

YOUTH, POVERTY, AND CONFLICT IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITIES

Edited by

**Lisa M. Hanle
Blair A. Ruble
Joseph S. T. Ichim**

YOUTH, POVERTY, AND CONFLICT IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITIES

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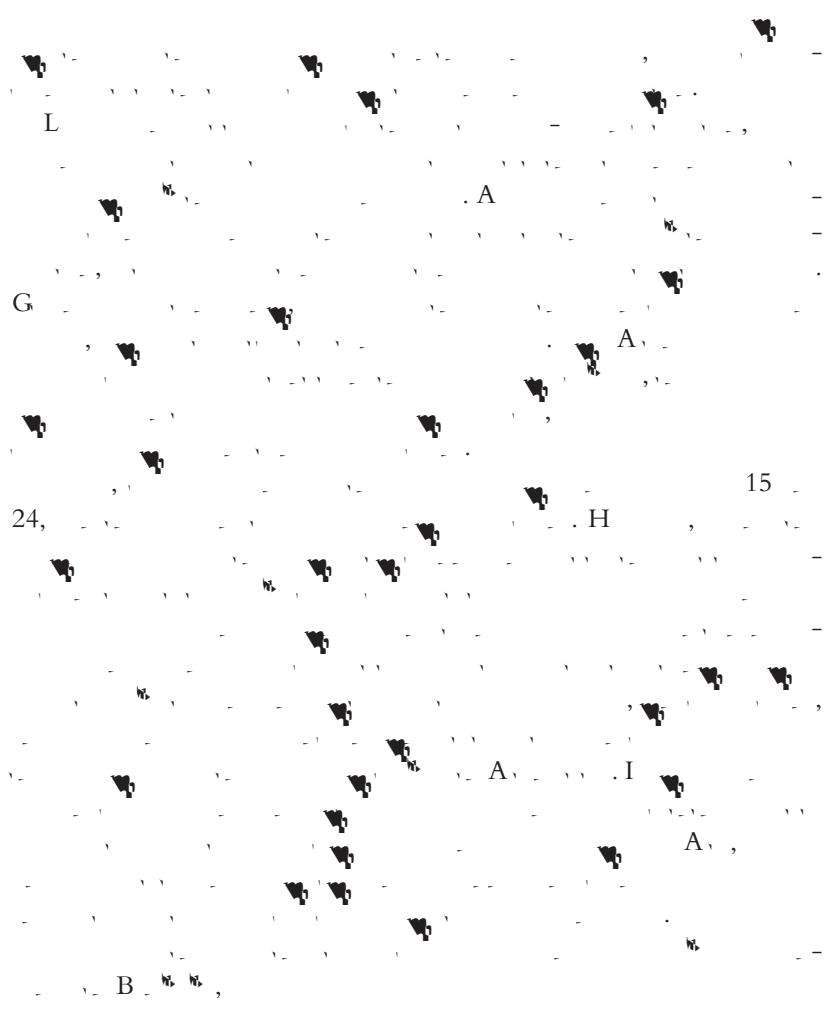
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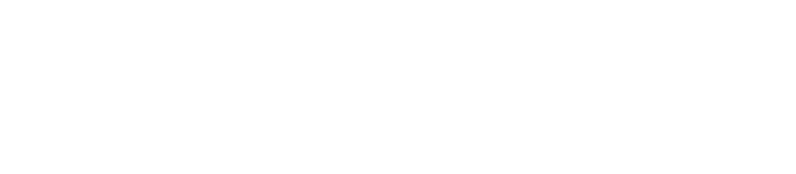
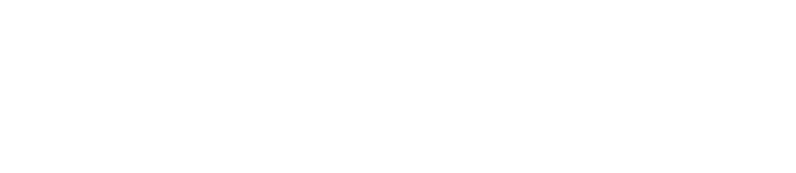
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS







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Table 1. Indicators of Urban Transformation, Selected Countries of Asia, 1950–2000 (percent)

COUNTRY	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
THAILAND						
Urban	10.5	12.5	13.3	17.0	18.7	21.6
Sectoral growth rates						
<i>r</i>		4.4	3.5	5.5	2.8	2.3
<i>g</i>		2.4	2.9	2.5	1.6	0.8
Proportion of national urban population in agglomerations of 750,000 or more	64.9	65.1	65.5	59.3	56.7	54.9
INDONESIA						
Urban	12.4	14.6	17.1	22.2	30.6	40.9
Sectoral growth rates						
<i>r</i>		3.3	3.7	4.9	5.3	4.6
<i>g</i>		1.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.04
Proportion of national urban population in agglomerations of 750,000 or more	14.7	19.1	19.1	17.9	13.7	12.7
PHILIPPINES						
Urban	27.1	30.3	33.0	37.5	48.8	58.6
Sectoral growth rates						
<i>r</i>		3.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	4.4
<i>g</i>		2.2	2.6	1.9	.6	0.2
Proportion of national urban population in agglomerations of 750,000 or more	27.1	27.2	28.6	33.0	26.9	24.4
SOUTH KOREA						
Urban	21.4	27.2	40.7	56.9	73.8	81.9
Sectoral growth rates						
<i>r</i>		3.7	5.7	5.3	4.0	2.1

ASIA'S URBAN TRANSFORMATION AND YOUTH

CITY AND INDICATOR	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
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MANILA

Number

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Growth Rate

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Migration as percentage of growth

A $\frac{M}{G}$ ()
B $\frac{M}{N}$ ()
O $\frac{M}{P}$ ()

Percentage of population who are migrants

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SEOL

Number

() 1,021
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Growth Rate

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Migration as percentage of growth

A $\frac{M}{G}$ ()
B $\frac{M}{N}$ ()
O $\frac{M}{P}$ ()

Percentage of population who are migrants

()

