

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	National	
		Definition	Method of computation
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
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 the population living below the international poverty line	Special computation, PSA	The indicator "proportion of the population below the international poverty line" is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$2.15 a day at 2017 international prices.	- When measuring international poverty of a country, the international poverty line at PPP is converted to local currencies in 2017 price and is then converted to the prices prevailing at the time of the relevant household survey using the best available Consumer Price Index (CPI). (Equivalently, the survey data on household consumption or income for the survey year are expressed in the prices of the ICP base year, and then converted to PPP \$'s.) Then the poverty rate is calculated from that survey. All inter-temporal comparisons are real, as assessed using the country-specific CPI. Interpolation/extrapolation methods are used to line up the survey-based estimates with these reference years.
Proportion of employed population living below the international poverty line	Special computation, PSA	The proportion of the employed population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, also referred to as the working poverty rate, is defined as the share of employed persons living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US\$2.15.	Working poverty rate= (Employed persons living on less than US\$ 2.15 a day)/(Total employment) ×100
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by 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	Official Poverty Statistics, PSA	Poverty Incidence is the proportion of individuals with per capita income less than the poverty thresholds to the total number of population.	$P=Q/n \times 100$ where: P= proportion of population living below country defined poverty line Q = number of individuals with per capita annual income less than the per capita annual poverty threshold n = total number of families/individuals
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Official Poverty Statistics, PSA	The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a measure that intends to capture deprivations in various dimensions. This measure can be broken down to reveal the incidence and contribution of each indicator to the overall deprivation, thus, providing a clearer picture for the design and implementation of poverty reduction programs and policies.	The MPI methodology used by PSA was adopted from the Human Development Report Office's measure of multidimensional poverty. This methodology was authored by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) Director Sabina Alkire and Dr. James Foster of the Washington University. This was commonly referred to as the Alkire Foster or AF method.
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 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	NDHS, PSA EGRA/EGMA/ ELLNA, DepEd NAT, DepEd	Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies. The basis services indicator will be therefore based on 9 components. These components are captured in various standalone indicators of the SDGs, which means that the concepts and definitions of SDG indicator 1.4.1 will be derived from or are the same as those of these specific SDG indicators.	This indicator is a combination of various components of basic services which on their own are already existing as standalone indicators of the SDGs.
1.4.1.1 Proportion of currently married women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods (same as SDG indicator 3.7.1)	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who are infecund and have no unmet need and currently using a contraceptive method. It is also known as the modern contraceptive prevalence rate.	Use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the total demand (sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use)

1.4.1.2 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 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics (same as SDG indicator 4.1.1)	EGRA/EGMA/ ELLNA, DepEd NAT, DepEd	Proportion of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education achieving or exceeding a pre-defined proficiency level in a given subject. Performance above the minimum level, PLtn,s.above minimum = p where p is the percentage of students in a learning assessment at stage of education n, in subject s in any year (t-i) where 0 <= i <= 5, who has achieved the level of proficiency that is greater than a pre-defined minimum standard, Smin. The minimum standard is defined by the global education community taking into consideration regional differences.	The mean percentage score(MPS) is computed by dividing the number of correctly answered items in the test by the total number of items and multiplying by 100. The students are classified by their MPS as follows: Achievement level: 96-100%- Mastered 86-95%- Closely approximating mastery 66-85%- Moving towards mastery 35-65%- Average 15-34%- Low 5-14%- Very low 0-4%- Absolutely no mastery Consequently, the corresponding percent distribution of examinees is computed by subject area and achievement level.
1.4.1.3 Proportion of population with access to electricity (same as SDG indicator 7.1.1)	APIS, PSA	Proportion of household population with access to electricity; also called as household electrification level.	Households with access to electricity divided by total household population. For 2019 a new formula for computing the HH electrification level was recommended to the Task Force E-Power Mo (TFEM), the oversight Task Force for the Governments Total Electrification Program (TEP)
1.4.1.4 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (same as SDG indicator 7.1.2)	APIS, PSA	Proportion of population using clean fuels for cooking. "Clean fuel" includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas.	Number in the population who are using electricity, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas/biogas in cooking to total population multiplied by 100
1.4.1.5.p1 Proportion of families with access to basic drinking water services (same as SDG indicator 6.1.1.p1)	APIS, PSA	The ratio of the number of families with access to basic drinking water services, to the total number of families. Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction. These include piped supplies (such as households with tap water in their dwelling, yard or plot; or public standposts) and non-piped supplies (such as boreholes, protected wells and springs, rainwater and packaged or delivered water). This definition is based on the JMP drinking water ladder and is the foundation for SDG indicator 6.1.1 - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.	Number of families with access to basic drinking water services, to the total number of families.
1.4.1.6.p1 Proportion of families with access to (a) basic sanitation services and (b) handwashing facility with soap and water (same as SDG indicator 6.2.1.p1)	APIS, PSA	The ratio of the number of families with access to basic sanitation services, to the total number of families. Improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies (flush and pour flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines) and dry sanitation technologies (ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs; or composting toilets). This definition is based on the JMP sanitation ladder and is the foundation for SDG indicator 6.2.1 - Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water.	Number of families with basic sanitation facility and basic hand washing facility to total number of families
1.4.2.p1 Proportion of families with access to secure tenure	APIS, PSA	The ratio of the number of families with access to secure tenure to the total number of families. It includes families which own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot; rent house/room including lot; own house, rent lot; own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner; rent-free house and lot with consent of owner.	Number of families with access to secure tenure (O1+...+O5) divided by the total number of families Where O1 – total number of families which own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot O2 - total number of families rent house/room including lot O3 - total number of families own house, rent lot O4 - total number of families own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner O5 - total number of families rent-free house and lot with consent of owner
1.4.s1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, or postnatal care from skilled health personnel for the most recent birth	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth.	Number of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth divided by the total number of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey

1.4.s1.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care from skilled health personnel for the most recent birth	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from skilled health personnel for the most recent birth. Antenatal care - an indicator of access and use of health care during pregnancy. It constitutes screening for health and socio-economic conditions likely to increase the possibility of specific adverse pregnancy outcomes, providing therapeutic interventions known to be effective, and educating pregnant women about planning for safe childbirth, emergencies during pregnancy and how to deal with them.	Number of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from skilled health personnel for the most recent birth divided by the total number of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
1.4.s1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (same as SDG indicator 3.1.2)	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional as a percentage of all livebirths. Skilled Health Personnel – accredited health professionals, such as midwives, doctors, and nurses, who have been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth, and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management, and referral of complications in women and newborns.	Number of births attended by skilled health personnel in a particular period divided by the total number of live births in the same period
1.4.s1.3 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with a postnatal check-up in the first two days after birth	NDHS, PSA	Postnatal care - Practices and routine after birth which is critical to the health and survival of a mother and her newborn	Number of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth divided by the total number of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey and as global
1.4.s2 Proportion of all women and currently married women aged 15-49 years who have ever used any contraceptive methods	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods	Number of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods divided by the total number of all women and currently married women ages 15-49
1.4.s2.1 Proportion of all women aged 15-49 years who have ever used any contraceptive methods	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of all women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods.	Number of all women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods divided by the total number of all women ages 15-49
1.4.s2.2 Proportion of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have ever used any contraceptive methods	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods.	Number of currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods divided by the total number of currently married women ages 15-49
1.4.s3 Net enrolment rate	EBEIS, DepEd	Net enrolment rate is the ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the specific school age to the total population of the same age group in a given year.	Net Enrolment Rate: =(number of children corresponding to the official school age)/(population of the same age group in a year
1.4.s4 Proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units	APIS, PSA	The ratio of the number of families with housing unit owned or amortized to the total number of families.	Number of families with housing unit owned or amortized divided by the total number of families
Target 1.5: 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			
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	Affected: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city. Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.	Affected people will be calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city. Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers will be calculated as the summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.
1.5.1.1 Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 11.5.1.1 and 13.1.1.1)		Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.	Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers is calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.
1.5.1.2 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 11.5.1.2 and 13.1.1.2)			

1.5.1.3 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100, 000 population (same as SDG indicators 11.5.1.3 and 13.1.1.3)			
1.5.3 The Philippines adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction. (same as SDG indicators 11.b.1 and 13.1.2)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	The country adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction. An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (same as SDG indicators 11.b.2 and 13.1.3)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies divided by the total local governments
Target 1.a Ensure 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.a.1.p1 Proportion of conditional cash transfer budget as direct poverty reduction program to the national budget	General Appropriations Act, DBM	Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), also known as the "Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)", is a human development measure of the national government that provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor, to improve the health, nutrition, and the education of children aged 0-18. It is patterned after the conditional cash transfer (CCT) schemes in Latin American and African countries, which have lifted millions of people around the world from poverty. (Source: Official Gazette, https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/programs/conditional-cash-transfer/) Expenditure Program – the ceiling on the obligations that could be incurred by the government in a given budget year. The said ceiling is supported by estimated financial resources. General Appropriation - an authorization for incurring obligations during a specified budget year. This pertains to the annual appropriations under the General Appropriations Act.	Total General Appropriation= Total Expenditure Program - Programmed Automatic Appropriation Proportion of National budget for direct poverty reduction program to the national budget is the ratio of total conditional cash transfer to the total general appropriation. =(Total Conditional Cash Transfer)/Total General Appropriation)
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Statement of Appropriations, Allotments, Obligations, Disbursements and Balances (SAAOB), DBM	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) Expenditure Program – the ceiling on the obligations that could be incurred by the government in a given budget year. The said ceiling is supported by estimated financial resources. Obligation – liabilities legally incurred and committed to be paid for by the government either immediately or in the future. Disbursement – settlement of government obligation and/or accounts payable by cash; movement of cash from the BTr or from an authorized disbursing officer to the final recipient. Disbursement is synonymous with liquidation/settlement/payment of an obligation.	Total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) divided by the total spending/expenditure

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture			
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	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Energy/Nutrient Adequacy - The level of intake of energy or essential nutrient in relation to the energy/nutrient requirement for adequate health, which is expressed as percentage of recommended energy and nutrient intake (RENI) Notes: RENI refers to levels of intake of energy and nutrients that are considered adequate for the maintenance of health and wellbeing of nearly all healthy persons in the population. 100% adequacy refers to the state of nutrient intake that is sufficient to maintain health and provide reasonable levels of reserves in body tissues	Number of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake divided by the total number of households.
2.1.2.p1 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity among household (based on the food insecurity experience scale)	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially ways.	Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
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 Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	An indicator that is used to determine past or chronic nutritional status of children 0-10 years old where each child's actual height/length is compared with the standard or reference height/length for his/her age. Underheight or stunted - A condition where the child's height is lower than that of a normal person of the same age and is measured using height-for-age as the index Note: It indicates chronic or long-standing malnutrition.	Computation of standard deviation (SD) score of the individual: $SD\ score = \frac{\text{weight of individual} - \text{median value of weight for height of reference population}}{\text{SD value of reference population}}$
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (overweight >+2 or wasting <-2, standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	An index for assessment of growth of children which compares the weight of each child to the weight of a reference population of the same height or length.	Computation of standard deviation (SD) score of the individual: $SD\ score = \frac{\text{weight of individual} - \text{median value of weight for height of reference population}}{\text{SD value of reference population}}$
2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <-2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Wasting or thin - a condition where the child's weight is lower relative to his-her height or length than that of a normal child and is measured using the weight-for-height as the index.	
2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Overweight – a condition where a person's weight is greater than that of a normal person of the same age or height	
2.2.s1 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vitamin A and Iron)			
2.2.s1.1 Prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) is the lack of vitamin A in the body. Vitamin A deficiency occurs where diets contain insufficient vitamin A for meeting the needs for growth and development, physiological functions and illness. VAD is the leading cause of preventable blindness in children and increases the risk of disease and death from severe infections. Serum retinol – used as parameter for determination of vitamin A deficiency	Number of population that are vitamin A deficient divided by the total number of population
2.2.s1.2 Prevalence of Iron deficiency	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Anemia is a condition in which the number of red blood cells (and consequently their oxygen-carrying capacity) is insufficient to meet the body's physiologic needs. The most common cause of anemia is Iron deficiency. But, it could also be due to other nutritional deficiencies (such folate, vitamin B-12 and vitamin A), inflammation, parasitic infections, and inherited or acquired disorders that affect hemoglobin synthesis, red blood cell production or red blood cell survival. Hemoglobin level is used to determine Iron Deficiency Anemia.	Number of population with anemia divided by the total number of population

