

NTS-Asia

- Security Beyond Borders -

Expert Consultation on Climate Change and Coastal Zones 19-20 March 2009, Colombo



Participants of the Expert Consultation on Climate Change and Coastal Zones

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RCSS together with the Henry L. Stimson Center, Washington D.C. hosted a workshop to examine the transboundary and human security dimensions of the impacts of climate change on coastal zones from 19-20 March 2009 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The workshop focused on four broad areas, i.e., the impact of climate change on coastal ecologies; climate change impacts on coastal infrastructures; climate change and small island states; and international institutions. During the four sessions of the workshop, participants from South and Southeast Asia, East Africa, and the Middle East discussed the impact of climate change on mangrove forests, wetlands, coral reefs, fisheries, and coastal communities whose livelihoods depend on these ecosystems. The risks posed by sea-level rise, storm surges and tropical cyclones to coastal cities, ports, and infrastructure and the manner in which disaster management policies and urban planning respond to the threat of global warming were also taken up at the workshop. The special dangers that climate change creates for small, low lying island nations received much attention. The potential for population



displacement and migration, and the international community's obligations in this respect were discussed.



The workshop brought together a diverse group of analysts and researchers from the Maldives, Mauritius, USA, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, Seychelles, Tanzania, Egypt, Kenya, Kuwait, UAE, Singapore and Sri Lanka. Collectively, they had expertise in environmental management, coastal zone ecologies, fisheries and coral reefs, maritime security, disaster preparedness, urban planning, and international diplomacy among other areas. The experts engaged in intensive, wide-ranging discussions which allowed a fruitful exchange of views and experience among participants from different countries and backgrounds thus bringing in a national and regional perspective. At the conclusion of the workshop there was a spontaneous request from the floor to form an informal network amongst the participants, with RCSS taking the lead, to enable the exchange of information and experiences on a regular basis.



The workshop was organised as part of the Stimson Center's multi-year Regional Voices: Transnational Challenges project. The Regional Voices project seeks to gain insight and understanding about how policy communities, opinion leaders and expert analysts in the Middle East, East Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia perceive and are responding to emerging issues such as global environmental change, protecting public health, sustainable development of natural resources, combating terrorism and international crime, and other transnational problems.

Inter-Regional Workshop on 'Civil Society Perspectives on Conflict and Peace in South and Southeast Asia'

Prof Amal Jayawardane, Executive Director of RCSS attended a workshop on 'Civil Society Perspectives on Conflict and Peace in South and Southeast Asia' held in Bangkok from January 23-25, 2009. This conference was jointly organised by the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS), Research Centre for Peace-Building at the Mahidol University, Bangkok, and the Berghof Foundation for Peace Support, Berlin.

The purpose of the workshop was to share insights on the role of civil society actors in promoting conflict transformation and peace building with respect to internal conflicts, and on the role of regional collaboration to improve the effectiveness of conflict prevention and peace promotion. The regional scope included Southeast Asia as well as South Asia to allow a comparative approach. Among the distinguished participants were scholars from the two regions, civil society representatives and activists.

New Remittance & Payments Partnership (RPP) Website

The Remittance & Payments Partnership (RPP) is a high profile DFID-Bangladesh project designed to produce measurable impacts on the price, speed and growth of remittances in Bangladesh with an overall goal to



'promote pro-poor economic growth in order to increase the incomes and employment for the poor'. Remittances are very important to Bangladesh at around 7 per cent of GDP and growing at around 10 per cent per annum. The government of Bangladesh has an on-going strategy to strengthen the flow of formal sector remittances as one pillar in its Poverty Reduction Strategy, recognising that remittance flows are the leading source of external financing and their potential for stimulating economic growth and reducing poverty. The RPP Program is a 7.5 million GBP grant funding a three-year multi-level project.

Bangladesh Bank is the government of Bangladesh's implementing agency providing overall project direction through the establishment of a RPP Project Oversight Board.

