

THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS in Asia started to show its adverse impacts in the Philippines in 1998 through a marked contraction in the gross domestic product (GDP) at -1.9 percent in the latter part of the year and a decline in employment opportunities as a result of the high cost of production.¹ Unemployment rate increased from 7.7 percent in 1997 to 8.4 percent in 1998.

How do these numbers translate in terms of the household effects? While the official information are not yet in, the recent survey results conducted by the Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies

(MIMAP) Project-Philippines at Barangay Real de Cacarong in Bulacan may help shed light on the extent of the crisis' impact on Philippine households.

The Case of Real de Cacarong

Barangay Real de Cacarong is one of the 22 barangays in the fifth

a basis for development planning for the community and as benchmark for future monitoring of household conditions. Three years after the initial survey, the MIMAP Project Team, with assistance from the municipal officials of Pandi and barangay health workers of Cacarong, returned to conduct an-

Barangay Real de Cacarong: Impact of the Financial Crisis and El Niño on a Community

class municipality of Pandi, Bulacan. It is an upland community consisting of 122 households, with agriculture as the major source of income and livelihood and supplemented by a few menial jobs in the construction and manufacturing industries, respectively.

Cacarong is one of the pilot sites used for the MIMAP Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) which seeks to monitor social welfare conditions of the vulnerable groups in society. An initial survey was conducted in 1996² where the information gathered served as

other survey in order to monitor the developments in the households' welfare status especially in the light of the recent financial crisis in Asia and the El Niño weather phenomenon.

Table 1 shows the summary of the survey's results as compared with the benchmark results of the survey in 1996.

How did Real de Cacarong residents fare in the face of the crisis and El Niño?

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¹See "An Analysis of the Social Impact of the Financial Crisis in the Philippines" in MIMAP Project Updates, March 1999.

²Refer to "Meeting Minimum Basic Needs: The Case of Real de Cacarong" in MIMAP Project Updates, June 1996.

IDRC Governors Visit the Philippines

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada visited the Philippines last May 10–12 for a glimpse of the projects being implemented by the Centre in the country. Heading the IDRC entourage was Ms. Maureen O’Neil, member of the board of governors and president of IDRC.

The other members of the visiting board included Dr. Mervat Badawi, Mr. Tom McKay, Mr. Jean Guy Paquet, Ms. Marie-Angelique Savane and Mr. Rodger Daniel Schwass. They were accompanied by Dr. Randy Spence and Mr. Wilfredo Reyes, Regional Director and Regional Controller of IDRC Singapore, respectively.

Among the highlights of the officials’ visit was a workshop hosted by the Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP)–Philippines Project Man-

agement Team in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan (see related story).

IDRC is a public corporation created by the Canadian government to help communities in the developing world to find solutions to social, economic and environmental problems through research. Among the worthwhile programs being implemented by IDRC in the country are the MIMAP Project, the

Dr. Felipe Medalla (standing), NEDA Director-General and PIDS Board Chairman, formally welcomes the IDRC Board of Governors during dinner held at the Makati Sports Club on May 10, 1999.



The PIDS Board of Trustees led by its Chairman, NEDA Director-General Felipe Medalla, pose with senior officials of PIDS, officials of the Canadian Embassy and IDRC-Singapore, and IDRC Board of Governors.



Impact of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies on the Environment (IMAPE), and the PAN Asia Networking.

MIMAP is a research project which seeks to provide a good information base on the possible impacts of economic reforms on the welfare of the vulnerable groups in society while the IMAPE focuses on qualifying and quantifying the effects of economic adjustment policies on the environment. PAN, on the other hand, aims to connect people, institutions and ideas through internet technology. *BEM*

MIMAP

MIMAP Hosts Workshop in Palawan

THE MICRO IMPACTS OF Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) Project-Philippines Management Team hosted a workshop last May 11-12 in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan which featured its accomplishments and ongoing research and policy advocacy activities.

Leading the list of participants in this two-day event were the visiting Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)-Canada and the officials of its Regional Office in Singapore. The participants were welcomed in the Puerto Princesa airport by the city's local chief executive, Mayor Edward Hagedorn.

The workshop officially commenced with a plenary session with Honorable Governor Salvador Socrates of Palawan as the opening speaker. He presented the overall development strategy of the province. His presentation was followed by a discussion of the achievements of the province, in particular, in the

area of environmental conservation and social development.