2.2.s2 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Exclusive breastfeeding is a feeding practice where infant receives nothing else but breast milk(including expressed breast milk or breast milk from wet nurse) with the exception of oral rehydration solution(ORS), drops, syrup(vitamins, minerals and medicines).	Number of children 0-5.9 months who were exclusively breastfed the day prior to interview divided by the total number of 0-5.9 months old children
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births			
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (same as SDG indicator 1.4.s1.2)	NDHS, PSA	The number of births attended by skilled health professional as a percentage of all livebirths. Skilled Health Personnel – accredited health professionals, such as midwives, doctors, and nurses, who have been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth, and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management, and referral of complications in women and newborns. Notes: Traditional birth attendants, whether trained or not, are not considered as skilled personnel.	Number of births attended by skilled health personnel in a particular period divided by the total number of live births in the same period
3.1.s1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a public or private health facility The health facility includes the following: a) Public sector -hospital/public medical center, provincial hospital -district hospital -municipal hospital -rural health unit/urban health center/lying-in -barangay health center -mobile clinic b) Private Sector -private hospital -lying-in clinic/birthing home -private clinic -mobile clinic	Percentage distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths 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 25 per 1,000 live births			
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NDHS, PSA	Probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as the number of deaths below age five per 1,000 live births during a given period.	Number of deaths age of five during a given period divided by the total live births during the same period multiplied by 1,000
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NDHS, PSA	The number of deaths within the first month of life per 1,000 live births.	Number of deaths of infants within the first month of life in a particular period divided by the total of live births in the same period multiplied by 1,000
3.2.s1 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NDHS, PSA	The probability of dying between birth and age one, expressed as the number of infant deaths or deaths occurring before reaching 12 months of life in a given period per 1,000 live births	Number of infant deaths under 1 year old in a given period divided by the total live births in the same period multiplied by 1,000
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.p1 Number of new human immunodeficiency virus infections (HIV) per 1,000 population	HARP, DOH	New HIV infections refer to the estimated number of people newly infected with HIV for the specified year.	Total number of projected new HIV infections for the year
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	ITIS, DOH	The number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	Number of new elapse TB cases arising in a specific period divided by the total estimated population multiplied by 100,000
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	FHSIS, DOH	The number of confirmed indigenous malaria cases over population at risk multiplied by 1,000 disaggregated by sex and age. Population at Risk refers to the population of areas with stable, unstable and sporadic transmission including areas with interrupted transmission for <5 years high risk of malaria.	Number of confirmed malaria cases divided by the total number of population at risk multiplied by 1,000
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	Vital Statistics, PSA	The ratio of the total number of mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases to the total number of population in the 30 to 70 age group	Total number of mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases divided by the total number of population in the 30 to 70 age group (ICD 10 Codes: I00-I99, C00-C97, E10-E14, J30-J98)

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol			
3.5.1.p1 Proportion of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment	Program Data, DOH	Proportion of in-patient drug dependents who are able to complete the Residential Rehabilitation program within the specified treatment timeframe in a given period	Total number of in-patients who were certified to have completed the treatment program within specified treatment timeframe in a given period
3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Harmful use of alcohol defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within 30 days in litres of pure alcohol	The amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita(15+ years), average during 30 days, in litres of pure alcohol divided by the survey population (15+ years)
Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents			
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Vital Statistics, PSA	<p>The number of deaths caused by land transport accidents [ICD-10 codes V01-V04, V06, V09-V80, V87, V89, V99] per 100,000 population</p> <p>Transport accident – any accident involving a device designed for, or being used at the time primarily for, conveying persons or goods from one place to another.</p> <p>Public Highway (trafficway) or street - the entire width between property lines (or other boundary lines) of land open to the public as a matter of right or custom for purposes of moving persons or property from one place to another. A roadway is that part of the public highway designed, improved and customarily used for vehicular traffic</p> <p>Nontraffic accident - any vehicle accident that occurs entirely in any place other than a public highway</p> <p>The following are the codes referred:</p> <p>V01-V09 – pedestrian injured in transport accident V10-V19 – pedal cyclist injured in transport accident V20-V29 – motorcycle rider injured in transport accident V30-V39 – occupant of three-wheeled motor vehicle injured in transport accident V40-V49 – car occupant injured in transport accident</p> <p>V50-V59 – occupant of pick-up truck or van injured in transport accident V60-V69 – occupant of heavy transport vehicle injured in transport accident V70-V79 – bus occupant injured in transport accident V80-V89 – Other land transport accidents V99 – Unspecified transport accident</p> <p>Excluded codes for death caused by land transport accidents:</p> <p>V05 – pedestrian injured in collision with railway train or railway vehicle V06 – pedestrian injured in collision with other nonmotor vehicle (animal-drawn vehicle, animal being ridden, street car) V81 – occupant of railway train or railway vehicle injured in transport accident (includes person on outside the train) V82 – occupant of streetcar injured in transport accident (includes person on outside of streetcar) V83 – occupant of special vehicle mainly used on industrial premises injured in transport accident V84 – occupant of special vehicle mainly used in agriculture injured in transport accident V85 – occupant of special construction vehicle injured in transport accident V86 – occupant of special all-terrain or other motor vehicle designed primarily for off-road use, injured in transport accident V88 – nontraffic accident of specified type but victim's mode of transport unknown</p>	Number of deaths caused by land transport accidents divided by the total population multiplied by 100,000

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 currently married women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods (same as SDG indicator 1.4.1.1)	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who are infecund and have no unmet need and currently using a contraceptive method. It is also known as the modern contraceptive prevalence rate.	Use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the total demand (sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use)
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women	NDHS, PSA	Percentage of women age 15-19 who had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women age 15-19 who had begun childbearing or who are pregnant with their first child divided by number of women age 15-19
3.7.s1 Contraceptive prevalence rate	NDHS, PSA	The proportion of currently married women in the reproductive ages of 15-49 years reporting current use of any contraceptive method Currently Married – women who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey Contraceptive method – classified as modern method (e.g. female and male sterilization, IUD, injectables and among others) and traditional method (e.g. calendar, rhythm, periodic abstinence and the like).	Number of currently married women (ages 15-49) using contraception divided by the number of currently married women (ages 15-49) multiplied by 100
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			
3.8.2.p1 Proportion of out-of-pocket health spending to total health expenditure	PNHA, PSA	Proportion of out-of-pocket health expenditure to total health expenditure	Out-of-pocket health expenditure divided by the total health expenditure multiplied by 100
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination			
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population	Vital Statistics, PSA	The number of deaths of unintentional poisonings (ICD-10 codes X40,X43-X44, X46-X49) per 100 000 population The following are the codes referred: X40 – accidental poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics X43 – accidental poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system X44 - accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances X46 - accidental poisoning by and exposure organic solvents and halogenated hydrocarbons and their vapours X47 – accidental poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours X48 – accidental poisoning by and exposure to pesticides X49 – accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substance	Number of deaths of unintentional poisoning divided by the total population multiplied by 100,000
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate			
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	GATS, PSA	Current smokers are those who smoke during the time of the survey either on a “daily” basis (at least one cigarette a day) or on a regular/occasional smoking or those who do not smoke daily but who smoke at least 1 weekly or those who smoke less often than weekly.	Number of current tobacco users divided by the total number of population among 15 years old and above
3.a.s1 Prevalence of current tobacco use	ENNS, FNRI-DOST	Current tobacco use is the daily and less than daily current tobacco smokers and/or smokeless tobacco users (excludes the use of electronic cigarette). Proportion of current tobacco user is the total current tobacco users over the total number of adolescents 10-19 years old	Number of current tobacco users divided by the total number of adolescents (10-19 years old)

Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions 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.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme			
3.b.1.1 Proportion of the target population with access to 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis	NDHS, PSA	Coverage of diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DTP) containing vaccine (3rd dose): Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year.	Number of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-containing vaccine by the number of children age 12-23 months multiplied by 100
3.b.1.2 Proportion of the target population with access to measles-containing-vaccine second-dose	NDHS, PSA	Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose): Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services in a given year.	Number of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine by the number of children age 24-35 months multiplied by 100
3.b.1.3 Proportion of the target population with access to pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3)	NDHS, PSA	Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of surviving infants who received the nationally recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in a given year	Number of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine by the number of children age 12-23 months multiplied by 100
3.b.3.p1 Proportion of availability of essential drugs in public health facilities	PMIS, DOH	Proportion of public health facilities with available essential medicines from public health program	Average percentage of facility with no stock out is the average number of facility with stocks per quarter divided by the average number of facility with report per quarter multiplied by 100
3.b.s1 Proportion of fully immunized children	NDHS, PSA	Infants who received one dose of BCG, three doses each of OPV, DPT, and Hepatitis B vaccines, and one dose of measles vaccine before reaching one year of age.	Number of children age 12-23 given all age-appropriate vaccinations, that is, one dose of BCG, three doses each of OPV, DPT, and Hepatitis B vaccines, Hib and one dose of measles vaccine divided by total number of children age 12-23 multiplied by 100
Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States			
3.c.1.p1 Government health worker density (per 10,000 population)	FHSIS, DOH	Government health worker density is the ratio of public health worker to population. A health professional, such as a licensed doctor, nurse, midwife, or allied medical professional, who received salary/compensation from the government whether on a permanent, contractual or job order status, and has the competency to either directly deliver basic health services or navigate patients to obtain health services from other health professionals. This includes health personnel hired by the LGU or hired through the Human Resource for Health (HRH) Deployment Program, either as permanent, job order, casual, contractual with at least one (1) year in service: Doctors, Dentists, Nurses, Midwives, Medical Technologists, Sanitation Engineers, Sanitation Inspectors, Nutritionists/Dietitians.	The ratio of existing health personnel to the total population in a given area. This is the total number of health personnel divided by the total population.
3.c.1.p1.1 Government medical doctors' density (per 10,000 population)			
3.c.1.p1.2 Government nursery and midwifery personnel density (per 10,000 population)			
3.c.1.p1.3 Government dentists' density (per 10,000 population)			
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning			
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 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics (same as indicator 1.4.1.2)	a) Grades 2/3: EGRA/EGMA/ ELLNA, DepEd b) Grade 6: NAT, DepEd Southeast Asia Primary Learning Metrics	Proportion of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education achieving or exceeding a pre-defined proficiency level in a given subject. Performance above the minimum level, PL _{tn,s} above minimum = p where p is the percentage of students in a learning assessment at stage of education n, in subject s in any year (t-i) where 0 ≤ i ≤ 5, who has achieved the level of proficiency that is greater than a pre-defined minimum standard, S _{min} . The minimum standard is defined by the global education community taking into consideration regional differences.	The mean percentage score(MPS) is computed by dividing the number of correctly answered items in the test by the total number of items and multiplying by 100. The students are classified by their MPS as follows: Achievement level: 96-100%- Mastered 86-95%- Closely approximating mastery 66-85%- Moving towards mastery 35-65%- Average 15-34%- Low 5-14%- Very low 0-4%- Absolutely no mastery Consequently, the corresponding percent distribution of examinees is computed by subject area and achievement level.
4.1.1.1 Proportion of children in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	a) Grades 2/3: EGRA/EGMA/ ELLNA, DepEd		

4.1.1.2 Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	a) Grades 2/3: EGRA/EGMA/ ELLNA, DepEd		
4.1.1.3 Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	a) Grades 2/3: EGRA/EGMA/ ELLNA, DepEd		
4.1.2 Completion rate	EBEIS, DepEd	The percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade or year in a given school year who reached the final grade or year of the elementary/secondary level.	<p>In a given school Year (SY),</p> <p>For elementary:</p> $Completion\ Rate_{c\ SY N} = \frac{Graduates_{C, Gr. 6, SY N}}{Enrolment_{Gr. 1, SY N-5}} \times 100$ <p>For secondary:</p> $Completion\ Rate_{c\ SY N} = \frac{Graduates_{C, Gr. 10\ or\ Yr. 4, SY N}}{Enrolment_{C, Gr. 7\ or\ Yr. 1, SY N-3}} \times 100$ <p>Legend:</p> <p>C - cohort of pupils/students Gr x - Grade x SY N - school year N Yr x - Year x</p>
4.1.s1 Cohort survival rate	EBEIS, DepEd	The percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade or year in a given school year who reached the final grade or year of the elementary/secondary level	<p>(1) Compute the promotion and repetition rates for a particular area</p> <p>Promotion rates – the percentage of pupils/students promoted to the next grade/year level in the following school year</p> <p>Repetition rates – the percentage of pupils/students enrolled in a given grade/year in a given school year who study in the same grade/year the following school year.</p> <p>(2) Compute the number of promotees up to grade 6 using the promotion rates for the respective grade/year levels (3) Compute the number of pupils/students in grade/year 1 who repeat once, twice, up to 6 times (4) Add the repeaters in the previous grade level who were promoted with the pupils in the current grade level who repeated (5) Calculate the total for each grade level to obtain the pupil-years (6) Multiply the pupil-years with the respective promotion rate to get the total promotees (including repeaters) (7) Calculate the reconstructed cohort survival rate for each grade level by dividing the Total Promotees Gr X-1 (including repeaters) with the original cohort of 1000</p>

