

# **The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Three Years On, Where do we stand?**

by

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# Introduction

## Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

“This Agenda is a plan of action for **people**, **planet** and **prosperity**. It also seeks to strengthen universal **peace** in larger freedom. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative **partnership**, will implement this plan.”



# Introduction

## Efforts of the Philippine Statistical System on the Development of the Philippine SDG Framework



Start of various inclusive consultations and assessment workshops on discussing goals and targets and assessing relevant SDG indicators for Philippine monitoring



The PSS enjoined all government instrumentalities to support the development of SDG indicators



Approval of the initial list of SDG indicators for monitoring in the Philippines through the PSA Board Resolution No. 9 Series of 2017



Development of list of sub-national SDG indicators for monitoring

Continuous advocacy towards awareness of the SDGs through partner agencies (NEDA, PSRTI, DILG)

# Introduction

## Efforts of the Philippine Statistical System on the Development of the Philippine SDG Framework



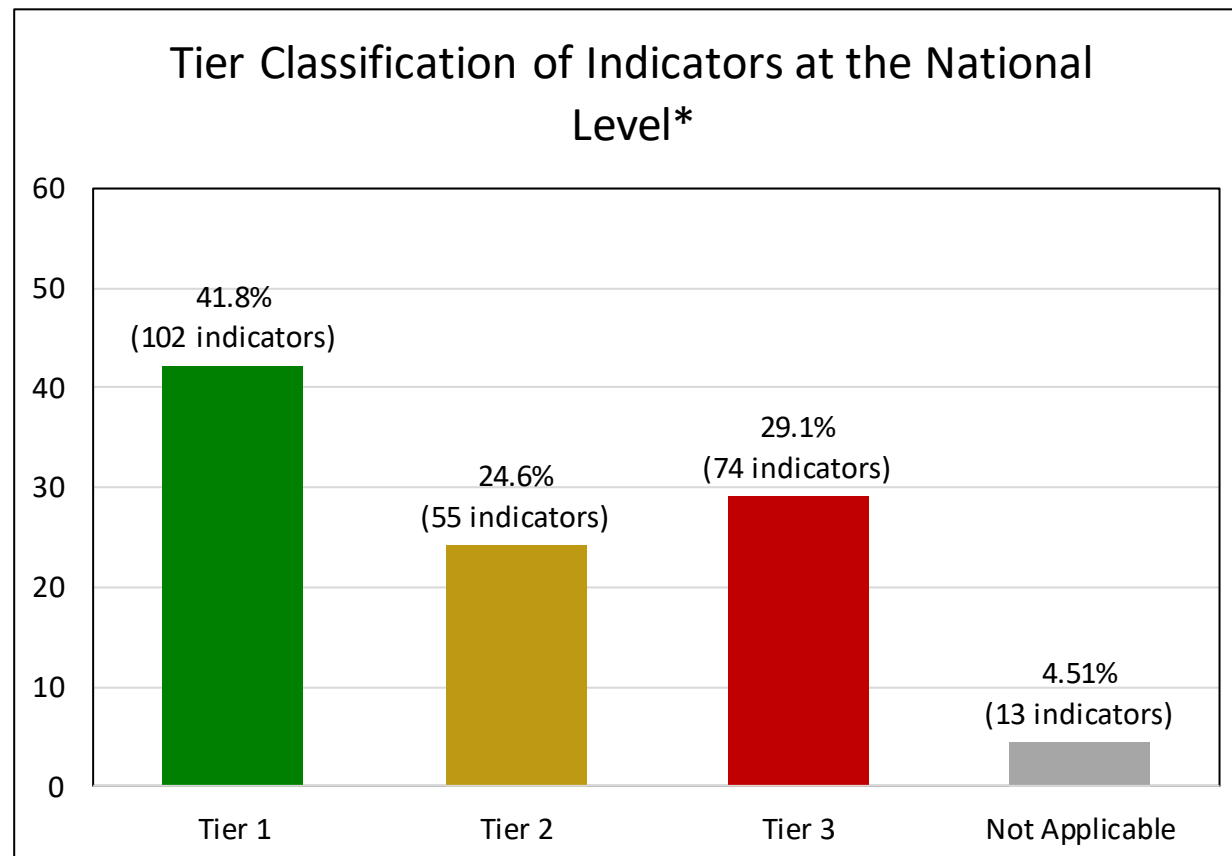
### Initial Assessment of the Global SDG Indicators

#### Tier Classification:

**Tier I – with established methodology, regularly collected**

**Tier II - with established methodology, data not regularly collected**

**Tier III - no established methodology, methodologies are being developed/tested**



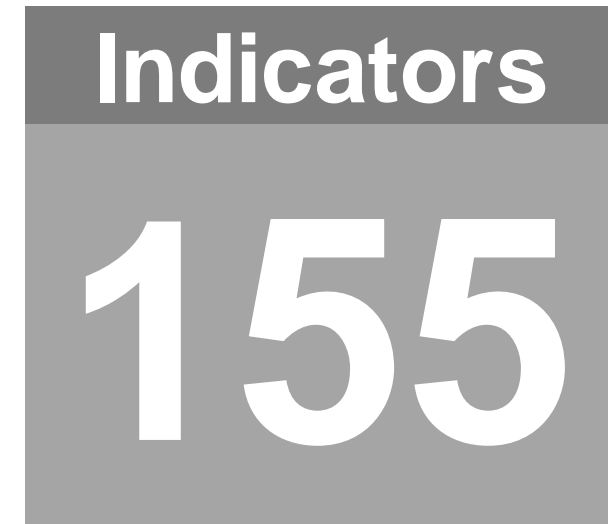
\*Results of the series of consultative/assessment workshops based on the 244 SDG indicators