Among the distinguished guests during the activity were Hon. Sulpicio Roco, local chief executive of Naga City, Camarines Sur, Mr. Antonio Macalinao, Special Assistant to Hon. Alfredo Abueg, Jr., Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, officials of the Palawan Provincial and Development Office led by Mr. Nelson Devenadera, and the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff headed by Executive Director Joselito Alisuag, Jr.

The MIMAP Project Management Team, on the other hand, was represented by Mr. Mario Feranil, Deputy Executive Director of the Policy and Development Foundation

Inc., which is the implementing agency of MIMAP-Phils. and Dr. Caesar Cororaton, MIMAP-Phils. Assistant Project Director. Also present were MIMAP Advisory Council Members, former Congressman Margarito Teves, CEO of the Think Tank, Inc., and Dr. Gelia Castillo, recognized international social scientist.

Interactive activities such as this workshop where planners and program implementors from different sectors of the government participate is often used by the MIMAP-Philippines in developing better tools for policymaking and program implementation. It has therefore always been a part of the MIMAP's policy advocacy to work closely with local and provincial governments.



Hon. Salvador Socrates (extreme right), Governor of Palawan, warmly welcomes the visiting IDRC governors and MIMAP team during the workshop in Puerto Princesa City.



The IDRC governors had an actual glimpse of Palawan's environment conservation efforts through a visit at Snake Island, a mangrove reforestation site.

IMAPE Holds Second Technical Workshop

THE SECOND TECHNICAL workshop of the Impact of Macroeconomic and Adjustment Policies on the Environment (IMAPE) project was held last May 26 at the Dusit Hotel Nikko, Makati City with representatives from the academe, government, and private/nongovernment sectors in attendance.

Five studies under the project were presented, namely:

* "Economic Policies, Structural Adjustment and the Environment: A Review of Literature and a Framework for Analysis and Model Building for IMAPE" by Dr. Ponciano Intal, Jr. of De La Salle University;

* "Development of Environmental Impact Multipliers" by Ms. Elvira Orbeta, a consultant from the Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. (REECS);

* "Environmental Impact of Macroeconomic and Sectoral Policies at the Micro Level: Case Study of Palawan Province" by Dr. Danilo Israel, research fellow at the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), with Ms. Aida Torres and Ms. Adelwisa Sandalo, both from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff;

* "The Environmental Impact of Macroeconomic and Adjustment Policies: Land-use and House-

hold Welfare Comparisons in Camarines Sur" by Dr. Leonardo Lanzona of Ateneo de Manila University; and

* "Environmental Impact of Trade Liberalization and Exchange Rate Policy: The Case for Industrial Water Pollution and Groundwater Depletion" by Drs. Arlene Inocencio and Cristina David, both research fellows at PIDS.

"The importance of understanding the impact of macroeconomic and adjustment policies on the environment lies in the fact that the environment undergirds much of the production and consumption processes," Intal stressed. Citing one of the studies in his review, he said, "It is only in recent years that the environmental factor has figured in policy and development discussions. Until environmental resources (as economic goods) become [a] commonplace furniture of economic thinking and modeling, they will continue to be neglected in the design and implementation of policy."

Orbeta generated environmental impact multipliers and used them in simulating the impact of the reduction in implicit tariff rates, using an input-output model. Based on the simulation, Orbeta noted that a reduction in tariff on high-polluting industries will have a beneficial effect on the environment. Tariff reduction applied to the primary sectors such as agriculture, fishery, for-

estry and mining would also reduce pressure on these resource-based industries.

In the case of water resources, Inocencio said that manufacturing firms in Metro Manila and Metro Cebu source most of their water needs from private wells. The most water-intensive industries are paper products, rubber products, textile,

"It is only in recent years that the environmental factor has figured in policy and development discussions."

and beverage manufacturing. These firms are also potentially highly-pollutive. Trade liberalization, which expands production, suggests an increased use of water resources, with adverse implications on the groundwater resource and water quality. Inocencio emphasized the need for a correct water pricing policy as well as institutional mechanisms for water resource management.

In the Palawan case study, meanwhile, Israel found that macroeconomic policies have not produced the intended significant economic and industrial growth in the



MIMAP-World Bank Collaboration on *World Development Report 2000/01*

AS PART OF ITS CONTINUOUS efforts to contribute to better policymaking, the Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) Project is currently participating in the preparation of the *World Development Report (WDR) 2000/01* of the World Bank. The collaboration seeks to utilize country studies on poverty and the social impacts of the financial crisis as conducted by respective MIMAP country teams.