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			
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	EBEIS, DepEd	<p>The enrolment in kindergarten of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.</p> <p>Kindergarten education is vital to the academic and technical development of the Filipino child for it is the period when the young mind's absorptive capacity for learning is at its sharpest. It is also the policy of the State to make education learner-oriented and responsive to the needs, cognitive and cultural capacity, the circumstances and diversity of learners, schools and communities through the appropriate languages of teaching and learning.</p> <p>Kindergarten education shall be understood to mean one (1) year of preparatory education for children at least five (5) years old as a prerequisite for Grade I</p>	Number of 5 year old children in kindergarten level divided by the population of the 5 year old children in a given year
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.s3 Licensure examination passing rate	Administrative data, CHED	The percentage of the number of examinees per school who are passers of a given examination in a given period.	Number of passers of a given examination per school in a given period divided by the number of examinees of a given examination per school in a given period multiplied by 100
4.3.s4 Technical-Vocational Education and Training certification rate	Administrative data, TESDA	<p>The percentage of examinees who passed the national competency assessment for or within a given period</p> <p>TVET is the education or training process where it involves, in addition to general education, the study of technologies and related sciences and acquisition of practical skills relating to occupations in various sectors of economic life and social life, comprises formal (organized programs as part of the school system) and non-formal (organized classes outside the school system) approaches.</p>	Number of certified persons divided by the number of assessed persons multiplied by 100
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.p1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet (same as SDG indicator 17.8.1.p1)	FLEMMS, PSA	Mass Media is a medium of communication that is designed to reach the mass people. Further, exposure to mass media means that respondent accessed/used the specific forms of mass media. One of which is surfing the internet which is either for social interaction or for research work.	Number of 10-64 years old surfing the internet everyday, atleast once a week and seldom divided by the total population
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 Gender parity index in net enrollment rate	EBEIS, DepEd and CHECKS, CHED	This is the ratio of the indicator for female to male in net enrolment.	Divide the female value of an indicator by the male value of the net enrolment
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.p1 Basic and functional literacy rate	FLEMMS, PSA	<p>Percentage of population aged 10 years old and over who are (a) basically literate (read and write) and (b) functionally literate (read, write and compute)</p> <p>The following are the levels of literacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 0 – cannot read and write • Level 1 – can read and write • Level 2 – can read, write and compute (with numerical skill) • Level 3 – can read, write, compute and comprehend (with numerical and comprehension skills) • Level 4 – high school graduate or higher 	Proportion of the population who are (a) basically literate and (b) functionally literate in a given age group
4.6.1.p1.1 Basic literacy rate	FLEMMS, PSA	Basic or simple literacy is the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect.	Basic Literacy Rate=Number of literates (aged 10 and over)/(Population (aged 10 and over)) x100
4.6.1.p1.2 Functional literacy rate	FLEMMS, PSA	Functional Literacy is a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing but also numeracy skills.	Functional Literacy Rate=(Number of functionally literate (aged 10 to 64 yrs old))/(Population (aged 10 and over)) x100

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all			
4.a.1.p1 Proportion of public schools offering basic services	EBEIS, DepEd	Proportion of schools by level of education (elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; and (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	The number of schools in a given level of education with access to the relevant facilities is expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level of education.
4.a.1.p1.1 Proportion of public schools with access to electricity	EBEIS, DepEd	The percentage of schools by level of education (elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to electricity	The number of schools in a given level of education with access to electricity.
4.a.1.p1.2 Proportion of public schools with access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes	EBEIS, DepEd	The percentage of schools by level of education (elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes	The number of schools in a given level of education with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes.
4.a.1.p1.3 Proportion of public schools with functional computers for pedagogical purposes	EBEIS, DepEd	The percentage of schools by level of education (elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to computers for pedagogical purposes	The number of schools in a given level of education with access to computer for pedagogical purposes.
4.a.1.p1.4 Proportion of public schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities	EBEIS, DepEd	The percentage of schools by level of education (elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities	The number of schools in a given level of education with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities.
4.a.1.p1.5 Proportion of public schools with access to basic handwashing facilities	EBEIS, DepEd	The percentage of schools by level of education (elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	The number of schools in a given level of education with access to to basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).
Target 4.c: 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.c.1.p1 Proportion of teachers in public schools with the minimum required qualifications	Administrative data, DepEd and CHED	Proportion of teachers by level of education taught a particular level of education who have at least the minimum academic required for teaching their subjects at this level.	$PTT_n = \frac{TT_n}{T_n} \times 100$ <p>Where: PTTn = Percentage of trained teachers TTn= trained teachers Tn = total number of teachers in a particular level of education n= 02 (Kindergarten), 1 (Elementary), 2 (Junior High School), 3 (Senior High School) and 23 (Junior High School to Senior High School or total secondary)</p>
4.c.s1 Proportion of faculty members in higher education with post graduate degree	CHECKS, CHED	The quality of education depends largely on the qualifications and competencies of the faculty. In view of the faculty's vital role in influencing education outcomes, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) requires that teachers at higher education level must have at least masters degree in the fields in which they teach. The Faculty Development Program (FDP) is a critical factor towards building the strong foundation of an educational system to ensure quality education. In previous and current studies, faculty development has always surfaced as a priority concern. Our nation cannot compete with its neighboring countries that are now moving towards offering cutting-edge programs and technologies unless we invest in creating a pool of experts in our academic institutions. This critical mass will then be capable to train and equip students for significant and promising careers in the global market. More than 50% or 70,000 higher education institutions (HEIs) faculty need to upgrade their qualifications and competencies in order to improve the quality of teaching in our HEIs.	Number of faculty with qualification (MA/MS or PhD) divided by the total number of faculty multiplied by 100
4.c.s1.1 Proportion of faculty members in higher education with master's degree			
4.c.s1.2 Proportion of faculty members in higher education with doctoral degree			
4.c.s2 Number of Technical-Vocational Education and Training trainers trained	Administrative data, TESDA	TVET is the education or training process where it involves, in addition to general education, the study of technologies and related sciences and acquisition of practical skills relating to occupations in various sectors of economic life and social life, comprises formal (organized programs as part of the school system) and non-formal (organized classes outside the school system) approaches.	Number of TVET trainers trained

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere			
5.1.1 Frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in the Philippines	Administrative data, PCW	Measures whether or not: 1) national laws exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls and 2) there exist mechanisms to 'enforce and monitor' the implementation of legal frameworks for each area of law. Note: Based on the Beijing Plus 20 review and the work of the CEDAW Committee, possible areas of law to be included under the indicator could be the definition of discrimination against women, equal pay for work of equal value, work prohibitions, family leave, inheritance/property, nationality, marriage and divorce, violence against women, quotas, pensions and legal capacity. (UN Women)	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise
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 ever-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	NDHS, PSA	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE – an act of inflicting physical injuries, parricide, homicide, frustrated parricide, murder or homicide, infanticide, and abortion. SEXUAL ABUSE – an act, which is sexual in nature, committed against a woman without her consent. Sexual abuses include but are not limited to the following: rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness; treating a woman as a sex object; making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks; physically attacking the sexual parts of her body; forcing her to watch pornographic video shows or see pornographic materials; catching the husband having sex with another woman in the marital bedroom; forcing the wife and mistress to sleep with the husband in the same room. PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE – an act or behavior committed against a woman, which destroys belief in her self, demeans, disempowers, and causes mental and emotional disturbance. This includes but is not limited to: verbal abuse, economic abuse, accusation of infidelity, prolonged silence, taking children away from her, ordering the woman out of the house, infidelity of the partner, threats and coercion and sexual harassment.	This indicator calls for disaggregation by form of violence and by age group and yields the following sub-indicators for each form of violence. 1) Sub-indicator 1 (physical violence): [Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 - 49 years) who experience physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months / Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 - 49 years)] * 100 2) Sub-indicator 2 (sexual violence): [Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 - 49 years) who experience sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months / Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 - 49 years)] * 100 3) Sub-indicator 3 (psychological violence): [Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 and above) who experience psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months / Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 - 49 years)] * 100 4) Sub-indicator 4 (physical or sexual violence): [Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 and above) who experience physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months / Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 - 49 years)] * 100 5) Sub-indicator 5 (physical, sexual or psychological violence): [Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 and above) who experience physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months / Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 - 49 years)] * 100
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	NDHS, PSA	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control. SEXUAL ABUSE – an act, which is sexual in nature, committed against a woman without her consent. Sexual abuses include but are not limited to the following: rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness; treating a woman as a sex object; making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks; physically attacking the sexual parts of her body; forcing her to watch pornographic video shows or see pornographic materials; catching the husband having sex with another woman in the marital bedroom; forcing the wife and mistress to sleep with the husband in the same room.	Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who have experienced sexual violence committed by anyone else other than husband or intimate partner) ever and in the 12 months before the survey divided by the number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100

5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases	Administrative data, PNP	Foundation for Media Alternatives (FMA) defined technology-related violence against women or eVAW as violence against women in and using ICT platforms such as television, radio, telephone/mobile phones, computers, SMART phones, tablets, internet, VoIP, social networking sites (FB, Twitter), websites and blogs. Several forms of eVAW crimes being perpetrated are: - Cyberharassment. It is the online harassment of women, which includes rape threats, doctored photographs portraying women being strangled, postings of women's home addresses alongside suggestions that they are interested in anonymous sex, and technological attacks that shut down blogs and websites (Citron 2009). Forms of cyberharassment are: cyberstalking, emails to forward unwanted proposals blackmail, extortion/ publication of an individual's personal information, monitoring by abusers of both the physical and virtual activities of their victims. - Cyberpornography. It is an act of using cyberspace to create, display, distribute, import or publish pornography or obscene materials, especially materials depicting children engaged in sexual acts with adults. - Cybertrafficking. The forms of cybertrafficking are: fake online "marriage agencies and websites advertising nonexistent work or study opportunities and the commercialization of private home videos.	Total number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)
5.2.s2 Number of reported abuse cases among women and children			
5.2.s2.1 Number of reported abuse cases among women	Administrative data, PNP	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.	Total number of reported abuse cases for women
5.2.s2.2 Number of reported abuse cases among children	Administrative data, PNP	CHILD ABUSE – the maltreatment, whether habitual or not, of a child, which includes any of the following: a)Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment; b)Any act by deeds or words which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being; c)Unreasonable deprivation of the her/his basic needs for survival such as food and shelter; Failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of her/his growth and development or in her/his permanent incapacity or death.	Total number of reported abuse cases for children
5.2.s3 Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development on violence against women and children	Administrative data, DSWD	The cases served by DSWD include the following: - Physically abused/maltreated/battered - Sexually abused - Involuntary prostitution - Illegal recruitment - In detention - Armed conflict	The total number of cases served by DSWD include the following: - Physically abused/maltreated/battered - Sexually abused - Involuntary prostitution - Illegal recruitment - In detention - Armed conflict
5.2.s3.1 Violence against women			
5.2.s3.2 Violence against children			
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	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.	Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18) divided by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population multiplied by 100.
5.3.1.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15			
5.3.1.2 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18			

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life			
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments			
5.5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	Administrative data, COMELEC	National Parliament The number of seats held by women in the House of Representatives (HOR) and Senate of the Philippines expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in the HOR and Senate (based on the definition of UNSD).	National Parliament The indicator is obtained by dividing the number of Senate and HOR seats occupied by women by the total number of Senate and HOR seats occupied (based on the definition of UNSD).
5.5.1.2 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	Administrative data, COMELEC	Local Government The number of seats held by women in the local governments expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in the local governments.	Local Government [Number of local government seats occupied by women / Total number of local government seats occupied] * 100
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	LFS, PSA	Managers plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, governments and other organizations, or of organizational units within them, and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations. Tasks performed by managers usually include: formulating and advising on the policy, budgets, laws and regulations of enterprises, governments and other organizational units; establishing objectives and standards and formulating and evaluating programs and policies and procedures for their implementation; ensuring appropriate systems and procedures are developed and implemented to provide budgetary control; authorizing material, human and financial resources to implement policies and programs; monitoring and evaluating performance of the organization or enterprise and of its staff; selecting, or approving the selection of staff; ensuring compliance with health and safety requirements; planning and directing daily operations; representing and negotiating on behalf of the government, enterprise or organizational unit managed in meetings and other forums.	Number of women under Code 1 of Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) divided by the total number of persons under Code 1 of PSOC multiplied by 100
Target 5.6: 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 for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences			
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years and currently using contraception who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	NDHS, PSA	Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health refers to women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if: 1) they can say no to their husband if they do not have sexual intercourse, 2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.	Number of women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care to total number of women age 15-49 multiplied by 100