The aim of the RPP website is to inform the migrants and their families about the available channels for safe and legal transactions, money transfer, available products for the best utilisation of the earned remittances, and the necessary steps on the migrants' part to ensure hassle free transactions.

Please visit the RPP website at <http://www.rmmru.net/rpp/index.html>.

Ukieri Research Project at Lokniti

Under the UK-India Education Research Initiatives, Kamena Dorling, Legal and Policy Officer at the Children's Legal Centre, Colchester, UK has undertaken a research project to explore the administrative detention of children in India at Lokniti, CSDS. This study is a part of the larger project on Democracy and Children's Rights in India and UK which Lokniti in collaboration with University of Essex has been carrying forward since 2006. Kamena Dorling will be working in India from 16 March to 17 April 2009, with three weeks in Delhi and two in Goa. She will be working with Mariana Muzzi, a Child Protection Officer from UNICEF. Given the size of India and the issues, the research, in the form of interviews and field visits, will be undertaken in both Delhi and the western region covering Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. It will look at legislation, policy and practice in both regions.

The review of law, policy and practice to be completed between March 23rd and end of April. Both researchers will be working together at Lokniti, CSDS to ensure effective collaboration and coordination of the research. A final report of the study is expected to be completed by end of June 2009.

Workshop on Ethnographic Study of Election

Lokniti is collaborating with University College of London (UCL) in conducting a Comparative Electoral Ethnography in India during the general election of the Lok Sabha in 2009. The study is directed by Mukulika Banerjee of UCL. In order to conduct the study, a 'Training and Brain-Storming Workshop on Comparative Electoral Ethnographies' was also conducted from 7 to 9 March 2009 at CSDS, Delhi. Bringing together the strengths of large-scale surveys and local-level investigations, the current project aims to provide comprehensive electoral ethnographies in 12 sites across India. These sites have been chosen based on regional balance, electoral histories, the availability of researchers and accessibility, and coverage by previous studies. The unit of study of each site is a neighborhood (mohalla) in a town/city or a cluster of villages in a rural setting. It is expected that in some cases the research site will cover more than one polling station whose average catchment area is 1,000 voters. This will also provide a more varied section of the electorate to be captured by the study. The principal investigator (PI) has extensive contacts with anthropologists and researchers based outside and inside India. Each researcher is a social scientist or anthropologist, has extensive local knowledge of the site and is a scholar in his or her own right. They are currently based in India, Europe and the US.

These electoral ethnographies will mark a whole new approach in the study of elections. Rather than treat elections as dry statistical events that focus on the 'numbers game' and results, elections in this project will be studied with their full cultural and cosmological meaning, as the most important modern and secular festival of democratic India.

This study seeks to capture the diversity of the electoral experience across different settings in India through simultaneous studies by a team of 12 scholars in multiple sites, covering all aspects of the electoral procedure and popular participation as it unfolds over 4-6 weeks – from nominations, campaigning, and media coverage to voting and the declaration of results. This project will therefore generate new, comparative understandings and collective insights into the social, political and cultural life of elections in India as a whole, despite the enormous local





variations and will lead to new understandings of democracy within contemporary India.

All researchers will be invited back to a de-briefing workshop to be held at the Indian Institute of Advance Study, Shimla by the PI and Lokniti. Each researcher will be expected to submit a written report and make an oral presentation. Each report will be followed by a detailed discussion on the data and analysis to be presented by the end of June 2009.

Based on the research design of this project, the common framework of questions, issues and methodologies, a collection of genuinely comparative essays on electoral ethnography will emerge. After the study, a report will be prepared for the Election Commission of India and an academic volume with the findings of the comparative study will be submitted to the book series 'Exploring the Political in South Asia' by Routledge. A book of photographs of all visual material collected during the project will also be prepared. In addition to this, a 40 minute radio documentary will be made for BBC Radio 4, to be broadcast on a Thursday evening.