Recently, the MIMAP overall program, through selected country project leaders, has provided technical inputs for the *Report* in various consultation fora. Among the first regional consultation-meetings in South Asia focused on *new trends and emerging lessons on poverty reduction and social progress*. This was held

on April 4-6, 1999 in Dhaka, Bangladesh where three MIMAP Project leaders, namely, Dr. Mustafa Mujeri of Bangladesh, Dr. Basanta Pradhan of India, and Dr. Shiva Sharma of Nepal, participated and presented their respective research findings on assigned issues. The papers presented include:


* "Poverty Alleviation Policies in Bangladesh" by Mustafa Mujeri,

* "Structural Adjustment, Education, and Poor Households in India: Analysis of a Sample Survey" by Basanta Pradhan, and

* "Land Tenure and Poverty in Nepal" by Shiva Sharma.

Meanwhile, Dr. Celia Reyes, MIMAP-Philippines Project Direc-

tor, presented a paper on the *impact of macroeconomic crisis on the poor* during the WDR consultation-meeting on "Openness, Macroeconomic Crises and Poverty" held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on May 10-12, 1999.

In addition to various technical contributions pertaining to the preparation of the *WDR 2000/01*, the MIMAP program is also currently involved with World Bank's establishment of a poverty action research network in East Asia. This collaboration is being led by the MIMAP-Philippines Project Team. An initial effort pertaining to this endeavor is the preparation of an inventory of poverty research work and efforts in the country which was presented by Dr. Celia Reyes during a consultation-meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on May 13. *BEM* 

AMIMAP MODELLING CONFERENCE was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on May 16 and 17, with the members of the five MIMAP country teams, namely, Bangladesh, India, the Philippines, Nepal, and Pakistan, participating. Invited as discussants to the various country papers were respected international experts like Professor John Whalley of the University of Western Ontario and Professor Barnard Decaluwe of the University of Laval.

MIMAP Modelling Conference in Dhaka

A Philippine paper was presented during the conference by Caesar Cororaton, MIMAP-Philippines Assistant Project Director, which focused on the analysis of reforms in Philippine tariff using a general equilibrium model. The pa-

per found that there are indications showing that households belonging to the lowest income bracket may have suffered a reduction in the share of the income pie as a result

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NEWS UPDATE

Workshop in Palawan...

From Page 3

The MIMAP workshop participants from Manila and the visiting IDRC guests had an actual glimpse of what Palawan has been known for—as a clean and peaceful province and a sanctuary of the country's rich marine resources—through an ocular visit to environmental project sites in Puerto Princesa. An audio-visual presentation of the social development accomplishments of Puerto Princesa was also provided



through the courtesy of the City Environment Natural Resource Office, City Information Office, City Tourism Office, and the Office of the City Mayor. *BEM and LEV*



Palawan's mangrove reforestation project has been beneficial, among others, in alleviating harmful effects of mine tailings on its marine resources.

IMAPE Workshop...

From Page 4

province. His results further indicated that unemployment and income distribution had worsened in the province in recent years. Israel warned that due to poverty and lack of employment opportunities, an increasing number of households have gone into the intense exploitation of natural resources, particularly in the fisheries sector. This environmentally-adverse trend, however, has been abated to some extent by the strong sectoral policy of environmental protection practiced by the various local government units in the province.

The study done by Lanzona for Camarines Sur found that intensified land use is directly related to higher fertilizer prices but inversely related to higher palay prices. This implies that macroeconomic poli-



Dr. Alejandro A. Lanzona of Ateneo de Manila University discusses the results of his study while Dr. Celia M. Reyes, IMAPE Project Director, looks on.

cies, e.g., increasing the price of fertilizer and decreasing the price of palay, will result to higher land use intensities and will therefore have an adverse impact on soil erosion and quality.

Started in November 1997 with a grant from the International Research Development Centre (IDRC) of Canada, IMAPE forms part of the thematic framework of the MIMAP project. It is an attempt to give environment equal consideration in the design of macroeconomic policies. Hopefully, the outcome of the research studies would lead to well-

designed policies. Coming up with the empirical evidence of the links of these policies and the environment will also help in the design of safety nets for vulnerable sectors.

The ultimate vision of IMAPE, however, is to be the catalyst for environment-development thinking, where all sectors—government, nongovernment, and academe—will understand the tradeoffs involved when evaluating alternative development paths and policies. IMAPE's second set of studies will be undertaken soon. *RPA*



RESEARCH RESULTS

Real de Cacarong...

