



WHERE  
ARE  
WE  
NOW?



Wilma A. Guillen  
Assistant National Statistician

1<sup>st</sup> DATA FESTIVAL  
15 November 2018  
The Peninsula Manila, Makati

**About  
the  
SDGs**

What are  
the  
SDGs?

**HOW  
did we  
imple-  
ment?**

What  
have we  
done?

**WHERE  
are we  
now?**

Where  
are we  
now?

**WHAT  
are we  
to do  
yet?**

What are we  
doing and  
planning to  
do next?

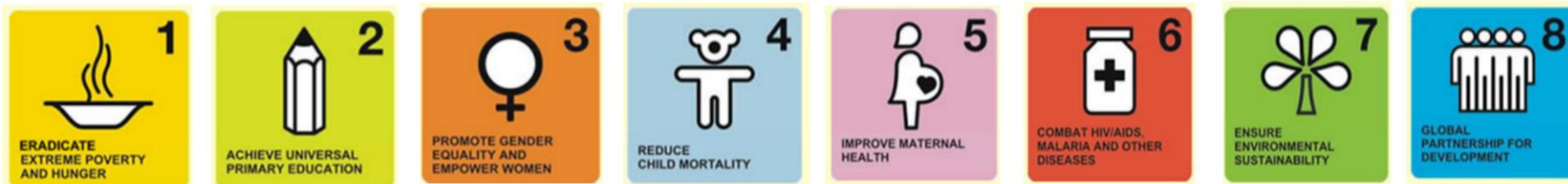


**15 Years    8 Goals    21 Targets    60 Indicators**

**UN Millennium Declaration**  
**Millennium Summit, September 2000**  
(189 countries committed – the PHILIPPINES included)



## Millennium Development Goals (MDG)



**Achieve by 2015**



## MDG Indicators as of November 2017

Poverty gap ratio

Growth rate of GDP  
per person  
employed

Proportion of  
population below  
national subsistence

Ratio of girls to boys  
in elementary  
participation rates

Ratio of area  
protected to  
maintain biological  
diversity to surface  
area



# 30

Indicators that  
were **achieved**



# 17

Indicators that  
were **not achieved**

Proportion of  
population below  
national poverty  
threshold

Proportion of families  
with access to secure  
tenure

Share of women in  
wage employment in  
the non-agricultural  
sector

Prevalence  
associated with  
malaria

Number of species  
threatened with  
extinction



UN Sustainable Development Summit, Sept 2015



**RIO+20**  
United Nations  
Conference on  
Sustainable  
Development

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil • June 2012

launch a process to develop a set of SDGs, which were to build upon the MDGs and converge with the post 2015 development agenda.



Achieve by 2030





# 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."





## The 17 Sustainable Development Goals





## How do we measure achievement in the goals?

monitoring of achievements in the goals is thru the indicator framework

### Indicator framework



- ✓ Adopted by the **UNSC** at its **48th session** on **10 March 2017**
- ✓ **Member States, INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES**, will develop indicators at regional, **national and sub-national levels** to complement the global indicators, taking into account **national circumstances**.
- ✓ **Member States have pledged to**

## LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND.

By income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location, whichever is relevant

**17**

GOALS

**169**

TARGETS

**232**

INDICATORS  
(unique)





### Participation in the Global Consultation

**Reporting to High Level Political Forum**  
July 2016

**Served as co-chair of the UN IAEG-SDGs\***



**Involvement in different projects with development partners**

PSA-UNSD Project<sup>1</sup>

UNSD-ESRI Project<sup>2</sup>

PSA-ITU Project<sup>3</sup>

**Participation in various international fora**

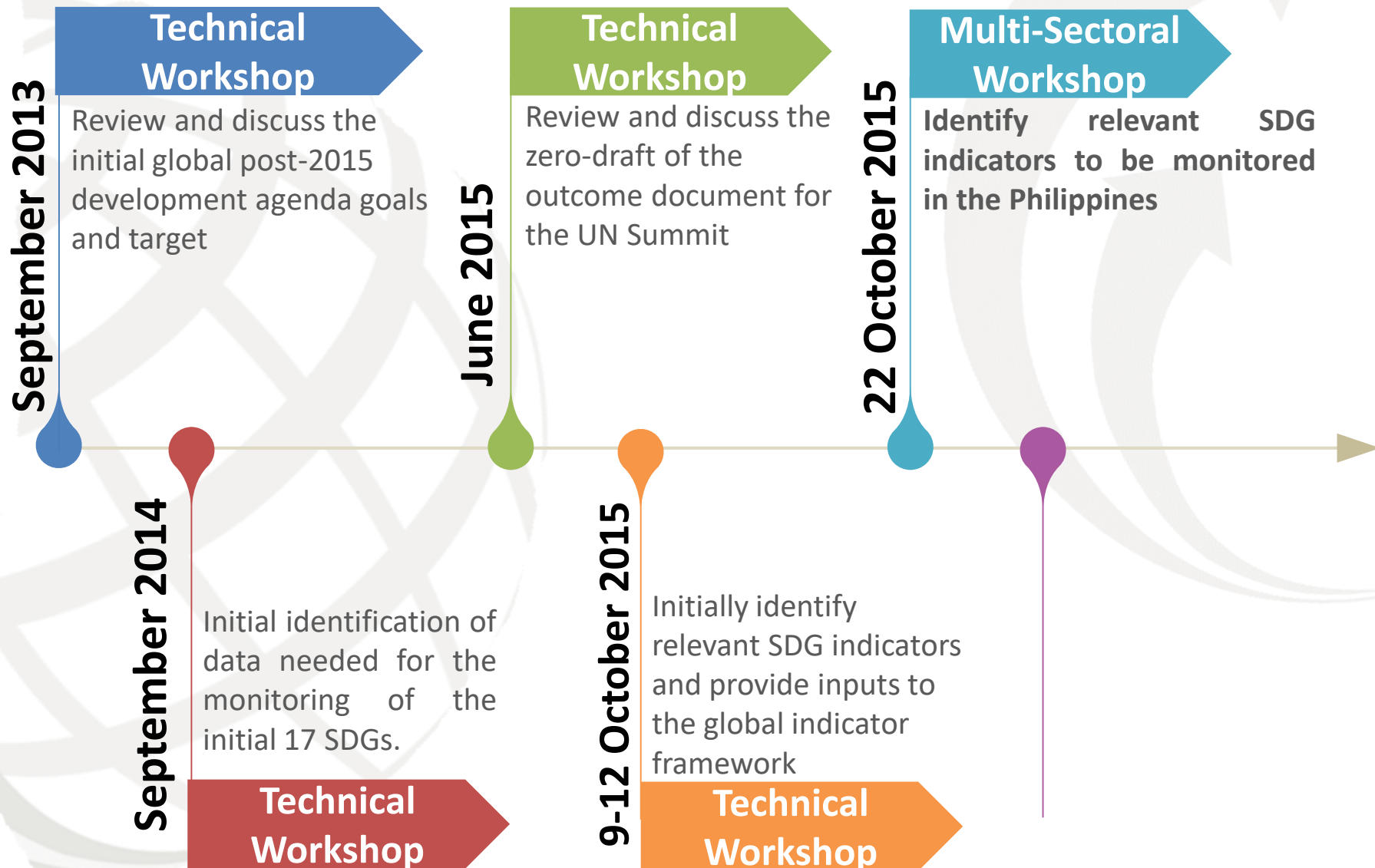
\* UN Interagency Experts Group on SDGs

<sup>1</sup> Enhancing National Statistical Capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for Sustainable Development

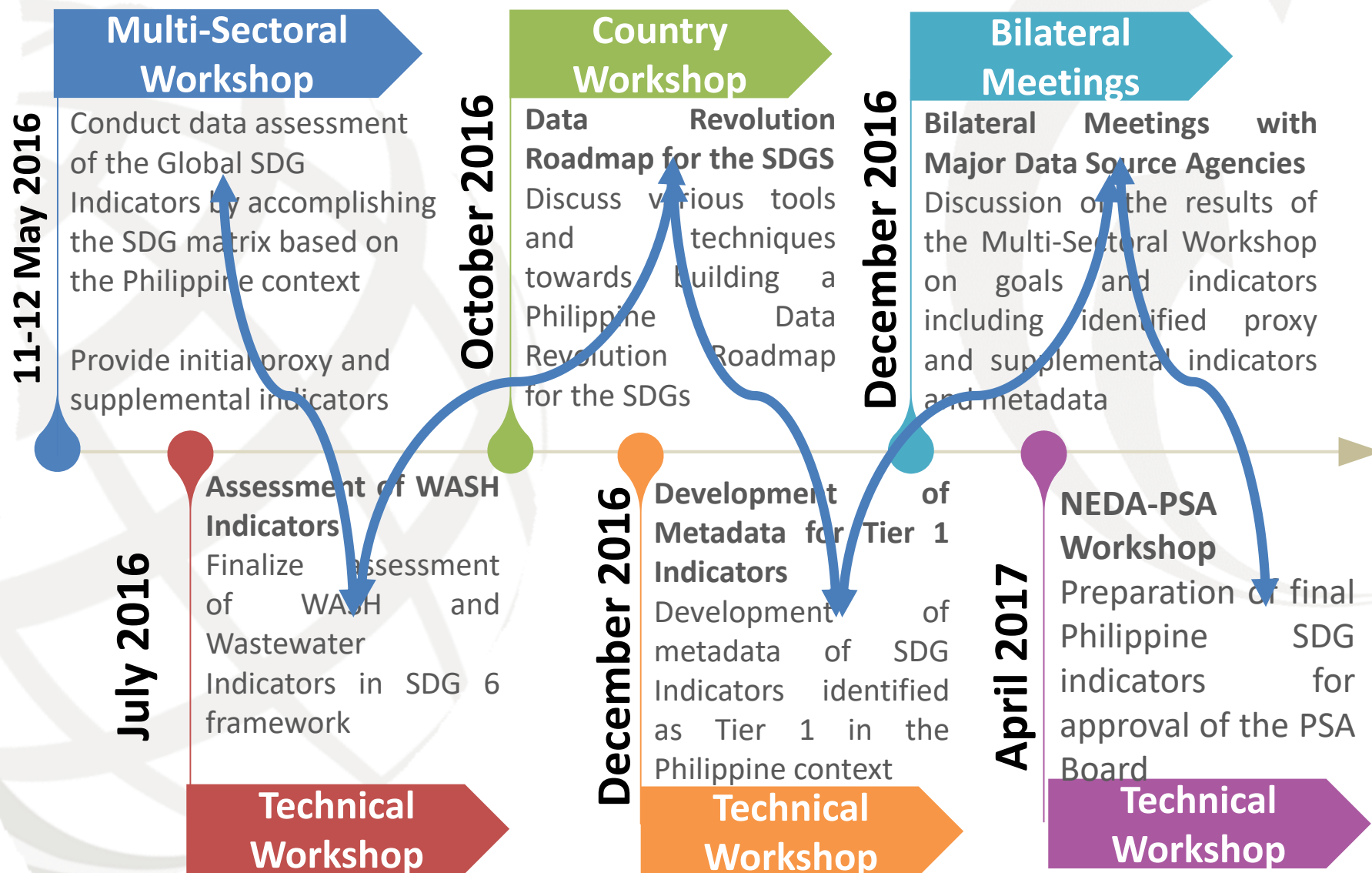
<sup>2</sup> Development of a Philippine SDG Hub