# Introduction

## Efforts of the Philippine Statistical System on the Development of the Philippine SDG Framework



### Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators



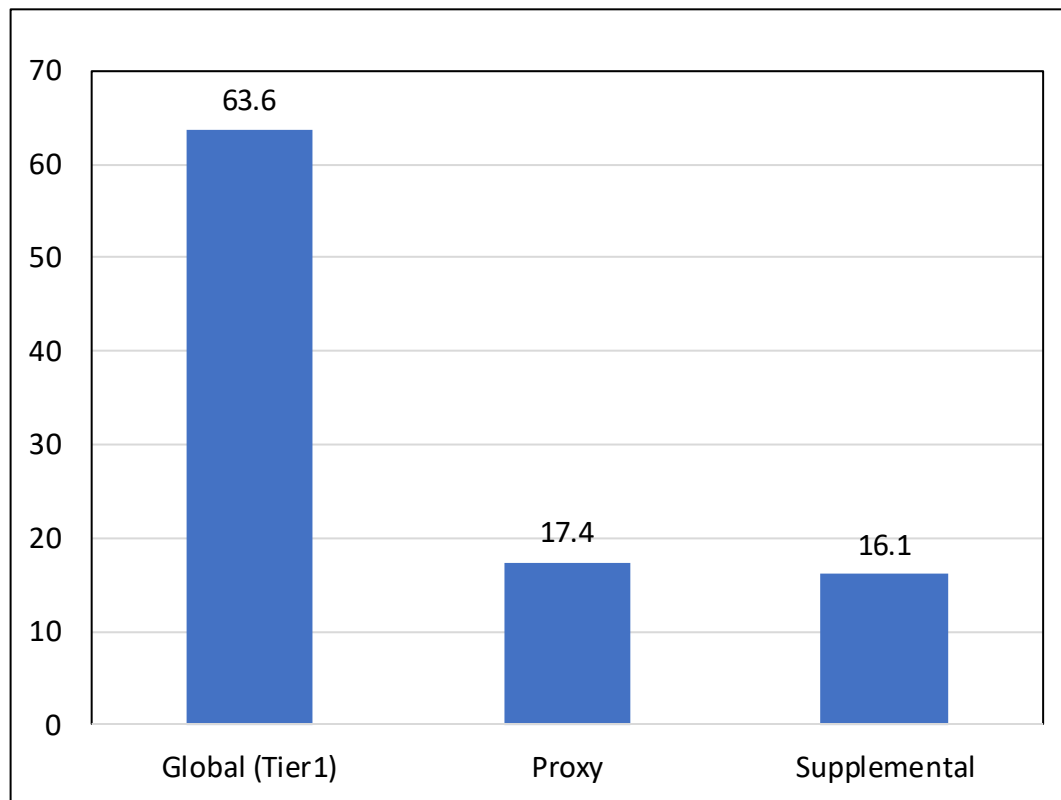
\* Based on the PSA Board Resolution No. 09, Series of 2017 "Approving and Adopting the Initial List of Sustainable Development Goals for Monitoring in the Philippines"

# Introduction

## Efforts of the Philippine Statistical System on the Development of the Philippine SDG Framework



### Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators



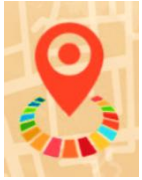
**Proxy indicators** are indicators that serve as substitute, if global SDG indicator is not available in the country

**Supplemental indicators** are additional indicators deemed necessary to be monitored to better help achieve the targets. They are indicators that agencies identify as priority indicators for monitoring.

Goals	Targets	Indicators
17	97	155

# Introduction

## Efforts of the Philippine Statistical System on the Development of the Philippine SDG Framework



### Localization of SDG Monitoring

- Involvement to various activities dedicated for SDG advocacy (DILG, PSRTI, and NEDA)
- Conduct of Regional SDG Assessment Workshops
- SDG Seminar I, in partnership with PSRTI and DILG
- Localization of the PDP 2017-2022 and the SDGs

Goals	Targets	Indicators
17	97	155

# Introduction

## Efforts of the Philippine Statistical System on the Development of the Philippine SDG Framework



### Dissemination Platforms of Philippine SDG Indicators

#### Philippine SDG Indicators Brochure

**PHILIPPINE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETS & INDICATORS**

**About SDGs**

**List of Philippine SDG Indicators**

**1 POVERTY**

**2 HUNGER**

**3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

**4 QUALITY EDUCATION**

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**

**6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

**7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**

**8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

**10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

**12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

**13 CLIMATE ACTION**

**14 OCEANS AND UNDERSEA ECOSYSTEMS**

**15 LIFE ON LAND**

**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR GOAL ACHIEVEMENT**

**17 GOALS**

**97 TARGETS**

**155 INDICATORS**

#### SDG Watch

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
SOLID - RESPONSIVE - WORLD-CLASS

Preliminary submissions as of December 29, 2017

Goals/Targets/Indicators	Baseline		Data Source Agency
	Data	Year	
<b>2 HUNGER</b> <b>GOAL 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE</b>			
<b>target 2.1</b> By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			
<b>2.1.1.pl</b> Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake	31.7	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST
<b>target 2.2</b> By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons			
<b>2.2.1</b> Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	21.5	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST
<b>2.2.2</b> Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)			
<b>2.2.2.1</b> Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <-2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)	7.1	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST
<b>2.2.2.2</b> Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)	3.9	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST
<b>2.2.s1</b> Prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency among children aged 6 months to 5 years old	20.4	2013	NNS, FNRI-DOST
<b>2.2.s2</b> Prevalence of exclusively breastfed children 0 to 5 months old	48.8	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST

The SDG Watch is compiled by the Philippine Statistics Authority as the official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines per PSA Board Resolution No. 09 Series of 2017. More statistical information on the Philippine SDG Watch is available at <http://sdgwatch.ph>.