Finally, a website will also be set up and maintained by the staff of Lokniti and CSDS. It will be updated regularly to document the materials collected during the project. Visitors to the site will be encouraged to leave comments, add their own pictures and 'election stories'.

Relief for people affected by HIV/AIDS through integrated agriculture-aquaculture

WorldFish has recently partnered with Globalgiving.com to establish an opportunity for people interested in the Malawi project to contribute online. For example, \$10 can buy enough fish to stock one family's pond and \$200 can enable the construction of an entire fish pond.

For more information on the project please visit <http://www.worldfishcenter.org/wfcms/HQ/article.aspx?ID=138>.

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

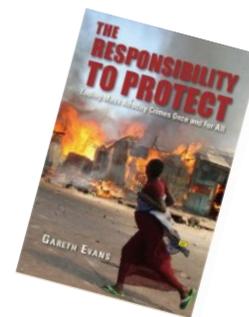
By Mr. Gareth Evans, President & CEO International Crisis Group

4th March 2009, Nanyang Executive Centre, Singapore



In his new book, Mr Gareth Evans shows how the "Responsibility to Protect" is far better equipped to end mass atrocity crimes than "the right to intervene" or any other "humanitarian intervention" doctrine of the past. The book is enlivened throughout by real-world examples analyses of current events, and assessments drawn from the author's own vast experience.

Mr Gareth Evans is president and CEO of the International Crisis Group (ICG), a leading international non-governmental organisation advising on conflict prevention and resolution. He joined ICG in 2000, after eight years as Australia's foreign minister.



For the full summary of the Book Launch, please visit the RSIS Centre for NTS Studies at http://www.rsis.edu.sg/nts/Events/Gareth_Evans.html.

Lecture on ‘Non-Traditional Security: China and the world’
16 December 2008
Beijing Foreign Studies University

On 16 December 2008, Prof Yu Xiao Feng, Director of the Non-Traditional Security and Peace Development Research Center (NTS-PD), Zhejiang University delivered a lecture entitled ‘Non-Traditional Security: China and the World’ at the Beijing Foreign Studies University.

Distinguished guests present at the lecture included Hao Ping, Chancellor of Beijing Foreign Studies University; Zhao Zhongfeng, Minister of the Party Committee’s Propaganda Dept; and Lee Yung-hui, Dean of the International Relations Institute. The lecture was chaired by the Director of the East-West Centre, Tian Chenshan.

The lecture was divided into four parts, namely explaining the NTS concept, the significance and reasons for embarking on NTS research, the various solutions for tackling NTS issues, as well as ways to educate university students on NTS issues. The lecture was well received by the audience, which was coupled with Prof Yu’s humorous anecdotes, extensive knowledge and unique insights on the issues raised.

Prof. Yu began his speech by defining NTS as non-military threats to security, such as economic security, environmental security, resource scarcity, pandemics and transnational crime. He noted that given the increased complexity of social conflicts, increased risk factors that arise from NTS issues deserve more attention.

He also noted the shifts that NTS issues have made – from being of low to high political importance; from the technological domain to the values domain; from tackling it from a theoretical point of view to tackling it from an organizational point of view; pushing countries to move from absolute sovereignty to relative sovereignty, and from seeing issues from a country-perspective to a global perspective. Given these significant shifts, NTS research must be mainstreamed into international opinions and discussions.



Since the Sept 11 attacks in 2001, society’s concerns of a ‘global risk society’ have increased. However, given the fact that the threat of a crisis is constantly highlighted, there is a tendency for societies to develop a sense of issue fatigue and numbness towards an impending threat.

Prof Yu therefore suggested the need to develop a societal definition of what security entails. This would take into account the differing attitudes of China and the world towards NTS. The West emphasises individual security, believing that opposing parties cannot exist in harmony; the Chinese on the other hand, value human relationships where the individual takes less precedence, hence every problem or conflict can be solved, so long as it is in line with the Chinese idea of a harmonious world.