Source: () 1950-1980, N (1985), 1; () 1960-1970, C (); () 1960-1970, E CAP (1988); () 1960-1970, E CAP (1988), 17; () 1970-1980, E CAP (1988), 2; N (), () - (), -

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Table 3. Age-Specific Net Rural-to-Urban Migration Rate for Selected Asian Countries and Time Periods, and Sex

COUNTRY, TIME PERIOD, AND SEX	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
INDONESIA								
1961-1971								
M	2.9	9.5	7.5	0.5	-2.3		1.1	0.5
F	4.2	10.8	3.4	-1.3		1.4		
1970-1980								
M		13.6	15.2	7.3				
F	7.0	16.2	10.8	4.1		6.1	5.0	4.7
KOREA, SOUTH								
1960-1970		30.3	33.1	29.9	39.9			
1970-1980		34.3	43.5	31.8	31.8			
PHILIPPINES								
1970-1980								
M			16.4	13.5				
F		20.4	23.1	9.4				
THAILAND								
1970-1980								
M			7.8	10.6	7.4			
F			9.9	11	8.2			
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YOUTH IN NATIONAL MIGRATION SYSTEMS

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Table 4. Indicators of Youth Demography during Demographic Transition, Selected Asian Societies

SOCIETY	Year of Onset of Fertility Decline (date)	Duration of Demographic Transition (years)	Peak Youth Growth Rate (year)	Peak Youth Share of Total Population (year)	Peak Youth Population Number (year)	Percentage of the Youth Population during the Demographic Transition
Singapore	1959	16	1969	1978	1980	112
Hong Kong	1960	20	1970	1950	1980	220
South Korea	1962	23	1974	1980	1981	83
Sri Lanka	1962	43	1975	1980	2002	90
Philippines	1963	66	1974	1977	2021	259
Brunei	1965	55	1970	1980	2012	443
Taiwan	1965	18	1960	1980	1980	54
Malaysia	1966	49	1970	1980	2015	194
Thailand	1968	32	1973	1986	1992	109
China	1969	21	1984	1987	1989	97
Indonesia	1970	40	1974	1992	2005	104
India	1973	47	1977	1984	2014	106
Myanmar (Burma)	1976	49	1985	1994	2001	117
Bangladesh	1981	34	1995	2002	2004	78
Nepal	1988	42	2001	2007	2032	127
Pakistan	1990	40	2005	2010	2033	100

Source: United Nations (1993), 10.

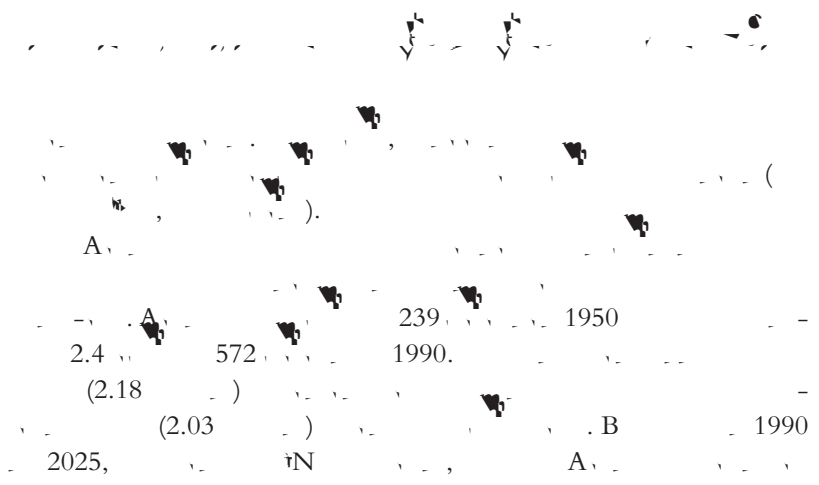
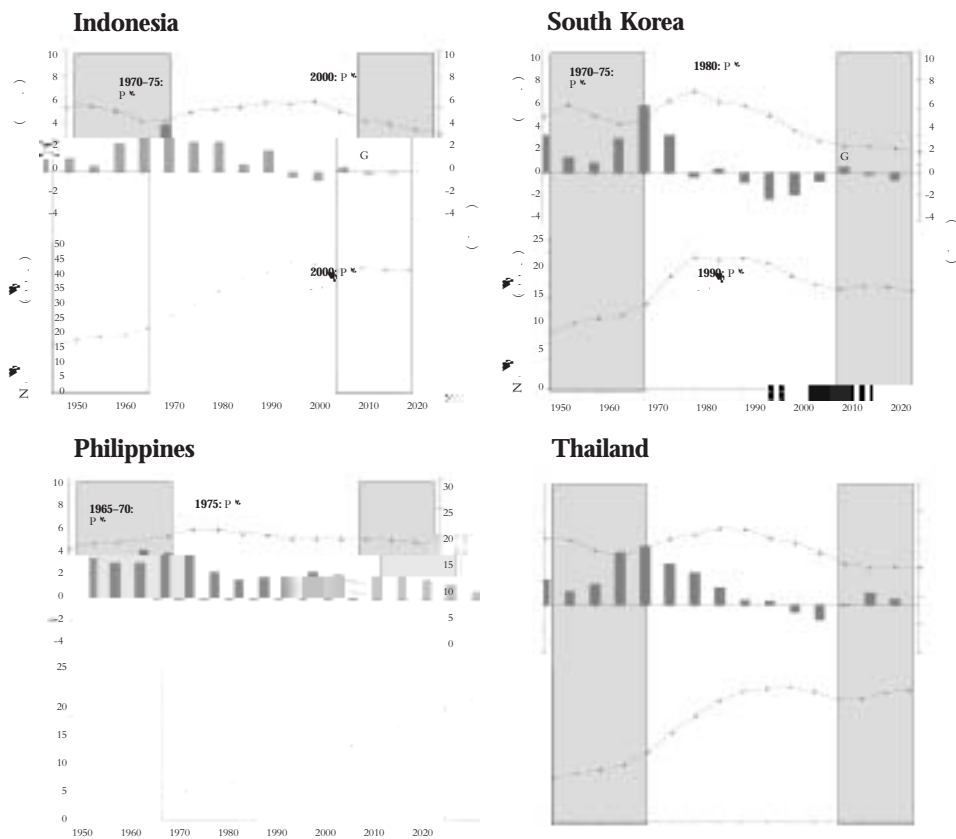


