

英文主要文献・情報源一覧

この文献・情報源一覧には、アジア経済危機の結果注目されるようになった7つの概念【ガバナンス、ヒューマン・セキュリティ、人的資源の開発、環境、NGO、シビル・ソサエティ、持続可能な開発】に関する基礎文献および現在実施中のプロジェクトや会議等の情報源を列挙した。本対話の第1回東京会議報告書『アジアの危機 - ヒューマン・セキュリティへの脅威と対応』所収の参考文献と併せてご覧いただきたい。

尚、本一覧は、アジア経済危機の影響と経済回復に関する研究の一助となるよう、東南アジア研究所と日本国際交流センターによって英文でまとめられたものであり、網羅的な文献リストではないことをお断りしておく。

Governance

1. Publications

- Abubakar, Syarisa. 1999. "Governance and Sustainable Development: The Malaysian Perspective." Paper prepared for the Asia Pacific Agenda Project on Governance and Sustainable Systems of Development, organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange.
- Alagappa, Muthiah, ed. 1995. *Political Legitimacy in Southeast Asia: The Quest for Moral Authority*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.
- Amsden, Alice. 1989. *Asia's Next Giant: South Korea and Late Industrialisation*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Aoki Masahiko, Hyung-Ki Kim, Masahiro Okuno-Fujiwara, eds. 1997. *The Role of Government in East Asian Economic Development: Comparative Institutional Analysis*. Oxford and New York: Clarendon Press.
- Arndt, H. W., and Hal Hill, eds. 1999. *Southeast Asia's Economic Crisis: Origins, Lessons, and the Way Forward*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

- Asia Society Eminent Persons Group on the Economic Crisis. 1999. "Asia at a Crossroads: The Path Ahead." Report of the Asia Society Eminent Persons Group on the Economic Crisis. <<http://www.asiasociety.org/publications/epg.html>>.
- Bardhan, Pranab. 1997. *The Role of Governance in Economic Development: A Political Economy Approach*. Paris: Development Center of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- Caiden, Gerald E. 1997. "Undermining Good Governance: Corruption and Democracy." *Asian Journal of Political Science* 5(2): 1–22.
- Campos, Jose Edgardo, and Hilton L. Root. 1996. *The Key to the Asian Miracle: Making Shared Growth Credible*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution.
- Castells, Manuel. 1997. *The Power of Identity*. Malden, Mass., and Oxford: Blackwell.
- Cornia, Giovanni Andrea. 1998. "Convergence in Governance Issues, Divergence on Economic Issues." *IDS Bulletin* 29(2): 32–38.
- Evans, Peter. 1998. "Moving Beyond 20th Century Myths to an Appreciation of State-Society Synergy." In Gambhir Bhatta and Joaquin L. Gonzalez III, eds. *Governance Innovations in the Asia-Pacific Region: Trends, Cases and Issues*. Aldershot, Hants: Ashgate.
- . 1995. *Embedded Autonomy: States and Industrial Transformation*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Gambhir Bhatta and Joaquin L. Gonzalez III, eds. 1998. *Governance Innovations in the Asia-Pacific Region: Trends, Cases and Issues*. Aldershot, Hants: Ashgate.
- Grindle, Merilee S., ed. 1997. *Getting Good Government: Capacity Building in the Public Sectors of Developing Countries*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University.
- Haggard, Stephen. 1990. *Pathways from the Periphery: The Politics of Growth in the Newly Industrialized Countries*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press.
- Harriss, John, Janet Hunter, and Colin M. Lewis, eds. 1995. *The New Institutional Economics and Third World Development*. London and New York: Routledge.

- Held, David. 1995. *Democracy and the Global Order: From Modern State to Cosmopolitan Governance*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.
- Huntington, Samuel P. 1968. *Political Order in Changing Societies*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.
- Johnson, Chalmers. 1982. *MITI and the Japanese Miracle*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.
- Johnston, Michael. 1998. "What Can Be Done About Entrenched Corruption?" In Boris Pleskovic and Joseph Stiglitz, eds. *Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 1997*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Jomo, K. S., ed. 1998. *Tigers in Trouble: Financial Governance, Liberalization and Crises in East Asia*. New York: Zed Book.
- Jomo, K. S., and Chen Yun Chung et al. 1997. *Southeast Asia's Misunderstood Miracle: Industrial Policy and Economic Development in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press.
- Keenan, Faith. 1999. "Conflict of Interest." *Far Eastern Economic Review* (4 February): 24–25.
- Langford, John W., ed. 1991. *Think Tanks and Governance in the Asia-Pacific Region*. Halifax, Nova Scotia: Institute for Research on Public Policy.
- Limaye, Satu, and Ahmed Mukarram, eds. 1998. *India, Southeast Asia and the United States: New Opportunities and Prospects for Cooperation—Governance Issues*. New York: Asia Society.
- Mahizhnan, Arun, and Lee Tsao Yuan. 1998. *Singapore: Re-engineering Success*. Singapore: Institute of Policy Studies; New York: Oxford University Press.
- Maidment, Richard, David Goldblatt, and Jeremy Mitchell. 1998. *Governance in the Asia-Pacific*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Morley, James W., ed. 1998. *Driven by Growth: Political Change in the Asia-Pacific Region*. Revised edition. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- North, Douglass. 1990. *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
- Putnam, Robert D., Robert Leonardi, and Raffaella Y. 1993. *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

- Root, Hilton. 1996. *Small Countries, Big Lessons: Governance and the Rise of East Asia*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Rose-Ackerman, Susan. 1998. "Corruption and Development." In Boris Pleskovic and Joseph Stiglitz, eds. *Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 1997*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Rowen, Henry S., ed. 1998. *Behind East Asian Growth: The Political and Social Foundations of Prosperity*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Soesastro, Hadi. 1999. "Governance and Sustainable Development: Indonesian Perspectives and Challenges." Paper prepared for the Asia Pacific Agenda Project on Governance and Sustainable Systems of Development, organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange.
- Wade, Robert. 1990. *Governing the Market: Economic Theory and the Role of Government in East Asian Industrialization*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Wanandi, Jusuf. 1998. "Good Governance, Domestic and Regional Stability: Agenda for the Future." Paper presented at the 12th Asia Pacific Roundtable, organized by ASEAN Institutes for Strategic and International Studies, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 31 May–4 June.
- Woo-Cummings, Meredith. 1998. "All in the Family: Reforming Corporate Governance in East Asia." *Current History* 97(623): 426–430.
- World Bank. 1992. *Governance and Development*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- . 1993. *The East Asian Miracle: Economic Growth and Public Policy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- . 1994. *Governance: The World Bank's Experience*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- . 1997. *World Development Report 1997: The State in a Changing World*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- . 1998. *East Asia: The Road to Recovery*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- "World Bank Admits to Policy Flaw." 1999. *Straits Times* (12 February).

2. Ongoing Research Projects

United Nations Development Program

“Enhancing Accountability and Governance.” <<http://magnet.undp.org/>>. In collaboration with nongovernmental organizations.

Social Safety Nets/Human Security

1. Publications

“ASEAN’s Response to the Social Impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis.” 1999. ASEAN Secretariat Information Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January. <http://www.aseansec.org/function/soc_reco/sreco_02.htm> (14 October 1999).

Provides an overview of ASEAN policies and mandates for addressing the social impact of the financial and economic crisis. Summarizes possible areas of collaboration with ASEAN dialogue partners and international agencies, taking into account pending and related ASEAN projects and programs. Also proposes approaches for collaboration.

Asian Development Bank. 1999. “The Response of the Asian Development Bank to the Asian Economic Crisis.” Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

About project, sector development, and program loans.

“Asia-Pacific Crisis Reversing Decades of Progress as Labor Market Woes Deepen.” 1999. Opening press release for the Asian Regional Consultation on Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development (Employment Planner’s Meeting), Bangkok, Thailand, 13–15 January. <<http://www.ilo.org/>>.

Atkinson, A. B., and John Hills. 1991. "Social Security in Developed Countries: Are There Lessons for Developing Countries?" In Ehtisham Ahmad, Jean Dreze, John Hills, and Amartya Sen, eds. *Social Security in Developing Countries*. Oxford and New York: Clarendon Press.

