

section) that might have otherwise been missed. Not only does the data presented in this paper point to the immediate and medium-term economic/poverty-related effects of the crisis, but the author's examination of human rights concerns in Malaysia and the challenges to state-run social services in the Philippines and Vietnam enables readers to go beyond the economic dimension of human security and see clearly other concerns and issues that impinge on human security.

The sorts of dynamics and concerns noted in this paper are likely to sustain themselves over the medium- and long-term. The domestic issues and transformations discussed here will continue to play themselves out --- Prime Minister Mahathir has been re-elected; the Philippines continues to grapple with the challenges of the 1991 Local Government Code; and Vietnam's renovations are far from over. Furthermore, these sorts of transformations --- and the challenges they present --- will affect other countries that are presently at different stages in their political and economic development. Countries like Indonesia will undergo several different sorts of domestic changes and reforms⁴¹; much like those in Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam, they will have human security implications all their own and, should another regional crisis erupt, we can expect to see several of the same sorts of dynamic effects noted in this paper. In larger and poorer countries like China and India, the horror stories could be endless. At a more systemic level, financial crises akin to the one that has gripped Asia are likely to happen again in Asia and elsewhere. Economic and financial crises are unavoidable. As more governments choose to liberalize their economies in order to cope with the pressures of globalization, they are also choosing to accept the volatility that tends to accompany increased economic liberalization.

The approach used in this paper highlights some of the long-term transformations that are taking place in the developing world. These changes, driven by external as well as internal phenomena, can have severe effects on human development and security concerns throughout the developing world. These are the sorts of challenges that Canadian policymakers must address if they wish to devise a robust foreign policy that can meet human security challenges well into the future.

to Parliament: Canada's Participation in the Regional Development Banks 1996 and 1997 (Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, 1998).

⁴¹ Iyanatul Islam, Special Advisor, UN Special Facility for Indonesia's Recovery (UNSFIR), discussion with author, September 22, 1999, Jakarta, Indonesia. In particular, Dr. Islam pointed to the Indonesian government's plans to decentralise several sets of powers and responsibilities to provincial and local governments once the election was completed.