#### PSA SDG Webpage

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
SOLID - RESPONSIVE - WORLD-CLASS

Home - Statistics - Multi-Sectoral - Sustainable Development Goals

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

**Sustainable Development Goals**

In September 2015, the United Nations Member States adopted a new global plan of action entitled, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." The 2030 Agenda, its 17 Goals and 169 targets are a universal set of goals and targets that aim to stimulate people-centered and planet-sensitive change.

The 193 member states of the United Nations (UN) gathered to affirm commitments towards ending all forms of poverty, fighting inequalities and increasing country's productive capacity, increasing social inclusion and curbing climate change and protecting the environment while ensuring that no one is left behind over the next fifteen years.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, and take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Each government are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks, set nationally-owned targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account country-level circumstances for the achievement of the 17 goals. Countries will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies and strategies.

In monitoring the SDGs and its corresponding targets, the UN Statistical Commission established an Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), which developed the SDG global

**Menu**

- Main page
- About the SDGs
- The Philippine SDGs
- Assessment of SDG Indicators
- List of SDG Indicators for Initial Monitoring
- Resolutions
- Events
- Global SDGs
  - List of SDG targets and Indicators
  - Metadata
  - SDG Reports
  - UN Statistics Division
  - UN ESCAP
  - ADB

2017 International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators  
4-6 October 2017  
Manila, Philippines

MNCWATCH

Goals

17

Targets

97

Indicators

155



# Methodology

1. Assessment of the Sufficiency of Data for the Estimation of Tracking Process
2. Tracking Progress Assessment
3. Time Distance Measure
4. UNESCAP SDG Tracking Progress

# Methodology

## Assessment of the Sufficiency of Data for the Estimation of Tracking Process

Data needed:

- **Baseline data:** baseline data for the SDGs is 2016, however, it may vary depending on the availability of the information, thus, baseline data can be any years closest to 2016;
- **Updated data:** this refers to the updates on the data, these updates should be an annual estimate, as much as possible;
- **Target data:** this is the projected data that needs to be achieved in 2030. The target data were committed by the accountable agencies. The targeting was done with the help of NEDA, PIDS and with technical assistance from PSA. There are also cases where the target data is non-numeric, e.g. increasing, decreasing, less than 5%.

# Methodology

## Assessment of the Sufficiency of Data for the Estimation of Tracking Process

- ***Progress assessment possible:***
  - if a particular indicator has available baseline, updated and target Data; at least two or more data points available between the years 2000 and 2018;
  - if a particular indicator has baseline and target data and has two or more data points available between the years 2000 and 2018;
- ***Trend analysis possible:*** if a particular indicator has two or more data points (including the baseline data) available between the years 2000 and 2018 but with no target;
- ***No analysis possible (No Data):***
  - if a particular indicator has only target and baseline data; and no data points available between the years 2000 and 2018;
  - if no data points (even the baseline data) are available between the years 2000 and 2018

# Tracking Progress Assessment

- *Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) SDG Index Methodology*
  - The index combines selected SDG indicators values into one metric that is primarily used for country ranking
  - Performing the SDG Index was not continued since it cannot be utilized for progress tracking
- *OECD methodology on the Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets*
  - A normalization method can be done after identifying indicators and generate their corresponding end value. This used a modified z-score procedure which the procedure measure distance from a fixed end point in a standardized way for each indicator

# Tracking Progress Assessment

- *UNSIAP Methodology for the Estimation of the Probability of Achieving the Target*
  - Methodology adopted in the MDG Monitoring
  - Designed to estimate the probability of achieving the target using baseline data, latest data and target data




- Actual Annual Growth Rate

**Positive indicators:** 
$$\frac{(latest\ data - baseline\ data) / (100 - baseline\ data)}{number\ of\ years\ elapsed}$$

**Negative indicators:** 
$$\frac{\frac{latest\ data}{baseline\ data} - 1}{number\ of\ years\ elapsed}$$

- Required Annual Growth Rate

$$\frac{target\ rate}{number\ of\ years\ covered}$$

Probability of Achieving the Target		Computed Pace
High		Greater than 0.9
Medium		Between 0.5 and 0.9
Low		Less than 0.5

# Tracking Progress Assessment

- *Time Distance Measure*

- Formulated by Prof. Pavle Sicherl of the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
- Measures the distance (proximity) in time between the points in time when the two series compared reach a specified level of the variable (indicator) X

- Steps for Computation

- Compute the linear growth rate

$$\text{Linear Growth Rate (LGR)} = \frac{\frac{\text{target data}}{\text{baseline data}} - 1}{\text{target yr.} - \text{baseline yr.}}$$

- Locate year where the latest actual data lies

$$\frac{(\text{upper yr} - \text{lower yr}) \times (\text{upper predicted value} - \text{lower predicted value})}{\text{actual value} - \text{lower predicted value}} + \text{lower yr}$$