Figure 1. The Youth Explosion Phase of Demographic Transition: Four Countries of Asia



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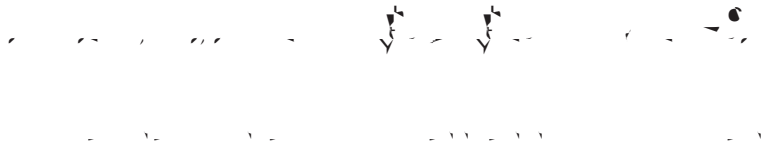


Table 5. Indicators of the Youth Explosion in Metropolitan, Other Urban, and Rural Sectors in Four Countries of Asia, Available Years, 1925-95

COUNTRY AND YEAR	YOUTH SHARE OF POPULATION		GROWTH RATE OF YOUTH POPULATION		
			Whole Country	Urban	Rural
KOREA					
1925	0.176	0.213	2.07	4.49	...
1930	0.183	0.235	1.00	2.36	...
1935	0.178	0.237	-0.23	17.73	...
1940	0.159	0.232	1.43	1.13	...
1945	0.169	0.227	6.31	10.85	...
1950	0.186				
.....		0.225	0.209	0.186	1.88
1960	0.182	0.218	0.195	0.174	1.88
					2.33

PHILIPPINES									
1903	0.180	0.249	...	...	2.47	1.80	...	...	...
1918	0.192	0.252	...	...	2.66	3.48	...	...	...
1939	0.199	0.239	...	...	2.07	5.92	...	...	...
1948	0.199	0.258	...	...	2.66	1.18	...	...	...
1960	0.195	0.257	...	...	3.16	12.56	...	...	...
1970	0.197	0.260	0.206	0.184	3.90	4.12	2.92	6.55	2.80
1975	0.209	0.254	0.221	0.198	2.27	2.98	6.55	5.68	0.94
1980	0.205	0.247	0.213	0.193	2.32	1.88	5.68	...	0.31
1990	0.205	0.224	0.210	0.197	2.03	3.41	...	...	...
1995	.200	0.222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDONESIA									
1971	0.164	0.209	0.202	0.155	4.23	5.52	7.04	1.68	...
1980	0.193	0.241	0.230	0.182	2.13	2.66	5.76	0.83	...
1990	0.196	0.247	0.229	0.180	...	...	...	...	...
THAILAND									
1970	0.186	0.239	0.212	0.180	4.39	9.19	3.58	2.20	...
1980	0.222	0.275	0.248	0.213	1.23	1.15	2.28	1.76	...
1990	0.206	0.247	0.211	0.200

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CONCLUSION

Appendix A. Indicators of Changing Composition of Youth Population, by Country, Age Group, Sector and Sex: Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, and Thailand, 1970-90

COUNTRY, AGE GROUP, AND SECTOR	Male			Female		
	1970 ^a	1980	1990	1971	1980	1990
PERCENTAGE ENROLLED						
INDONESIA						
15-19 years of age						
M	39.7	57.1	62.0	25.3	36.0	48.5
O	53.1	62.7	63.0	36.9	45.9	54.0
	24.1	33.6	34.5	12.4	20.4	28.1
20-24 years of age						
M	17.9	14.6	17.0	7.2	7.0	11.0
O	24.2	22.0	23.2	10.8	9.6	15.5
	5.7	5.5	5.7	1.2	2.3	2.8
PHILIPPINES						
15-19 years of age						
M	67.8	...	...	57.4	...	...
O	54.9	...	...	48.6	...	...
	32.4	...	...	32.6	...	...
20-24 years of age						
M	33.5	...	...	27.2	...	...
O	22.9	...	...	19.2	...	...
	9.8	...	...	9.2	...	...
SOUTH KOREA						
15-19 years of age						
M	46.1	...	76.0	34.0	...	84.6
O	49.5	10.2	77.0	35.6	86.2	71.6
	31.3	61.4	71.4	17.5	55.2	73.9
20-24 years of age						
M	18.0	...	26.8	7.0	...	67.0
O	11.8	2.9	25.1	3.4	12.6	9.2
	3.1	4.7	9.2	0.4	1.8	6.4
THAILAND						
15-19 years of age						
M	47.3	58.7	55.2	36.8	51.1	49.0
O	...	54.1	56.0	...	49.8	52.7
	...	3.6	21.6	...	18.6	20.2
20-24 years of age						
M	16.2	24.7	22.0	12.7	20.7	20.6
O	...	16.1	19.7	...	14.0	18.8
	...	0.9	4.0	...	3.9	4.0

Appendix A. Continued

COUNTRY, AGE GROUP, AND SECTOR	Male			Female		
	1970 ^a	1980	1990	1971	1980	1990
INDONESIA						
15-19 years of age						
M	96.1	97.1	98.7	68.5	78.9	91.6
O	97.5	97.8	98.5	79.0	82.8	90.8
	94.3	95.8	97.0	58.9	65.6	76.5
20-24 years of age						
M	70.7	91.5	83.8	26.1	35.7	55.7
O	75.7	75.0	82.3	36.3	37.0	52.9
	53.5	53.5	64.7	14.5	17.2	25.3
PHILIPPINES						
15-19 years of age						
M	97.6	96.5	96.6	93.3	90.0	91.8
O	97.9	97.2		92.5	90.0	
	97.3	95.8		87.0	82.8	
20-24 years of age						
M	77.6	68.5	76.5	68.1	58.1	65.9
O	74.1	68.4		60.7	53.1	
	66.1	59.8		42.8	37.9	
SOUTH KOREA						
15-19 years of age						
M	100.0	99.8	99.9	98.0	98.9	99.6
O	94.0	99.8	99.9	98.0	98.4	99.4
	99.6	99.7	99.9	96.1	97.6	99.4
20-24 years of age						
M	93.7	94.3	97.0	65.3	73.3	84.8
O	93.4	92.5	95.7	60.1	65.3	78.8
	91.7	92.8	97.2	50.8	60.4	78.7
THAILAND						
15-19 years of age						
M	97.1	95.2	95.8	90.3	89.8	92.5
O	93.7	92.9	93.3	87.7	87.5	90.8
	92.7	92.6	93.8	79.3	81.0	82.9
20-24 years of age						
M	81.9	80.0	82.5	63.3	65.8	72.2
O	75.0	73.2	76.6	54.8	55.7	62.9
	57.9	59.7	65.3	33.6	37.7	41.6