Bloom, Gerard H. 1991. "Managing Health Sector Development: Markets and Institutional Reform." In Christopher Colclough and James Manor, eds. *States or Markets? Neo-Liberalism and the Development Policy Debate*. Oxford and New York: Clarendon Press.

An interdisciplinary analysis of the achievements of neoliberalism that assesses the contribution made to development studies by leading neoliberal authors.

Burgess, Robin, and Nicholas Stern. 1991. "Social Security in Developing Countries: What, Why, Who, and How?" In Ehtisham Ahmad, Jean Dreze, John Hills, and Amartya Sen, eds. *Social Security in Developing Countries*. Oxford and New York: Clarendon Press.

Ching, Frank. 1999. *Social Impact of the Regional Financial Crisis*. New York: Asia Society. <http://www.asia.society.org/publications/update_crisis_ching.html>.

A cogent analysis of the social fallout arising from the Asian crisis.

Cornia, G. R. Jolly, and F. Stewart, eds. 1987. *Adjustment with a Human Face: Protecting the Vulnerable and Promoting Growth*. Oxford and New York: Clarendon Press.

A contribution to the issue of protecting human needs, especially of children and other vulnerable groups.

Cousart, Elenore A. 1999. "Poverty Alleviation in the Philippines: The Social Reform Agenda and the Role of the Private Sector." *Regional Development Dialogue* 20 (1). <<http://www.uncrd.or.jp/Information/rdd1999s.htm>>.

———. 1999. "Poverty Alleviation and Regional Development." *Regional Development Dialogue* 20 (1). <<http://www.uncrd.or.jp/Information/rdd1999s.htm>>.

Demery, Lionel, and Tony Addison. 1987. *The Alleviation of Poverty Under Structural Adjustment*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Deudeny, Daniel. 1990. "The Case Against Linking Environmental Degrada-

dition and National Security.” *Millennium* 19(3): 463–464.

Ehtisham Ahmad. 1991. “Social Security and the Poor: Choice for Developing Countries.” *World Bank Research Observer* 6(1): 105–127.

Filmer, Deon, Haneen Sayed, Boediono Jiyono, Nanik Suwaryani, and Bambang Indriyanto. 1999. “Impact of Economic Crisis on Basic Education in Indonesia.” *East Asia and the Pacific Region Watching Brief*, no. 2 (January). Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Firdausy, Carunia M. 1999. “The Social Impact of the Economic Crisis on Employment and Evaluation of the Public Works Programs in Indonesia.” Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Author details the strengths and weaknesses of Indonesia’s public works programs in mitigating the social fallout from the Asian financial crisis.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 1999. “Poverty Alleviation and Food Security in Asia: Lessons and Challenges.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Gardiner, Mayling Oey. 1998. “The Impact of the Financial Crisis on Indonesian Women: Some Survival Strategies.” *The Indonesian Quarterly* 26(2): 79–90.

Explores the various ways Indonesian women have been affected by the crisis and the types of adjustments they have made. Calls for addressing the plight of women as individual human beings, and not just as mothers, wives, or daughters.

Gender Dimensions of the East Asia Crisis. 1999. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Key issues include monitoring and understanding the gender-related impacts; targeting and efficiency of short-term responses; and equality in longer-term responses and impacts.

Ghai, Dharam. 1997. “Economic Globalization, Institutional Change and

Human Security.” Discussion Paper No. 91. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Looks at the socioeconomic, political, and institutional consequences of accelerated globalization and the impact on human security.

“Global Finance: Time for a Redesign?” 1999. *Economist* (30 January): 3–18.

Gonzalez, Joaquin L. III. “The Miracle Turned Crises in the East Asian Region: Implications for Policies Affecting Transnational Migrants.” *SO-JOURN, A Journal of Social and Cultural Issues in Southeast Asia* 14(1). <<http://www.iseas.ac.sg/rscs.html>>.

Graham, Carol. 1994. *Comparing Experiences with Safety Nets During Market Transitions: New Coalitions for Reform? Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe*. Mimeograph. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

———. 1999. “Strategies for Addressing the Social Costs of Market Reforms: Lessons for Transition Economies in East Asia and Eastern Europe.” In Wing Thyee Woo, Stephen Parker, and Jeffrey D. Sachs, eds. *Economies in Transition: Comparing Asia and Eastern Europe*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Griffin, Charles C. 1992. *Health Care in Asia: A Comparative Study of Cost and Financing*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Gupta, S., C. McDonald, C. Schiller, M. Verhoeven, Z. Bogetic, and G. Schwartz. 1998. “Mitigating the Social Costs of the Economic Crisis and the Reform Program in Asia.” Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.

Presents a preliminary analysis of the likely social impact of the economic crisis and the reform programs in three Asian countries—Indonesia, South Korea, and Thailand. Focuses on likely changes in real consumption expenditures arising from higher inflation and increases in unemployment.

Heller, Peter S. 1997. “Aging in the Asian Tigers—Challenge for Fiscal Policy.” International Monetary Fund (IMF) Working Paper 97/143. Washington, D.C.: IMF.

Human Rights Watch. 1999. *Human Rights Watch World Report 1999*. New York: Human Rights Watch. <<http://www.hrw.org/hrw/pubweb/>>

Webcat.htm> (7 October 1999).

“Indonesia Faces Threat of ‘Lost Generation.’” 1998. *Straits Times* (16 October).

“Indonesian Economy Swells the Ranks of Drop Outs.” 1998. *Asian Wall Street Journal* (20 July).

International Labor Organization. 1998. “The Social Impact of the Asian Financial Crisis.” Technical report for discussion at the High-Level Tripartite Meeting on Social Responses to the Financial Crisis in East and South East Asian Countries, Bangkok, Thailand, 22–24 April.

Examines the social impact of the crisis in the three most severely affected countries, namely, Indonesia, South Korea, and Thailand. The focus of discussion is on employment, the social fabric, and vulnerable groups in society. This paper also suggests priority areas for policy and institutional reform that need to be addressed immediately in order to overcome the problem.

International Social Security Association. *Responding to Changing Needs: Developments and Trends in Social Security throughout the World, 1990–1992*. Geneva: International Social Security Association.

Japan Center for International Exchange. 1999. *The Asian Crisis and Human Security: An Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia’s Tomorrow*. Tokyo: Japan Center for International Exchange; Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. <<http://www.jcie.or.jp>> and <<http://www.iseas.edu.sg/pubnew.html>>.

Summary of discussions of a two-day conference coorganized by the Japan Center for International Exchange and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies to discuss the human security challenges stemming from the Asian financial crisis.

Lane, Timothy, et al. 1999. *IMF-Supported Programs in Indonesia, Korea, and Thailand: A Preliminary Assessment*. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund. <<http://www.imf.org/external/news.htm>>.

Lee, Eddy. 1998. *The Asian Financial Crisis: The Challenge for Social Policy*. Geneva: International Labor Organization.

Analyzes the social impact of the Asian financial crisis and its policy implications, arguing that, in the light of the crisis, urgent action is re-

quired both to relieve current social distress and to strengthen systems of social protection.

Leigh, Barbara. 1999. "Learning and Knowing Boundaries: Schooling and New Order Indonesia." *SOJOURN, A Journal of Social and Cultural Issues in Southeast Asia* 14(1). <<http://www.iseas.ac.sg/rscs.html>>.

Low, Linda, and T. C. Aw. 1997. *Housing a Healthy, Educated and Wealthy Nation through the CPF*. Singapore: The Institute of Policy Studies.

A systematic account of the various developments in the Central Provident Fund's history. The book examines the various schemes in detail and assesses the impact on and implications of the Fund for Singapore's social security, sociopolitics, and macroeconomics.

McCawley, Peter. 1998. "Human Dimensions of Indonesia's Economic Crisis and Foreign Assistance." Paper presented at a conference on Recent Development in Indonesia, University of Queensland, Brisbane, 14 October.

Analyzes the factors underlying the crisis in Indonesia and suggests policy measures to encourage economic growth across the region.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan. 1999. "Current Situation of the Asian Economic Crisis and Japan's Responses to It." Tokyo: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/econo_crisis/9902/index.html> (26 October 1999).

