

ERRATA

Page 13 figure title reads: **Figure 4: GDP and Human Development**

Pages 19-22 Appendix 1.3:

The following tables and figure should read as indicated:

From: Table A.1 to Appendix Table 1.3.1
 A.2 to " " 1.3.2
 A.3 to " " 1.3.3
 A.4 to " " 1.3.4
 A.5 to " " 1.3.5
 A.6 to " " 1.3.6

Figure A.1 to Appendix Figure 1.3.1

Pages 74-80 Appendix 3.2:

The following figures should be in pesos and should read:

Page	Column	Line	From	To
74	1	24	798	P798
	2	15	17.6	P17.6
	2	30	3.2	P3.2
75	2	13	1,733	P1,733
	2	14	2,031	P2,031
	2	38	1.4	P1.4
	2	46	7.5	P7.5
76	1	1	10.2	P10.2
	1	26	4	P4
77	1	6	1.1	P1.1
	1	7	1	P1
	1	10	395	P395
	1	12	365	P365
	1	14	236	P236
	1	16	225	P225
	1	19	212	P212
	1	20	119	P119
	1	25	192	P192
	2	3	3.9	P3.9
	2	4	10	P10
	2	9	382	P382
	2	41	1.8	P1.8
2	42	640	P640	
2	43	1.2	P1.2	
78	1	5	180	P180
	1	7	186	P186
	1	10	3.3	P3.3
	1	12	330	P330
	2	44	940	P940
	2	45	662	P662
2	46	1,250	P1,250	

Page	Column	Line	From	To
79	1	1	753	P753
	1	3	12,800	P12,800
	1	5	750	P750
	2	18	388	P388
	2	20	22.8	P22.8
80	2	39	245	P245
	2	30	30	P30
	2	37	14.2	P14.2
	2	44	2.0	P2.0

Page 83 Appendix Table 3.4 should read **Appendix Table 3.2.4**.

Page 91 Figure 15: The last bar representing 54% refers to **Palawan**.

Page 95 Figure 18: legend colors should be as follows:

- blue - agriculture
- light blue - forests
- black - pasture and open lands
- grey - urban and others
- white - marsh and small water

Additional bibliography:

Intal, P. "Managing a Structural Reform Program: How the Indonesian Succeeded." *PIDS Development Research News* Vol. IX No. 5 (September-October 1991a).

_____. "Taking the 'Flying (Wild) Geese' to Heart: Economic Policy and Industrial Restructuring Challenge for the Philippines in the 1990s." Paper presented at the APDC Conference on Economic Interdependence in the Asia-Pacific: Macro-Micro Linkages, Hongkong, September 1991b.

Taguiwalo, M. "A Framework for Streamlining the Government Bureaucracy." Paper for the Government Streamlining Project, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, forthcoming.

World Bank. *The Philippines: An Opening for Sustained Growth*. Washington, D.C.: Country Department I, East Asia and Pacific Region, The World Bank, 1992.

Foreword/1

For almost fifty years since the birth of the United Nations, the world saw virtually all nations take part in a new kind of development cooperation. Working on the assumption that economic gains would trickle down to the marginalized sectors to alleviate poverty, this cooperation focused on increasing national output through sustained economic growth, and on harnessing capital and technology to transform traditional societies into modern ones.

As a result, developing countries achieved significant progress in enhancing their skills, knowledge, technology, capabilities and self-help, leading to improvements in the quality of human life. They achieved in three decades what the industrial nations accomplished in nearly a century; e.g., an increase in average life expectancy from 46 to 62 years and adult literacy rate from 43 to 60 percent.

However, the impact of progress had been erratic and uneven. In every country, glaring regional and gender disparities in income and basic and human needs continue to exist. Human deprivation on a large scale persists. Over a billion people or 20 percent of the world's population live in abject poverty, 900 million adults in the developing world still cannot read and write, 1.5 billion people have no access to primary health care, 1.75 billion are without safe water, some 400 million are deprived of housing, and 30 percent of the world's labor force, an estimated 2.8 billion, is not productively employed.

The existence of human progress side by side with human deprivation has led to the conclusion that the development approaches and policies practiced over the past half century have been fundamentally flawed. Over time, it became clear that economic growth does not automatically translate into human development. Economists and social scientists therefore had to re-

think the idea of development and search for new paradigms. Of the emerging paradigms, perhaps the most significant are those concepts contained in the *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The various issues of *Human Development Report* measure development not by the traditional yardstick of income alone but by a more comprehensive one called the **Human Development Index (HDI)**, which reflects such indicators as life expectancy, literacy and educational attainment, and access to resources or income — all essential ingredients of a decent standard of living. This approach sees people being in the center of development, meaning that development must enable the people to enlarge their choices, acquire education, live a healthy life, enjoy a decent life, and fulfill their aspirations based on political freedom, guaranteed human rights, and self-respect.

The *1990 Human Development Report* and its annual sequels have made a significant contribution toward creating a new development paradigm for the 1990s — that is, sustainable human development, which involves a reappraisal of the nature and scope of international cooperation for development.