Appendix A. *Continued*

COUNTRY, AGE GROUP, AND SECTOR	Male			Female		
	1970	1980	1990	1971	1980	1990

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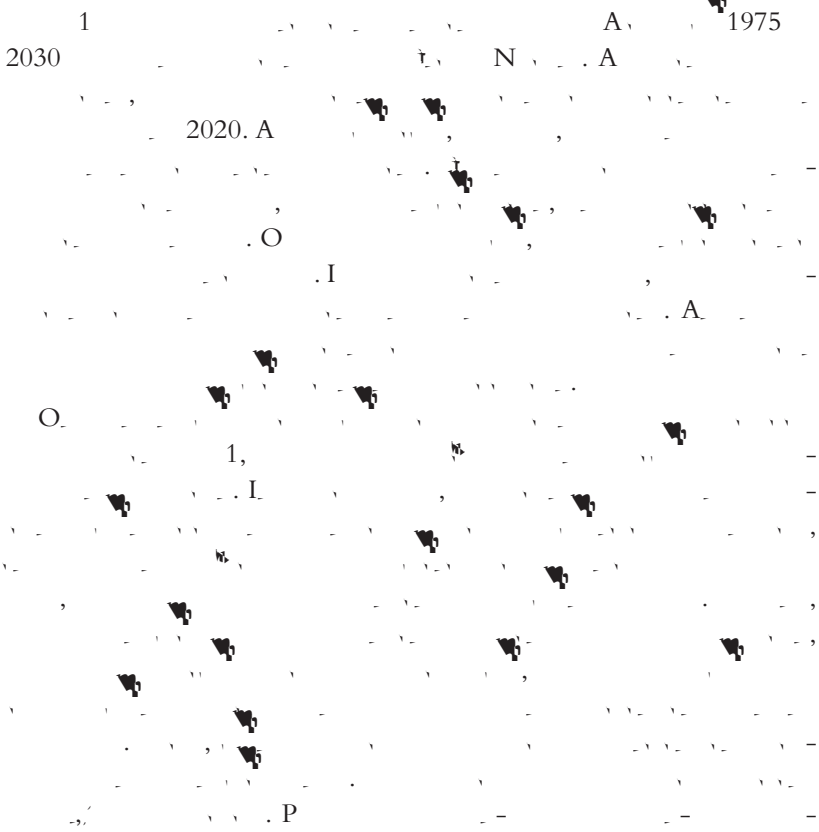


Table 1. Urbanization in Southeast Asia, 1975–2030

YEAR	Urban Population (thousands)	Rural Population (thousands)	Urban Population as a Percentage of Total	Urban Population Average Annual Growth Rate during the Preceding 5 Years
1975	87,087	249,749	22.3	4.10
2000	196,029	326,092	37.5	3.67
2015	302,006	326,207	48.1	2.52
2030	407,174	313,269	56.5	1.78

Source: National Population Commission (2002).

Table 2. Youth (15–24 years of age) in Southeast Asia, 1975–2030

YEAR	Number of Youth (thousands)	Number of Youth as a Percentage of Total Population
1975	62,947	
2000	103,132	
2015		
2030		

Source: National Population Commission (2001).

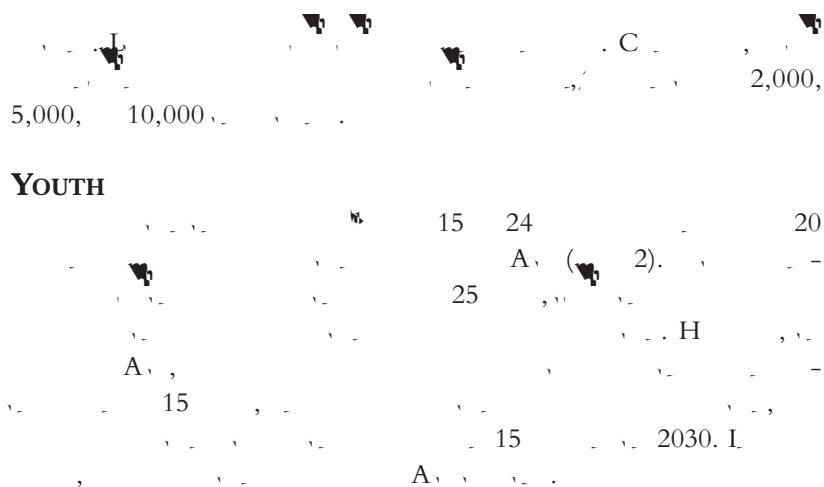


Table 3. Number of Youth (15–24 years of age) and Youth as a Percentage of the Population of Southeast Asian Countries, 2000 and 2030

COUNTRY	2000		2030	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Brunei	56	17.1	64	12.9
Cambodia	2,445	18.7	4,908	20.6
Indonesia	42,268	19.9	40,532	14.3
Laos	1,024	19.4	1,819	19.6
Malaysia	4,198	18.9	4,894	14.9
Myanmar	9,530	20.0	8,862	14.2
Philippines	15,377	20.3	18,095	16.1
Singapore	500	12.4	435	8.6
Thailand	11,756	18.7	10,285	12.9
Vietnam	15,843	20.3	15,899	14.4

Source: National Population Council (2002).

