

# *Human Development Report 2002*



## *Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World*

Sophal Ear  
Governance Specialist  
sophal.ear@undp.org

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# Human Development Report 2002



This *Human Development Report* is first and foremost about the idea that politics is as important to successful development as economics. Sustained poverty reduction requires equitable growth--but it also requires that poor people have political power. And the best way to achieve that in a manner consistent with human development objectives is by building strong and deep forms of democratic governance at all levels of society.

--Mark Malloch Brown, UNDP Administrator  
Foreword, *Human Development Report 2002*, p. v

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# Context of Human Development Report 2002



⌘ HDR 2002 is about politics and human development

- ☒ about how political power and institutions-- formal and informal, national and international--shape human progress
- ☒ about needed actions to establish democratic governance systems that advance the human development of all people--in a world where so many people are left behind

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# Highlights of HDR 2002



⌘ *Economically, politically and technologically, the world has never seemed more free – or more unjust*

- ☒ Developing countries are making progress on several fronts in achieving universal primary education and gender equality
- ☒ But major challenges remain when it comes to reducing income poverty and child mortality

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# Human Development Index Ranking 2002



Cambodia

⌘ Norway – 1st HDI = 0.942; USA 6th at 0.939

⌘ Cambodia: Steady improvement since 1990

☒ 1990 = 0.501 Ranked 135 out of 135 countries

☒ 1999 = 0.531 Ranked 132 out of 173 countries

☒ 2000 = 0.543 Ranked 130 out of 173 countries\*

⌘ Lao PDR: 0.485 (143/173)

⌘ Vietnam: 0.688 (109/173)

⌘ Thailand: 0.762 (70/173)

⌘ Singapore: 0.885 (25/173)

\*Based on HDR 2002 as most recent available data is for 2000

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# Human Development



Cambodia

A Sampling From  
The “Balance Sheet”

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# Democracy and Participation

## ⌘ Global Progress

- ☒ 125 countries, with 62% of the world population, have free or partly free press (Cambodia is among them)
- ☒ In 10 countries more than 30% of parliamentarians are women

## ⌘ Global Fragmentation

- ☒ That leaves 61 countries or nearly a third of the world without a free or partly free press
- ☒ Worldwide, only 14% of parliamentarians are women--and in 10 countries none are women

# Economic Justice

- ⌘ Extreme poverty fell from 29% in 1990 to 23% in 1999 worldwide
- ⌘ During 1990s, extreme poverty was halved in East Asia and the Pacific
- ⌘ East Asia and the Pacific grew by 5.7% p.c. in 1990s; 3.3% in South Asia
- ⌘ The richest 5% of the world's people have incomes 114 times those of the poorest 5%
- ⌘ Extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa rose by 58 million people in 1990s
- ⌘ Shrank by 2.4% in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

# Health and Education



Cambodia

- ⌘ Worldwide, primary school enrolments rose from 80% in 1990 to 84% in 1998
- ⌘ Between 1970-2000 the under five mortality rate worldwide fell from 96 to 56 per 1,000 live births
- ⌘ 57 countries (half of the world's people) have halved hunger or on track to do so by 2015
- ⌘ 113 million school-age children are not in school and 97% of them are in the developing countries
- ⌘ Everyday more than 30,000 children die of preventable diseases
- ⌘ At the current rate, it would take more than 130 years to rid the world of hunger

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# Peace and Personal Security



Cambodia

- ⌘ 38 peacekeeping operations have been set up since 1990 (UNTAC among them)--compared with just 16 between 1946 and 1989
- ⌘ Reflecting pressure from some 1,400 civil society groups in 90 countries, the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty has been ratified by 123 states
- ⌘ Genocide occurred in Europe and Africa, with 200,000 people killed in Bosnia in 1992-95 and 500,000 killed in Rwanda in 1994
- ⌘ Major countries such as China, the Russian Federation, and the United States have not signed the Mine Ban Treaty

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## Form and Substance of Democracy (1)



⌘ *Advancing human development requires governance that is democratic in both form and substance – for the people and by the people*

- ☒ Political freedom and participation in decision-making are fundamental to one's rights

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## Form and Substance of Democracy (2)



- ⌘ Democratic governance helps protect people from economic and political catastrophes such as famines and descents into chaos
- ⌘ Democratic governance can trigger a virtuous cycle of development, and expand socio-economic opportunities

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# Democracy and Human Development

## ⌘ *The links between democracy and human development are not automatic*

- ☒ When a small elite dominates economic and political decision, links between democracy and equity can be broken

# Democracy Cannot Be Imported (1)

## ⌘ *Democracy that empowers people must be built; it cannot be imported*

- ☒ The central challenge for deepening democracy is how to build the key institutions of democratic governance
- ☒ In addition to a system of representation with well functioning political parties and interest association

## Democracy Cannot Be Imported (2)

⌘ Moreover, what is needed includes:

- ☒ An electoral system, free and fair elections and universal suffrage
- ☒ Systems of checks and balances based on the separation of powers
- ☒ A vibrant civil society
- ☒ A free and independent media
- ☒ An effective civilian control over the military

## Virtuous Cycle for HD

⌘ *A virtuous cycle for human development requires promoting democratic politics*

- ☒ Broadening people's participation in decision-making
- ☒ Allowing a free, independent and accountable media to flourish

# Democratic Control Over Armed Forces



**⌘ *The establishment of democratic control over security forces to ensure personal security and peace is key***

- ☒ Regaining control over the armed forces is a basic condition for progress
- ☒ Undemocratic governance of security forces distort security priorities

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# Global Governance



**⌘ *Global interdependence calls for more participation and accountability in global decision-making***

- ☒ Increasing pluralism in global decision-making
- ☒ Increasing participation and accountability in multilateral institutions

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## Key Lessons

- ⌘ National institutions should keep pace with the governance challenges of a more interdependent world
- ⌘ Likewise, global institutions should keep pace with these governance challenges
- ⌘ International efforts to promote change do not work if national actors feel excluded

## Some Closing Thoughts

A genocide begins with the killing of one man--not for what he has done, but because of who he is ... Poverty begins when even one child is denied his or her fundamental right to education ... The sovereignty of states can no longer be used as a shield for gross violations of human rights ... Obstacles to democracy have little to do with culture or religion, and much more to do with the desire of those in power to maintain their position at any cost. This is neither a new phenomenon nor one confined to any particular part of the world. People of all cultures value their freedom of choice, and feel the need to have a say in decisions affecting their lives.

--Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary General  
Special Contribution, *Human Development Report 2002*, p. 14