Presents the current situation in eight countries. Issues of concern include economic revitalization; structural reform and human resources development; assistance to the socially vulnerable; development of systems in such areas as medical and health care; poverty alleviation; allocation of necessary funds to measures for the socially vulnerable; and currency stabilization.

National Commission on Human Rights, Indonesia. 1999. "Annual Evaluation on the Implementation of Human Rights in Indonesia." Statement from the National Commission on Human Rights, 4 January. <<http://www.dfa-deplu.go.id/policy/view/humanrights/humanrights.htm>>.

Office of the President. "Quality of Life and Social Stabilization." In *The New Administration's Directions for State Management: Philosophy of National Administration, Government Reform, and Diplomatic Policies*.

- Seoul: Republic of Korea. <http://www.cwd.go.kr/english/president/21c_vision/main1_1.html> (6 October 1999).
- “Poor Fight for Place in Clinics as Queues Go Middle Class.” 1998. *Nation* (5 October).
- Raj, Karim, and Rabbi Royan. 1998. “The Impact of the Crisis on Population and Reproductive Health in Malaysia.” Report prepared for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/ANU Study on the Effects of the Financial and Economic Crisis on the Attainment of ICPD Goals in the East and South-east Asian Region, Bangkok, Thailand, 15–17 October.
- Ribe, Helena, and Soniya Carvalho. 1990. “World Bank Treatment of the Social Impact of Adjustment Programs.” Policy, Research and External Affairs Working Papers No. 521. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Rutten, Mario. 1999. “Rural Capitalists in India, Indonesia and Malaysia: Three Cases, Two Debates, One Analysis?” *SOJOURN, A Journal of Social and Cultural Issues in Southeast Asia* 14(1). <<http://www.iseas.ac.sg/rscs.html>>.
- Segal, Gerald. 1999. “Crisis, What Crisis?” *Prospect* (February).
- Singh, Daljit, and John Funston, eds. 1999. *Southeast Asian Affairs 1999*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. <<http://www.iseas.edu.sg/pubnew.html>>.
- Southeast Asian Affairs*, of which there are now 26 volumes in the series, is a review of significant developments and trends in the region, with particular emphasis on ASEAN countries.
- “Social Impact of the Economic Crisis.” 1999. Background materials prepared by the Development Research and Policy Analysis Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January. <<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/eacrisis/library/socimpact1.htm>> (19 October 1999).
- Social Monitoring and Early Response Unit. 1999. “Monitoring the Social Impacts of the Crisis in Indonesia.” <<http://www.smeru.or.id>>.

- New data released in January 1999 based largely on three sources: the Indonesian Family Life Survey, the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF's) "100 Villages" Survey, and the Kecamatan Crisis Impact Survey. The research suggests that, although serious, the social impacts in Indonesia have been less dramatic than earlier reports predicted. The data reflect a more heterogeneous and complex picture of social impacts than expected concerning people in urban areas, who, on Java, were more negatively affected than those in rural areas. This data is supplemented by a monthly newsletter on the Social Monitoring and Early Response Unit's Website monitoring the social impacts of the crisis in Indonesia.
- "Social Policies for Resilient Growth: The Economic Importance of Families." 1999. Informal discussion paper prepared by the U.S. delegation to the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.
- Sojo, Ana. 1990. "Nature and Selectiveness of Social Policy." *CEPAL Review*, no. 41.
- Stewart, Frances. 1998. "Adjustment and Poverty in Asia: Old Solutions and New Problems." Queen Elizabeth House Working Paper Series No. 20. Oxford: Queen Elizabeth House.
- Analyzes how adjustment policies have affected the poor in Asian economies.
- Sumarto, Sudarno, Anna Wetterberg, and Lant Pritchett. 1999. "The Social Impact of the Crisis in Indonesia: Results from a Nationwide *Kecamatan* Survey." Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.
- Thailand Development Research Institute. 1998. *Economic Crisis and the Role of Technical Assistance*. Bangkok: Thailand Development Research Institute. <<http://www.info.tdri.or.th/newbook.htm>> (7 October 1999).
- . 1999. *Social Impacts of the Asian Economic Crisis in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines*. Bangkok: Thailand Development Research Institute. <<http://www.info.tdri.or.th/newbook.htm>>

- (7 October 1999).
- “Thailand’s Street Children on the Rise.” 1998. *Straits Times* (31 October).
- “Trade Union Statement to the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January. <<http://www.icftu.org/eworld.html>>.
- United Nations. 1999. “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January. <<http://www.un.org/esa/subindex/y3.htm>>.
- . 1999. “Statement by H. E. Yukio Satoh, Permanent Representative of Japan, at the Informal Consultation of the General Assembly in preparation for the Millennium Summit of the General Assembly.” Press release (22 March).
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). 1994. *Recent Developments in Social Funds and Safety Nets: Background Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat*. Geneva: UNCTAD.
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP). 1994. *Human Development Report 1994*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Stresses the importance of expanding the conventional notions of security to include the human dimension.
- . 1999. “Human Development Report 1999: Globalization with a Human Face.” <<http://www.undp.org/hdro/99.htm>>.
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). *Asia and the Pacific into the Twenty-first Century: Prospects for Social Development*. <<http://www.unescap.org/sps/1887.htm>>.
- . *Governments and NGOs in Asia and the Pacific: The Interactive Process for Social Justice*. <<http://www.unescap.org/sps/im.2.htm>>.
- . 1999. *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1999*. United Nations Development Research and Policy Analysis Division (DRPAD) Publication. <<http://www.unescap.org/drpad/pub3/>>

- index.htm>.
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 1999. "UNFPA Report Finds Southeast Asian Economic Crisis Hits Women in Areas of Reproductive Health, Education and Employment." News release (21 January). <<http://www.unfpa.org/news/pressroom/1999/se-asia.htm>>.
- "Urgency Fades Over Economic Turmoil: Push for Change Wanes Amid Recovery in Asia and Conflict in Kosovo." 1999. *International Herald Tribune* (27 April).
- Vivian, Jessica. 1994. "Social Safety Nets and Adjustment in Developing Countries." Occasional Paper No. 1. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD).
 Reports on the preliminary findings of UNRISD research on social policies in the context of economic restructuring in developing countries.
- Wesley, Michael. 1999. "Human Security in Development and Crisis: A Background Paper." Paper prepared for the 1999 Asia Leaders' Forum, Sydney, Australia, 18–19 April. <<http://www.unsw.edu.au/aai/alf.htm>>.
 Redefines security in light of the Asian financial crisis to include the human security element and analyzes how regional order is affected by human insecurity.
- Wibulpolprasert, Suwit, Viroj Tangcharoensathie, and Jongkul Lertiendumrong. 1998. "The Economic Crisis: Responses by the Health Sector in Thailand in 1997–1998, SEA/NHP/Meet/98.2/Inf.Doc7/11." Paper presented at the Regional Consultation on Health Implications of the Economic Crisis in the Southeast Asia Region, Bangkok, Thailand, 23–25 March.
- World Bank. 1987. "Protecting the Poor During Periods of Adjustment." Paper presented by World Bank staff for consideration by the Development Committee, World Bank, Washington, D.C., April.
- . 1988. "Targeted Programs for the Poor During Structural Adjustment: A Summary of a Symposium on Poverty and Adjustment." Washington, D.C: World Bank.

2. Ongoing Research Projects

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

“ASEAN Action Plan on Social Safety Nets.” <<http://www.aseansec.or.id/function/pl/socsn.htm>> (14 October 1999).

ASEAN plans to assess and monitor the social and economic impact, develop and implement social safety net programs, monitor and improve the delivery of social safety net services, and promote public awareness on the social impact of the crisis.

International Bank for Research and Development (IBRD)

“Expansion of the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey.” For the Philippines. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Research by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and IBRD to develop an analytical framework and methodologies for systematic appraisal of the effects of public expenditures on social outcomes. “Implementation of Social Safety Nets for the Laid-off Lowest Income Group.” For South Korea. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Work by UNDP, in collaboration with IBRD/Seoul and International Labor Organization Headquarters.