From Page 1

A Look at the Effects

On income and livelihood

Results of the survey show a decline of 8 percent in the number of households with income greater than the poverty threshold. This may

be attributed to the fall in the proportion of households with at least one employed member, from 94.2 percent in 1996 to 85.2 percent in 1999. It is to be noted that a significant number of the working members of households in Real are either involved in agriculture or the industry sector. The El Niño, aggravated by the absence of an irrigation system in the community, left a number of farmers in the commu-

nity jobless. Some shifted to other means of livelihood, working as construction workers in nearby areas or in far-off cities (Table 2). Still, because of the high incidence of re-trenchment of workers in the construction and manufacturing industries, these Real residents eventually also lost their jobs, thereby increasing the community's ranks of unemployed.



TABLE 1: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLDS MEETING THE MINIMUM BASIC NEEDS IN BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG (1996 vs. 1999)

MIMAP Indicators			Percent		Percent Change ('99-'96)
			1996 ^a	1999 ^a	
Area of Concern		Households			
A. Survival	Health	1 With no infant death	84.2	100.0	15.8
		2 With no deaths of children (1-6 yrs. old)	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Nutrition Water and sanitation	3 With no malnourished children (0-6 yrs. old)	78.5	85.5	7.0
		4 With access to safe water supply	100.0	100.0	0.0
		5 With access to sanitary toilet facility	71.2	79.5	8.3
B. Security	Shelter Peace and order	6 Not in makeshift housing	95.2	98.4	3.2
		7 With no members who were victims of crimes	96.1	99.2	3.1
		8 With no members who were victims of armed encounters	-	100.0	-
C. Enabling	Income and livelihood	9 With income greater than the poverty threshold	40.0	32.0	(8.0)
		10 With at least 1 employed member (15 yrs. old and above)	94.2	85.2	(9.0)
		11 With no underemployed worker	22.4	13.5	(8.9)
		12 With all children 6-12 yrs. old attending elementary schooling	81.0	65.6	(15.4)
	Basic education and literacy	13 With all children 13-16 yrs. old attending secondary schooling	63.9	54.3	(9.6)
		14 With all members who are literate	80.8	91.0	10.2
	Political participation	15 With at least 1 member who is a member of any organization	40.4	31.1	(9.3)
		16 With at least 1 member who participated in the last electoral process	96.2	93.4	(2.8)

^aDivisor used is the total number of households for which the indicator is relevant. For example, for the indicator on infant death, the divisor used is the total number of households with at least 1 livebirth during the year.

- Data not available

RESEARCH RESULTS

Real de Cacarong...

From Page 7

In an interview with the Municipal Planning and Development Officer of Pandi, it was noted that infrastructure development in the municipality experienced a slow-down due to a change in budget priorities—that is, a great chunk of the budget went to an assistance fund for the unemployed as well as to health expenditures related to combating dengue fever cases which saw an uprise in recent months. The situation was aggravated by the reduction in the municipal government revenue resulting from a decline in tax collection and renewal of business permits, and closure of business establishments, among which was the General Milling Corporation, one of the biggest employers in Pandi.

**TABLE 2: NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SECTOR:
BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG**

Sector	1996	1999
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	49	45
agriculture	45	45
fishing	0	0
forestry	4	0
Industry Sector	84	68
manufacturing	56	40
construction	21	22
electricity, gas and water	1	3
mining and quarrying	6	3
Services Sector	43	58
wholesale, retail trade	17	23
transport, storage and communication	14	22
community, social and postal services	11	12
financing, insurance, real estate business services	1	1
Others, not elsewhere classified	11	10
TOTAL	187	181

On health and nutrition

The recent survey shows that the municipal government of Pandi

has relatively succeeded in prioritizing health programs, specifically among children, in its budget. This is indicated by the marked improvement in health conditions among children in Cacarong. None of the households surveyed experienced infant and child death. In addition, the proportion of households without malnourished children increased by 7 percent. Likewise, the proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities increased by 8.3 percent, which may be attributed to the construction of 15 toilet facilities by the municipal government in the area in 1997.



The community's remote location and limited access to vehicles pose difficulty among children on their way to school.

On the other hand, there was no change in the proportion of households in Cacarong with access to safe water supply in spite of the

RESEARCH RESULTS

installation of two artesian wells in the community which may be due to the increase in the number of households in the community.