<sup>3</sup> Big Data for Measuring the Information Society

# Conduct of National Consultation/Assessment



# Conduct of **NATIONAL** Consultation/Assessment



# **Leverage/establish existing Coordination Mechanism and Legal Framework for Institutional Organization for SDGs**

- **Statistical Coordination mechanisms of the Philippine Statistical System**



**PSA Board**



***Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS)***



**System of Designated Statistics (SDS)**



***Interagency Committees***

- **PSA BOARD Resolution No. 4, Series of 2016**



# Legal Frameworks for Institutional Organization for SDGs

Presidential  
Proclamation

**1106**

**Presidential  
Proclamation  
of the Civil  
Registration and  
Vital Statistics  
Decade  
2015-2024**

March 2015

PSA Board  
Resolution

**14-2015**

**Approving and  
Endorsing to  
the Office of the  
President the  
Philippine  
Statistical  
Development  
Program  
2011-2017  
Update**

Republic  
Act  
**10625**

**Reorganization of the  
Philippine Statistical  
System  
Creation of PSA and  
PSRTI  
PSA as the central  
statistical authority of  
the Philippine  
Government**



# strong partnership/collaboration



**Institutional Mechanism  
for SDG Monitoring**

**Analyze the SDG indicators for  
policy-making**

**Methodological research/SDG  
Seminar Series for LGUs/Capacity  
Building**

**Compilation/generation of data**

- Relevance of SDG monitoring to public policy
- Integration of the SDG framework in planning & programming