“Social Investment Project.” For Thailand. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Implemented in IBRD, the UNDP, and the International Labor Organization. IBRD, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), and UNDP have committed financial resources for the project and for its administration.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

“Social Policy Team—Work on Health, Education, Social Security Systems and Safety Nets.” <<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/socpol/index.html>> (25 October 1999).

Related works include “Reconstructing Social Policy—IDS 2000 Initiative, Gender and Development Report 1996–1997” and “BRIDGE—Briefings on Gender & Development,” Health and Social Change Program Reforming Health Services for Equity and Efficiency in Urban China. The Social Policy Team brings together academics working on related themes including health and education systems, and social security systems and safety nets. Work on health is grouped under the Health and Social Change Program, formerly known as the IDS Health Unit.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

“A Country Employment Policy Review.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Covers employment growth and economic recovery, skills development, productivity and competitiveness, job creations and labor market functioning, and national labor policies for sound industrial relations and enhanced quality of jobs.

“Impact of the Economic Crisis on Women Workers: Social and Gender Dimensions in Five Countries.” <<http://www-ilo-mirror.who.or.jp/pub->

lic/english/180publn/index.htm>.

Research completed in 1999.

“Improvement of Labor Market Statistics.” For Thailand. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Joint research by ILO and UNDP.

“Social Impact of the Asian Financial Crisis.” <<http://www-ilo-mirror.who.or.jp/public/english/270asie/index.htm>>.

Research completed in 1999.

“Strengthening of Social Safety Nets.” For Thailand. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

“Studies and Program on Expansion of Employment Opportunities for Women: Gender Implications of the Crisis.” <<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/140femme/tc.htm>>.

With funding support from the government of Japan.

“Wage Policy and Labor Competitiveness in Thailand.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

“Women Workers in the New Putting Out System in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.” <<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/140femme/tc.htm>>.

Improvement of working conditions and establishment of social protection schemes for women home workers. Funded by Denmark.

Japanese Government

“Asian Economic Crisis and Japan’s Contribution.” December 1998. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/econo_crisis/index.html>.

Japan’s assistance to Asia includes assistance measures (approximately US\$44 billion), a new initiative to overcome the Asian currency crisis (New Miyazawa Initiative), an Asian growth and recovery initiative, and an emergency economic package.

“Dispatch of Mission for Revitalization of Asian Economy.” June 1999. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/econo_crisis/mission9906.html>.

The mission’s objectives are to (a) examine and analyze the current economic situation in East Asia, which, while severe, is showing signs of recovery from the economic crisis; (b) evaluate the implementation and effects of Japan’s assistance measures, which amount to approximately US\$80 billion; and (c) draft a mission report that includes recommendations on challenges Asian economies need to address and on contributions that Japan should make for Asian economies to revive and develop steadily.

Korea Development Institute (KDI)

“Analysis of the Causes of the Economic Crisis.” <<http://kdiux.kdi.re.kr/english/en-index.html>>.

Analysis of the causes of the South Korean financial crisis and effects of entrepreneurs’ ownership structure and financial structure on entrepreneurs’ performance.

“Public Finance and Social Development.” <<http://kdiux.kdi.re.kr/english/en-index.html>>.

Research on such topics as government sector reform, government budget analysis, tax reform, social security and income maintenance program analysis, redistribution and social development policy, public enterprise policy, and macro fiscal policy.

Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER)

“Key Issues in Design and Delivery of Social Programs.” <<http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/pub/jdi/tdri-mier/mier/mieractive.html>>.

The economic crisis has drawn attention to fundamental issues in the delivery of basic social expenditure programs and to the importance of social safety nets and has triggered debate about the need for innovation in the delivery of social services. MIER's informal workshops, seminars, and brief issue-papers for public dissemination and discussion focus on these issues. Among particular areas addressed are social security and pensions and private provision of health services.

New Zealand Official Development Assistance (NZODA)

“Asia Development Assistance Facility” (ADAF). <<http://www.mft.govt.nz/nzoda/bus.html>>.

ADAF is part of NZODA. Development funding, which is managed by the Development Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, is appropriated by Parliament to help promote sustainable economic and social progress in developing countries. Assistance includes rural development, mine action, poverty alleviation, community development, education and training, and government restructuring advisory projects.

United Nations

“Implementation of the Action Plan, Including Establishment of Crisis Response Centers in 32 Provinces.” For Thailand. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Research on the possibility of establishing a UN support facility.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

“Feasibility Study of the Proposed Social Investment Fund.” <<http://www.undp.org/toppages/publications/index.html>>.

“Rapid Participatory Assessment of the Social Impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis in Malaysia.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Research conducted in cooperation with the National University of Malaysia to provide project ideas for UNDP funding support for a broader poverty-monitoring project.

“Survey on the Impact of Korea’s Economic Crisis on the Labor Patterns of Selected Middle and High School Students.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

“Evaluation of Programs to Alleviate the Socio-economic Impacts of the Economic Crisis.” <<http://www.unescap.org/sps/crisishome.htm>> (26 October 1999).

This regional project, which includes case studies on Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand, aims to analyze and evaluate programs implemented in the countries most affected by the economic crisis and to identify good practices, draw lessons, and share experiences. Selected programs include those examining income and employment generation, financial credit, human resources (education and training), family safety nets, and reproductive health, as well as those generating statistical information for targeting programs. A common methodology, including

a purposive survey, is to be used for all evaluations. The outcome should assist governments to improve the design and delivery of social safety net programs.

“Formation of a Conceptual and Operational Framework for Establishing National Social Development Management Information Systems.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

“Plan of Action on Aging for Asia and the Pacific–2000.” <<http://www.unescap.org/sps/crisishome.htm>> (7 October 1999).

To formulate a plan of action on aging and related social issues to guide and coordinate national action for older persons. This project is of particular relevance to crisis-afflicted countries such as Thailand and is expected to help strengthen national policies and programs concerned with older persons as a disadvantaged group hit hard by the economic crisis.

“Promoting Effective Social Policy Formulation and Implementation in Light of the Economic Crisis in East and South-East Asia (1999–2000).” <<http://www.unescap.org/sps/crisishome.htm>> (7 October 1999).

To strengthen national capacities for improving the social policy planning and implementation framework through an examination of three basic dimensions critical to the success of social policy development, namely, resource allocation, social program quality and impact, and institutional responsiveness. This project has been formulated directly in response to the Asian economic crisis and aims to contribute to the amelioration of the social conditions and acceleration of the recovery process.

“Promoting Human Resources Development of Social Development Personnel for Poverty Alleviation.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

“Regional Advisory Services on Poverty Alleviation and Social Integration (1998–1999).” <<http://www.unescap.org./sps/crisishome.htm>> (7 October 1999).

At the request of UNESCAP member governments, the Regional Adviser has been providing advisory services to several member countries. Technical workshops on poverty alleviation and social integration have also been conducted, in hopes of alleviating the negative social impacts of the Asian economic crisis.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

“Analysis of Training Needs of Retrenched Workers and School Dropouts.”

For Thailand. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Joint research by UNESCO and UNDP.

“Education Management and Financing.” <<http://www.unesco.org/general/eng/programmes/social/index.html>>.

Policy research by UNESCO, between July 1998 and April 1999. Interim report published in December 1998. The research focuses on the following priority areas: reduction of incidence of dropouts; improvement in the quality of priority education programs through a better reallocation of resources; rationalization of staff size and development; financial and management decentralization; and promotion of the private sector in the provision of education and training.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

“Effects of the Financial and Economic Crisis on the Attainment of ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development) Goals in the East and Southeast Asia Region.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group

Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Research completed in 1999.

“Four Comparative Country Case Studies on the Impact of the Crisis on the Social Sectors Using Rapid Assessment Techniques.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Research completed in 1999.

“Research into the Impact of the Crisis on Access to Reproductive Health Services for Adolescents and Youths.” Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

“Launching of a National Social Mobilization and Communication against School Dropouts.” <<http://www.unicef.org/reseval/researr.htm>>.

Joint research with MOE and media.

“Support to the National Child Friendly School Initiative Seeking to, Among Others, Monitor the Occurrence of Dropouts.” <<http://www.unicef.org/reseval/researr.htm>>.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

“Asia and the Near East Regional Activities.” <<http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/cp98/ane/anereg.htm>>.

