

Philippines								
Indicator	Definition	Method of Computation	Method of Collection	Source Document/ Agency	Frequency of Release	Time Lag	Years Available and Level of Disaggregation	Limitations

**Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability**

**Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies & programmes to reverse the loss of environmental resources**

<p><b>Proportion of land covered by forest</b></p>	<p>The indicator provides a measure of the relative importance of a forest in a country. Changes in forest area reflect the demand for land for other competitive uses.</p> <p>Forests fulfil a number of functions that are vital for humanity, including the provision of goods (timber and non-timber products) and services such as protection against flooding, habitat for biodiversity, carbon sequestration, watershed protection and soil conservation. Large areas of the world's forests have been converted to other uses or severely degraded. While substantial areas of productive forest remain, there is now widespread recognition that the resource is not infinite and that its wise and sustainable use is needed for humanity's survival.</p>	<p>Forest areas as a share of total land area, where land area is the total surface area of the country less the area covered by inland waters, i.e., major rivers and lakes. As defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in <i>Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2000</i>, forest includes both natural forest and forest plantations. It refers to land with an existing or expected tree canopy of more than 10 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 hectare where the trees should be able to reach a minimum height of five meters. Forests are identified by both the presence of trees and the absence of other land uses. Land from which forest has been cleared but that will be reforested in the foreseeable future is included. Excluded are stands of trees primarily for agricultural production, i.e. such as fruit tree plantations.</p>	<p>1990 - 1997 Admin-based: administrative forms of the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)</p> <p>Satellite Imagery for 2003</p> <p>Forest Inventory is likewise conducted subject to availability of funds</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>One year after</p>	<p>1990-1997, 2003, 2006</p> <p>National</p>	<p>1990 to 1997 data were projections based on inventory of forest conducted in 1988 using aerial photography and satellite imagery. The 2003 data was based on satellite imagery conducted in 2003.</p>	
<p><b>Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</b></p>	<p>Habitat conservation is vital for stemming the decline in biodiversity. The establishment of protected areas is an important mechanism for achieving that aim. Some areas, such as scientific reserves, are maintained in their natural state and closed to extractive use. Others are partially protected and may be used for recreation or tourism.</p> <p>In addition to protecting biodiversity, protected areas have become places of high social and economic value: supporting local livelihoods; protecting watersheds from erosion; harbouring an untold wealth of genetic resources; supporting thriving recreation and tourism industries; providing for science, research and education; and forming a basis for cultural and other non-material values. Those values continue to grow in importance.</p>	<p>Nationally protected area as a percentage of total surface area of a country. The generally accepted IUCN-World Conservation Union definition of a protected area is an area of land or sea dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal or other effective means.</p>	<p>Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>One year after</p>	<p>1990-2006</p> <p>National</p>	<p>This indicator covers only the terrestrial protected areas of the country. Marine protected areas were not covered due to incomplete data on marine.</p>	

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**Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water & improved sanitation**