- Compute for S-time distance to identify the time lead/time lag

$$S_i = \text{Actual year} - \text{Predicted year}$$

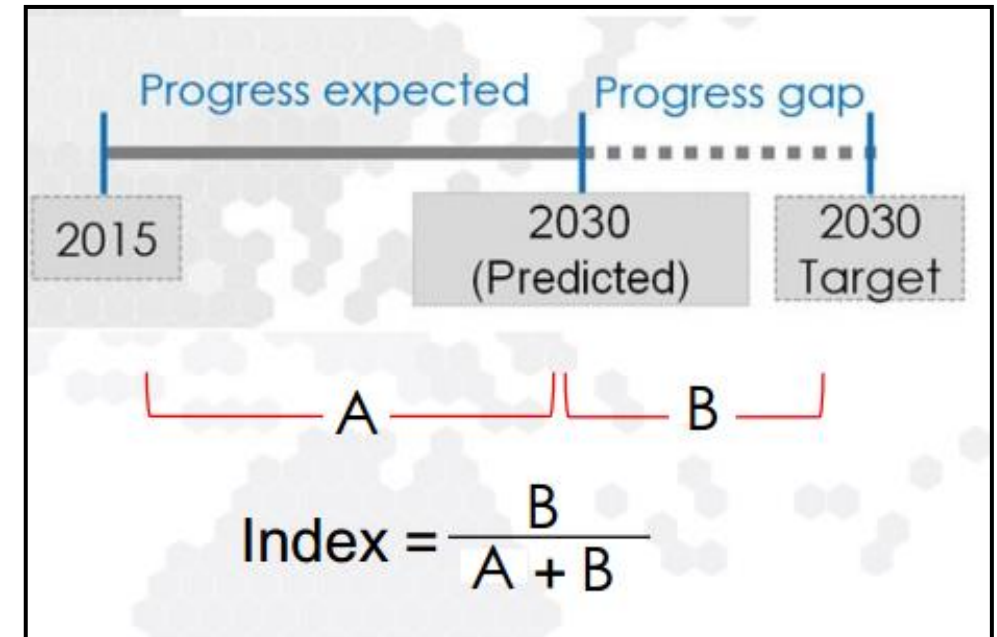
# Tracking Progress Assessment

- UNESCAP SDG Tracking Progress

- Anticipated Progress

$$P = \frac{|TV - I_t|}{|TV - I_b|} \times 100$$

where P may be interpreted as the extra effort or acceleration needed to meet the target when the value is less than or equal to 100, and 100 - P is the size of regression when it is greater than 100



# Tracking Progress Assessment

- UNESCAP SDG Tracking Progress

- Current Status Index

$$I_{cv}^N = \frac{I_{cv} - I_o}{|TV - I_o|} \times D$$

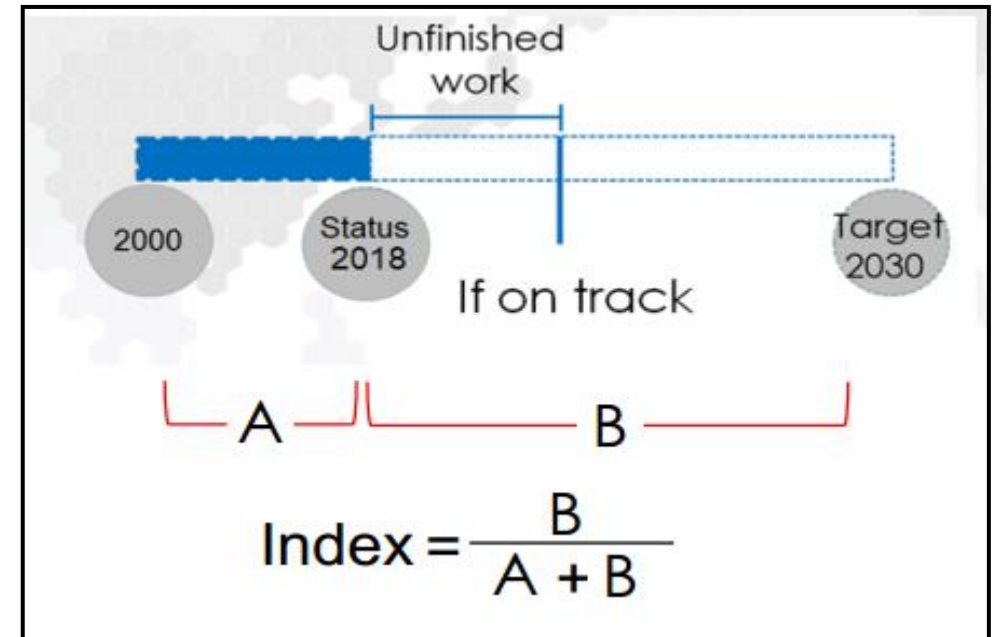
where:

$I_o$  - indicator values for 2000

$I_{cv}$  - indicator values for current year

TV - value for 2030

$$D = \begin{cases} -10, & \text{decreasing is desirable} \\ 10, & \text{increasing is desirable} \end{cases}$$





# Scope and Limitations

- UNSIAP Methodology and Time Distance Methodology was included in the study, as this was used in measuring the progress during the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- UNESCAP SDG Tracking Progress was also included, as this was developed for progress tracking of the SDG indicators.
- SDSN methodology was not used due to need of comparison of ranking with other countries, and was not continued since it was not utilized for progress tracking.

# Results and Discussion

1. Assessment of the Sufficiency of Data for the Estimation of Tracking Process
2. Tracking Progress Assessment
3. Time Distance Measure
4. UNESCAP SDG Tracking Progress