On education

As shown by the survey results, there was a decline in the rate of school attendance in the community. Households with children attending primary education decreased by 15.4 percent while households with children attending secondary education declined from 63.9 percent in 1996 to 54.3 percent in 1999.

The general decline in school attendance may be attributed to financial constraints or change in budget priorities of households as a result of the increase in prices of goods and services, specifically in terms of transportation cost. One may note the remote location of the school and the relatively limited access to vehicles in the area.

Assessment

In the case of Real de Cacarong, the crisis and the El Niño evidently affected the community, first and foremost, through the changes in the incomes of households. Consequently, these affected their spending priorities. Necessarily, adjustments in expenditures were made. Given the limited skills and capabilities of the members to earn additional or alternative income to make up for the reduction in income—with the highest educational attainment of most of the workforce only in primary education and with a large proportion of household members as dependents—some expenditures had to be cut and sacri-



The effect of the El Niño weather phenomenon can be seen on some of the farmlands situated in Barangay Real de Cacarong.



ficed. In this case, most were made in the aspects of education.

As such, though a general improvement in the welfare status was noted in the latest survey, as indi-

cated by selected health and nutrition indicators largely attributed to the support service given by the municipal government, other areas suffered. *BEM and KCI*

MIMAP

After the Crisis: A Look at the Elementary and Secondary Enrolment in the Philippines

ACCORDING TO MULTILATERAL organizations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Asian Development Bank, the worst of Asia's financial crisis has passed. Incredibly, various studies affirm that the Philippines is the least affected among the countries in the region. Notwithstanding this

fact, however, the crisis—the worst that ever hit the region—has undoubtedly and significantly damaged the momentum of recovery of the Philippines. This is unfortunate since the country was being touted as the next tiger economy in Asia before the crisis began in July 1997.

One of the areas greatly af-

ected by the crisis was education, in particular, basic education, as may be gleaned from the enrolment figures in the elementary and secondary levels (Tables 1 and 2).

For the school year 1997-1998, just before the recent crisis started, elementary enrolment in the Philippines stood at 12.2 million, of which 11.3 million or 92.4 percent were enrolled in public schools and only 0.9 million or 7.6 percent in private schools. Among the regions, Region 4 accounted for the biggest enrolment in the elementary level, with 1.8 million or 14.6 percent of the total enrolment in the Philippines. It also recorded the highest number of enrolment in the public schools. CAR, on the other hand, had the lowest enrolment, with only

TABLE 1: ELEMENTARY ENROLMENT BY REGION, SY 1997-1999

SY 1997-1998				SY 1998-1999			
Region	Elementary			Region	Elementary		
	Public	Private	Total		Public	Private	Total
1	609,643	31,755	641,398	1	615,046	32,590	647,636
2	442,575	15,260	457,835	2	449,559	15,922	465,481
3	1,087,706	107,323	1,195,029	3	1,115,239	111,342	1,226,581
4	1,615,450	172,337	1,787,787	4	1,661,415	184,845	1,846,260
5	831,384	22,871	854,255	5	853,462	23,429	876,891
6	1,012,025	47,402	1,059,427	6	1,016,791	48,524	1,065,315
7	857,742	49,376	907,118	7	877,665	46,959	924,624
8	603,938	10,876	614,814	8	615,286	12,152	627,438
9	539,759	13,909	553,668	9	538,220	15,203	553,423
10	469,914	22,485	492,399	10	483,063	22,349	505,412
11	907,405	58,511	965,916	11	925,489	59,605	985,094
12	335,542	21,268	356,810	12	344,478	17,788	362,266
13	370,289	10,684	380,973	13	375,753	9,822	385,575
NCR	1,008,617	322,276	1,330,893	NCR	1,043,381	304,776	1,348,157
CAR	218,666	18,588	237,254	CAR	222,236	18,848	241,084
ARMM	385,327	4,135	389,462	ARMM	409,388	4,261	413,649
Total	11,295,982	929,056	12,225,038	Total	11,546,471	928,415	12,474,886

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS).

INDICATORS

0.2 million or a measly 1.9 percent of the total enrolment while the National Capital Region (NCR) captured the biggest share of enrolment in the private schools.