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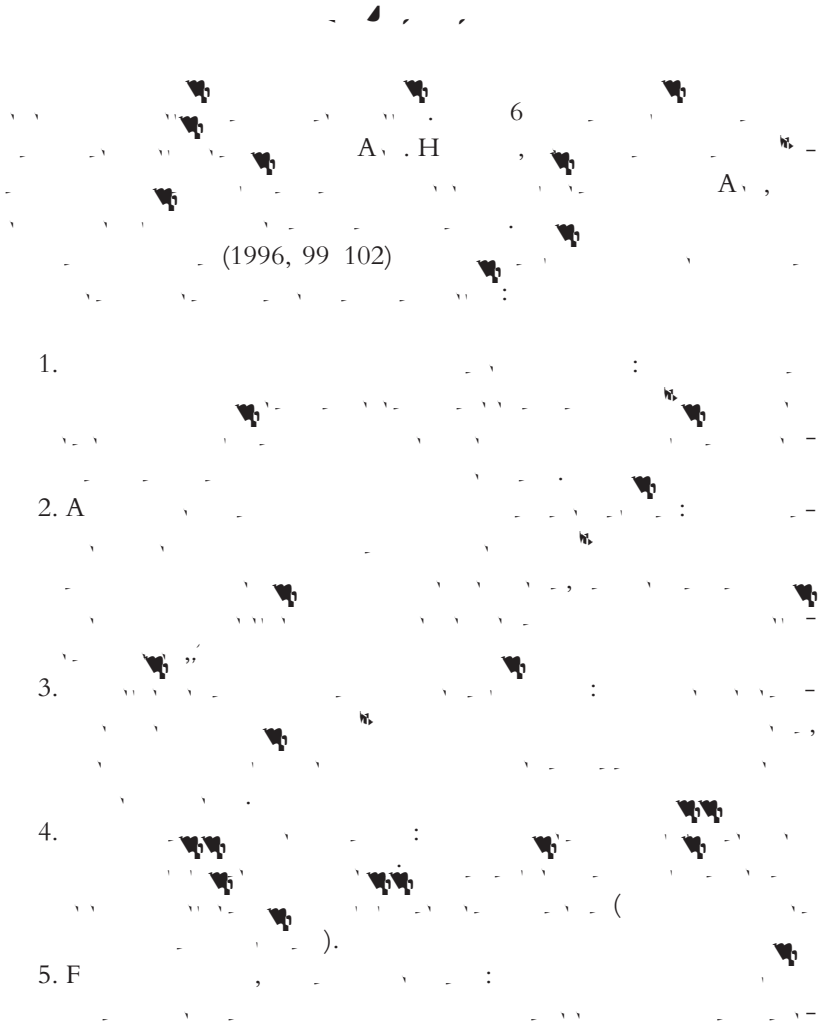


Table 6. Number of Juveniles Convicted per 100,000 Inhabitants in Selected Countries of Southeast Asia, 1998-2000

Country	1998	1999	2000
Indonesia	12.89	13.29	13.86
Thailand	61.32	48.74	...
Malaysia	17.36	14.45	12.96
Philippines	12.89
Cambodia	48.74

Source: UNICEF, *State of the World's Children 2003*, 2003.

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Addressing Youth Unemployment in the Philippines: The Consuelo Foundation's Experience

FELICITAS C. RIXHON
Consuelo Foundation, Incorporated

Consuelo Foundation, Incorporated, a Philippine -
based non-profit organization, was established in
1993, with the goal of providing educational
opportunities for underprivileged children in
Metro Manila, Philippines. The organization
has a total of 10,000 children enrolled in its
programs. The organization's revenue is
approximately 1.003 285K USD, with a net
income of 553.55898.0588 USD, or 0.12

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Psychosocial Profile

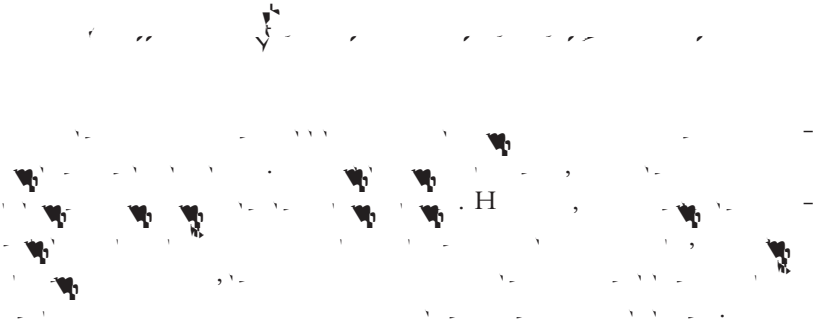


KEY ISSUES FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT



Youth Migration





Mismatch between Skills and Job Competencies



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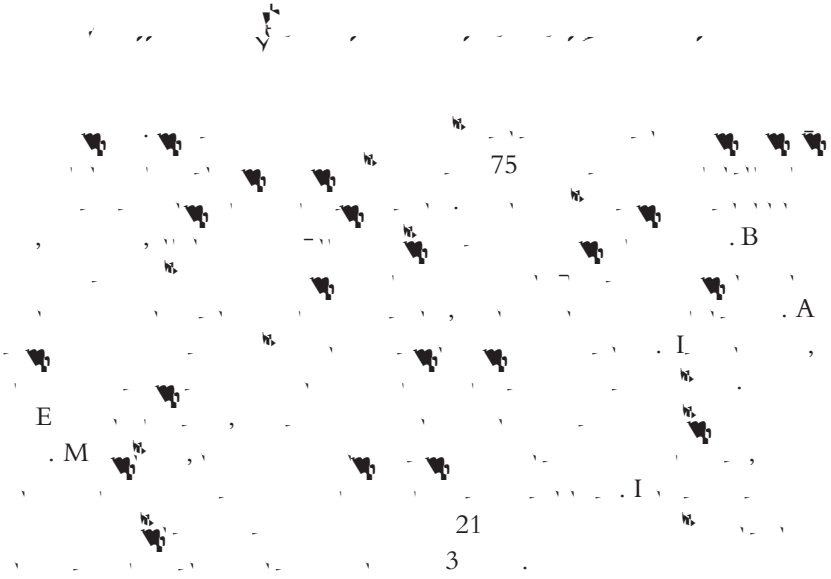
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Youth Inadequacies Unmet by Government Training Programs