# Assessment of Sufficiency of Data for the Estimation of Tracking Progress

155 Philippine SDG Indicators

137

Indicators with  
Baseline Data

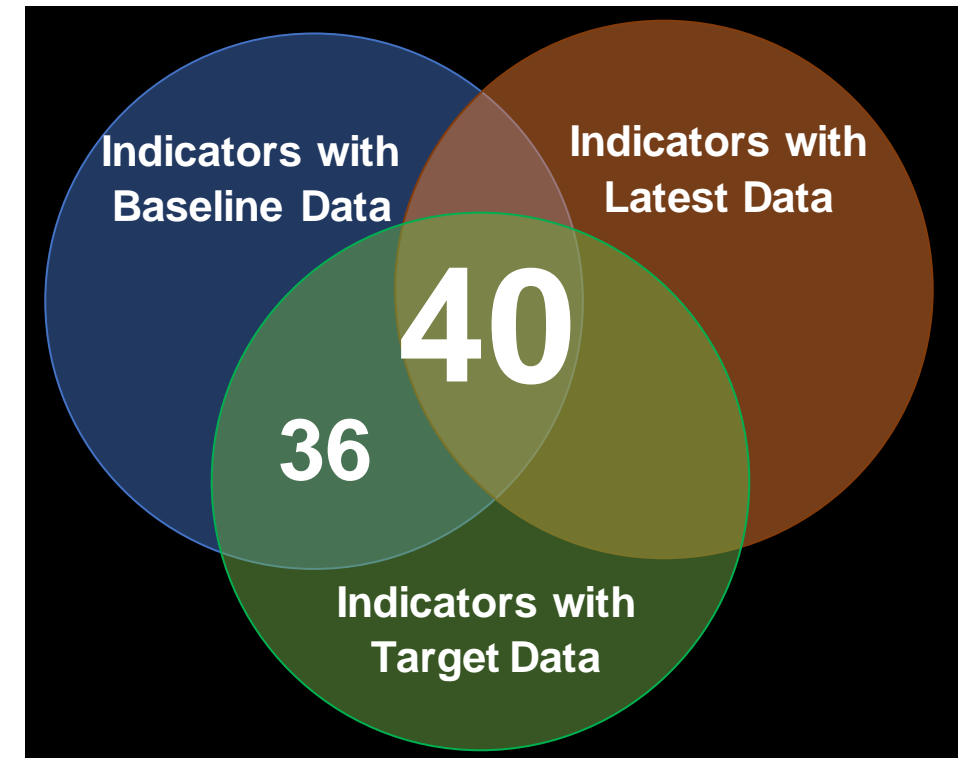
85

Indicators with  
Updated Data

95\*




Indicators with  
Target Data

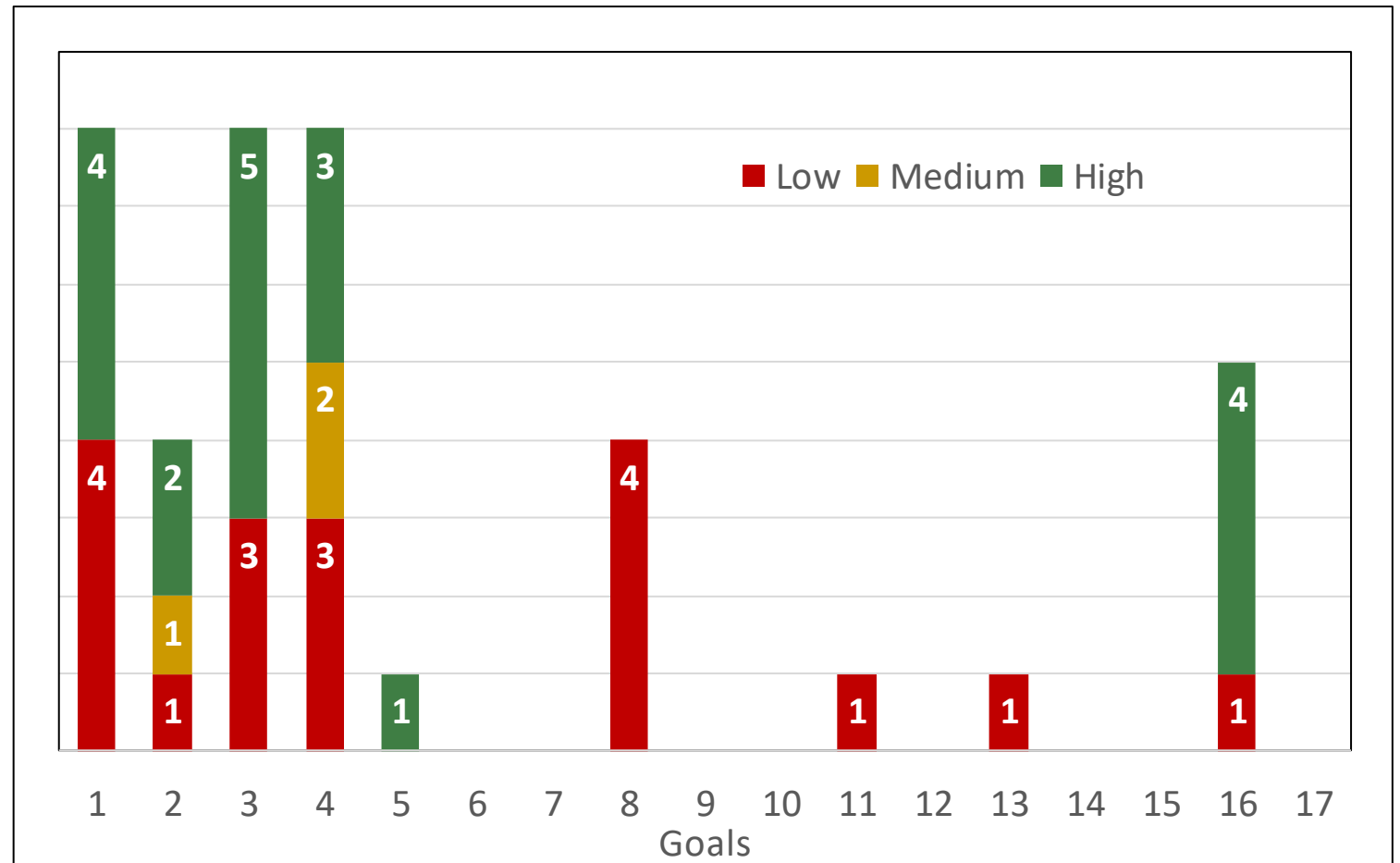
*\*This includes non-numerical target and country level target*