The Asia and Near East regional portfolio provides reinforcement to USAID bilateral strategies in economic growth, including HIV/AIDS prevention, the environment, and population. USAID goals of protect-

ing the environment, encouraging economic growth, and stabilizing population growth are also pursued on a regional basis when doing so is more efficient than conducting bilateral programs. Activities include those receiving Economic Support Funds and residual activities of recently closed field programs.

“Trade and Development Assistance.” <<http://www.info.usaid.gov/>>.

Areas involved include Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. The Title I program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Under Title I, agricultural commodities are sold to developing countries on concessional credit terms. The U.S. government negotiates an agreement with the recipient government for payment in dollars.

World Bank Group

“Indonesia Social Safety Net Adjustment Loan.” <<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/lc2196.htm>>.

This project will provide balance-of-payments and budgetary assistance to Indonesia in support of improvements in the functioning of the country’s social safety net operations through policy reforms and actions in two areas: (a) safeguarding key safety net programs and (b) improving program design. Social safety net budget expenditures crucial to the poor have been protected through policy agreements under the International Bank for Research and Development’s (IBRD’s) proposed Second Policy Support Reform Loan in the amount of US\$600 million. To safeguard key programs, the loan will support the creation of an overarching national structure that puts in place measures to heighten and broaden monitoring efforts to ensure programs are implemented as designed, including timely delivery of benefits and fighting corruption within these safety net programs.

“Malaysia Social Sector Support Project.” <<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/lc2135.htm>>.

This project will provide access to essential social services, such as basic health programs and social assistance, for the needy in Malaysia. It

also will strengthen the effectiveness of long-term poverty monitoring and reduction programs, particularly those supported by the project, and help mitigate the adverse impacts of the financial crisis. The social development project is divided into several components: rural development, health clinics, social assistance for disadvantaged groups, and poverty monitoring and impact assessment. The total amount of the IBRD loan is US\$60 million.

“The Social Crisis Library.” <<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/eacrisis/library/index.htm>>.

The library has been reorganized to provide materials under the following headings: overall impacts of the crisis; poverty and unemployment; small and medium-sized enterprises; micro finance; health; education; monitoring mechanisms and targeting programs; and gender, ethnic strife, and vulnerable groups.

World Health Organization (WHO)

“Enhancing Government Planning and Implementation Capacity, Particularly in Monitoring the Social Impact of the Economic Crisis on the Ground, for Effective Design of Delivery Strategies and Targeting of Beneficiaries.” For Indonesia. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Joint research by UNICEF, UNDP, and WHO.

3. Dialogues

Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)

“High-Level Regional Workshop on Asian Financial Crisis.” 1999. Tokyo, 25–26 March. <<http://www.adbi.org/hlrwrep.htm>>.

ASEAN

- “ASEAN on the Road to Recovery.” 1999. Speech by H. E. Rodolfo Severino, Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, at the seminar on the “Economic Crisis: Roads to Recovery,” sponsored by ADBI and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 8 March. <<http://www.aseansec.org/secgen/aidcom12.htm>> (26 October 1999).
- “Regional Economic Integration: The Philippine Stake.” 1999. Address by H. E. Rodolfo Severino, Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, at the seminar on “ASEAN Free Trade Area’s Relevance in the Aftermath of the Asian Financial Crisis,” sponsored by SGV & Co., Manila Peninsula, Makati, 23 June. <http://www.aseansec.org/secgen/sg_sgv.htm> (26 October 1999).
- “Rural Development and Poverty Eradication.” 1998. First Informal Meeting of ASEAN Ministers, Jakarta, Indonesia, 7–8 December. <<http://www.aseansec.org/>>.
- “Sixth ASEAN Summit: Hanoi Plan of Action.” 1998. Hanoi, Vietnam, 15–16 December. <http://www.aseansec.org/economic/invest/sum_bold.htm>.

During this summit, ASEAN leaders recognized that the financial crisis had a social dimension and that the poor and vulnerable were the most affected. The leaders expressed their commitment to safeguard the interests of the poor and “urged the international community to step up their technical and financial assistance in this area as well as ensure that the reforms in the international financial architecture include a social dimension to protect the poor.”

Asia-Australia Institute: The University of New South Wales

- “Human Security in Development and Crisis.” 1999. The 1999 Asia Leader’s Forum, Sydney, Australia, 18–19 April. <<http://www.unsw.edu.au/aai/alf.htm>>.

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

“Meeting on Development Cooperation: Responding to the Asian Crisis.” 1999. Sydney, Australia, 5 March. <<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/mdc-rac/1background.html>> (26 October 1999).

Australia’s initiative in convening the meeting is further demonstration of its willingness to help address the immediate impacts of the crisis and contribute to the longer-term process of recovery.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

“The Social Dimensions of the New Global Financial Architecture and Core Labor Standards with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.” 1999. A conference organized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and its Asian and Pacific Regional Organization (ICFTU-APRO) on the Asian Financial and Economic Crisis, Washington D.C., 19–21 January.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

“The Asian Crisis: The Return of Growth.” 1999. Comments prepared by Stanley Fischer, First Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, for delivery at a dinner of the Asia Society, Hong Kong, 17 June. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/1999/061799.HTM>>.

“Economic Crisis and Recovery in Asia and Its Implications for the International Financial System.” 1999. Speech by Sugisaki Shigemitsu, Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, at the Meeting on Development Cooperation: Responding to the Asia Crisis, Sydney, Australia, 5 March. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/1999/030599.HTM>>.

“Economic and Financial Situation in Asia: Latest Developments.” 1999. Presentation by Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, at the Asia-Europe Finance Ministers Meeting, Frankfurt, Germany, 16 January. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/>>

- 1999/011699.HTM>.
- “The Financial Crisis in Emerging Markets: Lessons for Eastern Europe and Asia.” 1999. Comments by Stanley Fischer, First Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, at the East West Institute, New York, 23 April. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/1999/042399.HTM>>.
- “Human Dimensions of the Asian Economic Crisis.” 1999. Presentation by Peter S. Heller, Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, to the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/1999/012199.HTM>>.
- “Looking Beyond Today’s Financial Crisis: Moving Forward with International Financial Reform.” 1999. Remarks by Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, to the Foreign Policy Association, New York, 24 February. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/1999/022499.HTM>>.
- “Preventing and Resolving Financial Crises: The Role of the Private Sector.” 1999. Remarks by Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, at the Bretton Woods Committee 1999 Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., 9 June. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/1999/060999.HTM>>.
- “The Reform of Global Exchange and Financial Systems Since the Eruption of the Asian Crisis.” 1999. Address by Sugisaki Shigemitsu, Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, at the International Conference on Central Banking Policies, Macau, 14 May. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/1999/051499.HTM>>.
- “Sustaining Asia’s Recovery from Crisis.” 1999. Remarks by Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, at the 34th South East Asian Central Banks Governors’ Conference, Seoul, South Korea, 20 May. <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/1999/052099.HTM>>.

Japanese Government

“Japan’s Leadership for the Future of Asia.” 1999. Keynote Address by Minister for Foreign Affairs Komura Masahiko, at an international conference on “The Future of Aisa” hosted by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc., 3 June. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/komura/address9906.html>> (26 October 1999).

“Strengthening the International Financial Architecture—Report of G7 Finance Ministers to the Köln Economic Summit.” 1999. Cologne, 18–20 June. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/1999/g7econo.html>> (7 October 1999).

Issues discussed include strengthening and reforming the international financial institutions and arrangements, enhancing transparency and promoting best practices, strengthening financial regulation in industrial countries, strengthening macroeconomic policies and financial systems in emerging markets, improving crisis prevention and management and involving the private sector, and promoting social policies to protect the poor and most vulnerable.

MIER

“Managing the Macroeconomic Crisis and Recovery.” <<http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/pub/jdi/tdri-mier/mier/mieractive.html>> (26 October 1999).

The economic crisis in Malaysia and the region has raised some interesting and difficult macroeconomic policy issues. These issues include the appropriate exchange rate management regime, the treatment of short- and long-term capital flows, and the proper role and independence of the central bank. MIER and Queen’s University are planning a workshop and brainstorming session in 1999 in which several Canadian macroeconomic policy experts will provide an international perspective as a framework for discussion among Malaysian policymakers and researchers.