**Funding Support and Technical  
assistance**

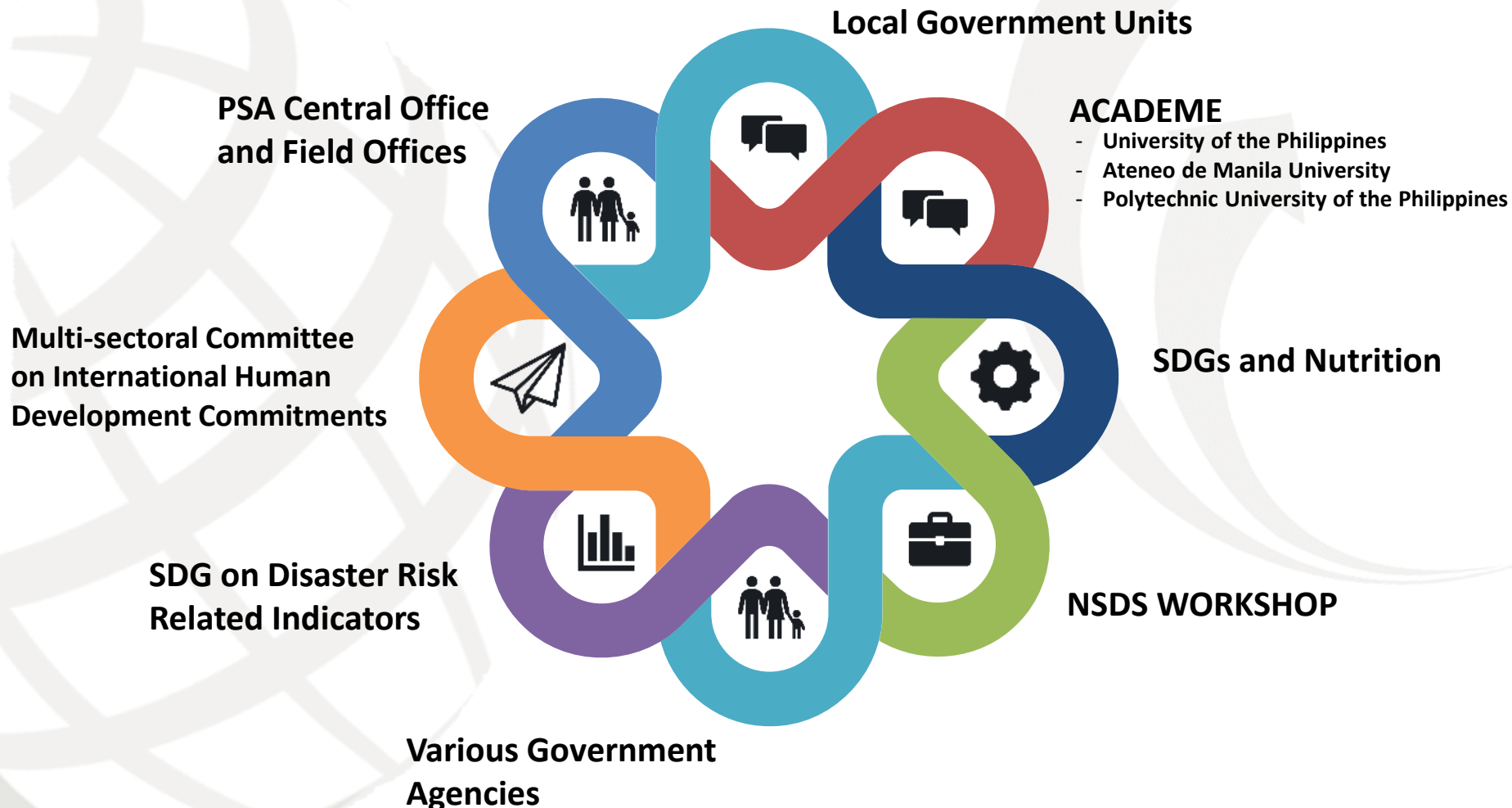
**Statistical advocacy/Research**

**Raising public awareness on  
SDGs**

**Activities/Investments to support  
achievement of the SDG**



# Advocacy on the Monitoring of the SDG Indicators





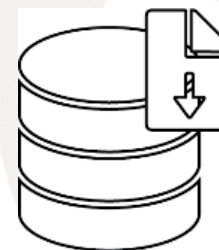
# Establishment of Teams for SDGs

## Philippine SDG Focal Points (SDGFP)

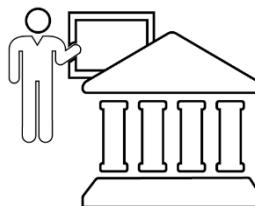
### PSA SDG Team



Policy-making Body



Data Producers



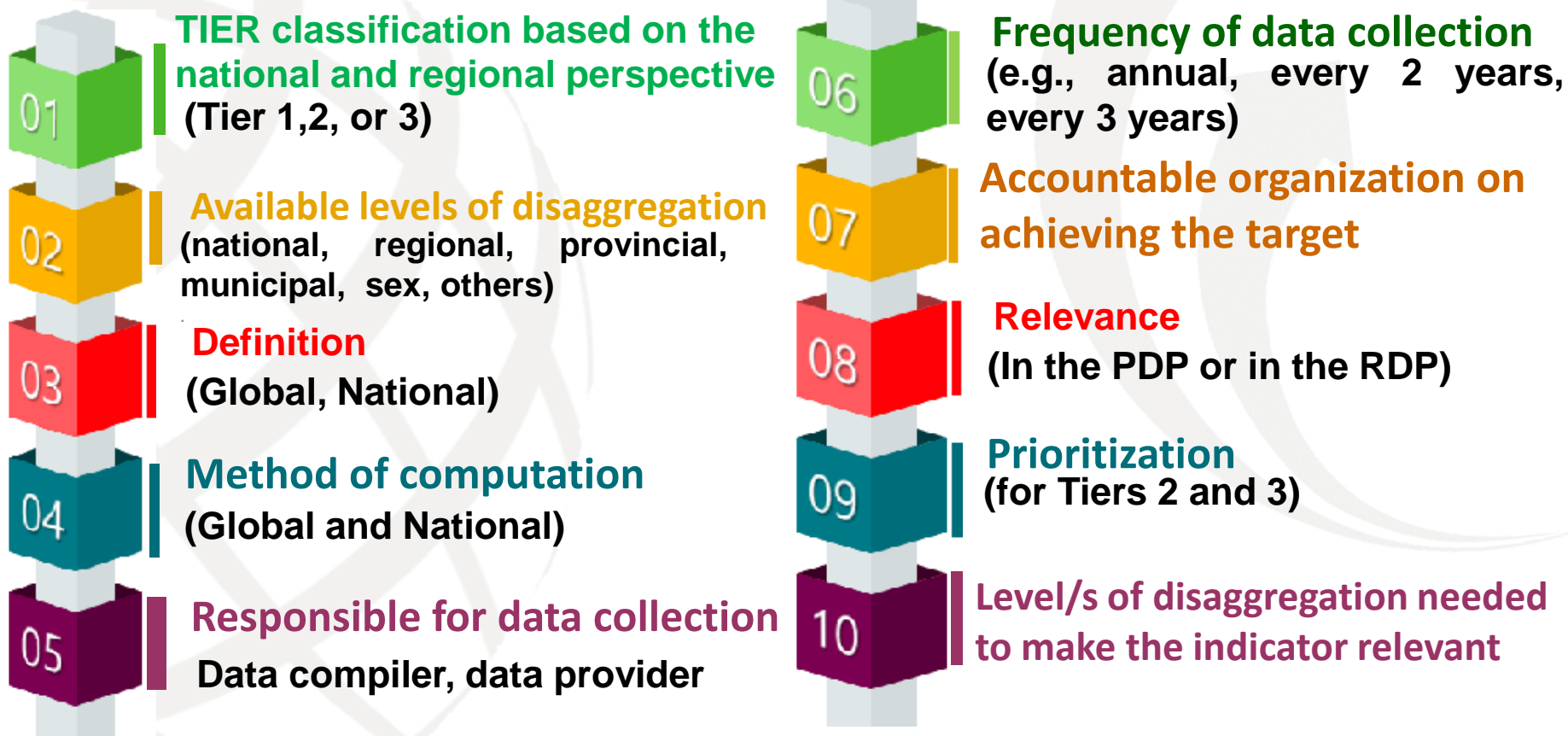
Data Providers



Research and  
Training Institutions

# ASSESSMENT OF AVAILABILITY of Indicators

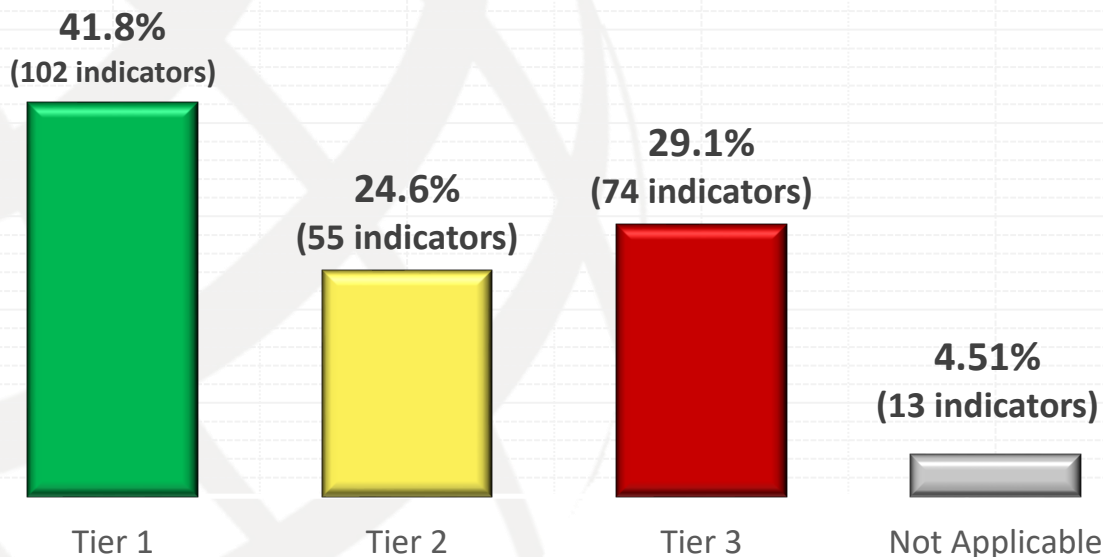
## Content of SDG Matrix





# Summary of SDG Indicators Assessment

## Tier Classification of Indicators at the National Level\*



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

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

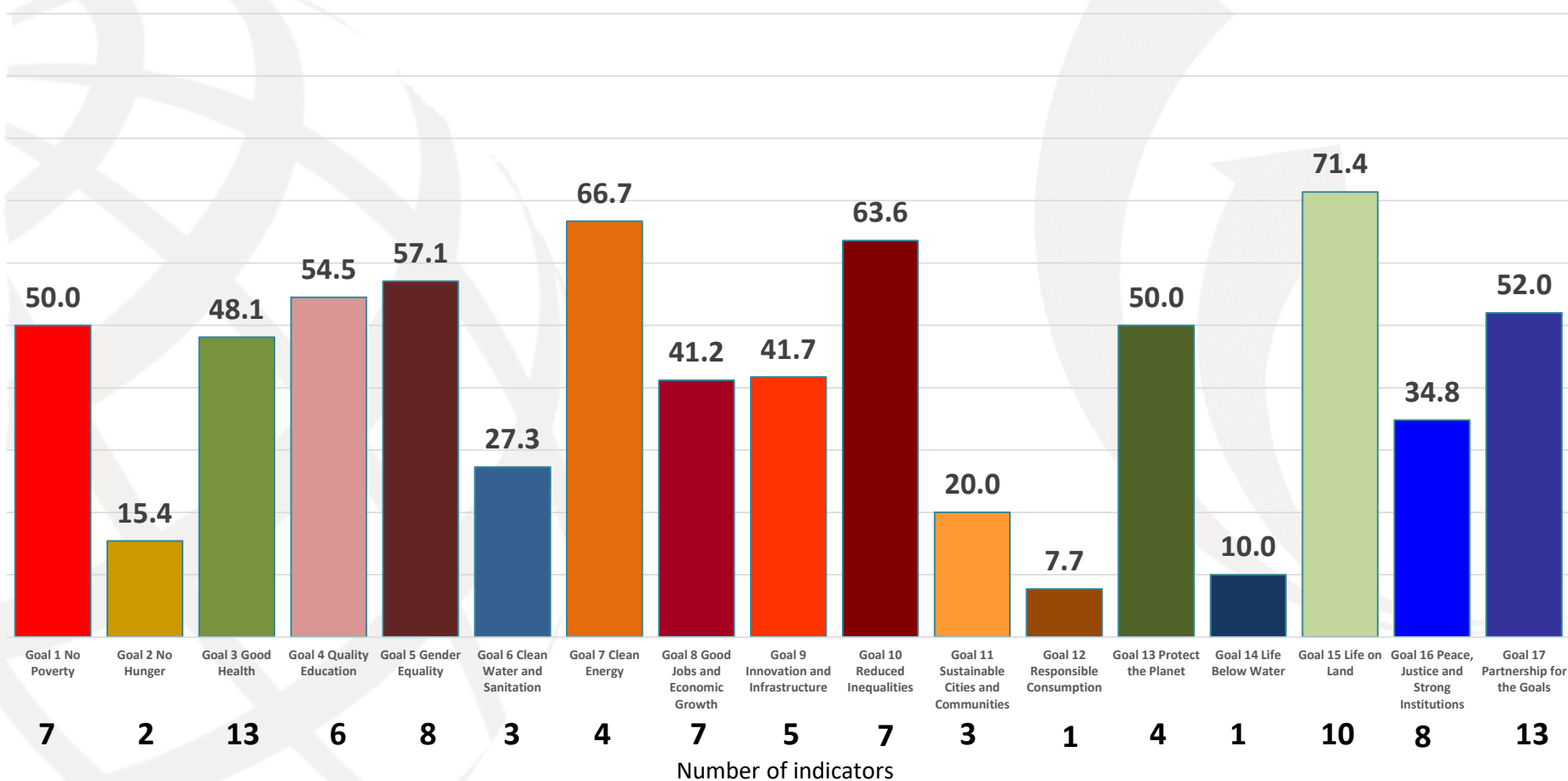
**Tier II - with established methodology, data not regularly collected**

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





## SDG Indicators Classified as Tier 1, by Goal\*



\* Updated based on consultations/bilateral meetings with data source agencies



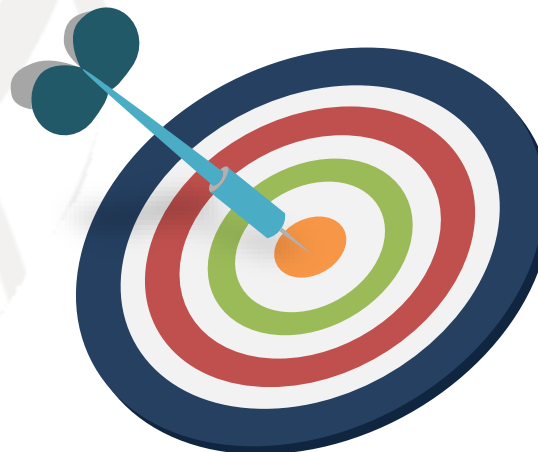
# Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators

*“Approving and Adopting the Initial List of Sustainable Development Goals for Monitoring in the Philippines” - PSA Board Resolution no. 09, Series of 2017*