<p>5.6.2 The Philippines adopts laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years old and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.</p>	<p>Administrative data, DOH</p>	<p>National 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.</p>	<p>The indicator measures specific legal enablers and barriers for 13 components across four sections. The calculation of the indicator requires data for all 13 components.</p> <p>The 13 components are placed on the same scale, with 0% being the lowest value and 100% being the most optimal value. Each component is calculated independently and weighted equally. Each component is calculated as:</p> <p>where;</p> $C_i = \left(\frac{e_i - b_i}{E_i - B_i} \right) \times 100$ <p>Ci: Data for component i Ei: Total number of enablers in component i ei: Number of enablers that exist in component i Bi: Total number of barriers in component i bi: Number of barriers that exist in component i</p> <p>As legal barriers are not deemed applicable for C2: life-saving commodities and C9: CSE curriculum, they are calculated as:</p> $C_i = \frac{e_i}{E_i} \times 100$ <p>where;</p> <p>Ci: Data for component i Ei: Total number of enablers in component i ei: Number of enablers that exist in component i</p> <p>In addition, as C3: Abortion collects information on four types of legal ground (to save a woman's life, to preserve a woman's health, in cases of rape, and in cases of fetal impairment), and that the legal barriers apply to each type, it is calculated as:</p> $C_i = \frac{e_i}{E_i} \left(1 - \frac{b_i}{B_i} \right) \times 100$ <p>where;</p> <p>Ci: Data for component i Ei: Total number of enablers in component i ei: Number of enablers that exist in component i Bi: Total number of barriers in component i bi: Number of barriers that exist in component i</p> <p>Value for Indicator 5.6.2 is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the 13-component data. Similarly, the value for each section is calculated as the arithmetic mean of its constituent component data.</p>
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Target 5.a: 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.a.1.p1 Number of agricultural and residential land with free patents issued	Administrative data, LMB	Agricultural land - land devoted to or suitable for the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations by persons whether natural or juridical and not classified by law as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, and industrial land.	Total number of patents issued and transmitted to the Registry of Deeds in each region are added to form the National Total issue as of that Fiscal Year. Total patents issued are disaggregated according to sex. Data on female beneficiaries are then disaggregated by land use.
5.a.1.p1.1 Number agricultural and residential land free patents issued to women	Administrative data, LMB	Free patent – is a land grant given to occupants of alienable and disposable agricultural and residential lands through administrative adjudication as provided under CA 141 as amended and RA 10023. Residential land - all lands that have been identified and zoned as residential through the appropriate ordinance by the Local Government Unit (LGU) having jurisdiction over the area. These include residential lands within areas zoned as mixed residential and commercial or mixed residential and industrial.	
5.a.1.p1.2 Number agricultural and residential land free patents issued to men	Administrative data, LMB	Alienable and Disposable lands - Lands of the public domain classified as agricultural that may be	
5.a.1.p2 Number of holders of emancipation patents and certificates of land ownership	Administrative data, DAR	Republic Act No. 8371, "The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997" Chapter II, Section 3, paragraph a-d Ancestral Domains - Subject to Section 56 hereof, refer to all areas generally belonging to ICCs/IPs comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, and natural resources therein, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, force majeure or displacement by force, deceit, stealth or as a consequence of government projects or any other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals, corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare. It shall include ancestral land, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned whether alienable and disposable or otherwise, hunting grounds, burial grounds, worship areas, bodies of water, mineral and other natural resources, and lands which may no longer be exclusively occupied by ICCs/IPs but from which their traditionally had access to for their subsistence and traditional activities, particularly the home ranges of ICCs/IPs who are still nomadic and/or shifting cultivators	Number of farmer-beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land over the total number of farmers who was awarded of CLOA.
5.a.1.p2.1 Number of holders of Emancipation Patents, Total	Administrative data, DAR	Emancipation Patents (EPs) Holder - refers to a farmer-beneficiary in rice and corn lands covered by Presidential Decree No.27 who was issued an Emancipation Patent (EP). The EP is the title issued to farmer-beneficiaries upon fulfillment of all government requirements. It symbolizes the tiller's full emancipation from the bondage of tenancy.	
5.a.1.p2.2 Number of holders of Certificates of Land Ownership, Total	Administrative data, DAR	CLOA Holder - refers to a farmer-beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land he or she tills under Executive Order No. 228 and Republic Act No. 6657 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. The CLOA is also a title issued to farmer-beneficiaries either individually or collectively.	
5.a.1.p3 Number of women beneficiaries with secure land tenure in residential areas	Administrative data, BMB	Residential land - all lands that have been identified and zoned as residential through the appropriate ordinance by the Local Government Unit (LGU) having jurisdiction over the area. These include residential lands within areas zoned as mixed residential and commercial or mixed residential and industrial. Alienable and Disposable lands - Lands of the public domain classified as agricultural that may be acquired through grant or confirmation of title.	Number of women beneficiaries with secured land tenure in Residential areas
Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels			
5.c.1 Philippines has systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.	National GAD Budget Policy Implementation through GMMS, PCW	Per Gender and Development (GAD) Budget Policy in 1995, all government agencies, government-owned and controlled corporations, state universities and colleges and local government units are enjoined to utilize at least five percent of their budget for programs to promote women's empowerment and gender equality.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all			
6.1.1.p1 Proportion of families with access to basic drinking water services (same as SDG indicator 1.4.1.5.p1)	APIS, PSA	The ratio of the number of families with access to basic drinking water services, to the total number of families. Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction. These include piped supplies (such as households with tap water in their dwelling, yard or plot; or public standposts) and non-piped supplies (such as boreholes, protected wells and springs, rainwater and packaged or delivered water). This definition is based on the JMP drinking water ladder and is the foundation for SDG indicator 6.1.1 - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.	Number of families with access to basic drinking water services divided by the total number of families
Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations			
6.2.1.p1 Proportion of families with access to (a) basic sanitation services and (b) handwashing facility with soap and water (same as SDG indicator 1.4.1.6.p1)	APIS, PSA	The ratio of the number of families with access to basic sanitation services, to the total number of families. Improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies (flush and pour flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines) and dry sanitation technologies (ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs; or composting toilets). This definition is based on the JMP sanitation ladder and is the foundation for SDG indicator 6.2.1 - Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water.	
6.2.1.p1.1 Proportion of families with access to basic sanitation services (same as SDG indicator 1.4.1.6.p1.1)			Number of families with access to basic sanitation services divided by the total number of families
6.2.1.p1.2 Proportion of families with access to handwashing facility with soap and water (same as SDG indicator 1.4.1.6.p1.2)			Number of families with access to handwashing facility with soap and water divided by the total number of families
Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally			
6.3.2.p1 Proportion of monitored bodies of water with good water quality based on the water quality guidelines of the Clean Water Act	National Water Quality Status Report, EMB	Proportion of water bodies (area) in a country with good ambient water quality compared to all water bodies in the country	Water quality index (WQI) at site level is computed as the arithmetic mean of the site-level PTT scores for the selected monitored determinands.
6.3.2.p1.1 Dissolved Oxygen (DO)			
6.3.2.p1.2 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)			
Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity			
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Water Accounts of the Philippines, PSA	Water Use Efficiency - the value-added of a given major sector divided by the volume of water used.	1. From the National Accounts of the Philippines, compute the gross value added (GVA) of the following major sectors: a) Irrigated agriculture (irrigated crops, livestock and poultry, aquaculture, support activities) b) Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity and Steam, Construction (MIMEC) c) Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management, Services 2. For each industry, divide the GVA by the volume of water used to calculate the water use efficiency (WUE). This excludes water for hydropower generation as this is non-consumptive use. 3. Get the weighted average WUE, using the volume of water as the weights.
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Water Accounts of the Philippines, PSA	Water Stress, Level of - the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements.	1. From the Water Flow Accounts, determine the Total Freshwater Withdrawals (TFWW). This excludes water for hydropower generation as this is non-consumptive use. 2. From the FAO Aquastat Database, get the Total Renewable Water Resources (TRWR) and Environmental Flow Requirements (EFR) for the Philippines. 3. The level of water stress is computed as: Level of Water Stress=TFWW/(TRWR - EFR)

Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate			
6.5.1.p1 Proportion of implementation of programs and projects identified in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans	Administrative data, RBCO	Percentage of implementation of programs and projects identified in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans Integrated River Basin Master Plans, formulated to different river basins across the Philippines, aim to address management and development concerns on water resources management, watershed and environmental management, climate change adaptation and hazard management, coastal resource management, creation of an institutional framework and physical structure for management, and community participation.	$P=Q/n \times 100$ where P = Percentage of implementation of programs and projects identified in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans Q = number of programs and projects in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans being implemented n = total number of programs and projects identified in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
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 (same as SDG indicator 1.4.1.3)	Administrative data, DOE	Proportion of household population with access to electricity; also called as household electrification level.	Households with access to electricity divided by total household population. For 2019 a new formula for computing the HH electrification level was recommended to the Task Force E-Power Mo (TFEM), the oversight Task Force for the Governments Total Electrification Program (TEP) Household electrification level = (potential household- unreserved household)/potential household
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (same as SDG indicator 1.4.1.4)	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of population using clean fuels for cooking. "Clean fuel" includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas.	Number in the population who are using electricity, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas/biogas in cooking divided by the total population multiplied by 100.
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	Key Energy Statistics, DOE	Share of renewable energy sources in the total final energy consumption and fuel input	Renewable energy (RE) share is obtained by combining the total of RE sources (geothermal, hydro, wind/solar, etc) used in the power generation and the total final energy consumption (TFEC) and divide it from the total.
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 gross domestic product	Key Energy Statistics, DOE	Calculated as units of energy (million tons of oil equivalent, MTOE) per unit of GDP (in billion pesos)	Energy intensity is obtained by dividing total energy supply over GDP.
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries			
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real gross domestic product per capita	PSNA, PSA	GDP per capita (in PhP) at constant 2018 prices divided by total population GDP is defined as the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the economy in a given period of time.	Percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years
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 gross domestic product per employed person	PSNA, PSA	Gross Domestic Product (in PhP) at constant 2018 prices divided by total employed. GDP is defined as the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the economy in a given period of time. Employed persons include all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either: a. At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; OR b. With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed.	Percentage change in the real GDP per employed between two consecutive years.

Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to			
8.3.1.p1 Proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers	LFS, PSA	<p>1.) Self-employed without any paid employee - refers to person who works for profit or fees in own business, farm, profession or trade without any paid employee.</p> <p>2.) Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business (unpaid family worker) - refers to a member of the family who works without pay in a farm or business operated by another family member living in the same household.</p>	<p>1.) Proportion of self-employed family work = self-employed (Code 3) / Total employed persons * 100</p> <p>2.) Proportion of unpaid family worker = unpaid family worker (Code 6) / Total employed persons * 100</p>
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value			
8.5.1.p1 Average daily basic pay of wage and salary workers	LFS, PSA	<p>Basic pay, also called basic wage, is the pay for normal time, prior to deductions of social security contributions, withholding taxes, and others. It excludes allowances, bonuses, commissions, overtime pay, and benefits in kind.</p> <p>The normal working hours to be used in the computation of salaries and wages must not include overtime (OT) services.</p>	<p>Daily basic pay is the rate per month divided by the number of working days per month</p> <p>Average daily basic pay = Basic pay per day / Employed Persons who are wage and salaried workers (with basis of payment in kind, per piece, per hour, per day, monthly, pakyaw, other wages except those on commission basis)</p>
8.5.2 Unemployment rate (same as SDG indicator 17.13.1.22)	LFS, PSA	<p>Unemployed persons are those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or order is received, depending on the context; (d) "currently available" serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups).</p>	<p>The computation is identical for both series:</p> <p>Unemployment rate=(Total unemployment/Total labour force)*100</p>
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training			
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	LFS, PSA	<p>This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as "the NEET rate", conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.</p>	<p>NEET rate = (Youth – Youth in employment – Youth not in employment but in education or training) / Youth *100</p>
Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour			
8.7.1.p1 Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour (excluding work at night)	LFS, PSA	<p>In the context of LFS:</p> <p>Child Labour includes:</p> <p>a.) hazardous work (hazardous child labor) which encompasses undesirable activities or work done in hazardous environment(DOLE Order No. 04 1999) on "hazardous work and activities to persons below 18 years of age;</p> <p>b.) Work done for long hours and/or night time or the entire day by children in ages 15 to 17 years old (Section 12A(2) and (3) OF RA No. 9231); and</p> <p>c.) those classified as other child labor, that is, work by children below 15 years of age in excess of the allowable work hours (Section 12A(1) if RA No. 9231)</p> <p>Hazardous work is an employment or work where a child is exposed to any risk which constitutes an imminent danger or likely to be harmful to health, safety or morals of young persons. Worked performed in an unhealthy and unsafe environment exposes the child to hazardous working condition such as extreme temperatures, hazardous elements, substances or to biological agents such as bacteria, fungi, and other parasites.</p>	<p>Proportion of child labor = number of children aged 5-17 years old/ total employed persons 15 yrs old and over* 100</p> <p>Number of children in child labor = persons aged 5-17 years old, and is employed/had a job or business during the past week</p>

Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment			
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers	ISLE, PSA	This indicator provides information on the number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the reference group during the reference period. It is a measure of the personal likelihood or risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury for each worker in the reference group.	Fatal occupational injury incidence rate =New cases of fatal injury during the reference year divided by Workers in the reference group during the reference year × 100,000
8.8.1.1 Fatal occupational injury incidence rate			
8.8.1.2 Non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate			
		The number of occupational injuries expressed per a given number of workers in the reference group is also known as the incidence rate of occupational injuries.	Non fatal occupational injury incidence rate =New cases of non fatal injury during the reference year divided by Workers in the reference group during the reference year × 100,000
Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products			
8.9.1.p1 Tourism gross value added as a proportion to gross domestic product and growth rate	Tourism Satellite Accounts, PSA	Production accounts of tourism and non-tourism industries: It conforms to the format established in the SNA 1993 where 1.) output is broken down by product, followed by; 2.) intermediate consumption (also called intermediate inputs). The difference between these two values is called gross value added (GVA)	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) is computed using the parameters from the Input-Output tables. Share of tourism value added to GDP is calculated by dividing the TDGVA with GDP at current prices.
8.9.1.p1.1 Share of Tourism GVA to GDP			
8.9.1.p1.2 Growth rate of Tourism GVA			
8.9.s1 Proportion of employed in tourism out of total employed	Tourism Satellite Accounts, PSA	Proportion of employed workers in tourism industries out of the total employment	(Employment in tourism industries / Total employment) x 100
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all			
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and number of automated teller machines per 100,000 adults (aged 15 years and older)			
8.10.1.1 Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	Banking Statistics, BSP & Population Projection, PSA	Number of banking offices (including head office, branches and other offices) per 100,000 adults	(Number of banking offices / Total Projected Population age 15 and above) * 100,000
8.10.1.2 Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Banking Statistics, BSP & Population Projection, PSA	b)Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) (with breakdown as to on-site and offsite) per 100,000	(Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) / Total Projected Population age 15 and above) * 100,000
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (aged 15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	World Bank Findex	The proportion of adults (ages 15+) who report having a transaction account with a formal financial institution such as bank account and mobile money wallet.	The indicator is based on data collected through an individual level survey with representative samples.
8.10.s1 Number of financial access points with cash in/cash out services per 10,000 adults	Yearly Report on the State of Financial Inclusion, BSP	Number of financial access points with cash in/cash out services per 10,000 adults. Access points are defined as regulated entities where both cash-in and cash-out transactions can be performed.	(Number of financial access points / Total Projected Population age 15 and above) * 10,000
8.10.s2 Proportion of cities and municipalities with bank branches and cash agents	Yearly Report on the State of Financial Inclusion, BSP	Proportion of cities and municipalities ("LGUs") with banking offices and cash agents.	(Number of LGUs with bank branches and/or cash agents) / Total number of LGUs in the country)