Prof Yu concluded by highlighting the strategies that university students should adopt in dealing with NTS issues - in particular the need to foster ‘a new era of innovative and leadership-like talent’. He ended his lecture with a quote that drew a warm round of applause from the audience : ‘the borders of language are the borders of the world’





Preparing For the Worst: An Adequate Indonesian Policy Response to the Economic Crisis

23 April 2009, Jakarta

This joint seminar was organised by CSIS Jakarta, Asian Development Bank and the Institute for Economics and Social Research, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia.

The ASEAN Charter and Civil Society Involvement in Human Rights Protection and Promotion in Southeast Asia
26- 27 February, Philippines

This event - jointly organised by ASEAN-ISIS and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and ISDS Philippines – marked the 16th ASEAN-ISIS Colloquium on Human Rights.

New Faces in the Consortium



Professor Amal Jayawardane assumed duties as the sixth Executive Director of the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) on January 1, 2009. He obtained his B.A. (Honours) from the University of Ceylon, and, M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Washington, Seattle, USA. He is Professor at the Dept. of International Relations, University of Colombo. Formerly, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Arts (2006-2008) and the Head of the Department of History & International Relations (2001-2006), University of Colombo. He has also served as Visiting Professor at the School of International Service, the American University, Washington D.C., and was a Research Scholar at the Department of International Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science, U.K.

He has functioned as a Consultant to the National Integration Programme Unit (NIPU) of the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs and National Integration; member of the Coordinating Committee, Centre for the Study of Human Rights (CSHR), University of Colombo; Co-Director, Centre for Policy Studies and Research (CEPRA), University of Colombo; Member of the Board of Directors, Institute of International Studies (IIS), Kandy; Member, Board of Management, Bandaranaike Centre For International Studies (BCIS) and the Sri Lanka Institute of International Relations (SLIIR). During the period 1994-1997, he served as a Member of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry in respect of Involuntary Removal and Disappearances of Persons.



Cheryl Lim is a Programme Officer for the Centre of NTS Studies at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS). She brings with her close to five years of working experience in the Press Department of the Embassy of France in Singapore. Cheryl will manage Consortium activities, as well as other projects in the RSIS Centre for NTS Studies. She will also be assisting in communications work for the Centre. Cheryl is a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) graduate from the National University of Singapore, with a major in European Studies. She is fluent in French and is interested in issues related to Climate Change.



Jaspal Singh is Centre Administrator for the Centre of NTS Studies at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS). He holds a Masters of Mass Communications by research from Nanyang Technological University. Prior to his appointment at NTS, Jaspal served as Programme Development Executive at Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC) where he managed various projects and conferences related to new media, cultural studies and development communication. Jaspal has also worked in the Office of Admissions, National University of Singapore (NUS) and the Singapore Indian Development Association (SINDA).

Recent Publications

[The Responsibility to Protect in Southeast Asia: Issues and Challenges](#) April 2009/2

The doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect is a controversial and contentious one in Southeast Asia. It has been largely accepted in principle by most ASEAN states, which are generally supportive of the first two pillars, but are wary of the third, reactive pillar. Thus in exploring the advancement of the R2P agenda in Southeast Asia, our discussion will focus on the first two pillars of the R2P. We will examine the historical context of ASEAN with regard to how its member states view the R2P, where they stand on the doctrine, and how the regional bloc might evolve in its understanding and adaption of the norm to suit the region.



[The Responsibility to Protect: Conceptual Misunderstanding and Challenges of Application](#) April 2009/1

The world's attention was recently focused on the International Criminal Court's arrest warrant for Sudanese president Omar al-Bashir on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. His indictment comes at a time when the United Nations is refining the issues inherent in the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), as well as legal issues regarding various states' responsibilities and culpability for inaction or indifference towards mass atrocity crimes. This Alert is the first of two issues focused on the R2P. This issue seeks to 1) provide a basic understanding of the R2P by looking at its development and principles, 2) clarify the myths and debates surrounding the doctrine, and 3) identify existing challenges in the application of R2P. Finally, with an eye towards the application of R2P in ASEAN, we look at the attempts of the African Union to incorporate the R2P within its regional framework.