<b>Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</b>	<p>The ratio of the number of households/families who get water from faucet, tubed or piped well or any of the following types of water supply for drinking and/or cooking: a) own use faucet community water system; b) shared faucet community water system; c) own use tubed/piped deep well; d) shared tubed/piped deep well; e) tubed/piped shallow well to the total number of households/families. <i>(National Statistics Office - 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), and the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS))</i></p>	<p>Based on the 2000 CPH, the indicator is computed by dividing the number of households who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking and/or cooking: a) own use faucet community water system; b) shared faucet community water system; c) own use tubed/piped deep well; d) shared tubed/piped deep well; e) tubed/piped shallow well by the total number of households, expressed as a percentage.</p>	<p>Census and survey: Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) conducted by the NSO</p>	<p>Census and survey: Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) conducted by the NSO</p>	<p>CPH - 2 years after the reference year</p>	<p>CPH: 1990, 2000</p>	<p>Lack of urban/rural disaggregation; issues on concept/definition</p>
		<p>2000 CPH Table 17. Household by Main Source of Water Supply for Drinking and/or Cooking, by Region</p>	<p>2000 CPH Table 17. Household by Main Source of Water Supply for Drinking and/or Cooking, by Region</p>		<p>APIS - 1 year after the reference year</p>	<p>APIS: 1998, 1999, 2002, National Regional</p>	<p>1990 and 2000 data were based on the CPH results  1998, 1999, 2002 and 2004 data were sourced from the APIS results</p>
		<p>Main source of water supply identified in the 2000 CPH are:</p>	<p>APIS</p>	<p>APIS</p>			
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Own Use Faucet Community Water System</li> <li>2. Shared Faucet Community Water System</li> <li>3. Own Use Tubed/Piped Deep Well</li> <li>4. Shared Tubed/Piped Deep Well</li> <li>5. Tubed, Piped Shallow Well</li> <li>6. Dug Well</li> <li>7. Spring, Lake, River Rain, etc</li> <li>8. Peddler</li> <li>9. Bottled Water</li> <li>10. Others, specify</li> </ol>					
	<p>Main source of water supply identified in the 2000 CPH are:</p>						
	<p><b>1. Own Use Faucet Community Water System</b></p>						
	<p><b>2. Shared Faucet Community Water System</b></p>						
	<p><b>3. Own Use Tubed/Piped Deep Well</b></p>						
	<p><b>4. Shared Tubed/Piped Deep Well</b></p>	<p>Based on the Annual Survey of Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), the indicator is computed by dividing the number of <b>families</b> who get water from faucet, tubed or piped well to the total number of <b>families</b>.</p>					
	<p><b>5. Tubed, Piped Shallow Well</b></p>						
	<p>6. Dug Well</p>						
	<p>7. Spring, Lake, River Rain, etc</p>	<p>Main source of water supply identified in the APIS are:</p>					
	<p>8. Peddler</p>	<p><b>1. Piped into Dwelling</b></p>					
	<p>9. Bottled Water</p>	<p><b>2. Protected Well</b></p>					
	<p>10. Others, specify</p>	<p><b>3. Piped into public tap</b></p>					
		<p>4. Unprotected Well</p>					
	<p>Considered as clean and safe sources of water supply are <b>community water system piped into dwelling, yard/plot or public tap and protected well</b></p>	<p><b>5. Piped into Yard/Plot</b></p>					
		<p>6. Developed Spring</p>					
		<p>7. Tanker/Truck/Peddler</p>					
		<p>8. Undeveloped Spring</p>					
		<p>9. Rivers/Stream/Pond/Lake/ Dam</p>					
		<p>10. Rain Water</p>					
		<p>11. Others</p>					

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<b>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural</b>	Good sanitation is important for urban and rural populations, but the risks are greater in urban areas where it is more difficult to avoid contact with waste.	The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people in urban or rural areas with access to improved excreta-disposal facilities to the total urban or rural population, expressed as a percentage.	<p>Based on the 2000 CPH, the indicator is computed by dividing the number of households with water-sealed or closed pit type of toilet facilities by the total number of households, expressed as a percentage</p> <p>The different types of toilet facilities commonly used in buildings and houses throughout the country as defined in the 2000 CPH are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water-sealed, Sewer/Septic Tank, Used exclusively by the Household</li> <li>2. Water-sealed, Sewer/Septic Tank, Shared with Other households</li> <li>3. Water-sealed, Other Depository, Used exclusively by the household</li> <li>4. Water-sealed, Other Depository, Shared with other households</li> <li>5. Closed Pit</li> <li>6. Open Pit</li> <li>7. Others (Pail System, etc)</li> <li>8. None</li> </ol> <p>Based on the APIS, the indicator is computed by dividing the number of <b>families</b> with water-sealed or closed pit type of toilet facilities by the total number of <b>families</b></p> <p>The types of facilities as identified in the APIS are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water Sealed</li> <li>2. Closed Pit</li> <li>3. Open Pit</li> <li>4. Other Type</li> <li>5. None</li> </ol>	Census and survey: Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) conducted by the NSO	CPH - every 10 years	CPH - 2 years after the reference year	CPH: 1990, 2000	<p>Lack of urban/rural disaggregation; issues on concept/definition</p> <p>1990 and 2000 data were based on the CPH results.</p> <p>1998, 1999, 2002 and 2004 data were sourced from the APIS.</p>
					APIS - annually	APIS - 1 year after the reference year	APIS: 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004 National Regional	

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**Target 11. By 2020, have achieved significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

**Proportion of households with access to secure tenure**

The indicator is intended to provide an overview of the share of urban population living in conditions of poverty and physical and environmental deprivation.

The indicator is computed as 1 minus the ratio of the number of households in urban areas that lack one or more of the above-mentioned conditions listed under "Definition" to the number of urban households, expressed as a percentage.

Based on the 2000 CPH, the indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of households by tenure status of the housing unit to total number of households.

Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) conducted by the NSO

CPH - every 10 years

CPH - 2 years after the reference year

1990 and 2000  
National  
Regional

1990 and 2000 data were based on the CPH results

Based on the APIS, the indicator is computed as the ratio of number of families by tenure status of the housing unit and lot they occupy to total number of families by region and income stratum.

APIS - annually

APIS - 1 year after the reference year

APIS: 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004  
National  
Regional

1998, 1999, 2002 and 2004 data were sourced from the APIS.