Sustainable human development is a concept in which growth is not only generated but is equitably distributed, people's capabilities to engage in productive employment are enhanced, people are empowered to participate in making decisions that affect their lives, and the environment is regenerated rather than destroyed. It also recognizes the empowerment of women, which comprise one-half of humanity, to unlock their vast, untapped potential. Sustainable human development is broad-based, pro-people, pro-poor, pro-growth, pro-jobs, pro-women and pro-nature.

Achieving sustainable human development, or translating this concept into action, is the challenge that faces the world. In the Philippines, to meet this challenge, the UNDP supported the initiation of the Human Development Network, an informal multi- sectoral forum of prominent independent thinkers and development practitioners. After a series of brainstorming, the Network agreed to prepare this *Philippine Human Development Report* which demonstrates the application of the conceptual framework of the HDI (notably by adopting the HDI methodology using Philippine data and by disaggregating data according to region and gender). This report describes the "state of income," "human capital" and "environment," underlines their interrelationship, and pinpoints policy and institutional factors that contribute to or obstruct the attainment of human development objectives. Finally, the report takes a look at the role of governance in creating a political process that will help generate a national consensus on development objectives and human development priorities.

Perhaps the most daunting task facing the Philippines, and the world, is how to finance sustainable human development. The *Philippine Human Development Report*, apart from discussing all of the above, also touches on related financing issues to draw implications

for development cooperation in the country. However, due to the complexity of obtaining the necessary data, the more detailed research on this is still in progress.

As the UN prepares to commemorate its 50th anniversary and to gear up for the World Summit on Social Development in 1995, which will lay the foundations for the social development agenda into the 21st century, the UNDP offers the *1994 World Human Development Report* as its contribution to the international dialogue. In the Philippines, the *Philippine Human Development Report* hopes to contribute to national dialogues in preparation for the country's participation in the World Summit. It is our hope that the report's underlying message of sustainable human development will offer a signpost to the Philippines in shaping its own social development agenda.



KEVIN MCGRATH
Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme

The Philippines is replete with various experiences and attempts to enrich the character of social and human development reporting. In the early 1970s, the Development Academy of the Philippines pursued a Social Indicator Project to promote and improve measures of the quality of life. Social indicators were further developed in the late 1970s, under the Economic and Social Impact Analysis — Women in Development Project of the National Economic and Development Authority and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, to trace and quantify the social impact of development at the macro and project levels.

After the 1986 February revolution, the freer political climate ignited fresh attempts to improve the quality of measuring and reporting human development. No less than the *Philippine Development Plan* was enriched through the incorporation of poverty alleviation and income distribution targets which were to be regularly assessed along with other indicators of development. Such targets were absent in previous development plans. Some NGOs and independent groups have also started issuing their own assessments of the state of development of the society, the economy or some of their components as an alternative to official government reports and the usual State-of-the-Nation Reports of the President. These served to enlarge the people's understanding of their collective and individual conditions in accordance with more popular concepts, versions and indicators of human development.

When the UNDP *Human Development Report (HDR)* was first published in 1990, it introduced the **Human Development Index (HDI)** as a more comprehensive socioeconomic measure of national progress than GNP. It was an effective reminder to the world community that development should be for the people and of the people, not just by the people.

Two years ago, a multisectoral group met in a series of "brainstorming" sessions to discuss how best to enhance the content of social and human development reports and to apply the major findings and conclusions of the *Human Development Report* in the Philippine setting. The objectives were to stimulate interest in the use of the HDI and related tools of analyses at all levels, and encourage every community to formulate strategies for improving human development.

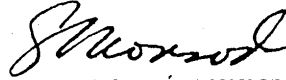
That multisectoral group is now known as the Human Development Network, and this *Report* constitutes the first step in achieving those objectives. The *Report* analyzes the three components of the HDI, i.e., knowledge, health, and standard of living; establishes the baseline measurements; and identifies areas requiring policy attention. It highlights disparities in the country's human development by region (Metro Manila at par with South Korea, Western Mindanao just slightly better off than Zimbabwe) as well as by gender (the female HDI in Bicol is 1.13 times that of the male while the female HDI in Western Mindanao is 0.06 times that of the male HDI). It likewise makes a first attempt at assessing the country's environmental performance.

This volume also analyzes people's participation in governance, both within and outside the electoral process, and suggests how an index of this participation can be constructed and evaluated.

Finally, it looks at whether the government is putting its money where its mouth is with regard to the empowerment of the people, and then suggests innovative ways of mobilizing more resources for financing priority social and human development programs and concerns.

It is hoped that the effort embodied in this volume will be helpful in enabling all sectors of Philippine

society to evaluate the progress that is being made in widening the people's choices and in ensuring that they are at the center of development.



SOLITA COLLÁS-MONSOD

Convenor

Human Development Network

The Research Team

This *Report* is a collaborative work of research teams and individuals who had come together to form the Human Development Network. Prof. Solita Collás-Monsod provided the overall guidance in conceptualizing the *Report*. Dr. Emmanuel de Dios did the technical/substantive editing.

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