[Labour Migrants: Diminished Demand, Diminished Rights?](#) NTS Alert March 2009/2

The economic crisis has had heavy exposure in international news, but its range of victims has extended beyond the subprime debtors and financial analysts of the developed world. Ignored by most developed world governments, migrant workers are bearing the brunt of an economic crisis, despite their contributions to the world economy. Will the human security of labour migrants be compromised by the economic crisis? This issue of the Alert attempts to answer this question.



[The Many Faces of Migrants](#) March 2009/1

Against the backdrop of the changing global demographic trends, this edition highlights issues which mitigate migration as a viable strategy to cope with threats to human welfare and dignity. It does so by exploring the linkages between migration and nontraditional security threats.





Commentaries

On the recent Indian and Indonesian Elections

[5 Myths about the Muslim Vote](#)

Yogendra Yadav, 20 April 2009

[Some States are More Equal Than Others](#)

Sanjay Kumar, *India Today*, 9 April 2009

[Spotlight on the young voter](#)

Sanjay Kumar, *India Today*, 18 March 2009

[Did you vote for religious conservatism?](#)

Sunny Tanuwidjaja, *The Jakarta Post*, April 22, 2009

[The 2009 elections: RI's future and reputation at stake](#)

Rizal Sukma *The Jakarta Post*, March 31, 2009

[The puzzle of TNI warnings in a democratic age](#)

Rizal Sukma, *The Jakarta Post*, March 3, 2009

On other recent NTS issues

[The Swine Flu Alert: Keeping Asia Safe](#)

By Mely Caballero-Anthony, Julie Balen, Belinda Chng, *RSIS Commentaries*, 29 April 2009

After years of concern about H5N1 bird flu, the new flu causing global alarm is a pig virus of the H1N1 family. As influenza reports erupt around the world, inevitable questions are arising. Is this the big one? Are we prepared?

[Nuclear Energy: Addressing the Not-in-my-Backyard Syndrome](#)

By Alvin Chew and Jor-Shan Choi, *RSIS Commentaries*, 14 April 2009

The nuclear power states have not resolved the issue of permanent storage of nuclear spent fuel. Countries with existing nuclear facilities also face challenges to the temporary storage of their spent fuels. What can other countries adopting nuclear energy learn from the experiences?

[Post-Kyoto Protocol: Changing a Climate of Denial?](#)

Sofiah Jamil, *RSIS Commentaries*, 8 April 2009

As governments gear up to meet in Copenhagen later this year to formulate a post-Kyoto Protocol framework on climate change, governments have been slow in translating scientific knowledge into policy responses. There is a need for a holistic approach.

ICC's Verdict on Darfur: Whose Responsibility?

Mely Caballero-Anthony, Belinda Chng and Roderick Chia, *RSIS Commentaries*, 31 March 2009

The International Criminal Court's unprecedented ruling to arrest the Sudanese president for crimes against humanity is a step further in advancing the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P). However, in the global arena of competing state interests, coupled with a lack of international consensus on the R2P and other pressing global challenges, the step forward is beset by a number of obstacles. Nonetheless, the implications on Asia are significant.