“National Outlook Conference.” 1998. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1–2 De-

ember. <<http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/pub/jdi/tdri-mier/mier/mieractive.html>>.

The National Outlook Conference is MIER's premier annual policy showpiece. It presents to a large and diverse audience MIER's short- and medium-term economic forecasts, and domestic and international presentations on policy issues of current interest and importance. The theme of this conference was "Economic Recovery: Agenda for the Nation," and discussion focused on Malaysia's options for recovery in the face of the current financial and economic crisis.

"National Outlook Conference." 1999. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 30 November–1 December. <<http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/pub/jdi/tdri-mier/mier/mieractive.html>>.

The theme is "Towards Sustaining Economic Recovery: Issues and Challenges." Planned topics include capital market reforms; debt restructuring; assessing the regulatory framework; sectoral issues; ethics and governance; trade and investment; and a social agenda.

United Nations

"Establishing the United Nations Support Facility for Indonesian Recovery (UNSFIR)." <<http://www.un.org/NewLinks/>>.

This organization assists in the collaboration, dissemination, and analysis of on-the-ground data on the social impact of the crisis as well as enhances government and UN capacity for policy analysis and in-country dialogue on the design of a postcrisis Indonesian recovery.

UNDP

"Workshop on Regional Responses to the Economic Downturn: Mechanism for Recovery and Renewal of Sustainable Development." March–April 1999. <<http://www.undp.org/dpa/index.html>>.

UNESCAP

- “Interregional Workshop on the Social Implications of the Financial Crisis and Expert Group Meeting on the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region.” 1999. Bangkok, Thailand, 25–26 May. <http://srch1.un.org:80/plweb-cgi/fast?state_id=940927205&view=unsearch&> (26 October 1999).
- “National Seminar on the Impact of the Economic and Financial Crisis on Population and the ICPD Program of Action.” 1999. United Nations Population Fund and government agencies, ESCAP, and Women in Development (WID). <<http://www.unescap.org/drpad/pub3/index.htm>>.
- “Poverty Statistics.” 1999 regional workshop. <<http://www.unescap.org/sps/crisishome.htm>> (26 October 1999).
- “Regional Seminar on the Implications of the East Asian Crisis on Sustained Industrial and Technological Development in the Asia-Pacific Region and the World.” 1999. Bangkok, Thailand, 7–10 April. <<http://www.unescap.org/sps/act.htm>>.

United Nations University

- “New Forms of Development Toward the 21st Century which Focus on the Dignity of the Individual.” 1999. Speech by Takemi Keizo, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Japan, at the International Symposium on Development, hosted by the United Nations University, Tokyo, Japan, 24 June.

World Bank Group

- “ASEM-EU Trust Fund Progress Review and Strategy Discussion.” 1999. Bangkok, Thailand, 20 January. <<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/offrep/eap/eapevent.htm>>.

The ASEM-EU Asian Financial Crisis Response Trust Fund was launched in July 1998 in Brussels, Belgium, with contributions from the European Commission and many EU member states, to help mitigate

the financial and social impacts of the region's financial crisis. At that first meeting, donors agreed to meet again in six months for a progress report; the second meeting was held on 20 January 1999 in Bangkok, Thailand. Some examples of how the fund is benefiting people in the region include helping Indonesian schoolchildren through the management of an emergency back-to-school program. China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam are eligible for support under the ASEM Trust Fund. This trust fund is also providing information vital to the affected countries in planning their recovery and to donors in best targeting their support.

"City Development Strategy Tokyo Conference '99: Future Directions of Strategic Urban Development in Urbanizing and Decentralizing Asia." 1999. Tokyo, Japan, 28–30 July. <<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/offrep/eap/eapevent.htm>>.

The World Bank, together with the Ministry of Construction of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, cohosted a conference to discuss the progress of the City Development Strategy work in Asia. The conference focused on two major themes: the implications of rapid urbanization in Asia and municipal capacity building in a decentralizing Asia.

"Collaboration in the Social Arena in East Asia." 1999. Bangkok, Thailand, February. <<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/eacrisis/partners/unicef.htm>>.

Meeting of World Bank and UNICEF staff. Discussions covered a range of institutional and program matters, including looking at areas where the Bank and UNICEF could put advocacy, policy, and program tools to work; searching for refining indicators of social welfare and progress in order to harness broader-based information and experiences; and identifying specific constraints to practical collaboration.

"Development Cooperation Ministers." 1999. Sydney, Australia, 5 March. <<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/eacrisis/sydney/>>.

The meeting focused on the economic and social consequences of the crisis and approaches necessary to achieve longer-term recovery and sustainable development.

“ILO Governing Body Symposium.” 1999. Geneva, Switzerland, 19 March. <<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/eacrisis/library/brown399.htm>>.

An event organized by the ILO to conduct an in-depth analysis of the social impact of the financial crisis in Asia and the role of the international institutions concerned.

“Labor Markets in the East Asian Crisis: Applied Analysis and Policy Workshop: Joint World Bank/ILO/Japan Project.” <<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/eacrisis/partners/ilo2.htm>> (26 October 1999).

Labor market issues have represented a critical element for the social crisis in East Asia. Rising unemployment, decreasing real wages, and related dislocations are leading to increased poverty, declining living standards, and social tension. The overall impact has been enormous pressure on formal and informal mechanisms for social protection. Understanding changes in the labor market area is an important element in addressing both the immediate impacts of the crisis as well as building a more sustainable risk management framework in the region in the future. Papers and proceedings of research and workshops are expected to be released in early 2000.

“Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future.” 1999. United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January. <<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/eacrisis/meeting>> (19 October 1999).

This regional conference brought together present and potential donors, lenders, and regional governments around the pressing human needs of the countries in the East Asia and Pacific region currently experiencing economic turmoil. The purpose of the gathering was to facilitate an ongoing dialogue among key players in the region's social development arena, first about what is happening in the affected countries, second about short-term responses to the urgent problems that arise, and third about the broader and longer-term implications of these issues for future social policy in the region and external support. Organizers hoped the meeting would build on the individual country programs and discussions under way, on important work by several partners,

and on the framework outlined in the World Bank's 1998 report, *The Road to Recovery*.

"Social Assessment Workshop for East Asia." 1999. Bangkok, Thailand, 19–21 May. <<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/offrep/eap/eapevent.htm>>.

Discussion on how social assessments are done, the methodologies and tools involved, and their importance as an integrated component in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Human Resource Development

1. Publications

Chew Soon Beng and Rosalng Chew. 1999. "Human Capital Formation through On-the-Job Training in East Asia." In Joseph L. H. Tan, ed. *Human Capital Formation as an Engine of Growth*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. 1991. *Enhancement of Cooperation Between Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations for Human Resource Development*. ST/ESCAP/1036. New York: United Nations.

Gordel, Klaus. 1984. "Health, Basic Need and Prerequisites for Economic and Social Development." *Development and Cooperation* (May–June): 4–6.

Griffin, Keith, and John Knight. 1990. "Human Development, the Case for Renewed Emphasis." In Keith Griffin and John Knight, eds. *Human Development and the International Development Strategy for the 1990s*. London: Macmillan.

Haworth, Nigel, comp. 1998. "The Human Resource Development Dimension of the Asian Financial Crisis: Towards the Definition of an APEC Response." Report on the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) Human Resource Development Task Force on the Human Resource and Social Impacts of the Financial Crisis, based on discussions at the Experts' Meeting held in Jakarta in April 1998 and a symposium held in

Taipei in June 1998.

Hirono Ryokichi. 1989. "Human Resources Development and Mobilization in the Asia-Pacific Region." *Technology and Development*, no. 2 (January).

Koo Sung-Yeal. 1999. "Formal Education and the Quality of Schooling in East Asian Countries." In Joseph L. H. Tan, ed. *Human Capital Formation as an Engine of Growth*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Lee, Eddy. 1986. "Economic Restructuring and Human Resource Development." ADIPA Occasional Paper No. 1. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific.