# UNSIAP Methodology

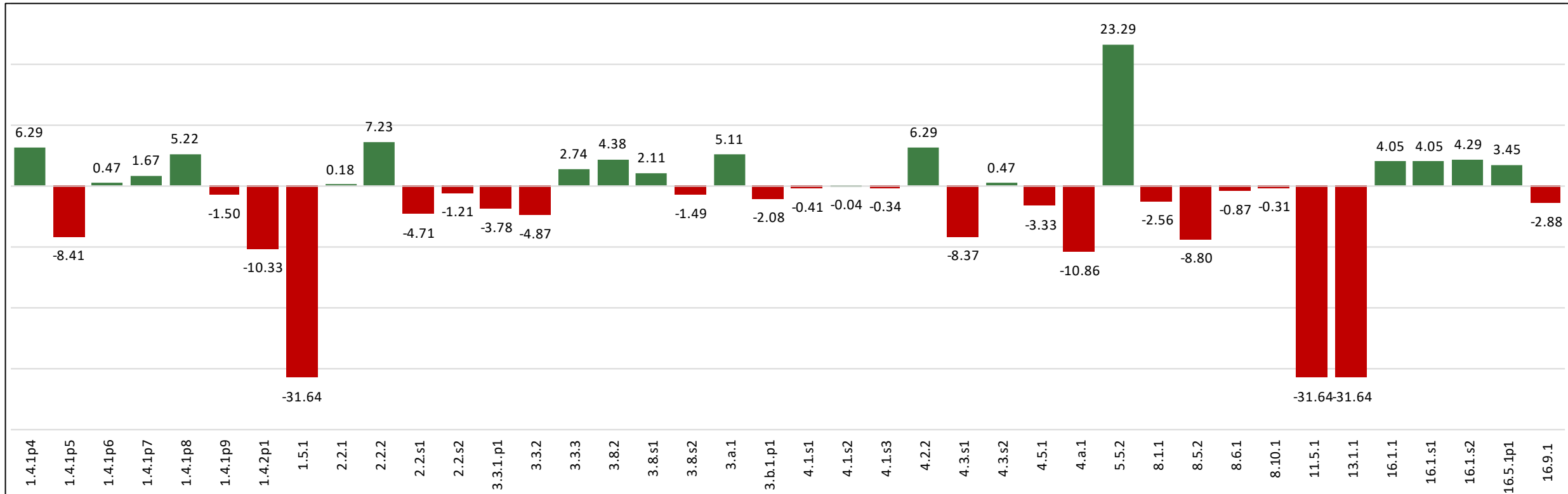
- Probability of Achieving the Target

Probability of Achieving the Target	Count	Percent
High 	18	45.0
Medium 	3	7.5
Low 	19	47.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>



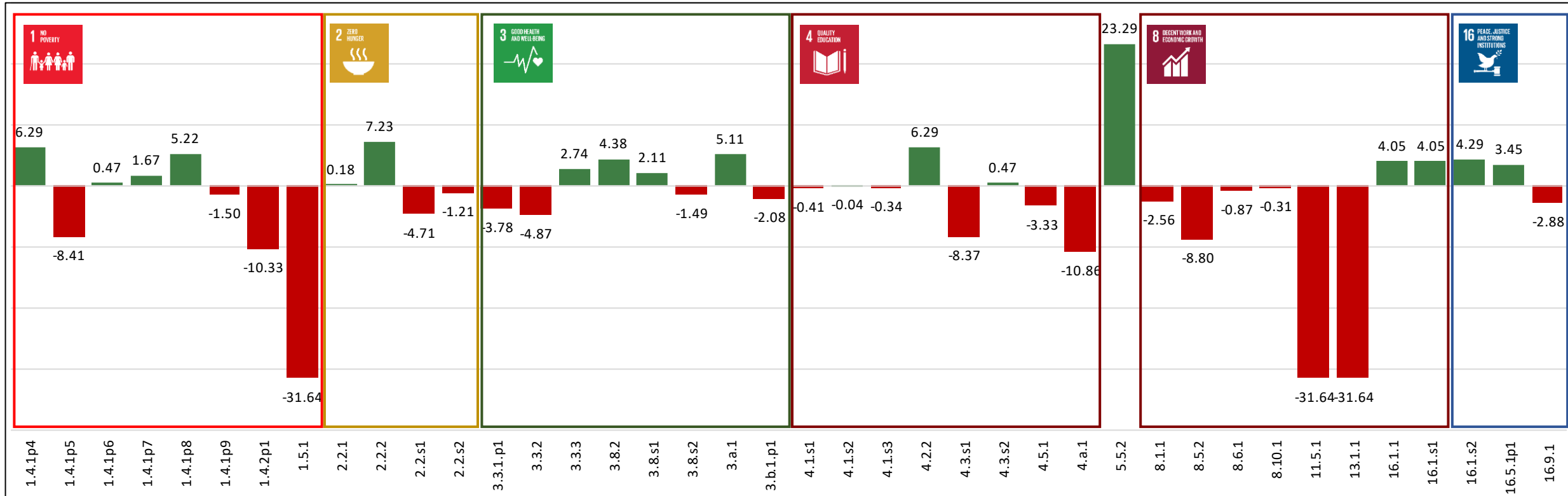
# Time Distance Measure

Time Distance	Count	Percent
Time Lead	19	47.5
Time Lag	21	52.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# Time Distance Measure