Journal Articles

Vulnerability of national economies to the impacts of climate change on fisheries

Edward H. Allison, Allison L. Perry, Marie-Caroline Badjeck, et al, February 2009, *Fish and Fisheries*, Blackwell Publishing Ltd

Anthropogenic global warming has significantly influenced physical and biological processes at global and regional scales. The observed and anticipated changes in global climate present significant opportunities and challenges for societies and economies. We compare the vulnerability of 132 national economies to potential climate change impacts on their capture fisheries using an indicator-based approach. Countries in Central and Western Africa (e.g. Malawi, Guinea, Senegal, and Uganda), Peru and Colombia in north-western South America, and four tropical Asian countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Pakistan, and Yemen) were identified as most vulnerable. This vulnerability was due to the combined effect of predicted warming, the relative importance of fisheries to national economies and diets, and limited societal capacity to adapt to potential impacts and opportunities. Many vulnerable countries were also among the world's least developed countries whose inhabitants are among the world's poorest and twice as reliant on fish, which provides 27% of dietary protein compared to 13% in less vulnerable countries. These countries also produce 20% of the world's fish exports and are in greatest need of adaptation planning to maintain or enhance the contribution that fisheries can make to poverty reduction. Although the precise impacts and direction of climate-driven change for particular fish stocks and fisheries are uncertain, our analysis suggests they are likely to lead to either increased economic hardship or missed opportunities for development in countries that depend upon fisheries but lack the capacity to adapt.

Is Financial Development Another Source of Comparative Advantage? : Evidence from China

By Qun Bao, Jiayu Yang, *China & World Economy*, pp.15–34, Vol.17, No.2, 2009

Using panel data for 29 provinces in China during 1990–2004, the present paper attempts to explore a possible link between financial development and China's foreign trade. Three measures of comparative advantage in manufactured goods have been applied in our study, including Balassa's revealed comparative advantage, the net manufactured export index, and the Michaely index. We also use four indicators of financial development to identify the different functions of regional financial development, and to determine both size and efficiency features of financial institutions. The estimation results suggest that besides factor endowments, foreign firms and infrastructure, financial development has a quantitatively large and robust effect on China's manufactured goods trade. Therefore, further reform of China's financial system should be encouraged to fully exploit the comparative advantage of China's foreign trade.

Changes in China's Main Economic Indicators (by Feb. 2009)

Statistics from the *Journal of China & World Economy* pp.125–126, Vol.17, No.2, 2009





Minimum Wage Regulation in China and Its Applications to Migrant Workers in the Urban Labor Market

By Yang Du & Weiguang Pan, *China & World Economy*, 2009, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp.79 – 93

Using data at micro and city levels, the present paper explores the policy evolution of the minimum wage system in China, and examines its coverage for migrant workers. The analysis indicates that minimum wage policy has been substantially improved in terms of both coverage and the level of the minimum wage standard, but that the current policy tool that relies on the monthly wage rate is not effective. Because migrant workers tend to work more hours, use of an hourly wage rate is more appropriate than a monthly wage rate.

Trading Land Development Rights under a Planned Land Use System: The "Zhejiang Model"

By Hui Wang, Ran Tao & Juer Tong, *China & World Economy*, 2009, Vol 17 No.1, pp. 66 – 82

China's state planned land use system, including regulations such as setting planned quotas for land use, basic cropland preservation, and pursuing a balance between the conversion of arable land into non-agricultural use and the supplement of new agricultural land, has substantially constrained the economic growth of industrial provinces in China. This article explores the innovative reforms adopted by Zhejiang Province through land development rights (LDR) transfer within a locality and LDR trading across localities. We argue that there is a "Zhejiang model of LDR transferring and trading," which, we believe, has significant implications not only for fostering an efficiency-enhancing market for land development rights and agricultural land preservation, but also for optimal use of land and a more balanced regional development. One important policy issue relating to China's rural land system is that under China's land requisition system, farmers are usually under compensated for urban land-taking.

