Select Annotated Bibliography

This bibliography is a collection of materials pertaining to intraregional and interregional efforts to respond to the East Asian financial crisis. It lists publications, ongoing research projects, and dialogues in the fields of governance, social safety nets/human security, human resource development, the environment, nongovernmental organizations, civil society, and sustainable development. The bibliography was compiled to assist researchers in studying the key issues concerning the crisis' effects and East Asia's recovery. As such, it is a guide rather than a comprehensive compilation.

Governance

1. Publications


Sustainable Development and Human Security

University Press.

2. Ongoing Research Projects

United Nations Development Program

In collaboration with nongovernmental organizations.

Social Safety Nets/Human Security

1. Publications

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.


About project, sector development, and program loans.


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


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


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


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


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.

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.


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


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.


Sustainable Development and Human Security


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.


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.


Analyzes the social impact of the Asian financial crisis and its policy implications, arguing that, in the light of the crisis, urgent action is required both to relieve current social distress and to strengthen systems of social protection.


   
   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.

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

   
   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.


“Poor Fight for Place in Clinics as Queues Go Middle Class.” 1998. Nation (5 October).

in the East and South-east Asian Region, Bangkok, Thailand, 15–17 October.


Segal, Gerald. 1999. “Crisis, What Crisis?” Prospect (February).


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.


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.


Analyzes how adjustment policies have affected the poor in Asian economies.


release (22 March).


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


Reports on the preliminary findings of UNRISD research on social policies in the context of economic restructuring in developing countries.


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


2. Ongoing Research Projects

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)


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)


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.


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


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)


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)


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.

Research completed in 1999.

Joint research by ILO and UNDP.

Research completed in 1999.


With funding support from the government of Japan.


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

**Japanese Government**

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.


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


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)


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)


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


Research on the possibility of establishing a UN support facility.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)


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

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


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.


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-affected 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).”
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.


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)


Joint research by UNESCO and UNDP.


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; improve-
Sustainable Development and Human Security

ment 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)


Research completed in 1999.


Research completed in 1999.


United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)


U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)


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 protecting 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.


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


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.

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 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)**


Joint research by UNICEF, UNDP, and WHO.

3. Dialogues

**Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)**


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ASEAN


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


Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Sustainable Development and Human Security

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)


International Monetary Fund (IMF)


"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


Japanese Government


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 man-
agement and involving the private sector, and promoting social policies to protect the poor and most vulnerable.

**MIER**


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.


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.


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**


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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**


**UNESCAP**


**United Nations University**

**World Bank Group**


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.


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.


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.

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


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 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.


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,

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


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.


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


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


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


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

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


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


THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Publications


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


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.


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.


2. Ongoing Research Projects

*International Development and Research Center, Canada (IDRC)*


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)


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

I. Publications


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.


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


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


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.


Looks at the components of effective human rights institution building.


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


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.


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.


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.


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.


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


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.


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)


Operates with a fund of US$6.8 million.


New project in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.


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


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


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 pro-
vided 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


2. Ongoing Research Projects

**Asia Foundation**


A project to study women's economic and legal rights.
3. Dialogues

*Asia Foundation*


*Asia Society*


**Sustainable Development**

1. Publications


Sustainable Development and Human Security

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


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.


An ODC policy essay focusing on globalization’s impact on emerging market states and developing countries.


2. Dialogues

Focus on the Global South

Overseas Development Council (ODC)