Time Distance	Count	Percent
Time Lead	19	47.5
Time Lag	21	52.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# UNESCAP Tracking Progress Methodology

- Anticipated Progress Approach for the Indicators

Anticipated Progress	Count	Percent
On-track	9	15.8
Accelerate	35	61.4
Regressing	13	22.8
Total	57	100.0

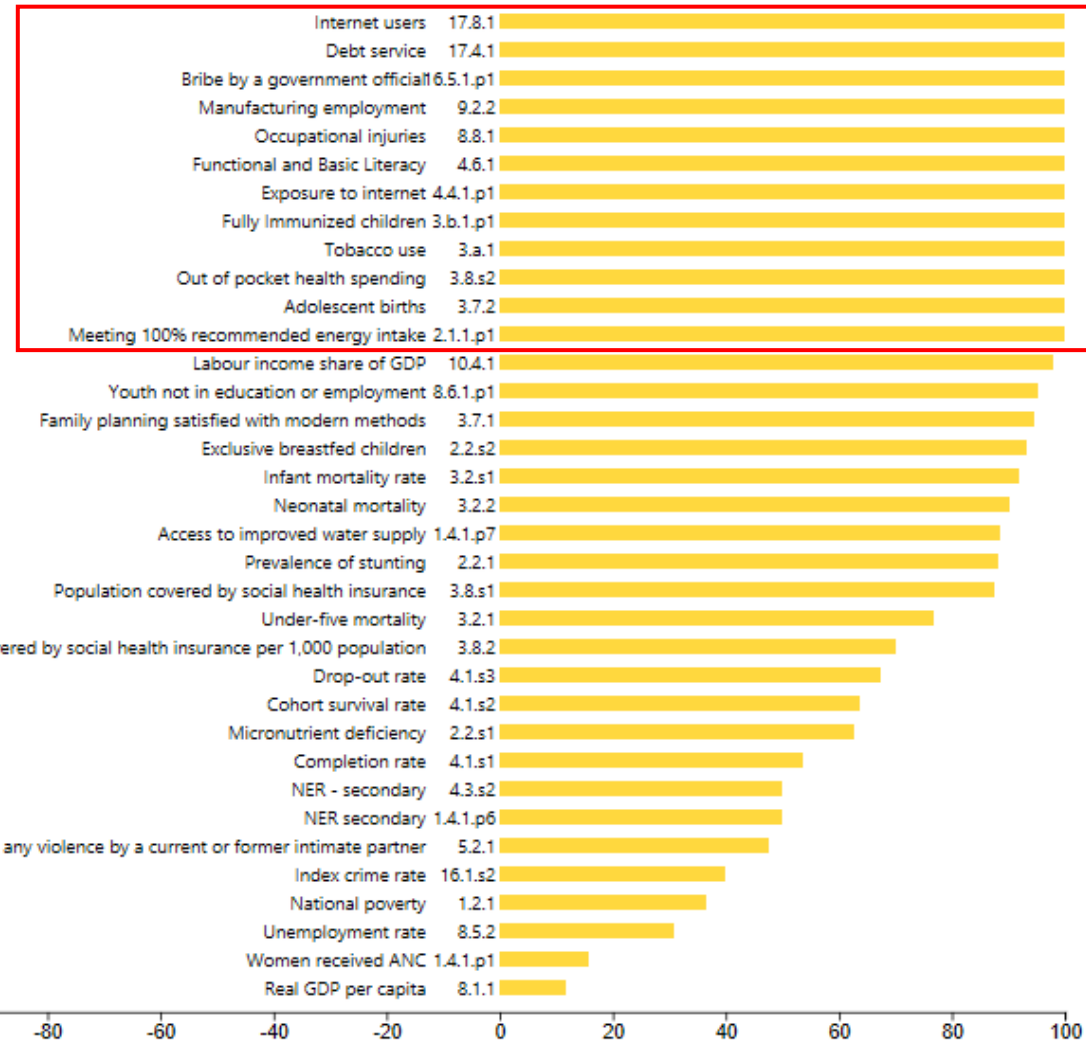
## On-track indicators

■	1.1.1	International poverty
■	1.4.1.p5	NER elementary
■	3.1.2	Births attended by skilled health personnel
■	4.3.s1	NER - elementary
■	8.2.1	Real GDP per employed person growth rate
■	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added GDP by activity
■	12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated/treated
■	16.1.1	Intentional homicides
■	16.1.s1	Number of murder cases

# UNESCAP Tracking Progress Methodology

- Anticipated Progress Approach for the Indicators

Anticipated Progress	Count	Percent
On-track	9	15.8
Accelerate	35	61.4
Regressing	13	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.0</b>