Spotty Complementarity of Efforts



**THE PHILIPPINE OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN AND
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: A RESPONSE TO THE
NEEDS OF DISADVANTAGED YOUTH**

PHILIPPINE OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN AND
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BRIEFING JUNE 2000, PHILIPPINE OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN AND
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



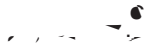


Table 3. Distribution of Beneficiaries of the Philippine Out-of-School Children and Youth Development Project by Type of Education Scheme, 2003

Education Scheme	Total Number of Beneficiaries as of
Integrated Technical Education	2,968
A	1,120
A	378
G	1,469
O	1
Formal Basic Education	2,435
Alternative Learning System	4,641
C	1,777
F	2,864

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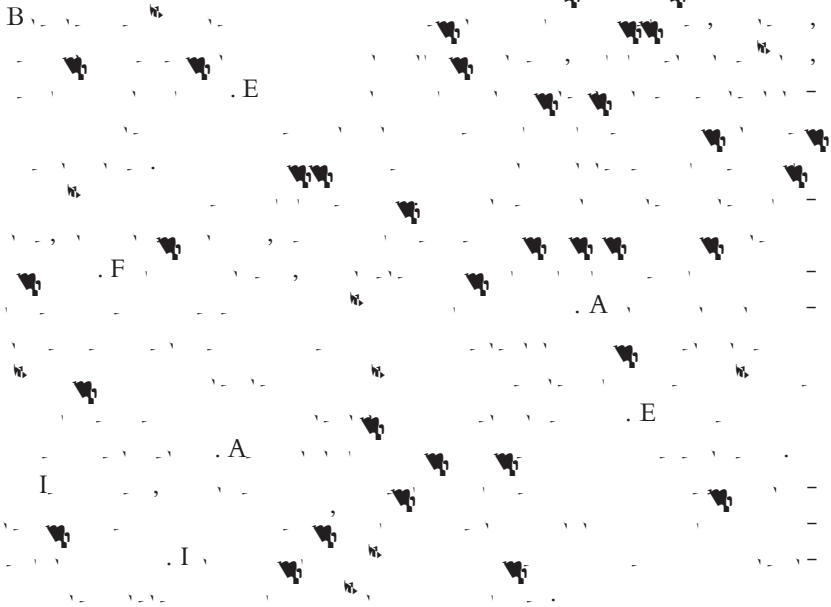
High School Dropouts Included

LESSONS AND

6



Lesson: Develop Effective and Lasting Tripartite Collaboration



**CASE STUDY ON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT:
DON BOSCO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MAKATI**

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The Handyman Skills Training Project

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Supervised In-Plant Training

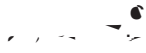
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The NFE-A&E System and Skills for Life

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Linkage with the Business Sector

L P O, DB I
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Sixth, in training youth, support for ancillary needs (transportation, meals, boarding house) is essential to sustain the interest and participation of beneficiaries in the training program. M

Seventh, partnerships are crucial in ensuring project continuity and sustainability. M

CASE STUDY ON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT: MARY HELP OF CHRISTIANS SCHOOL-TECHNOLOGY CENTER FOR WOMEN

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The Empowering Disadvantaged Young Women Project

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Approaches to Youth Employment

Technical Education and Training



Second, significant positive changes have been noted in the lives of the trainees, which are proof that the technical-vocational training they have undergone at the center is of value and is appreciated.

100

Third, the trainees regarded the resumption of their studies as very important

Fourth, the longer the technical education course, the higher the dropout rate.

Fifth, direct linkages with industry for curriculum development and modification, apprenticeship of students, and employment of graduates contribute to higher employment rates of graduates.

Sixth, one-to-one partnerships with various organizations or agencies from government, civil society, and business firms can be successful. However, partnerships with government institutions are affected by politics, and tie-ups with the business sector are affected by the overall status of the economy.

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... L. P. M. ... J. C. M. ...
... P. ... O. ... C. ...
D. ... P. ...

Government Response to Youth, Poverty, and Conflict: Voices of Young Filipinos in Child Friendly Cities

ANGELA DESIREE AGUIRRE
*Institute of Philippine Culture,
Ateneo de Manila University*

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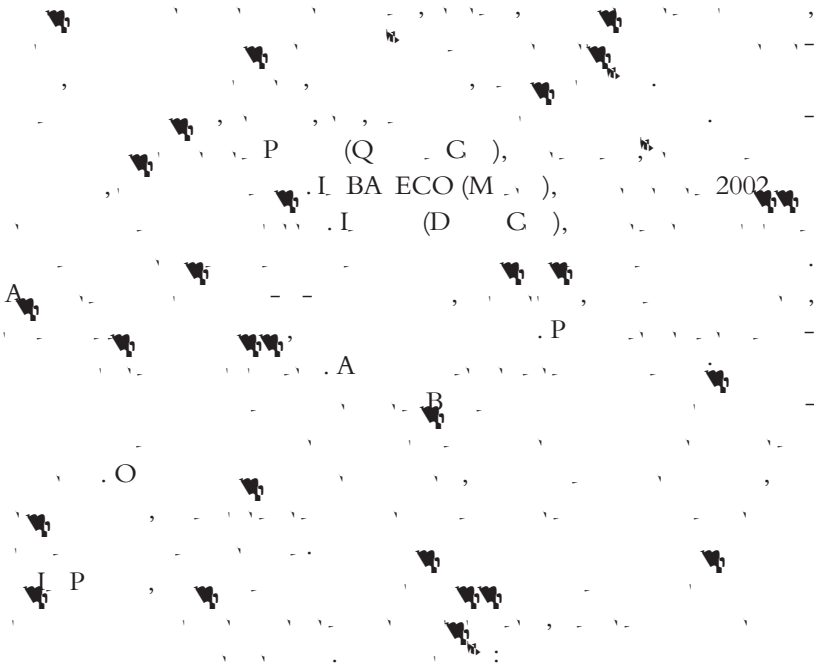
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ENVIRONMENT



Awful smell. ...I do not smell anything bad, as I am already used to it.