Discusses the need to maintain investment in human resource development, institute policies for retraining and redeployment of labor, and implement measures for meeting new manpower requirements generated by economic restructuring.

Mahbub-ul-Haq. 1989. "United Nations Role in Human Development." *Journal of the Society for International Development*, no. 4.

Pareek, U., and T. V. Rao. 1981. *Designing and Managing HRD*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publication Co.

Sen, Amartya. 1984. *Resources, Values and Development*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

———. 1990. "Development as Capability Expansion." In Keith Griffin and John Knight, eds. *Human Development and the International Development Strategy for the 1990s*. London: Macmillan.

Sirajuddin H. Salleh, and Sant B. Gurung. 1992. *Human Resources Development in South Asia: The Much Taken for Granted Domain*. Kuala Lumpur: Asian and Pacific Development Centre.

Examines the problems facing human resources development in four countries in the South Asian region: India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

United Nations. 1992. *Socio-Cultural Impact of Human Resources Development*. New York: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Considers the problems of development for the poor and the socio-cultural issues involved in introducing human resources development programs in traditional societies.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP). 1990. *Human Development Report 1990*. New York: Oxford University Press.

This inaugural report stresses the necessity for a holistic approach to human development.

———. 1991. *Human Development Report 1991*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Argues that the lack of political will, not financial resources, is often the real cause of human neglect.

———. 1994. *Human Development Report 1994*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Stresses the importance of expanding the conventional notions of security to include the human dimension.

———. 1996. *Human Resources Development: Issues and Implications*. Report of the Administrator. New York: UNDP.

Wong Poh Kam and Ng Chee Yuen. 1992. *Human Resource Development and Utilization in the Asia-Pacific*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Utilizes the social absorption capacity approach to explain the dynamic growth experienced by South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia.

World Bank. 1993. *East Asian Miracle: Economic Growth and Public Policy*. A World Bank Policy Report. New York: Oxford University Press.

The Environment

1. Publications

Asian Development Outlook 1991. Philippines: Asian Development Bank.

Reviews the causes and consequences of resource depletion and environmental degradation.

- Brandon, Carter, and Ramesh Ramankutty. 1993. "Towards an Environmental Strategy for Asia." World Bank Discussion Paper No. 224. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Brown, Katrina, et al. 1993. "Economics and the Conservation of Global Biological Diversity." Global Environment Facility (GEF) Working Paper No. 2. Washington, D.C.: GEF.
- Goodland, Robert, et al. 1991. *Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development: Building on Brundtland*. Belgium: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- Goodland, Robert, Herman Daly, and Salah El Serafy. 1993. "The Urgent Need for Rapid Transition to Global Environmental Sustainability." *Environmental Conservation* 20(4): 297–309.
- Goodland, Robert, Herman Daly, and John Kellenberg. 1994. "Burden Sharing in the Transition to Environmental Sustainability." *Futures* 26(2): 146–155.
- "Haze Hits Hazardous Levels in Indonesia." 1999. *Straits Times* (5 August).
- "Indonesia Too Preoccupied to Tackle Problem." 1999. *Straits Times* (6 August).
- Munasinghe, Mohan. 1993. *Environmental Economics and Natural Resource Management in Developing Countries*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). 1997. *Sustainable Development: OECD Policy Approaches for the 21st Century*. Paris: OECD.
- Concentrates on socioeconomic issues, including the integration of economics and the environment, with an in-depth look at sectoral issues such as energy, transport, agriculture, toxic chemicals, climate change, nuclear energy, urbanization, biotechnology, and education.
- Pearce, D., E. Barbier, and A. Markandya. 1990. *Sustainable Development: Economics and Environment in the Third World*. Hants, U.K.: Aldershot. *Resource Management in the Asia-Pacific Series*. Occasional. Canberra, Australia: Australian National University. <<http://www.anu.edu.au/pad/asia/publications.html>> (8 October 1999).

Monograph series addressing the social and economic contexts for

resource management in the Asia Pacific. The principal resource sectors of interest are forestry, water and energy, mining, agriculture, and marine resources. Recent titles include *The Governance of Common Property in the Pacific Region*, edited by Peter Larmour, and *The Ok Tedi Settlement*, edited by Chris Ballard.

“Travel Alert in Riau as Haze Worsens.” 1999. *Straits Times* (6 August).

World Bank. 1992. *World Development Report 1992: Development and the Environment*. New York: Oxford University Press.

———. 1994. *Making Development Sustainable: The World Bank Group and the Environment Fiscal 1994*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

2. Ongoing Research Projects

International Development and Research Center, Canada (IDRC)

“Economy and Environment Program for South East Asia (EEPSEA).” <<http://www.idrc.org.sg/eepsea/index.htm>>.

Established in 1993, EEPSEA supports training and research in environmental and resource economics. It uses a networking approach to provide financial and technical support to researchers in its ten member countries.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

“U.S. Agency for International Development: Partnership for Democracy and Development.” <<http://www.usaid-ph.gov/>> (8 October 1999).

USAID’s role in the Philippines is to help the country become a model newly industrialized country. The U.S.-Philippines partnership for democracy and development is a shared commitment to mutual economic interest and democracy and a concern for global issues of environmental degradation, population, and the AIDS epidemic.

Nongovernmental Organizations

1. Publications

Alexander, Jeffrey C. 1998. *Real Civil Societies: Dilemmas of Institutionalization*. London: Sage Publications Ltd.

Written from an empirical, social science perspective, this book critically examines the normative sense of civil society and proposes a new research program for investigating it.

Arts, Bas. 1998. *The Political Influence of Global NGOs: Case Studies on the Climate and Biodiversity Conventions*. Utrecht, the Netherlands: International Books.

Focuses on nongovernmental organizations' (NGOs') political influence on the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Diehl, Paul F., ed. 1997. *Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner.

Analyzes how NGOs have discharged their mandates in a way that has positively influenced crisis management by the United Nations.

Edwards, M., and D. Hulme, eds. 1992. *Making a Difference: NGOs and Development in a Changing World*. London: Earthscan.

Eldridge, Philip J. 1995. *Non-Governmental Organizations and Democratic Participation in Indonesia*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Focuses on the contribution of Indonesian NGOs both in promoting participatory models of change in social and economic development and as part of a more general movement toward democratization.

Fowler, A. 1993. "Non-Governmental Organizations as Agents of Democratization: An African Perspective." *Journal of International Development* 5(3): 325-339.

The Fund for Peace. 1994. *Human Rights Institution-Building: A Handbook for Establishing and Sustaining Human Rights Organizations*. New York: The Fund for Peace.

Looks at the components of effective human rights institution building.

Hall, John A. 1995. *Civil Society: Theory, History, Comparison*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Using a comparative and historical as well as theoretical perspective, this book tries to better define what is meant by “civil society.”

Krut, Riva. 1997. “Globalization and Civil Society: NGO Influence in International Decision-Making.” Discussion Paper No. 83. Geneva: UN Research Institute for Social Development.

Mawlawi, Farouk. 1993. *New Conflicts, New Challenges: The Evolving Role for Non-Governmental Actors*. Washington, D.C.: United States Information Service.

Author argues that the post-cold war world raises new challenges and offers greater opportunities for increasing NGO involvement in resolving regional and intrastate conflicts and in helping solve global problems.

Muhammad A. S. Hikam. 1999. “Non-Governmental Organizations and the Empowerment of Civil Society.” In Richard W. Baker, M. Hadi Soesastro, J. Kristiadi, Douglas E. Ramage, eds. *Indonesia: The Challenge of Change*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Mulla, Z., and P. Boothroyd. 1994. *Development-Orientated NGOs of Vietnam*. Prepared through the cooperation of the Vietnam National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities. Vancouver: Center for Human Settlements.

Princen, T., and M. Finger. 1994. *Environmental NGOs in World Politics: Linking the Local and the Global*. London: Routledge.

Explains the key role of NGOs in an emerging world of environmental politics and shows how NGOs act both as independent bargainers and as agents of social learning.

ROAPE. 1992. “Democracy, Civil Society and NGOs.” Editorial introduction. *Review of African Political Economy*, no. 55: 3–7.

UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS). 1995. *The United Nations, NGOs and Global Governance: Challenges for the 21st Century*. Geneva: NGLS.