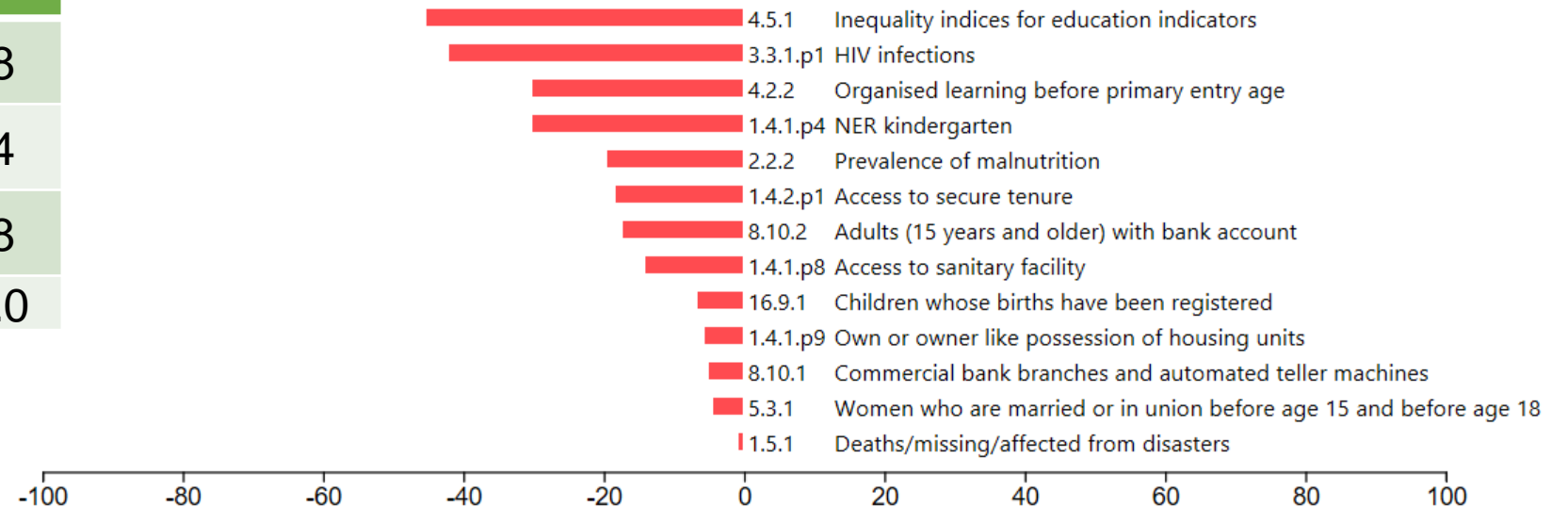




# UNESCAP Tracking Progress Methodology

- Anticipated Progress Approach for the Indicators

Anticipated Progress	Count	Percent
On-track	9	15.8
Accelerate	35	61.4
Regressing	13	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# UNESCAP Tracking Progress Methodology

- Anticipated Progress Approach for the Targets

Anticipated Progress	Count	Percent
On-track	4	11.4
Accelerate	25	71.4
Regressing	6	17.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>

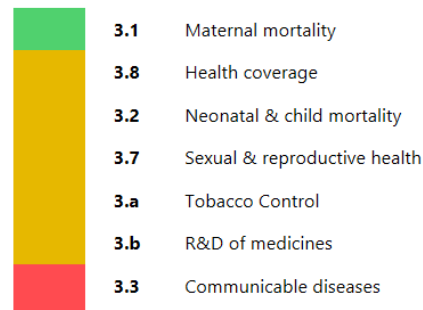
## GOAL 1



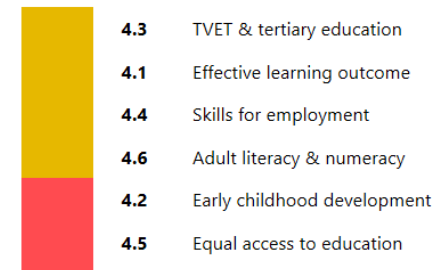
## GOAL 2



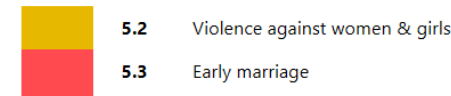
## GOAL 3



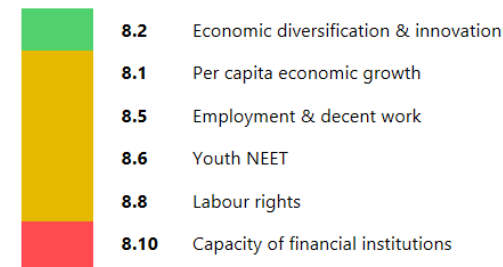
## GOAL 4



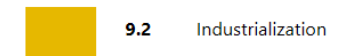
## GOAL 5



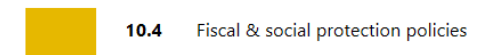
## GOAL 8



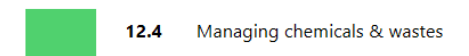
## GOAL 9



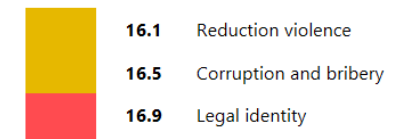
## GOAL 10



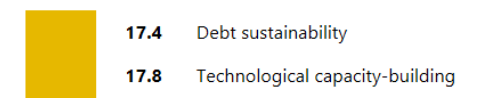
## GOAL 12



## GOAL 16

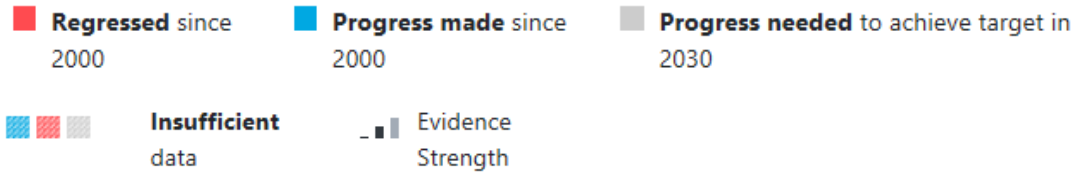


## GOAL 17



# UNESCAP Tracking Progress Methodology

## • Current Status Index



# Moving Forward

*These methodologies certainly need more in depth studies and consultations as this will affect how we will be assessing how we fare in terms of achieving the SDGs.*

- Examine the methodologies further and to collect more data points to better compute for the pace of progress.
- Ensure that baseline data and target data are available for each of the SDG indicators.
- Need to address the data gaps particularly the Tier 2 indicators and goals with insufficient number of indicators to better assess the progress in terms of monitoring the targets and the goals



# Maraming Salamat Po!