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization			
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy in the Philippines.	Global SDG database	<p>The proposed methodology draws on:</p> <p>a. Global policy instruments, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution on The youth employment crisis: A call for action , adopted at the 101st session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) in June 2012. In calling for vigorous, collective action to address an aggravated youth employment crisis, this resolution advocates for a multi-pronged approach with policy measures that are context-specific and integrated, entailing strategies which bring together in a coherent manner a variety of instruments to increase the demand, enhance the supply and improve matching in youth labour markets. - Recovering from the crisis: A Global Jobs Pact adopted by the ILC at its June 2009 session. Based on the ILO's Decent Work Agenda, the Global Jobs Pact presents an integrated portfolio of policies that puts employment and social protection at the centre of crisis response, recognising the critical role of participation and social dialogue. <p>b. ILO databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International monitoring of youth employment policies was carried out over the period 2010-2012 by the Youth Employment Network (YEN) – a partnership between the ILO, United Nations and World Bank – utilising a questionnaire sent to national authorities. This evolved into YouthPOL , an inventory of youth employment policies and programmes maintained by the ILO (65 countries covered to date). - The ILO also maintains EmPol, a dataset of broader national employment policies (143 countries covered). 	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation			
Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all			
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes			
9.1.2.1 Passenger volume (in million)	Administrative data, DOTr	<p>Aviation Sector:</p> <p>Passenger volume is the total number of passengers carried by international and domestic flights as reported by CAAP, CIA-LIPAD (Clark International Airport), MCIAA, and MIAA.</p> <p>Cargo volume is the total cargo carried (in metric ton) by international and domestic flights as reported by CAAP, DIAA, MCIAA, and MIAA.</p> <p>Rail Sector:</p> <p>Passenger volume is the sum of the number of passengers ferried from entry point of every station as reported by the attached agencies under the rail sector.</p> <p>Maritime Sector:</p> <p>Passenger volume is the sum of the number of passengers carried from one port to another as reported by the Philippine Ports Authority under the Maritime sector.</p>	<p>Aviation Sector:</p> <p>The passenger and cargo indicators are calculated by summing the monthly passenger and cargo movement data submitted by CAAP, DIAA, MCIAA, and MIAA.</p> <p>Rail Sector:</p> <p>The indicator is calculated through the summation of the daily passenger ferried from entry point of every station as reported by DOTr-MRT3, LRTA, and PNR.</p> <p>Maritime Sector:</p> <p>The passenger volume indicator is calculated through the summation of passengers carried from one port to another as reported by the Philippine Ports Authority.</p>
9.1.2.2 Freight volume, (in million metric tons)	Administrative data, DOTr	<p>Cargo Volume is the total volume of cargo discharged and loaded at the port. The volume includes breakbulk, liquid bulk, dry bulk, containerized cargo, transit cargo, and transshipment and is reported by the PPA.</p> <p>Container volume is the total number of containers transported across container terminals designed to provide integrated use of facilities for containership and harbour transport system.</p>	<p>Cargo volume indicator is the calculated through the summation of cargo discharged across ports as reported by the PPA.</p> <p>Container volume indicator is calculated through the summation of containers transported across container terminals as reported by the PPA.</p>

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries			
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of gross domestic product and per capita			
9.2.1.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	PSNA, PSA	Manufacturing gross value added (GVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period	Manufacturing GVA/GDP*100
9.2.1.2 Manufacturing value added per Capita	PSNA, PSA		Manufacturing GVA/total population
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	LFS, PSA	Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. As defined in the Labor Force Survey (LFS) employed persons refers to persons in the labor force who are reported either as at work or with a job or business although not at work. Persons at work are those who did some work, even for an hour during the reference period (Definition of employment at the national context from LFS)	Number of persons employed in manufacturing activities / Total number of employment in all activities × 100
Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per			
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product	DOST	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.	Computation of the indicator Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is self-explanatory, using readily available GDP data as denominator.
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million population	DOST	<p>(1) R&D personnel is defined as all the persons employed directly on R&D as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators and clerical staff. R&D personnel are classified in four sectors of performance: business enterprise sector, government sector, higher education sector and the private non-profit sector. The reference population is the total employment. R&D personnel are classified into three categories: researchers; technicians and auxiliary personnel.</p> <p>Researcher refers to a person working in those capacities who uses or creates scientific knowledge and engineering and technological principles, i.e. person with scientific or technological training who is engaged in professional work in R&D, high-level administrator and personnel who directs the execution of R&D (scientist is synonymous with researcher and assistant researcher engaged in natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities.)</p> <p>Number of researchers (based on headcount) refers to the actual number of researchers, working on full-time or part-time basis.</p> <p>Full-time equivalence (FTE) R&D researcher is a measure of the actual volume of human resources devoted to R&D and are especially useful for international comparisons. One full-time equivalent may be thought of as one person-year. In other words, 1 FTE is equal to 1 person working full-time on R&D for a period of 1 year, or more persons working part-time or for a shorter period, corresponding to one person-year. Thus, a person who normally spends 30% of time on R&D and the rest on other activities (such as teaching, university administration and student counselling) should be considered as 0.3 FTE. Similarly, if a fulltime R&D worker is employed at an R&D unit for only six months, this results in an FTE of 0.5</p>	Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) divided by the population of the given area, multiplied by 1,000,000. For intercensal years, the official population projections are used as the denominator.
Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing			
9.a.1 Total official development assistance to infrastructure	ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA	The ODA, as defined in Republic Act 8182 – ODA Act of 1996, is a loan or a grant administered with the objective of promoting sustainable social and economic development and welfare of the Philippines. ODA resources must be contracted with governments of foreign countries with whom the Philippines has diplomatic, trade relations or bilateral agreements or which are members of the United Nations, their agencies and international or multilateral lending institutions.	The actual annual disbursements (in USD millions) from active ODA loans and grants for the infrastructure sector. Actual annual ODA disbursements refer to the actual annual loan draw-downs and grant proceeds draw-downs/expenditures as registered with the fund source. This may not yet entail actual payment by the implementing agency to providers of goods and services. Data to be sourced from the development partners and/or the Bureau of Treasury. Non-USD denominated loans and grants are converted to USD using the average PHP to USD exchange rate for the 4th quarter of the reporting year as published in the website of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries			
Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average			
10.1.1 Growth rate of household income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population	FIES, PSA	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	Growth rates are calculated as annualized growth rates over a roughly 5-year period. This is computed using the compounded growth formula: $(((\text{mean } t_1)/(\text{mean } t_0))^{(1/n)})-1 \times 100$ Where t_1 is the final year of the growth period and t_0 is the initial year.
10.1.1.1 Growth rate of household income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population			
10.1.1.2 Growth rate of household income per capita among the total population			
Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status			
10.2.1 Proportion of population living below 50 percent of median income	FIES, PSA	The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.	1. Compute for the per capita income: Per capita Income = Total Income/Family Size 2. Generate the summary statistics of per capita income 3. Reclassify the per capita income into greater than median and less than median 4. Generate weights (Variable name: popn) Weights (popn) = Population Weight x Family Size 5. Set the survey weights and stratification 6. Generate the proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality			
10.4.1 Labour share of gross domestic product	Consolidated Accounts and Income and Outlay Accounts, PSNA, PSA	This is the total compensation received by employees given as percent of GDP (in PhP) at current prices. GDP is defined as the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the economy in a given period of time.	Labour share of GDP = total compensation of employees / GDP * 100
Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations			
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	BSP	Seven FSI are included as SDG indicators for 10.5.1 and expressed as percent. 1# Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets 2# Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets 3# Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital 4# Nonperforming loans to total gross loans 5# Return on assets 6# Liquid assets to short-term liabilities 7# Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	The calculation of the seven FSIs is detailed in section on "Definition". The common source data are data reported by banks to supervisory authorities, which are usually the FSI compilers
10.5.1.1 Financial soundness indicator on regulatory tier 1 capital to assets	BSP	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets: This is the ratio of the core capital (Tier 1) to total (balance sheet) assets. For jurisdictions that have implemented the Basel III leverage ratio, this indicator would be calculated using Tier 1 capital as the numerator and the exposure measure as the denominator, which comprises balance sheet assets, derivatives exposures, securities financing transaction exposures, and off-balance-sheet items.	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets: This is the ratio of the core capital (Tier 1) to total (balance sheet) assets. For jurisdictions that have implemented the Basel III leverage ratio, this indicator would be calculated using Tier 1 capital as the numerator and the exposure measure as the denominator, which comprises balance sheet assets, derivatives exposures, securities financing transaction exposures, and off-balance-sheet items.
10.5.1.2 Financial soundness indicator on regulatory tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	BSP	Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (consolidated) -Ratio of total qualifying capital to risk weighted assets (RWA). -Qualifying capital consists of CET1 capital, additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital and Tier 2 capital, net of required deductions. -RWA is the sum of credit, market and operational risk weighted assets.	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets: It is calculated using regulatory Tier 1 capital as the numerator and risk-weighted assets as the denominator. The data for this FSI are compiled in accordance with the implemented Basel Accord (i.e., Basel I, Basel II, or Basel III).

10.5.1.3 Financial soundness indicator on nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital	BSP	Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital: This FSI is calculated by taking the value of nonperforming loans (NPLs) less the value of specific provisions for NPLs as the numerator and total regulatory capital as the denominator.	Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital: This FSI is calculated by taking the value of nonperforming loans (NPLs) less the value of specific provisions for NPLs as the numerator and total regulatory capital as the denominator.
10.5.1.4 Financial soundness indicator on nonperforming loans to total gross loans (same as SDG Indicator 17.13.1.8)	BSP	Nonperforming loans to total gross loans: This FSI is calculated by using the value of NPLs as the numerator and the total value of the loan portfolio (including NPLs, and before the deduction of specific provisions for NPLs) as the denominator.	Nonperforming loans to total gross loans: This FSI is calculated by using the value of NPLs as the numerator and the total value of the loan portfolio (including NPLs, and before the deduction of specific provisions for NPLs) as the denominator.
10.5.1.5 Financial soundness indicator on return on asset	BSP	Return on Assets -Refers to the ratio of net profit or loss to average assets. Return on Equity -Refers to the ratio of net profit or loss to average capital.	Return on assets: This FSI is calculated by dividing annualized net income before taxes by the average value of total assets (financial and nonfinancial) over the same period.
10.5.1.6 Financial soundness indicator on liquid assets to short-term liabilities	BSP	Liquid assets to short-term liabilities: This FSI is calculated by using liquid assets as the numerator and short-term liabilities as the denominator. The components of liquid assets are defined in the IMF's 2019 FSIs Compilation Guide (2019 FSIs Guide).	Liquid assets to short-term liabilities: This FSI is calculated by using liquid assets as the numerator and short-term liabilities as the denominator. The components of liquid assets are defined in the IMF's 2019 FSIs Compilation Guide (2019 FSIs Guide).
10.5.1.7 Financial soundness indicator on net open position in foreign exchange to capital	BSP	Net open position in foreign exchange to capital: The net open position in foreign exchange should be calculated based on the guidance in the 2019 FSIs Guide. Capital should be total regulatory capital as net open position in foreign exchange is a supervisory concept.	Net open position in foreign exchange to capital: The net open position in foreign exchange should be calculated based on the guidance in the 2019 FSIs Guide. Capital should be total regulatory capital as net open position in foreign exchange is a supervisory concept.
Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions			
10.6.1 Membership and voting rights of the Philippines in international organizations (same as SDG indicator 16.8.1)	Administrative Data, DFA	The indicator proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise
10.6.1.1 Proportion of membership of developing countries in international organizations (same as SDG indicator 16.8.1.1)	Administrative Data, DFA	The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: The United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and the Financial Stability Board.	
10.6.1.2 Proportion of voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (same as SDG indicator 16.8.1.2)	Administrative Data, DFA		

Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements			
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff lines	AHTN, Tariff Commission	Proportion of total number of tariff lines (in per cent) applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate in HS chapter 01-97.	The indicator is calculated as the average share of national tariff lines that are free of duty
10.a.1.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from Cambodia under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) with zero Tariff Lines			
10.a.1.2 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from Lao PDR under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) with zero Tariff Lines			
10.a.1.3 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from Myanmar under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) with zero Tariff Lines			
10.a.1.4 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from Malaysia under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) with zero Tariff Lines			
10.a.1.5 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from Indonesia under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) with zero Tariff Lines			
10.a.1.6 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from Vietnam under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) with zero Tariff Lines			
10.a.1.7 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from China under the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) with zero Tariff Lines			
10.a.1.8 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from India under the ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA) with zero Tariff Lines			

Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries,			
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development	ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA Bank reports/corporate financial statements/surveys, BSP Administrative Forms, Investment Promotion Agencies	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises of Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows. Official and private flows, both concessional and non-concessional to developing countries. For official flows the major distinction is between official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows OOF, while private flows are broken down into flows at market terms and charitable grants. Flows include contributions to multilateral development agencies, which are themselves official bodies.	The sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries. FDI is computed as the sum of net investments in equity capital, debt instruments, and reinvestment of earnings.
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums			
11.1.1.p1 Proportion of urban population who are informal settlers	Census of Population/Census of Population and Housing, PSA	Proportion of urban population who are informal settlers Slum/informal settlements is the number of households occupying housing units/lots without consent of the owner Urban is considered from the following: (1) If a barangay has a population size of 5,000 or more, then a barangay is considered urban, or (2) If a barangay has at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees, a barangay is considered urban, or (3) If a barangay has 5 or more establishments with a minimum of 10 employees, and 5 or more facilities, then a barangay is considered urban.	Number of people living in Slum/Informal Settlements households (SISH)) divided by the city population multiplied by 100
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting			
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	Affected: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city.	Affected people will be calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city.
11.5.1.1 Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 1.5.1.1 and 13.1.1.1)		Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.	Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers will be calculated as the summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.
11.5.1.2 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 1.5.1.2 and 13.1.1.2)		Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.	Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers is calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.
11.5.1.3 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 1.5.1.3 and 13.1.1.3)			

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management			
11.6.2.p1 Proportion of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines	Air Quality Management Section (AQMS) Database, EMB	Highly Urbanized Cities - Cities with a minimum population of two hundred thousand (200,000) inhabitants, as certified by the National Statistics Office, and with the latest annual income of at least Fifty Million Pesos(P50,000,000.00) based on 1991 constant prices, as certified by the city treasurer. Ambient Air quality guideline values-The concentration of air over specified periods classified as short-term and long-term which are intended to serve as goals or objectives for the protection of health and/or public welfare. These values shall be used for air quality management purposes such as determining time trends, evaluating stages of deterioration or enhancement of the air quality, and in general, used as basis for taking positive action in preventing, controlling, or abating air pollution.	The number of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines value divided by the total number of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines value in the country.
Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and			
11.b.1 The Philippines adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction. (same as SDG indicators 1.5.3 and 13.1.2)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	The country adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction. An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (same as SDG indicators 1.5.4 and 13.1.3)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies divided by the total local governments
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries			
12.1.1 The Philippines develops, adopts or implements policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production*	NEDA	The country develops, adopts or implements policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production. NEDA, as the principal focal point for the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) for the Philippines, annually reports to the One Planet Network ¹ the country's existing policy instruments that contribute to the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP).	To be reported under this indicator, a government should have moved through one or more new stage(s) of the "Policy cycle" on one or more policy instrument(s) during the reporting period. This indicator is calculated at relevant aggregation levels based on the information collected from the National Focal Points and other government officials; users of the data should be mindful of double counting one same policy, when aggregating data across reporting years.
Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.			
12.4.1 Commitment and obligations meet by the Philippines in transmitting information as required by international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals	EMB, DENR	The indicator refers to the submission of information of the Philippines to each of the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs): 1. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention); 2. The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention); 3. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention); 4. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol); 5. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention)	For the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions: The number of contacts designated, number of reports, implementation plans and import responses submitted by the Philippines. For the Minamata Convention: The number of designated national focal points and the number of national reports submitted by the Philippines. For the Montreal Protocol: This refers to the compliance of the Philippines in the reporting obligations with regard to production and consumption of controlled substances and submission of information on licensing systems.
12.4.1.1 Commitment and obligations meet by the Philippines in transmitting information as required by Basel Convention on hazardous waste and other			
12.4.1.2 Commitment and obligations meet by the Philippines in transmitting information as required by Rotterdam Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals			

12.4.1.3 Commitment and obligations meet by the Philippines in transmitting information as required by Stockholm Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals			
12.4.1.4 Commitment and obligations meet by the Philippines in transmitting information as required by Montreal Protocol on hazardous waste and other			
12.4.1.5 Commitment and obligations meet by the Philippines in transmitting information as required by Minamata Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals			
12.4.2.p1 Proportion of industrial hazardous waste treated	Administrative data, EMB	<p>Hazardous wastes are:</p> <p>a) substances that are without any safe commercial, industrial, agricultural or economic usage and are shipped, transported or brought from the country of origin for dumping or disposal into or in transit through any part of the territory of the Philippines,</p> <p>b) by-products, side-products, process residues, spent reaction media, contaminated plant or equipment or other substances from manufacturing operations and as consumer discards of manufactured products which present unreasonable risk and/or injury to health and safety and to the environment.</p> <p>"Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) Facilities" are the facilities where hazardous wastes are transported, stored, treated, recycled, reprocessed, or disposed of</p> <p>This indicator is limited to hazardous waste generated by industries.</p>	Amount of industrial hazardous waste treated divided by amount industrial hazardous waste generated
Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products			
12.b.1 Number of reported tables on standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability in the Philippines.	Satellite Accounts, PSA	The indicator "Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability" relates to the degree of implementation in countries of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) tables that are to date considered most relevant and feasible for monitoring sustainability in tourism.	<p>Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability in the Philippines = total number of tables produced by the Philippines out of the tables identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •TSA Table 1 on inbound tourism expenditure •TSA Table 2 on domestic tourism expenditure •TSA Table 3 on outbound tourism expenditure •TSA Table 4 on internal tourism expenditure •TSA Table 5 on production accounts of tourism industries •TSA Table 6 domestic supply and internal tourism consumption •TSA Table 7 on employment in tourism industries •SEEA table water flows •SEEA table energy flows •SEEA table GHG emissions •SEEA table solid waste •Water Consumption of Tourism •Energy Consumption of Tourism •Carbon Dioxide Emission of Tourism

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	Affected: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city.	Affected people will be calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city.
13.1.1.1 Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 1.5.1.1 and 11.5.1.1)		Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.	Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers will be calculated as the summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.
13.1.1.2 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 1.5.1.2 and 11.5.1.2)		Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.	Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers is calculated as summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.
13.1.1.3 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (same as SDG indicators 1.5.1.3 and 11.5.1.3)			
13.1.2 The Philippines adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction. (same as SDG indicators 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	The country adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction. An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise.
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (same as SDG indicators 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)	Administrative Data, NDRRMC, OCD	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies divided by the total local governments
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning			
13.2.1 The Philippines has nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Climate Change Commission, DENR	Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS); Guidance Document- is envisioned to provide the general framework of the PGHGIMRS. The rules and procedures outlined in the various chapters of the Guidance Document serves as the implementing rules and regulations for the conduct, implementation, documentation, reporting and archiving of data in PGHGIMRS.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise. 1 if the Philippines has communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production.

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS), Climate Change Commission	<p>A GHG inventory is an estimate of all emissions and removals of GHG from given sources and sinks within a defined spatial and temporal dimension. It serves several purposes for countries, not just from a technical and scientific standpoint but also in terms of policymaking, and strategic and investment planning. It aids in identifying source sectors and activities contributing to GHG emissions, understanding trends in emissions and removals alike, developing cost-effective mitigation measures, and monitoring progress towards policy goals as it provides scientific bases upon which emissions reduction strategies and policies shall be constructed.</p> <p>https://climate.gov.ph/our-programs/greenhouse-gas-inventory</p>	<p>The methodologies, assumptions, and default data used follow the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, where applicable. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines aims to provide internationally agreed methodologies intended for use by Parties to the UNFCCC to estimate greenhouse gas inventories.</p> <p>In the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the simplest methodological approach is to combine information on activity data with emission factors. Activity data provides information on the extent to which human activities take place, while emission factors are coefficients that quantify emissions or removals per unit activity. In the 2010 national inventory, activity data sources are derived from national statistics, government agencies, and the private sector. Default emission factors derived from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are used for the most part, with country-specific emissions factors being utilized whenever available.</p> <p>Moreover, Tier 1 method is used in the 2010 national inventory. A tier refers to the level of methodological complexity and effort required to estimate GHG emissions and removals. Tier 1 is the simplest method, while Tiers 2 and 3 are referred to as higher tier methods and are generally considered to be more accurate.</p>
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development			
Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information			
14.5.1.p1 Coverage of marine protected areas in relation to total marine areas	NIPAS/Marine Protected Areas and OECMs (list and spatial data), BMB	<p>a.) Marine Protected Area (MPA) - a defined area of the sea established and set aside by law, administrative regulation, or any other effective means in order to conserve and protect part of or the entire enclosed environment through the establishment of management guidelines. It is considered a generic term that includes all declared areas governed by specific rules or guidelines in order to protect and manage activities within the enclosed area. (CMEMP DAO 2016-26) b.) Marine Key Biodiversity Area (MKBA) - a nationally identified marine site of global significance to biodiversity. (CMEMP DAO 2016-26)</p>	Percentage of the total marine protected areas as compared to the total marine area.
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements			
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Forest Resources Assessment & Philippine Forestry Statistics, FMB	<p>Forest: Refers to land with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity in situ. It consists either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of more than 10 percent or tree height of 5 meters are included under forest.</p>	Forest cover divided by the total land area multiplied by 100

15.1.2.p1 Proportion of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas with good, fair, and poor ecosystem condition	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity covered under the NIPAS (list and spatial data), BMB	Protected areas- refers to identified portions of land and water set aside by reason of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human exploitation.; National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS)-refers to the classification and administration of all designated protected areas to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems, to preserve genetic diversity, to ensure sustainable use of resources found therein, and to maintain their natural conditions to the greatest extent possible. The following categories of protected areas are hereby established (RA No. 7586, Section 3): a) Strict nature reserve; b) Natural park; c) Natural monument; d) Wildlife sanctuary; e) Protected landscapes and seascapes; f) Natural biotic areas; and g) Other categories established by law, conventions or international agreements which the Philippine Government is signatory.	Calculated from data derived from spatial overlap between polygons of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA's) and total land area (NIPAS) -Proportion is calculated using the totality of area of terrestrial protected areas including inland wetlands and caves under the NIPAS system effectively managed (in ha) -Limited only to area of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas.
15.1.2.p1.1 Proportion of important sites with good ecosystem for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas			
15.1.2.p1.2 Proportion of important sites with fair ecosystem for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas			
15.1.2.p1.3 Proportion of important sites with poor ecosystem for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas			
Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally			
15.2.s1 Total forest areas with tenure or management arrangements	Administrative data, FMB	Sustainable Forest Management is the process of managing a forest to achieve one or more clearly specified objective of management with regard to production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity and without undesirable effects on the physical and social environment. (ITTO)	At national level, forest area, biomass stock, forest area within protected areas, forest area under management plan and forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme are reported directly to FAO for pre-established reference years. Based on the country reported data, FAO then makes country-level estimates of the forest area net change rate using the compound interest formula, and also the proportion of forest area within protected area and under management plan. Sum of Forest Area with Tenure or Management Arrangements (in hectare)
Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral			
15.3.s1 Forest cover change	Administrative data, FMB	Forest Degradation – changes within the forest whether natural or human-induced which negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity to supply products and/or services resulting to a degraded forest. (DENR) Area of closed forest to open forest (in hectare)	Data based on 2015 Forest Cover from NAMRIA
Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species			
15.5.1 Red list index	Administrative Orders, BMB	Threatened species- is a general Term used to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or other accepted categories of wildlife whose population is at risk of extinction.; CITES- is an international treaty ratified by the Philippine Government to regulate, control and prohibit the trade of wildlife. * Follows the Global Red List Index Measures. Finalization of Philippine Red List both for Fauna and Flora are currently on-going (as per Pola of WRD).	The Red List Index is calculated at a point in time by first multiplying the number of species in each Red List Category by a weight (ranging from 1 for 'Near Threatened' to 5 for 'Extinct' and 'Extinct in the Wild') and summing the values. This is then divided by a maximum threat score which is the total number of species multiplied by the weight assigned to the 'Extinct' category. This final value is subtracted from 1 to give the Red List Index value.

Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts			
15.9.1 The Philippines has established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets.	DENR	<p>Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) is the country's roadmap to conserve its biodiversity and achieve its vision - "By 2028, biodiversity is restored and rehabilitated, valued, effectively managed and secured, maintaining ecosystem services to sustain healthy, resilient Filipino communities and delivering benefits to all."</p> <p>The 2015-2028 PBSAP integrates and mainstreams the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) objectives into the national development and sectoral planning framework that includes measurable targets for CBD commitments. The participative stocktaking process in biodiversity planning, plus its focal on new thematic areas like agrobiodiversity and urban biodiversity, will strengthen national government initiatives to involve local governments to perform greater role in biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (PBSAP)</p>	<p>The PBSAP has two chapters identifying and discussing the implementation of their Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Chapter 6 identifies the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with nine priority strategies developed from the regional and national consultations. These actions are translated into national targets with respective indicators that conform to the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. These are a set of 20, time-bound, measurable targets agreed by the Parties to the CBD in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, that are now being translated into revised national strategies and action plans by the 193 Parties to the Convention. Achievement of the targets will contribute to reducing, and eventually halting, the loss of biodiversity at a global level by the middle of the twenty-first century.</p> <p>Chapter 7 discusses the implementation needs of the PBSAP and the learning from previous PBSAP implementation. This chapter also provides recommendations on the coordination management, implementation planning at the agency levels, peer support networks and individual local government units (LGU). This also covers the program assessment and knowledge management including monitoring and reporting, capacity building support to implementation and highlights on emerging good practices.</p> <p>Integration of biodiversity could be undertaken in a stepwise or incremental manner by first including those values of biodiversity which are easiest to account for and then further developing or enhancing systems for integrating biodiversity values into decision making process.</p>
Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems			
15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments (same as SDG indicator 15.b.1)	ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA	<p>This refers to the actual annual disbursements of active ODA loans and grants under the agriculture, agrarian reform, and natural resources (AARNR) sector (as proxy for the sub-sector on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems).</p> <p>Actual annual ODA disbursements refer to the actual annual loan draw-downs and grant proceeds expenditures as registered with the fund source. This may not yet entail actual payment by the implementing agency to providers of goods and services.</p>	<p>The total gross amount of disbursement for the year (in USD million) based on the data from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) using the RIO maker for biodiversity, which was introduced in 2002. The data in the CRS are provided by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries, other bilateral providers of development cooperation, and multilateral organizations.</p> <p>This is supplemented by information on actual annual ODA disbursements under the environment and natural resource sub-sector (as proxy for the biodiversity sub-sub-sector) based on the results of the annual ODA Portfolio Review being led by NEDA, especially for development partners who do not report under the CRS.</p>
15.a.1.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (same as SDG indicator 15.b.1.1)			
15.a.1.2 Revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments (same as SDG indicator 15.b.1.2)			
Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation			
15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA	<p>This refers to the actual annual disbursements of active ODA loans and grants under the agriculture, agrarian reform, and natural resources (AARNR) sector (as proxy for the sub-sector on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems).</p> <p>Actual annual ODA disbursements refer to the actual annual loan draw-downs and grant proceeds expenditures as registered with the fund source. This may not yet entail actual payment by the implementing agency to providers of goods and services.</p>	<p>The total gross amount of disbursement for the year (in USD million) based on the data from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) using the RIO maker for biodiversity, which was introduced in 2002. The data in the CRS are provided by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries, other bilateral providers of development cooperation, and multilateral organizations.</p> <p>This is supplemented by information on actual annual ODA disbursements under the environment and natural resource sub-sector (as proxy for the biodiversity sub-sub-sector) based on the results of the annual ODA Portfolio Review being led by NEDA, especially for development partners who do not report under the CRS.</p>
15.b.1.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (same as SDG indicator 15.a.1.1)			
15.b.1.2 Revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments (same as SDG indicator 15.a.1.2)			

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere			
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide (murder) per 100,000 population	Administrative data, PNP	Murder (Intentional homicide) is the act of taking one's life with attendant circumstances as described in Article 248 of the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines (i.e., with evident premeditation, treachery, by means of fire, poison, explosion or any other method involving great waste or ruin, with cruelty by deliberately and inhumanly augmenting the suffering of the victim, and in consideration of a price, reward, promise or other base motives).	The total number of victims of intentional homicide (murder) reported in a given period of time divided by the total resident population in the same period of time, multiplied by 100,000.
16.1.s1 Average index crime rate	Administrative data, PNP	Index Crimes are crimes which are serious in nature and which occur with sufficient frequency and regularly such that they can serve as an index to the crime situation. We consider only the crimes of murder, homicide, physical injury (serious and less serious), carnapping, cattle rustling, robbery, theft and rape as index crimes	Average of the number of index crime incidents in a given period of time for every 100,000 inhabitants of an area.
16.1.4.p1 Proportion of families that feel safe walking alone around the area they live at night	APIS, PSA	Proportion of families that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark is the number of families based on the respondent's perception who said that they felt safe walking alone in their area/community at night to the total number of families	Number of families based on the respondent's perception who said that they felt safe walking alone in their area/community at night divided by the total number of families multiplied by 100
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children			
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	NDHS, PSA	<p>Proportion of children aged 1-14 who experienced any violent physical method includes psychological aggression and/or physical punishment.</p> <p>Psychological aggression includes one or both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child - calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term <p>Physical punishment includes one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shaking the child - spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand - hitting the child on the bottom or other part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object - hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears - hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg - beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can 	Number of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1-14 multiplied by 100.
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and			
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall inmate population	Administrative data, BJMP, DILG and BuCor, DOJ	<p>Detainee - is a person accused before a court or competent authority who is temporarily confined in jail while under investigation, or undergoing trial awaiting final judgment by the court.</p> <p>Prisoner - is a person who is convicted by final judgment by the court.</p> <p>Both "detainee" and "prisoner" are called "inmates". By analogy, "detainee" is to BJMP while "prisoner" is to BuCor.</p> <p>BJMP inmate population - refers to unsentenced detainees (those who are under investigation, or undergoing trial awaiting final judgment by the court) + sentenced detainees (those who are serving sentence of three (3) years or less).</p> <p>BuCor inmate population - refers to sentenced prisoners (those who are serving sentence of more than three (3) years).</p>	The overall Philippine Inmate Population is the sum of the BJMP inmate population and BuCor inmate population

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms			
16.5.1.p1 Proportion of families who paid a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials	National Household Survey on Experience with Corruption in the Philippines, Office of the Ombudsman	<p>Percentage of families who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous 12 months preceding the survey to the number of families who had at least one transaction with a public official in the same period</p> <p>Any service - This indicator includes any of the above government services</p> <p>Availing of social services This indicator includes government services such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enrolling in public school/college/university, availing of government scholarships, and other educational services 2. Medical check-up, hospitalization, vaccination, getting free medicines or other health services from public hospitals/urban/rural health units 3. Applying or getting loans or benefits from SSS, Pag-ibig, GSIS, PhilHealth & other government institutions 4. Seeking assistance for employment or livelihood or getting subsidy/benefits for the poor from government institutions <p>Payment of taxes and duties This indicator includes government services such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paying cedula, income tax, real estate tax, capital gains tax, documentary stamp tax, customs duties & other similar taxes & duties <p>Access to justice This indicator includes government services such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filing a complaint or seeking assistance from law enforcers like from the police, barangay, NBI, PDEA, etc. 2. Going to the fiscal's office or public attorney's office in connection with cases 3. Going to court in connection with cases <p>Securing registry documents and licenses This indicator includes government services such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Getting civil registry documents like birth, death, marriage certificate arKi CENOMAR 2. Getting passport, authenticating documents at the DFA, & securing gov't issued IDs (e.g. Postal ID, COMELEC Voter's ID, PRC ID) 3. Getting land title & registration of documents relating to property. 4. Getting permits (e.g. mayor's permit, building permit, sanitary permit, fire permit, occupancy permit), licenses (driver's, firearms), & clearances (e.g. NBI, police, barangay). 	The indicator is calculated as the total number of persons who paid at least one bribe to a public official in the last 12 months, or were asked for a bribe in the same period, over the total number of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period, multiplied by 100.
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels			
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget (or by budget codes or similar)	Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF), DBM	This indicator can be based on Indicator PI-2 of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) dataset: composition of expenditure outturn compared to original approved budget, considers (i) the variation between approved budget and final expenditure for the year for each major function (comparable to a sector) (ii) variation in expenditure from the original budget by economic classification and (iii) the average amount charged to the contingency reserve over the last 3 years.	The proportion of national government expenditure to approved allotment appearing in the GAA, by sector.
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels			
16.7.1.p1 Proportion of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions	Administrative data, PCW	The government personnel includes those in national government agencies (NGAs), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), local government units (LGUs), local water districts (LWDs), and state, universities, and colleges (SUCs).	The number of public service positions held by members of the target group (by sex) divided by the total number of such positions.

Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance			
16.8.1 Membership and voting rights of the Philippines in international organizations (same as SDG indicator 10.6.1)	Administrative Data, DFA	The indicator proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical. The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: The United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and the Financial Stability Board.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise
16.8.1.1 Proportion of membership of developing countries in international organizations (same as SDG indicator 10.6.1.1)	Administrative Data, DFA		
16.8.1.2 Proportion of voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (same as SDG indicator 10.6.1.2)	Administrative Data, DFA		
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration			
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Vital Statistics, PSA	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.	Number of children under age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100
Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information, and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements			
16.10.2 The Philippines adopts and implements constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Electronic Freedom of Information (eFOI), DICT	The country adopts and implements constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The focus of this indicator is thus on the status of adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.. The definition relates directly to "public access to information", which is wider than, but is also very much based upon, the established fundamental freedoms of expression and association. Conversely, these freedoms also both impact on the environment for public access to information	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise.
Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combatting terrorism and crime			
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in the Philippines in compliance with the Paris Principles	GAHNRI Database	A National Human Rights Institution is an independent administrative body set up by a State to promote and protect human rights. NHRIs are State bodies with a constitutional and/or legislative mandate to protect and promote human rights. They are part of the State apparatus and are funded by the State.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise. 1 if the country has National Human Rights Institution
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development			
Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection			
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion to gross domestic product	PSNA, PSA	National Government Total Revenue given as a percentage of GDP (in PhP) at current prices. GDP is defined as the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the economy in a given period of time. National Government Total Revenue is the collections of the National Government from tax and non-tax sources. General Government Total Revenue given as a percentage of GDP (in PhP) at current prices. General Government Revenue is the sum of revenue from taxes, social contributions, grants, and other revenue of the general government.	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP = Total government revenue/ GDP at current prices* 100
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF)/General Appropriations Act, DBM	Domestic-Based Collections is the sum of all tax revenues from domestic sources.	Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes Sum of all tax revenues from domestic sources/domestic budget*100

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources			
17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized in the Philippines	Balance of Payments, BSP General Appropriations Act, DBM	Foreign Direct Investment is defined as an international investment by a resident entity in one economy ("direct investor") in an enterprise resident in another economy ("direct investment enterprise ") made with the objective of obtaining a lasting interest. The "lasting interest" implies the existence of long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. This lasting interest is generally indicated by ownership of at least 10 percent of the ordinary shares or voting power (for incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise). FDI covers equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital (i.e. inter-company loans). Operationally, direct investment in an enterprise is indicated by ownership of at least 10 percent of equity shares. Less than 10 percent ownership is considered as portfolio investments. Direct investments can be in the form of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and debt instruments.	Sum of FDI, ODA and South-South Cooperation divided by the total domestic budget The BSP statistics on FDI are compiled based on the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th Edition (BPM6). FDI includes (a) investment by a non-resident direct investor in a resident enterprise, whose equity capital in the latter is at least 10 percent, and (b) investment made by a non-resident subsidiary/associate in its resident direct investor. Net FDI flows refer to non-residents' investments in net equity capital (i.e., placements less withdrawals) + reinvestment of earnings + debt instruments (i.e., net intercompany borrowings).
17.3.2 Volume of remittances as a proportion of gross domestic product	Balance of Payments, BSP National Accounts, PSA	OFs' Remittances by Country and by Type of Worker This refers to statistics on cash remittances coursed through commercial banks, thrift banks, and foreign exchange corporations of sea-based and land-based OF workers, classified by source country. Personal Remittances Personal remittances covers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • net compensation of employees (i.e., gross earnings of land-based OF workers with work contracts of less than one year and of sea-based workers, less their expenditures in their host countries) • personal transfers • current transfers in cash or in kind by OF workers with work contracts of one year or more • other household-to-household transfers between Filipinos who have migrated abroad and their families in the Philippines • capital transfers between households (i.e., the provision of resources for capital formation purposes, such as for construction of residential houses, between resident and non-resident households without anything of economic value being supplied in return). 	Conformity with standards: The compilation of personal remittances, including data sources and methodologies used, conform to the internationally accepted standards and guidelines set out in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th Edition (BPM6). Data Sources: The data are sourced primarily from reports submitted by banks through the International Transactions Reporting System (ITRS). Remittances in kind are computed using parameters derived from the results of the Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Periodicity: OF Remittances Statistics are published every 15th day of the month (or the next working day if the 15th falls on a weekend or is a non-working holiday) with two-month lag. Revisions, if any, are effected in the next reporting period. Valuation: Transactions are valued at market prices.
Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress			
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	External Debt Ratios, BSP	Debt Service Burden refers to payments of both principal and interest.	Debt Service Burden refers to payments of both principal and interest. Excluded in the computation of debt service burden are those that do not involve actual outflows, such as rescheduling or refinancing of existing debt and conversion of debt into equity. •Goods: Data on goods are based on customs data, which the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) processes and consolidates. The PSA compiles the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) using the general trade system, in which the national boundary serves as the statistical frontier. In the balance of payments, both imports and exports are valued f.o.b. at the customs frontier. For balance of payments purposes, the BSP undertakes adjustments on PSA IMTS, as follows: a) exclude goods that do not involve change in ownership such as consigned, returned/replaced, and temporarily imported/exported goods; b) include goods that are not captured in IMTS such as overseas Filipinos' (OFs) remittances in kind, fish bought/sold in high seas, goods imported by resident airlines and shipping companies; goods exported to foreign airlines, and goods sold under merchanting; and c) adjustments to account for the undervaluation of consigned exports/imports, particularly electronics and garments.