It is fine because [at least] we have a roof over our heads...it is more important to have a dwelling place than to have none at all. ...Dirty, but even if it is dirty, we are happy here...for example, we play by hitting each other with pillows ransacked from the garbage. ...Sometimes we get sick...sometimes we cannot breathe...sometimes we quarrel over small things like when someone in our group received more than his or her share of the money. ...The dumpsite for me, for the people, is a challenge. It enables us to provide for our families...instead of doing senseless things. It is not embarrassing



So noisy...many quarrels. ...In one day, sometimes, there are 10 quarrels

He stole things, then the police ran after him. There was chaos in the com-

munity [along the coast], with the police chasing him. He hid himself and was never caught. We see people who have been salvaged [summarily executed]. People run after each other with big knives, or shoot each other. Each alley here makes sumpak [home-made guns] because they are afraid of shootouts invading their homes, hitting sleeping members of the family. ...Our neighbor, whenever he was drunk, challenged everyone to a fight...he died in one of his fights...because he was shot.

I -

It is horrible...because they (gang members) might just stab us...they are not caught...they are able to hide immediately. ...There in the dumpsite, I was mauled. ...I was riding my bicycle when suddenly somebody blocked me and then punched me. ...Sometimes, they extort money from younger children...

There are so many fraternities here [referring to Isla Liit, a subcluster of households along the coast]...and so is drug abuse.

H

BA ECO,

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

M

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BA ECO

Parents have no sufficient funds to send their children to school because they just cannot get a job owing to their lack of education. ...It is so dif-

difficult for us, some people cannot find jobs; we just take chances at the sea, only then can we eat.

I pity my nephews and nieces whom I have been taking care of after their mother died. Their father left to work abroad, and we just depend on the meager allowance he sends us. Sometimes, there are delays in his remittances so we have to find ways to support ourselves. I do laundry. One of my male nephews has to work, especially since his father has not been giving us regular financial support.

I was still young when my mother asked me to become an ambulant vendor because we were very poor. I sold whatever I could. After some time, I began to

work hard to finish my education so that, in return, I can help my family...

Wherever I go, there is always somebody (a gang member) who attacks me. Even if you bribe them, they still hit you. Sometimes, they will forcibly take your P 20 [\$0.35], which is intended for your fare and snacks, and divide it among them. If you do not give them the money, all of them will hit you. That is why I have stopped attending school...all children even at the elementary level are already members of fraternities.

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE RIGHTS AND NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

M

A 15-

We cannot rely on government to help our families. It is difficult to look to them [for assistance], especially now that the [present] government is not sensitive to our needs...unlike the previous administration. Before, we could avail ourselves of very cheap rice from the barangay; now, the same kind of rice is sold at a higher price.

A

BA ECO :

There is no one here who helps...even if there is assistance, no one is extending it because they [the government] are busy stealing money.

BASIC SERVICES

G

P :

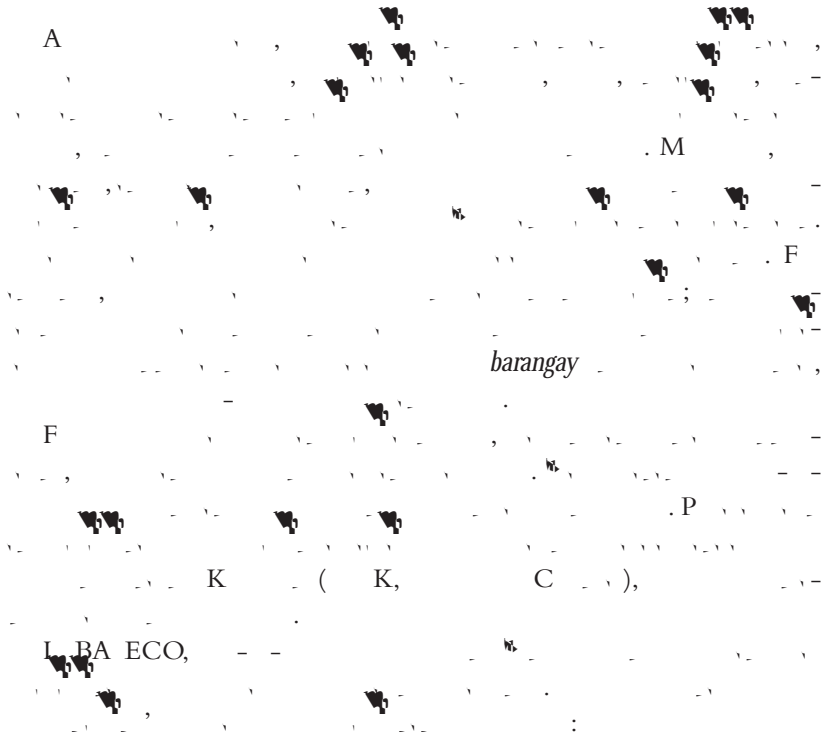
I am calling on the barangay [council], I hope its projects will reach us. ...The Harap ko, Linis ko [a cleanliness project] is okay.

*I would like more schools for the poorest...even if they are just small
...build health centers, hospitals, playgrounds, library...give people here*

DSWD [Department of Social Welfare and Development] distributes relief goods to victims of typhoon and fire.

Medicines are available at the barangay health center and some stores in BASECO.

Mayor provides educational assistance in the form of bags, notebooks, shoes.



I do not think that the barangay can help the youth (refusing to comment any further).

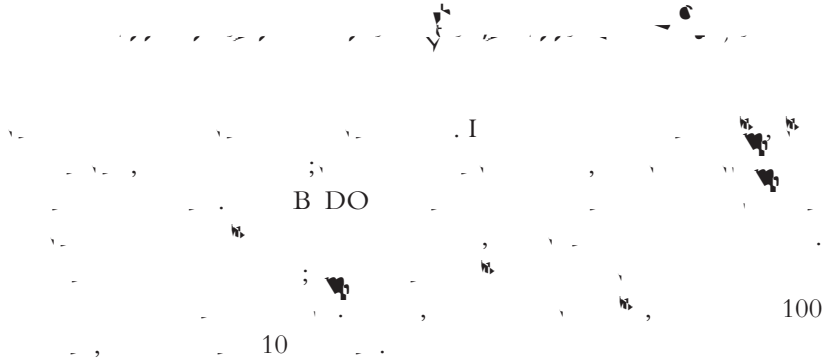
I do not know the SK since no efforts have been made to introduce the group or its projects to the youth.