**17**  
GOALS

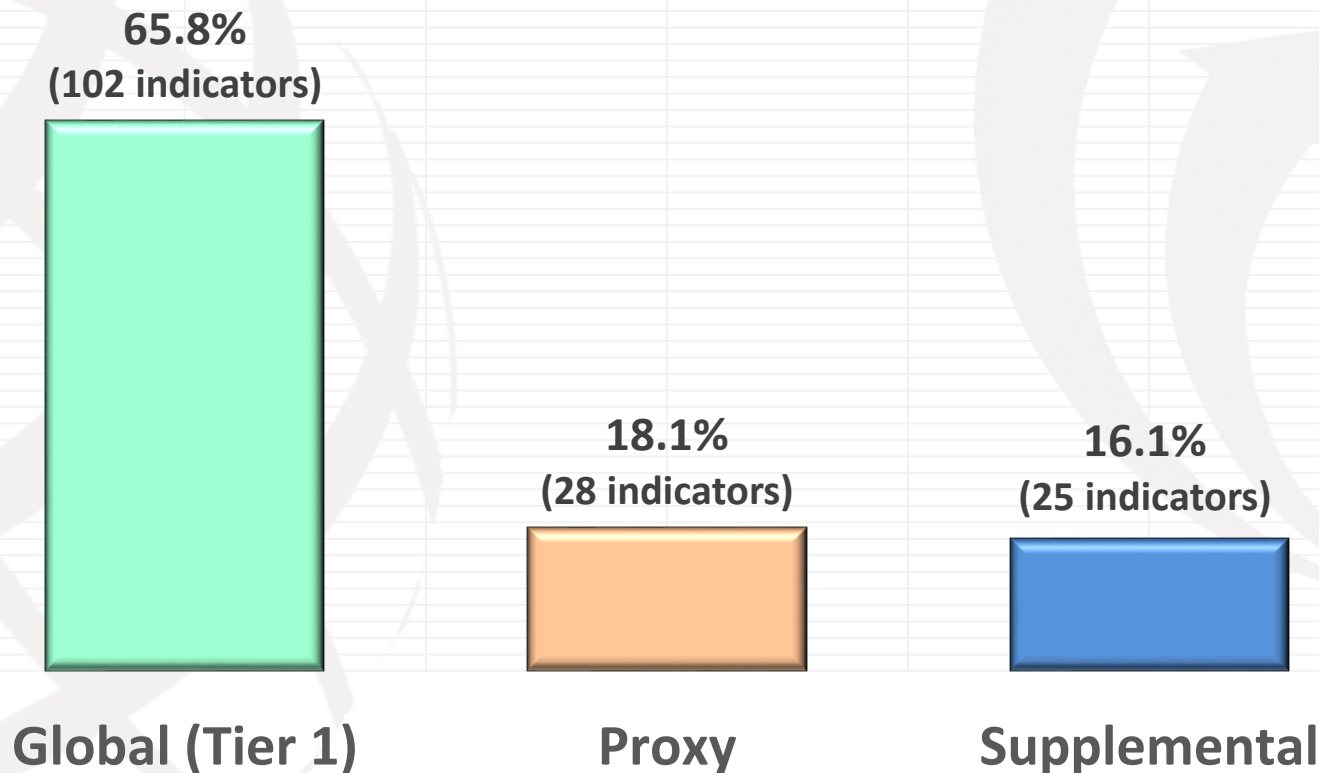
**97**  
TARGETS

**155**  
INDICATORS



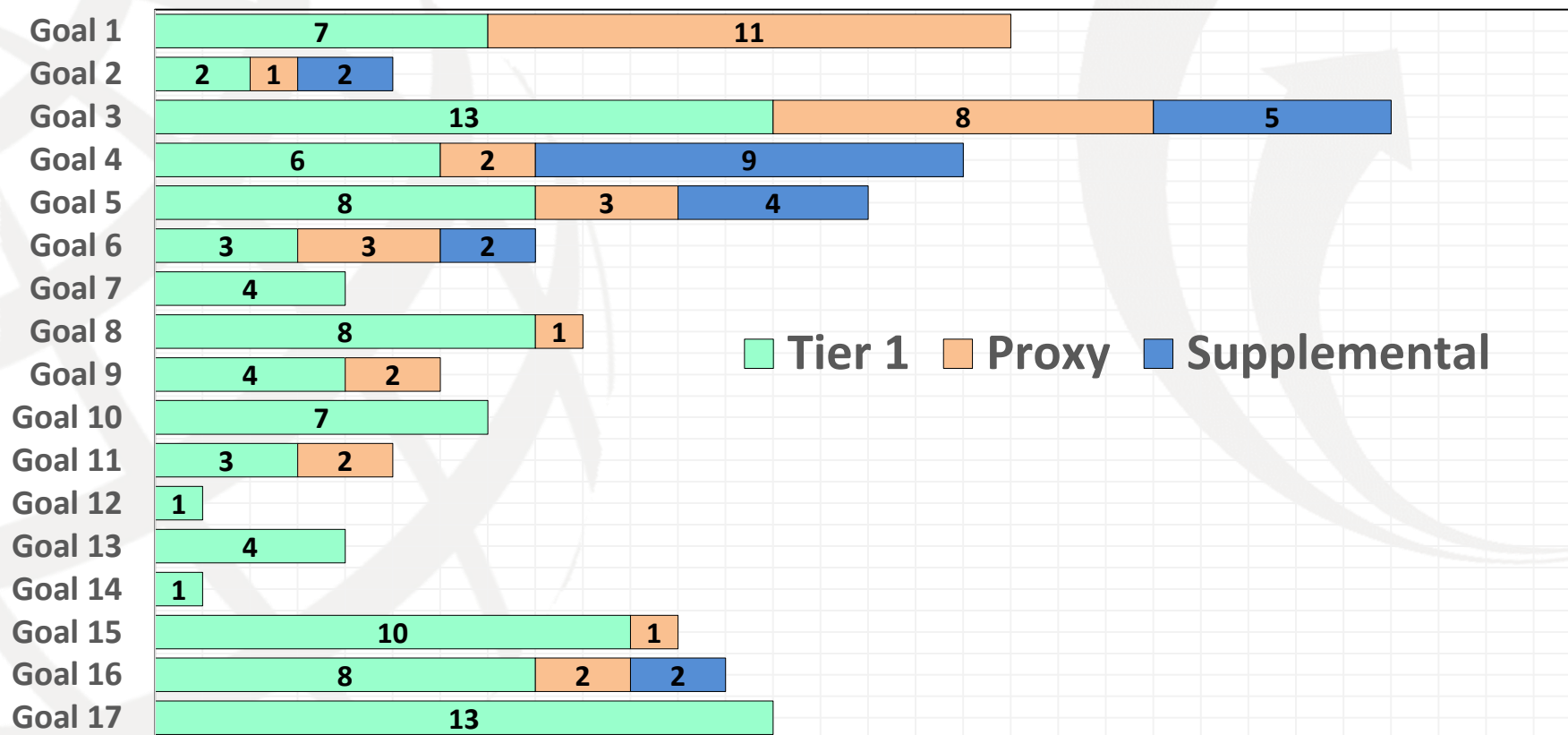


# Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators





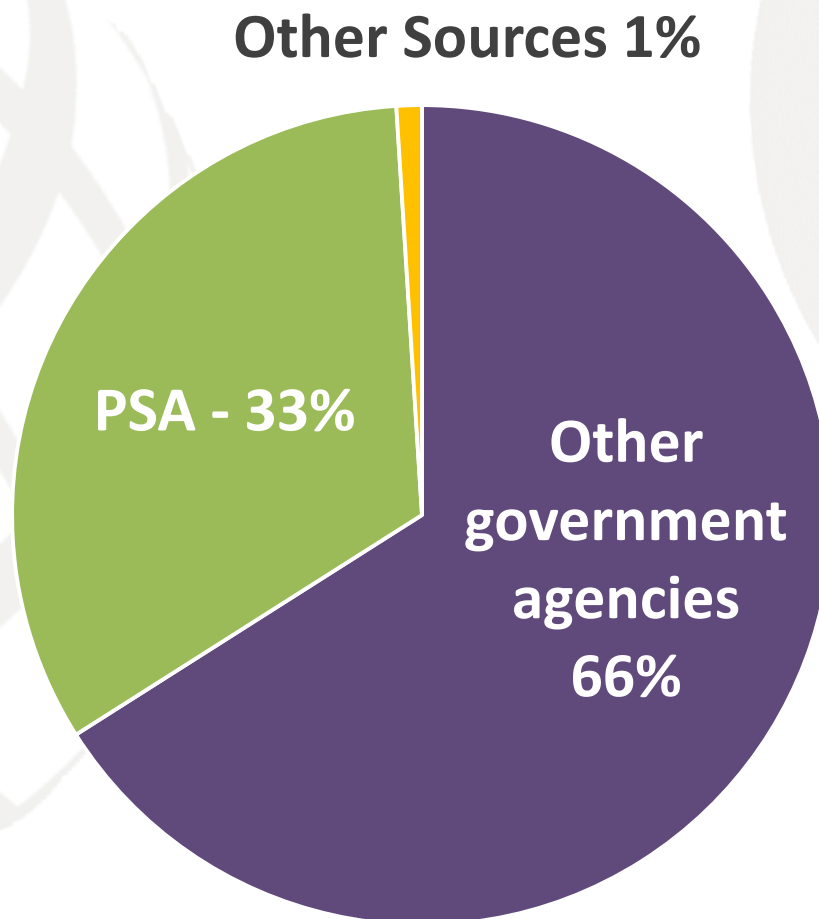
## Distribution of the Initial List of Indicators, by classification