			<p>Services and primary income: The main source is International Transactions Reporting System (ITRS), except for the following: (a) passenger transportation are based on Civil Aeronautics Board's (CAB) reports on local airlines operating abroad and foreign airlines operating in the Philippines; (b) freight transportation services are sourced from the IMTS, (c) travel receipts are based on the Visitors Sample Survey (VSS) while travel imports are partly based on reports of Credit Card Association of the Philippines (CCAP) on usage of locally issued cards abroad, (d) interest payments of the nonbank sectors are based on information from the external debt statistics, (e) interest income and payments of the BSP are based on its accounting records, and (f) reinvested earnings are based on financial statements of foreign-owned companies and the foreign direct investment (FDI) survey for non-banks and on banking statistics for banks' unremitted profits and reinvested earnings. Other sources that complement the ITRS are the Cross-border Transactions Survey (CBTS) and other administrative data.</p>
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Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism			
17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 population	Administrative Data, DICT	Broadband is high speed access to the Internet. Broadband is important to individuals and businesses to be able to access information faster and perform online transactions conveniently using the internet. In the context of Memorandum Circular 07-08-2015, the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) defines entry-level broadband as a data connection speed of at least 256 Kilobits per second (Kbps). On the other hand, the International Telecommunication Union Telecommunications Standardization Sector (ITU-T) defines broadband as a transmission capacity that is at least 1.5 or 2.0 Megabits per seconds (Mbps). Under the National Broadband Plan, entry-level broadband connection to the internet must have a minimum speed of 2.0 Mbps. Broadband connection and services with capacities below the minimum speed may continue to be provided, but will not count for purposes relating to target setting, performance assessment, or the measurement of service penetration. The minimum download speed that is recognized as entry level broadband will undoubtedly increase over time, to reflect changes in technology capabilities and user expectations.	Total Fixed Broadband Subscriptions/(Population Data/100)
Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology			
17.8.1.p1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet (same as SDG indicator 4.4.1.p1)	FLEMMS, PSA	Mass Media is a medium of communication that is designed to reach the mass people. Further, exposure to mass media means that respondent accessed/used the specific forms of mass media. One of which is surfing the internet which is either for social interaction or for research work.	Number of 10-64 years old surfing the internet everyday, atleast once a week and seldom divided by the total population
Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence			
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	PSNA, PSA	Indicators for the current and capital & financial accounts are included to monitor each country's trade and balance of payments. The sustainability of the balance of payments depends on both the current account and the capital and financial account balances, including foreign reserves.	Reporting of the following indicators: 1.Current account balance as a proportion of GDP (%) 2.Portfolio investment, net (BoP, current US\$) 3.Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP (%) 4.Personal remittances, received, as a proportion of GDP (%) 5.Gross PSD, Central Gov.-D2, All maturities, D1+ SDRs + currency and deposits, Nominal Value, as a proportion of GDP (%) 6.External debt stocks as a proportion of GNI (%) 7.Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income) 8.Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans (%) 9.Bank capital to assets ratio (%) 10.Total reserves in months of imports (ratio) 11.Broad money to total reserves ratio (ratio) 12.Annual broad money growth (%) 13.Annual inflation, consumer prices (%) 14.Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP (%) 15.Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP (%) 16.Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure (%) 17.Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (%) 18.Annual growth of exports of goods and services (%) 19.Annual growth of the gross capital formation (%) 20.Annual growth of imports of goods and services (%) 21.Annual GDP growth (%) 22.DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US\$) (ratio) 23.Total unemployment out of total labour force (national estimate) (%) 24.Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP (%)
17.13.1.1 Current account balance as a proportion of gross domestic product	BSP	Current account balance as a proportion of GDP (%) Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income.	
17.13.1.2 Portfolio investment, net (balance of payments)	BSP	Portfolio investment, net (BoP) Portfolio investment covers transactions in equity securities and debt securities. Data are in current US dollars.	
17.13.1.3 Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of gross domestic product	BSP	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP (%) Comprises the net inflows of foreign direct investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. FDI is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital	
17.13.1.4 Personal remittances, received, as a proportion of gross domestic product	BSP	Personal remittances, received, as a proportion of GDP (%) Comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees, as defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities.	
17.13.1.5 Gross public sector debt, central government, as a proportion of gross domestic product	DOF	Gross PSD, Central Gov.-D2, All maturities, D1+ SDRs + currency and deposits, Nominal Value, as a proportion of GDP (%) The D2 coverage of instruments according to this classification includes (1) debt securities, (2) loans, (3) special drawing rights and (4) currency and deposits as percentage of GDP.	

17.13.1.6 External debt stocks as a proportion of gross national income	BSP	External debt stocks as a proportion of GNI (%) Total external debt is debt owed to non-residents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.
17.13.1.7 Debt service	BSP	Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income) Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports series. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) are from HIPC Initiative's Status of Implementation Report.
17.13.1.8 Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans	BSP	Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans (%) Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans is the value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of specific loan-loss provisions). The loan amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded on the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.
17.13.1.9 Bank capital to assets ratio	BSP	Bank capital to assets ratio (%) Bank capital to assets is the ratio of bank capital and reserves to total assets. Capital and reserves include funds contributed by owners, retained earnings, general and special reserves, provisions, and valuation adjustments. Capital consists of tier 1 capital (paid-up shares and common stock), which is a common feature in all countries' banking systems, and total regulatory capital, which includes several specified types of subordinated debt instruments that need not be repaid if the funds are required to maintain minimum capital levels (these comprise tier 2 and tier 3 capital). Total assets include all nonfinancial and financial assets.
17.13.1.10 Total reserves in months of imports	BSP	Total reserves in months of imports Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. This item shows reserves expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services they could pay for [Reserves/(Imports/12)].
17.13.1.11 Broad money to total reserves ratio	BSP	(4)Broad money to total reserves ratio Broad money (IFS line 35L.. ZK) is the sum of currency outside banks; demand deposits other than those of the central government; the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government; bank and traveler's checks; and other securities such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper.
17.13.1.12 Annual broad money growth	BSP	Annual broad money growth (%) Broad money is the sum of currency outside banks; demand deposits other than those of the central
17.13.1.13 Annual inflation, consumer prices	PSNA, PSA	Annual inflation, consumer prices (%) Consumer price index reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used. Data are period averages.
17.13.1.14 Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of gross domestic product	PSNA, PSA	Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP (%) Cash surplus or deficit is revenue (including grants) minus expense, minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. In the 1986 GFS manual nonfinancial assets were included under revenue and expenditure in gross terms. This cash surplus or deficit is closest to the earlier overall budget balance (still missing is lending minus repayments, which are now a financing item under net acquisition of financial assets).
17.13.1.15 Tax revenue as a proportion of gross domestic product	PSNA, PSA	Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP (%) Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

17.13.1.16 Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure	PSNA, PSA	Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure (%) General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital).
17.13.1.17 Annual growth of households and non-profit institutions serving households final consumption expenditure	PSNA, PSA	Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (%) Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. In WDI, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of non-profit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.
17.13.1.18 Annual growth of exports of goods and services	PSNA, PSA	Annual growth of exports of goods and services (%) Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services.
17.13.1.19 Annual growth of the gross capital formation	PSNA, PSA	Annual growth of the gross capital formation (%) Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include dwellings, other buildings and structures (including land improvements), machinery and equipment, weapons systems, cultivated biological resources, and intellectual property products (R&D, mineral exploration, software, etc.). Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 2008 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.
17.13.1.20 Annual growth of imports of goods and services	PSNA, PSA	Annual growth of imports of goods and services (%) Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services.
17.13.1.21 Annual gross domestic product growth	PSNA, PSA	Annual GDP growth (%) GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.
17.13.1.22 Total unemployment out of total labour force (same as SDG indicator 8.5.2)	PSNA, PSA	Unemployed persons are those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek
17.13.1.23 Merchandise trade as a proportion of gross domestic product	PSNA, PSA	Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP (%) This indicator is used as measurement for the Trade Openness of a country. Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP.

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.18.2 National statistical legislation complies with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	PSA	The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise.
17.18.3 National statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation	PSA	Whether the country has national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator can be counted on whether the country has plan that is (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.	This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise.

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries			
17.19.1.p1 Budget of Philippine Statistics Authority and Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute on statistical development programs	PSA and PSRTI	Budget resources of PSA and PSRTI on statistical capacity and programs in the country	Total budget resources of PSA and PSRTI
17.19.2 The Philippines conducted (a) at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	a) Census of Population and Housing, PSA b) Vital Statistics, PSA	The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources. According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf), a complete civil registration is defined as: "The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 percent coverage." Indicator 17.19.2(b) has two parts; the first concerning the birth registration and the second concerning the death registration of each individual country or area.	a. The conduct of the population and housing census in the last 10 years will be monitored, Yes if the population and housing census was conducted in the last 10 years. Further, the year conducted will also be monitored. b. The percentage of birth registration and death registration will be monitored annually.
17.19.2.1 Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	a) Census of Population and Housing, PSA b) Vital Statistics, PSA	The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.	a. The conduct of the population and housing census in the last 10 years will be monitored, Yes if the population and housing census was conducted in the last 10 years. Further, the year conducted will also be monitored.
17.19.2.2 Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	a) Census of Population and Housing, PSA b) Vital Statistics, PSA	According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf), a complete civil registration is defined as: "The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 percent coverage." Indicator 17.19.2(b) has two parts; the first concerning the birth registration and the second concerning the death registration of each individual country or area.	b. The percentage of birth registration and death registration will be monitored annually.
17.19.s1 Birth and death registration rate	Vital Statistics, PSA	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) refers to the number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population. Crude Death Rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population. Notes: It is "crude" in the sense that all ages are represented in the rate and does not take into account the variations in risks of dying at particular ages.	CBR is the ratio of the number of births during a specified period (e.g., one year) to the total number of persons in the mid-period population or July 1 of the same year CDR is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 population.
17.19.s1.1 Birth registration rate	Vital Statistics, PSA	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) refers to the number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population	CBR is the ratio of the number of births during a specified period (e.g., one year) to the total number of persons in the mid-period population or July 1 of the same year
17.19.s1.2 Death registration rate	Vital Statistics, PSA	Crude Death Rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population.	CDR is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 population.

ACRONYMS:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHTN	ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey
AQMS	Air Quality Management Section
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BESF	Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BMB	Bidiversity Management Bureau
BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM	Balance of Payments Manual
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BuCor	Bureau of Corrections
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CHECKS	CHED Electronic Collection & Knowledge System
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
COMELEC	Commission on Elections
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOTr	Department of Transportation
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EBEIS	Enhanced Basic Education Information System
eFOI	Electronic Freedom of Information
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
ENNS	Expanded National Nutrition Survey
EPIMB	Electric Power Industry Management Bureau
EPPB	Energy Policy and Planning Bureau
ERSD	Election Records and Statistics Department
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
FLEMMS	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey

FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FNRI-DOST	Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Department of Science and Technology
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GAD	Gender and Development
GANHRI	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFI	Government Financial Institution
GMMS	Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring System
GOCC	Government-owned and controlled corporation
GVA	Gross Value Added
HARP	HIV/AIDS and Anti-Retroviral Therapy Registry (ART) of the Philippines
HEd	Higher Education
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Management
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISLE	Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment
ITIS	Integrated Tuberculosis Information System
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LDRRM	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LMB	Land Management Bureau
LRMC	Light Rail Manila Corporation
LRT	Light Rail Transit
LRTA	Light Rail Transit Authority
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
M Php	Million (Philippine) Pesos
MCIAA	Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority
MIAA	Manila International Airport Authority
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MRT3	Manila Metro Rail Transit System Line 3
MWSS	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NAT	National Achievement Test
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NDRRMC	National Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
NPA	Non-performing Asset
NPL	Non-performing Loan
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission

OCD	Office of the Civil Defense
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDRl	Philippine Dietary Reference Intakes
PhP	Philippine Peso
PIDS	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
PMIS	Pharmaceutical Management Information System
PNHA	Philippine National Health Accounts
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNR	Philippine National Railways
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PRC	Professional Regulation Commission
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSDP	Philippine Statistical Development Program
PSNA	Philippine System of National Accounts
PSRTI	Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute
PTSA	Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts
RBCO-DENR	River Basin Control Office, Department of Environment and Natural Resources
REAMD	Rural Electrification Administration Management Division
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TFEM	Task Force E-Power Mo
TOE	Tonne of Oil Equivalent
TVET	Technical-Vocational Education and Training
TWG-MMRE	Technical Working Group on Maternal Mortality Ratio Estimation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States Dollars
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDDSP	Water District Development Sector Project
WTO	World Trade Organization