Almost a year after the crisis (school year 1998-1999), with an influx of more students into the public schools, the total number of elementary enrolment in the Philippines increased by 2.0 percent. This 2.0 percent growth, however, is much lower than the 2.8 percent average enrolment growth rate for the past five school-years. In private schools, the impact of the crisis was more pronounced as the number of enrolment declined by 10 percent. This was attributed to delays in entering school due to financial reason, drop-outs, and shifts from private to public schools.

"In private schools, the impact of the crisis was more pronounced... This was attributed to delays in entering school due to financial reason, drop-outs, and shifts from private to public schools."

In terms of secondary education, the total number of secondary enrolment for the Philippines in school year 1997-1998 was placed at 5 million, with 72 percent coming from public schools. Among the regions, Region 4 had the highest number of enrolment both at the public and private schools at 500,000 and 260,000, respectively. On the other hand, the ARMM registered the lowest secondary enrolment.

For SY 1998-1999, the data indicate an increase in enrolment in secondary education of 0.9 percent. This figure, however, is much lower than the average growth rate of 2.6 percent for the past five school-years. And like in elementary education, the impact of the crisis is much evident in *private school enrolment* which declined by 5.4 percent brought about by costly out-of-pocket expenses. *RCR*

MIMAP

TABLE 2: SECONDARY ENROLMENT BY REGION, SY 1997-1999

Region	SY 1997-1998 Secondary			Region	SY 1998-1999 Secondary		
	Public	Private	Total		Public	Private	Total
1	265,172	71,041	336,213	1	269,461	69,031	338,492
2	152,471	48,391	200,862	2	154,849	45,386	200,235
3	346,489	185,593	532,082	3	359,490	179,863	539,353
4	503,522	256,182	759,704	4	534,813	243,820	778,633
5	244,596	67,061	311,657	5	259,689	62,290	321,979
6	373,137	87,174	460,311	6	349,661	72,630	422,291
7	245,428	112,208	357,636	7	266,151	109,553	375,704
8	176,567	35,984	212,551	8	182,635	33,614	216,249
9	142,921	38,364	181,285	9	143,238	29,804	173,042
10	118,933	56,191	175,124	10	124,102	54,599	178,701
11	264,338	89,769	354,107	11	283,504	79,054	362,558
12	101,891	41,465	143,356	12	104,863	36,901	141,764
13	98,497	30,264	128,761	13	113,248	28,723	141,971
NCR	457,724	242,860	700,584	NCR	462,606	238,117	700,723
CAR	68,125	31,819	99,944	CAR	74,670	33,657	108,327
ARMM	53,005	11,852	64,857	ARMM	53,397	12,771	66,168
Total	3,612,816	1,406,218	5,019,034	Total	3,736,377	1,329,813	5,066,190

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS).

MIMAP PROJECT UPDATES

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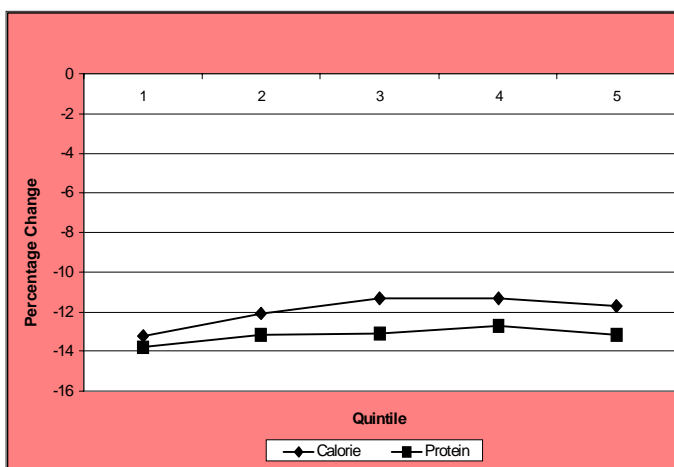
MIMAP Modelling...

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of the tariff reforms. Furthermore, in terms of food availability, the reforms were found to be regressive. All these may be due to the resource outflow from agriculture to manufacturing.

The paper concluded with a note that while reforms are necessary for a sustained economic growth, "safety nets" to protect the vulnerable groups from sharp changes in the economic structure may also be required. In other words, a better economic strategy should incorporate three major aspects: reforms, growth and equity. *CBC*

MIMAP



ERRATUM

In the article entitled "An Analysis of the Social Impact of the Financial Crisis in the Philippines" which was featured in the March 1999 issue of the *MIMAP Project Updates*, the wrong graph was inadvertently featured in Figure 1 (p. 5). The above is the correct graph.

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