Number of Indicators



## Distribution of the Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators, by data source agency

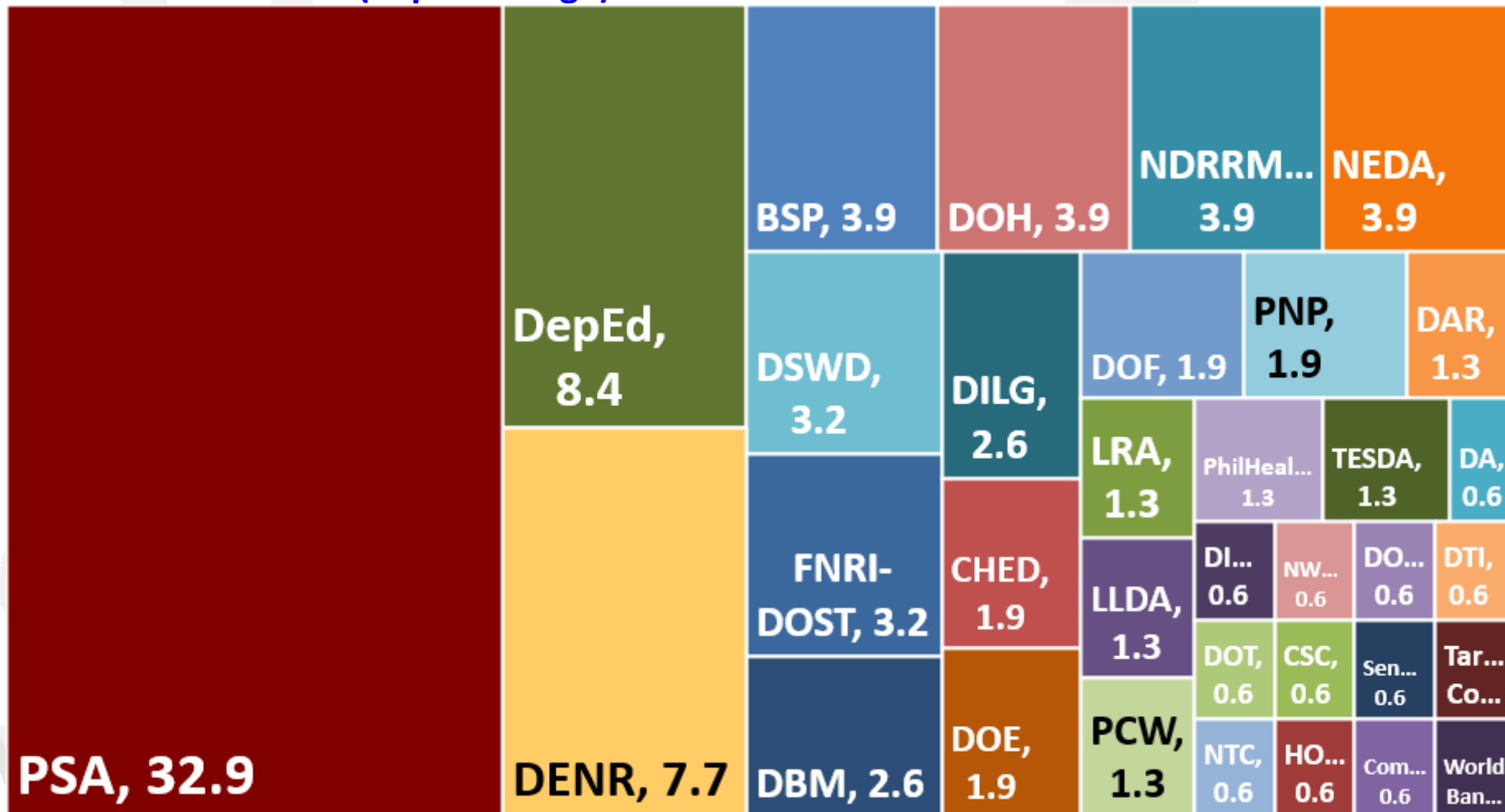






# Distribution of the Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators

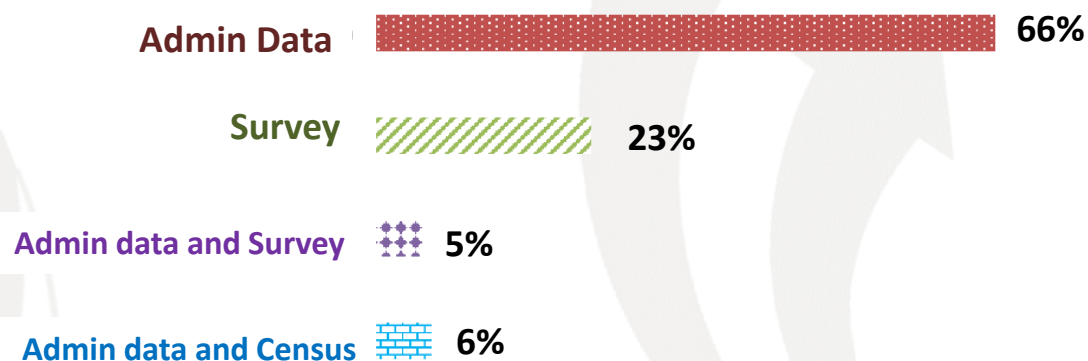
BY SOURCE AGENCY (in percentage)



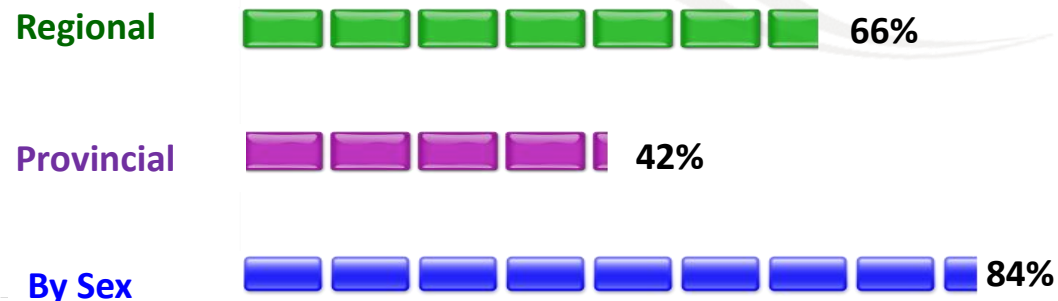
## Distribution of the Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators

**155** Philippine SDG indicators

### BY SOURCE OF PRIMARY DATA,



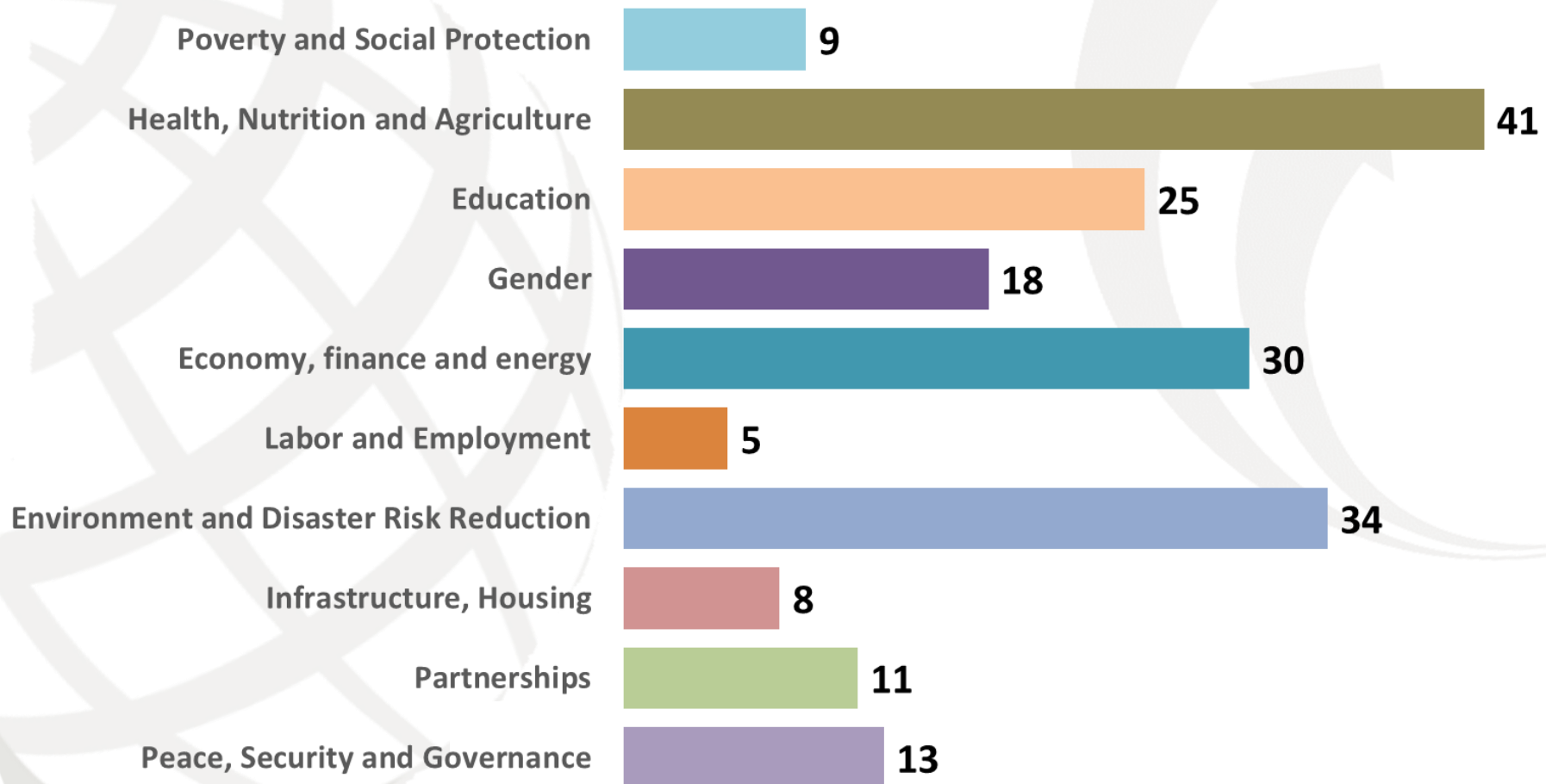
### BY AVAILABLE DISAGGREGATION





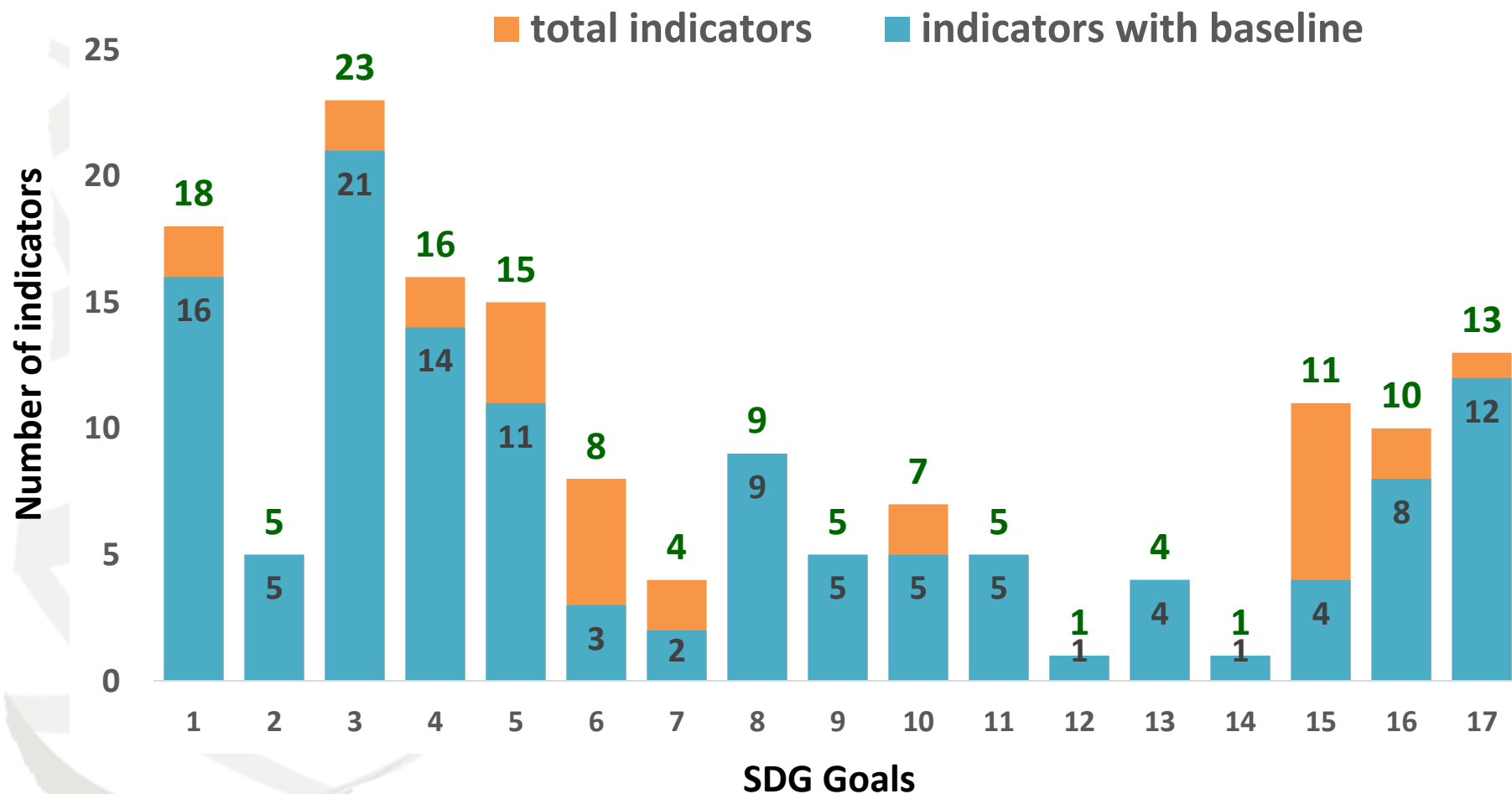
## Distribution of the Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators

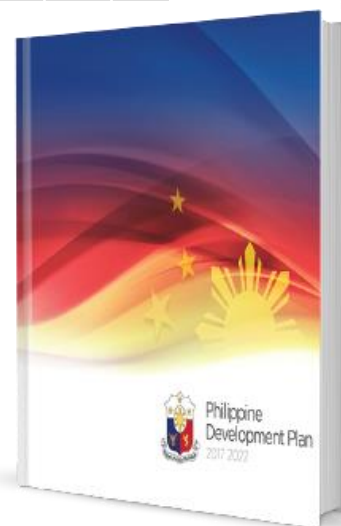
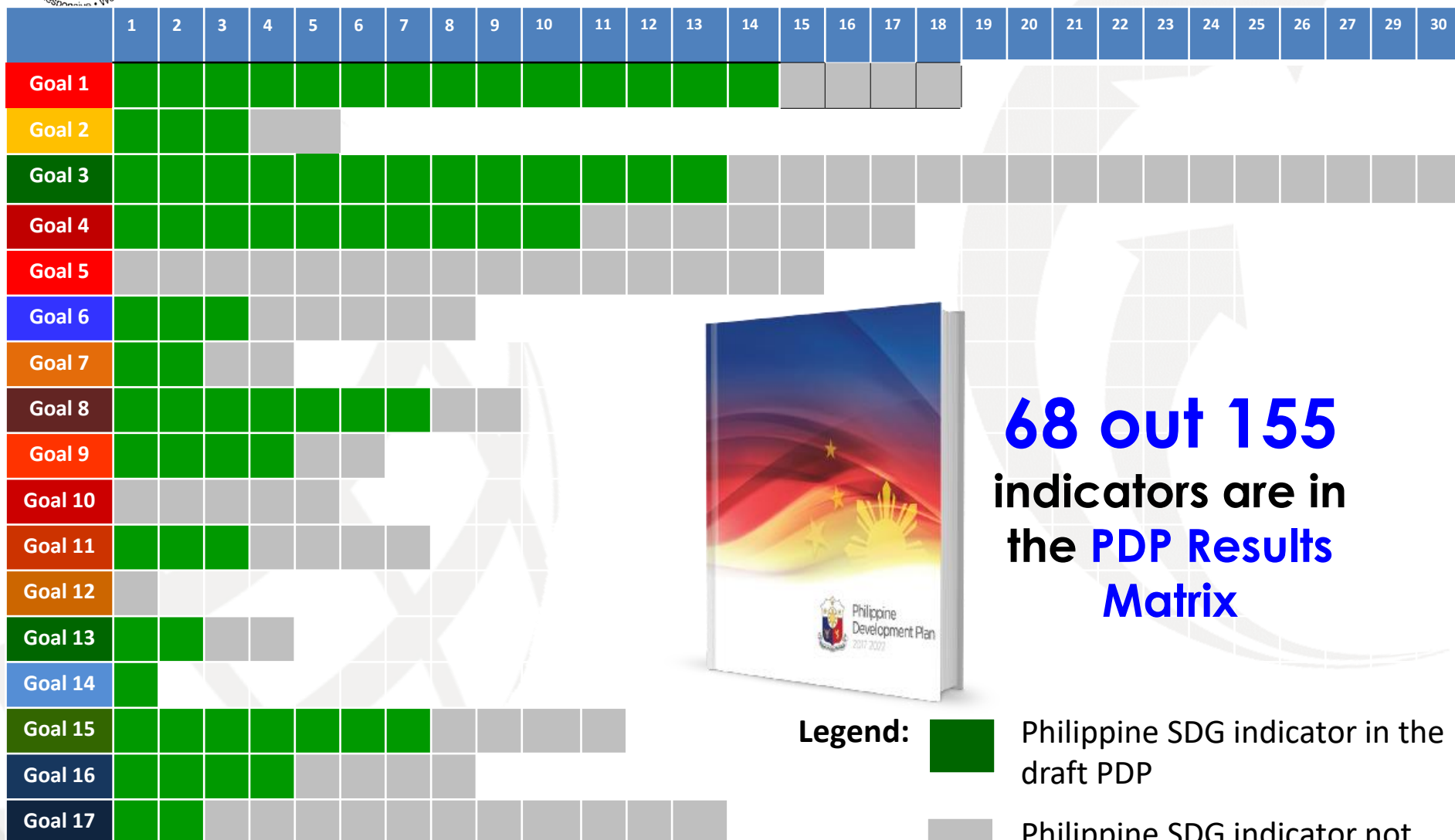
### BY SECTOR (in percentage)





**As of 12 April 2018, 81.3% of the indicators are with baseline data**





**68 out 155**  
indicators are in  
the **PDP Results**  
**Matrix**

**Legend:**



Philippine SDG indicator in the  
draft PDP



Philippine SDG indicator not  
in the draft PDP





## Localization of the SDGs

COMPLETED  
activities



### Advocacy of SDGs through the DILG activities

- Regional Workshops on Regional Strategic Priorities and SDG Alignment (1 August – 8 September 2017)
- Provincial Strategic Direction Setting Conference Workshops (16 August – 30 September 2017)
- Localization of the Regional Development Plan (Sept.-Nov. 2018)



### Conduct of Regional SDG Assessment Workshops

- Assessment of the SDG indicators
- Identification of the proxy and supplemental indicators
- Initial list of core regional SDG indicators was presented in the Regional Statistics Committee Summit last September 4-5, 2018.



## Localization of the SDGs

ON-GOING  
activities



### SDG Seminar I (Spearheaded by the PSRTI in collaboration with the PSA and the DILG)

- CPDOs/MPDOs with the help of PSA, DILG, NEDA and PPDOs, assess the SDG indicators by looking at the availability, data sources and actual policy uses of the indicators at the city and municipal level



### Localization of the PDP 2017-2022 and the SDGs

- Spearheaded by the DILG in collaboration with PSA, NEDA and PSRTI
- Development of Provincial Development Plan anchored to the PDP 2017-2022 and RDP 2017-2022
- Integrating the SDGs in the local development plans



## Localization of the SDGs

### CoRe-SDGs



**14**  
GOALS

**42**  
TARGETS

**72** INDICATORS  
(64 UNIQUE INDICATORS)



## Localization of the SDGs

# CoRe-SDGs



- **minimum set of SDG indicators for sub-national compilation and dissemination to facilitate sub-national comparisons to help monitor the achievement of the SDGs**
- **selected indicators should be broadly consistent with Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators as approved by the PSA Board Resolution no. 09, Series of 2017**



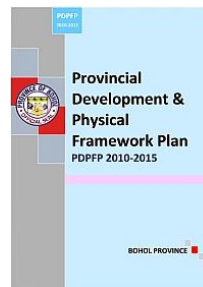
## Localization of the SDGs

ON-GOING  
activities

The SDGs are being mapped into:



Regional Development Plan  
Results Matrix



Provincial Development Plan  
Results Matrix

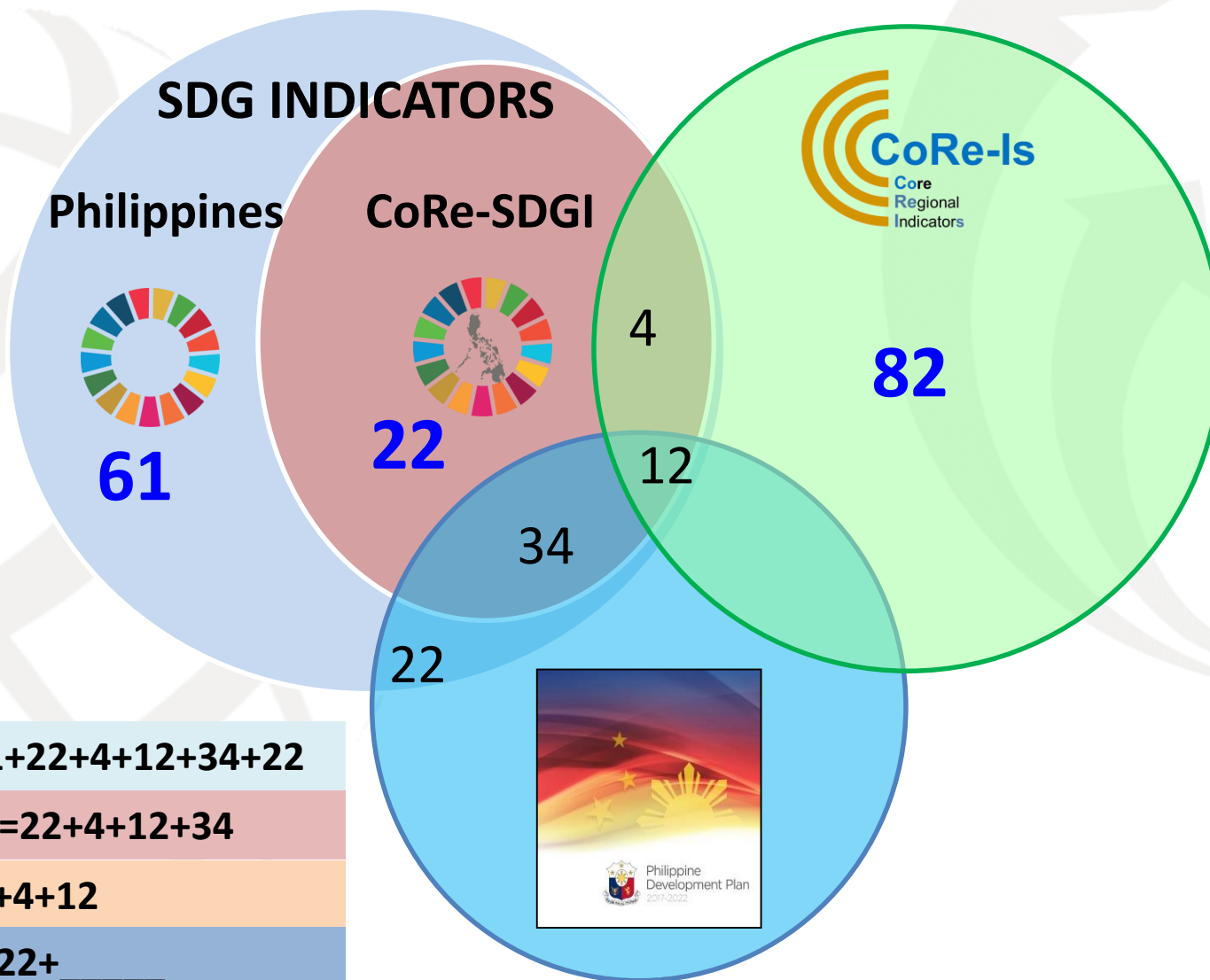


City/Municipal SDG  
Assessment Matrix  
through the SDG Seminar I





# Matching of the CoRe-SDGI, CoRe-Is and PDP





Republic of the Philippines  
Philippine Statistics Authority

III. Where we  
are now



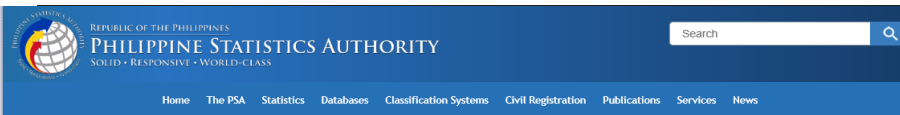
Management System  
ISO 9001:2015



www.tuv.com  
ID 9108640991

# Dissemination Mechanisms

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY SOLID • RESPONSIVE • WORLD-CLASS	
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS WATCH	
Goals/Targets/Indicators	Baseline Data
<b>GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</b>	
target 1.1 <b>By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</b>	
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line	<b>13.11</b> 2015



Home » Statistics » Multi-Sectoral » Sustainable Development Goals



## 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.

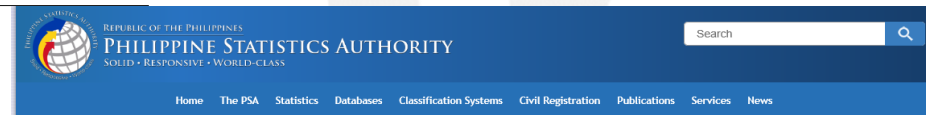
The 193 member states of the United Nations (UN) gathered to affirm commitments towards ending all forms of poverty, fighting inequalities and increasing country's productive capacity, increasing social inclusion and curbing climate change and protecting the environment while ensuring that no one is 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
  - Metadata
  - Resolutions
  - Events
- Global SDGs
  - List of SDG targets and Indicators
  - Metadata
  - SDG Reports
    - UN Statistics Division
    - UN ESCAP
    - ADB

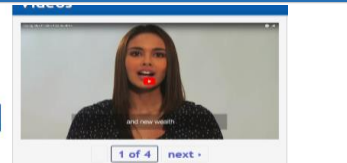


enjoined to provide the necessary data support to monitor the country's performance vis-à-vis the SDGs based on the indicator framework that shall be determined by NEDA, PSA and other government agencies. Further, the Resolution designated the PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines.

## The Philippine SDGs

### Metadata

Click on the icon to download metadata of each goal



## Related Links

- UN Statistics Division (UNSD)
- Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG)
- High Level Group (HLG)
- Philippine Development Plan
- Ambisyon 2040

## Contact Us

Poverty and Human Development Statistics Division  
Social Sector Statistics Service

sdg@psa.gov.ph (02) 376-1991



## Dissemination Mechanisms

<https://psa.maps.arcgis.com>



SUS  
DEV

### Philippines' Sustainable Development Goals Status

Goal 1

Goal 8

At the national level the poverty situation among population has improved a bit compared to the 2006 poverty incidence and at the regional level (zoom-in to see regional level), almost all areas have the same trend (click an area to see the trend) as the national level except for Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) where the incidence has gone up. But at the provincial level (zoom-in) the poverty status is not that encouraging because the poverty situation has deteriorated in more



#### 2006 to 2015 Poverty Indicators

Find address or place



Legend

SDG 1.2 Status (2015 Poverty Incidence at Regional Level)

2015 Poverty Incidence (Pop.) divided by 2006 Poverty Incidence (Pop.)

- Worsened (> 100% of Baseline)
- Improved/No Change (> 75% - 100% of Baseline)
- Improved (50% - 75% of Baseline)

#### Eastern Visayas

Poverty Incidence

Baseline (2006): 41.51

Current (2015): 38.72

Trend in Poverty Incidence



Zoom to







## Dissemination Mechanisms SDG WATCH

### GOAL 1

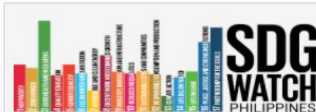
Download as PDF.


**PRELIMINARY**  
Submissions as of January 30, 2018

Goals/Targets/Indicators		Baseline		Data Source Agency
		Data	Year	
<div><div><div>1 NO POVERTY</div><div></div></div><div>GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE</div></div>				
target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day			
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	8.3	2015	World Development Indicators Database, World Bank
1.1.1.1	Proportion of employed population aged 15 to 24 years old living below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day			
	Female employed population	7.1	2015	
	Male employed population	13.9	2015	
1.1.1.2	Proportion of employed population aged 25 years old and over living below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day			
	Female employed population	7.1	2015	
	Male employed population	9.5	2015	

### Menu

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







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		
<div> <div>2 ZERO HUNGER</div> <div>  <div> GOAL 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE </div> </div> </div>				
target 2.1	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			
2.1.1.p1	Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake	31.7	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST
target 2.2	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			
2.2.1	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
2.2.2	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)			
2.2.2.1	Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)	7.1	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST
2.2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)	3.9	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST
2.2.s1	Prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency among children aged 6 months to 5 years old	20.4	2013	NNS, FNRI-DOST
2.2.s2	Prevalence of exclusively breastfed children 0 to 5 months old	48.8	2015	NNS, FNRI-DOST
<div> <div>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.</div> <div>More statistical information on the Philippine MDGs can be accessed at <a href="http://psa.gov.ph/psa">http://psa.gov.ph/psa</a></div> </div>				

# PHILIPPINE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TARGETS & INDICATORS



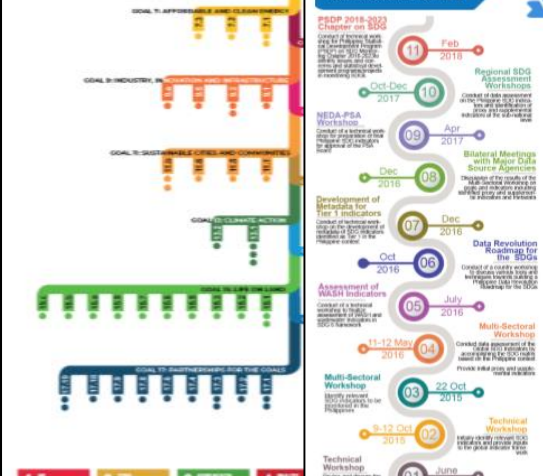
## About SDGs

The SDGs, also known as Global Goals, build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further and to all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that all countries, poor, rich and middle income, have to take action and promote progress while protecting the planet. It is recognized that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. (UN.org)

## 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."

## Conduct of National Consultation/Assessment



## Distribution of the Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators by Source Agency (in percentage)



## List of Philippine SDG Indicators

### 1 NO POVERTY

- Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.1.1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
- Target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce to less than half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.4.1.1 Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth
- 1.4.1.2 Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method
- 1.4.1.3 Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey
- 1.4.1.4 Net Enrollment Rate in kindergarten
- 1.4.1.5 Net Enrollment Rate in elementary
- 1.4.1.6 Net Enrollment Rate in secondary education
- 1.4.1.7 Proportion of families with access to basic water supply
- 1.4.1.8 Proportion of families with electricity
- 1.4.1.9 Proportion of families with owned or leasehold possession of housing units
- 1.4.1.10 Proportion of families with access to land

**Target 1.6:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.6.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (indicator is also found in 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)

1.6.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. (Indicator is also found in 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)

1.6.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (indicator is also found in 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)

**Target 1.7:** Enhance significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.7.1 Proportion of national budget for direct poverty reduction program to the national budget

1.7.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services

1.7.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP

### 2 ZERO HUNGER

- Target 2.1:** 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
- 2.1.1 Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake
- Target 2.2:** 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
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- 2.2.2 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)
- 2.2.3 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)
- 2.2.4 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)
- 2.2.5 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vitamin A, Iron)
- 2.2.6 Prevalence of exclusive breastfed children under 6 months old

### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- Target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.1.1 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.1.2 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
- Target 3.2:** By 2030, reduce the global number of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 26 per 1,000 live births
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
- 3.2.3 Infant mortality rate
- Target 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections (newly diagnosed cases/year)
- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
- 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population

Note: Indicators with "c" denotes proxy indicators; indicators with "d" denotes supplementary indicator

- Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
- Target 3.5:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.5.1 Proportion of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment
- 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of 40% alcohol
- Target 3.6:** By 2030, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.6.1 Overall rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population
- Target 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied (provided with modern methods)
- 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-14 years, aged 15-14 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
- 3.7.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
- Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.8.1 Percentage of population covered by the social health insurance
- 3.8.2 Out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of total health expenditure
- Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and diseases from the most dangerous diseases, and end preventable deaths and contamination
- 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
- Target 3.10:** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.10.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
- 3.10.2 Prevalence of current tobacco use

**Target 3.11:** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, and promote the safe and effective use of vaccines and medicines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use the full flexibilities in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.11.1 Proportion of fully immunized children

3.11.2 Percentage of public health facilities properly stocked with selected essential medicines

### 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

- Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary completing at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
- 4.1.2 Gender Parity Index
- 4.1.3 Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate
- Target 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.2.1 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
- Target 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.3.1 Participation rate in tertiary education and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
- 4.3.2 Net Enrollment Rate in tertiary education
- 4.3.3 Net Enrollment Rate in secondary education
- 4.3.4 Planning rate in tertiary education (PEI)
- 4.3.5 Certification rate (Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET))
- Target 4.4:** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.4.1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet

**Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.5.1 Parity index (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on the list that can be disaggregated

**Target 4.6:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in literacy (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

**Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in literacy (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