Impacts of Food and Energy Price Hikes and Proposed Coping Strategies

By Ling Zhu, *China & World Economy*, 2008, Vol. 16 No. 6, pp. 35-45

Based on sample survey data for the years 2006 and 2007, we find that inflation of food and energy prices in China is moving at a slower pace than in the international market; however, the livelihood of low income groups has been significantly impacted. Urban sample households in low income groups have been shifting from consumption of high value food to lower value substitutes; and all of the rural sample households are reducing their total consumption expenditure in real terms. The Engel's coefficient of the rural household enlarged while their proportion of spending on clothing and energy declined. Farmers' households are moving toward more imbalanced diets, and the nutritional status of the poor is apparently deteriorating. The emergency-response measures that the government should implement include stopping subsidies to biofuel producers, who use foodstuffs as inputs, and providing food aid to the poor. The mid-term strategies should include anti-monopoly tactics, improving the market environment for the right competition, and eliminating price distortion. Midterm and long-term socioeconomic policy reform must be undertaken to adjust the social structure, to correct the mechanism of factor price formation, and to transform the pattern of economic growth.

Policy Options for China's Bio-ethanol Development and the Implications for Its Agricultural Economy

By Huanguang Qiu, Jikun Huang, Michiel Keyzer, Wim van Veen, *China & World Economy*, 2008, Vol. 16 No. 6, pp. 112-124

The present paper analyzes the potential impacts of bio-ethanol expansion on agricultural production, food prices and farmers' incomes in different regions of China. The results show that increase in demand for feedstock to produce bio-ethanol will lead to large increase in the prices of agricultural products. The increase in prices will trigger a significant rise in the production of feedstock at the cost of lower rice and wheat production. The study also reveals that the impacts of bio-ethanol on farmers' incomes vary largely among regions and farmer groups. Given the expected expansion of bio-ethanol production in the future, and the

limited land resources for feedstock production in China, the viability of different crops as feedstock for bio-ethanol requires careful analysis before a large-scale expansion of China's bio-ethanol program. Bio-ethanol production in China should be relying more on the second generation of bio-ethanol technologies (i.e. using celluloses to produce bio-ethanol), and China's government should increase research investment in this field

Financial Development, Economic Growth and Adaptive Efficiency: A Comparison between China and Pakistan

Ying Ma, Abdul Jalil, *China & World Economy*, 2008, Vol. 16 No. 6, pp. 97-111

The strong economic growth in China is difficult to reconcile with its inefficient financial system. The puzzle of China's financial development and growth can be explained through a dynamic criterion of adaptive efficiency, rather than through allocative efficiency. Using the framework of an autoregressive distributed lag model, the present paper tests the hypothesis that the GDP growth rate is dependent on financial development along with other variables in China and Pakistan. The hypothesis cannot be rejected in both cases. However, the results show that economic growth has a negative relationship with credit to the private sector in China. We conclude that financial development is a source of China's high growth rate and that the banking system is still under an evolutionary process, involving the pursuit of social objectives instead of the sole objective of profit maximization. Our results provide some implications for other developing countries like Pakistan.

Other Resources

Worldfish Center's Medium Term Plan (2009 – 2011)

Rehabilitating Livelihoods

In developing countries it is the fishing communities, the vast majority living in poverty along the coast, that are often the worst affected. Following the 2004 Asian tsunami, WorldFish and partners developed a framework to rehabilitate livelihoods following such natural disasters. WorldFish applied its approach following the November 2007 tsunami that hit the Solomon Islands and in the wake of hurricane Sidr that killed over 3,000 people, flattened villages, caused hundreds of thousands of people to evacuate their homes and affected up to seven million Bangladeshis. This short video shows how one remote fishing community in Aceh is benefiting from rehabilitation efforts that put the community at the heart of planning and implementing new options for the future.

Whither Survey Research? Reflections on the State of Survey Research on Politics in most of the World

Yogendra Yadav, Malcolm Adiseshiah Memorial Lecture 2008

Migration should be slowed down

An interview with Dr Tasneem Siddiqui, Professor in Political Science and Chair of the Refugee and Migratory Movement Research Unit (RMMRU). She explains the underlying problems of Bangladeshi workers in Malaysia and the government's inability to deal with the issues.

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