Summarizes the panel presentations and the discussion sessions of the NGLS’s 20th anniversary conference on the UN, NGOs, and global

governance, held in Geneva, Switzerland, 30 October–1 November.

———. 1996. “Social Priorities of Civil Society.” Speeches by representatives of nongovernmental organizations at the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995. Geneva: UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service.

Illustrates the many ways in which NGOs contributed ideas to the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and the NGO Forum 95.

Weiss, T. G., and Leon Gordenker, eds. 1996. *NGOs, the UN and Global Governance*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner.

Analyzes the linkages between NGOs and the UN system as a whole.

World Bank. 1996. *NGOs and the Bank: Incorporating FY95 Progress Report on Cooperation between the World Bank and NGOs*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Examines the relationship between the UN and the World Bank, and looks at ways to strengthen the relationship.

Yamamoto Tadashi. 1996. *Emerging Civil Society in the Asia Pacific Community: Nongovernmental Underpinnings of the Emerging Asia Pacific Regional Community*. Tokyo: Japan Center for International Exchange; Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

A compilation of reports written by leading intellectuals and specialists from 15 Asia Pacific countries on their respective country's focus of activities of research institutions, foundations, and NGOs, and their interest in exchanges or studies that take place within the framework of Asia Pacific.

Yok Shiu F. Lee. 1994. “Community-based Urban Environmental Management: Local NGOs as Catalysts.” *Regional Development Dialogue* 15(2): 158–179.

Argues that effective urban environmental management initiatives in low-income neighborhoods need participation from the communities and that local NGOs play a critical role in mobilizing resources from within and outside the communities to support such initiatives.

2. Ongoing Research Projects

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

“Capacity Building and Empowerment of Farmer’s Network, NGOs and Local Communities for Rural Poverty Alleviation Program.” <<http://www.undp.org/seed/>>.

Operates with a fund of US\$6.8 million.

“Community-based Co-operative Enterprises for the Unemployed.” For South Korea. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

New project in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

“Support to NGOs through a Community Recovery Program Trust Fund.” For Indonesia. Listed in “The Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact.” 1999. Paper prepared for the World Bank Group Regional Meeting on Social Issues Arising from the East Asia Economic Crisis and Policy Implications for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–22 January.

Donors are encouraged to contribute financial support to a wide variety of NGOs working to enhance community-based coping strategies.

3. Dialogues

World Bank Group

“Asian Corporate Recovery: Corporate Governance, Role of Governments.” 1999. Bangkok, Thailand, 31 March–2 April. <<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/offrep/eap/eapevent.htm>>.

A conference based on firm-level surveys in Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

“Democracy, Market Economy, and Development.” 1999. Seoul, Korea, 26–27 February. <<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/offrep/eap/>>

eapevent.htm>.

In light of the ongoing East Asian economic crisis and its links to governance issues, the Democracy, Market Economy and Development Conference seeks to explore the relationship between modes of political governance and socioeconomic development. The conference provided a forum for comparing and contrasting development experiences from around the world with respect to such aspects as corruption, cronyism, the delivery of public services, and the willingness to reform.

Civil Society

1. Publications

- Barber, Benjamin. 1998. *A Place for Us: How to Make Society Civil and Democracy Strong*. Hill and Wang Publisher.
- Blaney, David L., and Mustapha Kamal Pasha. 1993. "Civil Society and Democracy in the Third World: Ambiguities and Historical Possibilities." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 28(1): 3–24.
- Buchori, Mochtar. 1999. "Development of Civil Society and Good Governance in Indonesia." Paper presented to the Global ThinkNet Conference on International Comparative Study on Governance and Civil Society, organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange and Institut Français des Relations Internationales, Paris, 18–19 March.
- Hikan, Muhammad A. S. 1999. "Non-Governmental Organizations and the Empowerment of Civil Society." In R. W. Baker, M. H. Soesastro, J. Kristiadi, and D. E. Ramage, eds. *Indonesia—The Challenge of Change*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- Soesastro, Hadi. 1997. "Economics, the Military and Civil Society." In S. Harris and A. Mack, eds. *Asia Pacific Security—The Economics-Political Nexus*. New South Wales, Aus.: Allen and Unwin Australia.
- . 1999. "Governance and Sustainable Development in Indonesia: The Role of Civil Society." Paper prepared for the Asia Pacific Agenda

Project on Governance and Sustainable Development, organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange.

2. Ongoing Research Projects

Asia Foundation

“Women Workers in the Context of the Global Economy.” <<http://www.asiafoundation.org/>>.

A project to study women’s economic and legal rights.

3. Dialogues

Asia Foundation

“Asia Foundation Officials Analyze Indonesia Situation in Opinion Articles.” 1999. San Francisco, Calif., 20 June. <<http://www.asiafoundation.org/taf/news/news-high16.html>>.

“Asia Foundation President Speaks on Situation in Indonesia.” 1999. San Francisco, Calif., 12 March. <<http://www.asiafoundation.org/taf/news/news-high14.html>>.

“Asia Pacific on Path to Recovery.” 1999. Washington, D.C., 8 June. <<http://www.asiafoundation.org/taf/news/news-high15.html>>.

Asia Society

“The Asian Crisis: The Beginning of the End?” 1999. Speech by Stanley Fischer, First Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, at the Asia Society’s 10th Annual Corporate Conference, Manila, Philippines, 24–26 February. <<http://www.asiasociety.org/speeches/corconf99.html>>.

“The Philippines: Social and Political Outlook.” 1999. Speech by Manuel Roxas, Majority Leader, House of Representatives, Philippines, in Hong

Kong, 3 February. <<http://www.asiasociety.org/speeches/>>.
“Social Costs of the Asian Crisis.” 1999. Speech by H. E. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Vice President of the Philippines and Secretary of Social Welfare and Development, at the Asia Society’s 10th Annual Corporate Conference, Manila, Philippines, 24–26 February. <<http://www.asiasociety.org/speeches/corpcconf99.html>>.

Sustainable Development

1. Publications

Chia Siow Yue and Leonard Sebastian. 1999. “Governance and Sustainable Development: The Singapore Model.” Paper prepared for the Asia Pacific Agenda Project on Governance and Sustainable Development, organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange.
Nelson, Joan M. 1999. “Shock-Resistant Growth?” <<http://www.odc.org/commentary/vpjan99.html>>.

An Overseas Development Council viewpoint assessing the effectiveness of current growth strategies designed to reduce the probability and severity of future shocks.

North-South Institute. 1999. “Recovery from Crisis—Policy Alternatives for Equitable Development.” <<http://www.nsi-ins.ca/pubs/newtit.html>>.

In mid-1998, the North-South Institute published an in-depth briefing paper on the financial crisis and subsequently held an international conference to examine the impact of the crisis on Indonesia. This initial research was followed in September 1999 by this seminar on the social impacts of the crisis. Sponsored by the Canadian Minister of Finance, the conference was timed to coincide with the Commonwealth Finance Ministers’ Meetings.

Rodrik, Dani. 1999. *The New Global Economy and Developing Countries: Making Openness Work*. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council. <<http://www.odc.org/publications/pe24bib.html>>.

An ODC policy essay focusing on globalization’s impact on emerging

market states and developing countries.

Soesastro, Hadi. 1999. "Governance and Sustainable Development: Indonesian Perspectives and Challenges." Paper prepared for the Asia Pacific Agenda Project on Governance and Sustainable Development, organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange.

Syarisa Yanti Abubakar. 1999. "Governance and Sustainable System of Development: A Malaysian Perspective." Paper prepared for the Asia Pacific Agenda Project on Governance and Sustainable Development, organized by the Japan Center for International Exchange.

2. Dialogues

Focus on the Global South

"Economic Sovereignty in a Globalising World: Creating People Centred Economics for the 21st Century." 1999. Bangkok, Thailand, 23–26 March. <<http://www.focusweb.org/conference>> (14 October 1999).

Overseas Development Council (ODC)

"Making Globalization Work: Perspectives from the Market, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Asia." 1999. ODC Global Issues Conference, Washington D.C., 18 March. <<http://www.odc.org/programs/agenda299.html>>.