The aims of the consortium are as follows:

- To develop a platform for networking and intellectual exchange between regional NTS scholars and analysts
- To build long-term and sustainable regional capacity for research on NTS issues
- To mainstream and advance the field of non-traditional security studies in Asia
- To collate and manage a regional database of NTS publications and other resources

For more information on the consortium, please visit the NTS-Asia website: www.rsis-ntsasia.org/

NTS-Asia 
CONSORTIUM OF NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY STUDIES IN ASIA



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