There is a political unrest in BASECO such that even venues for youth participation are affected, like the community dances....

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PROTECTION

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PARTICIPATION

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REFERENCES

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3. NICEF N... NICEF M... C... O...

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Government Programs to Improve the Life Prospects of Youth

PRATEEP UNGSONGTHAM HATA
Senate of Thailand

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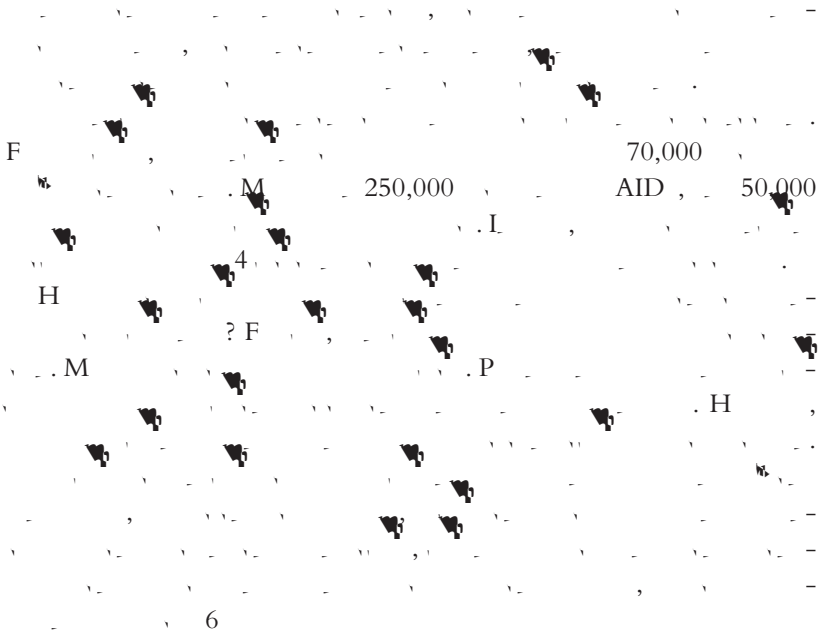
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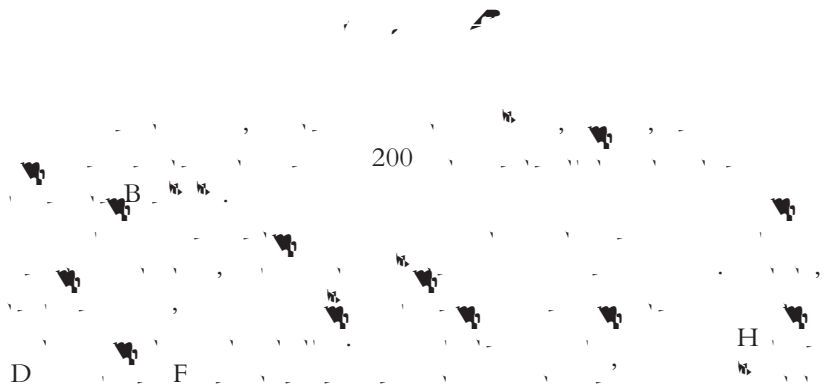
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The Children of Klong Toey

A STORY FROM FATHER JOSEPH MAIER¹
Human Development Foundation

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A A F M

¹ P L M. H.



Youth, Poverty, and Conflict in Southeast Asian Cities

Organized by

Cheryl A. Harrison, Ph.D. (C & P)
 Center for International Development (CIC), Georgetown University, D.C.,
 and
 A. J. A. M. (AI), Center for International Development (CIC) / MEMBERSHIP, A. J. A. M.
 (AI), Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

8-9 APRIL 2003

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 2003

8:30-9:00 Registration

9:00-9:30 Inauguration and Welcome

Panel I, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

9:40 Panel I: Urban Conditions and Conflict in Southeast Asian Cities

Panel I, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
 Keynote: Dr. J. A. M. (AI), Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

10:25-10:45 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Center for International Development, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

10:45-11:00 Coffee

Panel II: The Current State of Youth, Poverty, and Conflict in Southeast Asia

Location: Ballroom, Sheraton
Moderator: M. ...
Panelists: A. ... , M. ... K. ... F. ...

12:10–12:30

Office ...
Chair: D. ... P. ... , MC/ EM F

12:30

Luncheon

1:30

Panel III: Civil Society Responses to Youth, Poverty, and Conflict

Location: Ballroom, Sheraton
Moderator: F. J. ... M. ... H. ... D. ...
Panelists: F. ...
Chair: F. ... C. ... F. ...

2:40–3:00

Office ...

3:00–3:15

Chair: D. E. ... , EM F

3:15–3:30

Coffee Break

3:30–4.30

Discussion G

4:30–5:00

Plenary

Chair: D. ... , C. ...

7.00 p.m.

Discussion D

WEDNESDAY APRIL 9, 2003

9:30–9:45

**Welcome: P. G. ... A. ... , AI
Special Speaker session: Dr. Bhichit Rattakul
(Former Governor of Bangkok)**

10:15–10:30 O F
C : A L , C

10:30–11:00 Coffee

11:00–12:10 **Panel IV: Government Responses to Youth, Poverty, and Conflict**

L : B , G M
 : P H , D P
F
P : A D , M. A
A M

12:10–12:30 O F
C : A M C , C

12:30 Luncheon

1:00–1:45 **Panel V: Strategies and Opportunities for partnerships with International Donors to address Youth, Poverty and Conflict**

E CAP: A J
NFPA: P
NICEF: G A

1:45–2:00 Q
C : M , MC

2:00–2:15 Coffee

2:15–3:00 MP-A : N E
N-HABI A :
(C , P)
ILO:

3:00–3:15 Q

3:15-3:30

Plenary & Final Remarks

C : D , C

3:30

Adjournment

CONTRIBUTORS

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