**Target 4.8:** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries, and small island developing states

4.8.1 Faculty qualification (HLS)

4.8.2 Number of Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) teachers trained

### 5 GENDER EQUALITY

- Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.1.1 Whether or not women and girls are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.2.1 Proportion of women-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by level of severity
- 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
- 5.2.3 Number of reported abuse cases for women and children
- 5.2.4 Number of cases covered by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse
- Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- Target 5.4:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.4.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
- 5.4.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
- 5.4.3 Percentage of firms owned by women through business permits and licenses system
- Target 5.5:** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.5.1 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

**Target 5.6:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.6.1 Number agricultural and residential land parcels related to women and men

5.6.2 Percentage of agricultural and residential land parcels related to women and men

5.6.3 Percentage of agricultural and residential land parcels related to women and men

5.6.4 Percentage of agricultural and residential land parcels related to women and men

5.6.5 Percentage of agricultural and residential land parcels related to women and men

### 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- Target 6.1:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and hazardous release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.1.1 Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water supply
- 6.1.2 Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation
- 6.1.3 Proportion of population with access to safely managed water supply
- Target 6.2:** By 2030, ensure access to adequate and equitable water supply and sanitation for all
- 6.2.1 Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water supply
- 6.2.2 Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation
- 6.2.3 Proportion of population with access to safely managed water supply
- Target 6.3:** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.3.1 Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
- Target 6.4:** By 2030, support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
- 6.4.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
- 6.4.2 Number of functional Water User Groups (WUGs) in the communities
- 6.4.3 Number of functional WASH committees in the communities

### 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- Target 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
- 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
- Target 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- Target 7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

### 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Target 8.1:** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
- Target 8.2:** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person





## Initiatives in Addressing data gaps

### Measurement of MPI

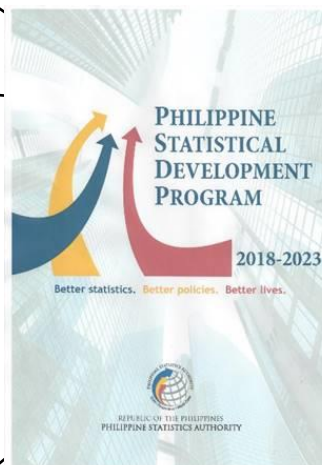
- Development of methodology

### Improving surveys

- Pilot Evidence and data on gender equality (EDGE)
- Pilot WASH Module on Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)
- Pilot Food Security Module on National Nutrition Survey (NNS)

### Improving the CRVS as data source

- generating mortality indicators from CRVS
- Use of **ANACONDA**



### Localization of statistics

- Provincial Statistical System Development

### Enhancing data collection

- Adoption of the **2013 Master Sample**
- Adoption of **computer-aided personal interview (CAPI)** in the collection

### Open Data Source

**allows users to find specific information** from a rich collection of datasets

# Initiatives in Addressing Data Gaps

## Sources of Data for SDG Monitoring

- Regular conduct and institutionalization of surveys and censuses
- Comprehensive review of core surveys to include modules for generation of SDG statistics
- Exploration of various techniques (e.g. small-area estimation technique, big data) to address need for data disaggregation
- Strengthen collection and improvement of administrative data forms
- Harmonization Mechanism on Administrative Data

## Data Dissemination on SDGs

- Development of mechanism and techniques
- Development of National Reporting Platform
- Open data from agencies
- Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials on SDGs

# PSDP 2018-2023



## Philippine SDG Indicator Framework

- Review and update the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework
- Development of methodologies for Tiers 2 and 3 indicators
- Formulation of Core Regional SDG Indicator Framework

## Data Capture Mechanism from Private Sector, CSOs, and academe

- Public-Private Partnership for data donation

## Admin-based data

- Improvement of admin-based data to respond to the various data requirements in the SDG framework
- Administrative Data Review and Clearance System

## Registers for Statistical Uses

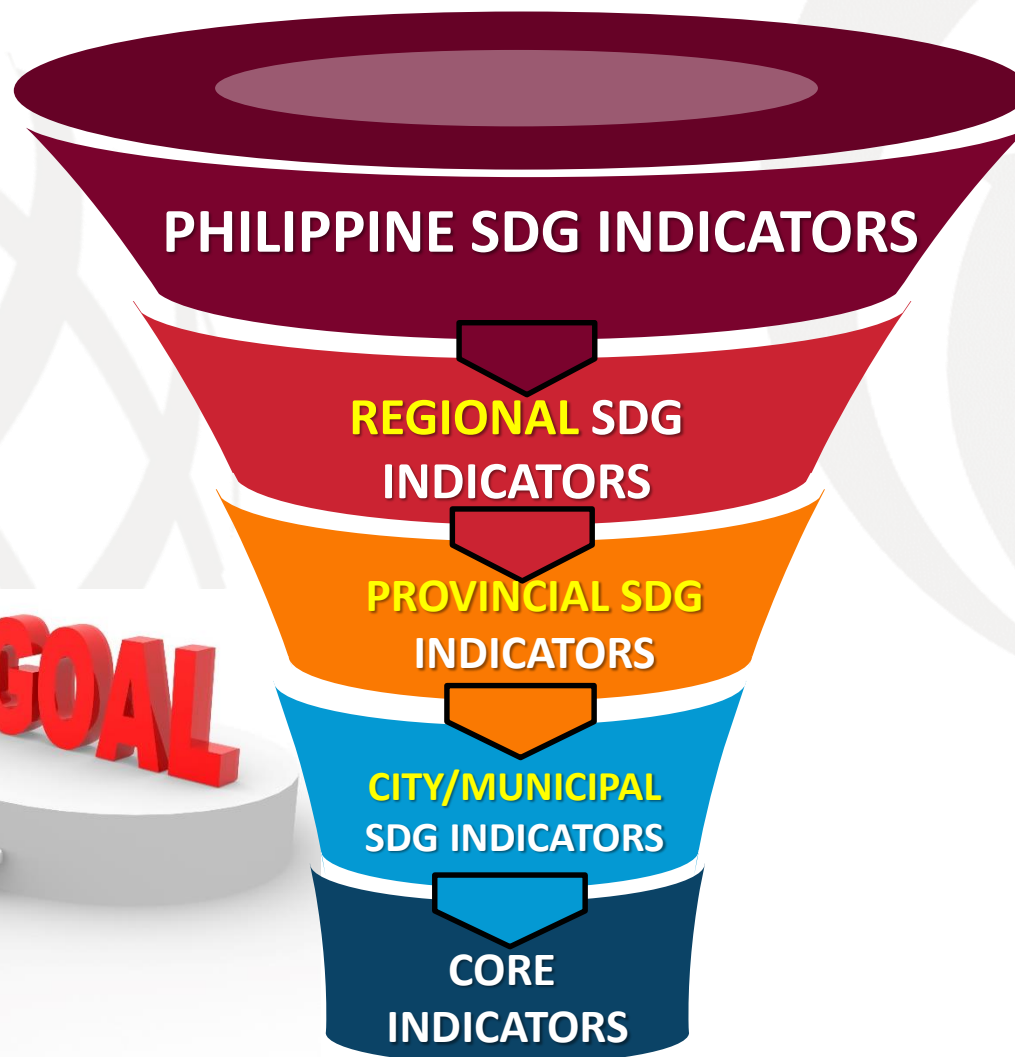


## DRAFT Philippine SDG Data Flow

- ❑ A **national data flow (NDF) and reporting mechanism** of the SDG indicators guided by the global data flow is currently being developed by the PSA and the SDGFP;
- ❑ **Data source agencies are enjoined to provide relevant data/information and metadata** for each of the SDG indicators with the data disaggregation needed to their respective PSA SDG Team sector specialist for validation;



# Mapping of the SDG indicators





## Review of the Philippine SDG indicators (Tier 1, 2 and 3)

- Regional SDG Watch
- Regional Capacity building

Consultative Forum  
on the Core Regional  
SDG Indicators

- Updating of the:
- SDG Watch;
  - SDG Database;
  - SDG Webpage.

## Revision of the Advance Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) for SDGs

SDG Data  
Disaggregation  
Project with ADB  
using Big Data

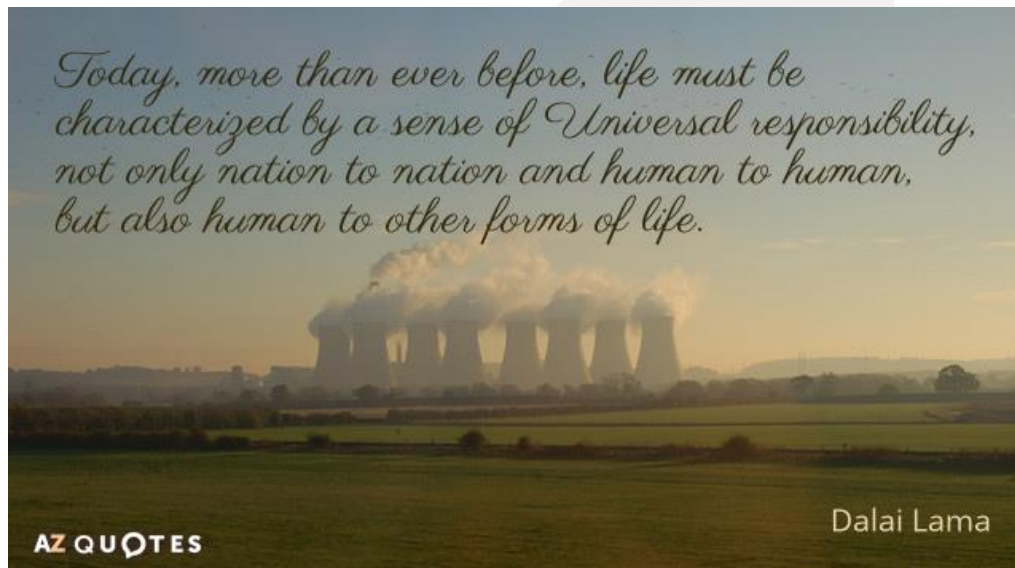
Finalize the  
Philippine SDG  
Data Flow

Handbook on  
SDG monitoring



“Be a global citizen. Act with passion and compassion. Help us make this world safer and more sustainable **today** and for the generations that will follow us. That is our moral responsibility.”

- United Nations Foundation



**Today**, more than ever before, life must be characterized by a sense of Universal responsibility, not only nation to nation and human to human, but also human to other forms of life.

SOURCE: Dalai Lama XIV (1995). “My Tibet”, p.77, Univ of California Press

# Maraming Salamat Po!

PSA Website:  
[psa.gov.ph](http://psa.gov.ph)

