

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	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 of US\$1.90 per day	World Bank	<p>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.</p> <p>The proportion of the employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 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</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>Working poverty rate= (Employed persons living on less than US\$ 1.90 a day)/(Total employment) ×100</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The proportion of the employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 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\$1.90.</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>Working poverty rate= (Employed persons living on less than US\$ 1.90 a day)/(Total employment) ×100</p>
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	<p>The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).</p>	<p>The formula for calculating the proportion of the total, urban and rural population living below the national poverty line, or headcount index, is as follows: <math display="block">P_o = 1/N \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i &lt; z) = N_p/N</math> Where <math>I(\cdot)</math> is an indicator function that takes on a value of 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. If individual consumption or income <math>y_i</math> is less than the national poverty line <math>z</math> (for example, in absolute terms the line could be the price of a consumption bundle or in relative terms a percentage of the income distribution), then <math>I(\cdot)</math> is equal to 1 and the individual is counted as poor. <math>N_p</math> is the total, urban or rural number of poor. <math>N</math> is the total, urban or rural population.</p> <p>National poverty rates use a country specific poverty line, reflecting the country’s economic and social circumstances. In some case, the national poverty line is adjusted for different areas (such as urban and rural) within the country, to account for differences in prices or the availability of goods and services. Typically the urban poverty line is set higher than the rural poverty line, reflecting the relatively higher costs of</p>	<p>Poverty Incidence is the proportion of individuals with per capita income less than the poverty thresholds to the total number of population.</p>	<p><math>P=Q/n \times 100</math></p> <p>where: P= proportion of population living below the national 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</p>
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	<p>The multidimensional measurement method developed by Alkire and Foster (AF), the AF method, with an emphasis on the first measure of that class: the adjusted headcount ratio or M0. The measure M0 is widely known as a multidimensional poverty index (MPI). This particular method was commended by the Commission on Global Poverty led by Sir Tony Atkinson as an appropriate method for measuring global nonmonetary poverty which used by the UNDP and OPHI in the global MPI.</p>	<p>The Alkire-Foster Measure follows the two stages of identification and aggregation: (1) there is a first cut-off for each deprivation-specific threshold, and (2) there is second cut-off at the aggregation stage to determine whether the person (or household) is multidimensionally poor based on the deprivation score. Differential weights are sometimes used at the aggregation stage, but they are not mandatory. This results in an estimate of the incidence or prevalence of poverty, which is usually referred as H.</p> <p>An innovation introduced by the Alkire-Foster family of measures is that it is possible to account simultaneously for both the incidence of poverty (H), as well as its intensity (A). The intensity of poverty – also called breadth of poverty – is defined as the average proportion of the relevant multidimensional poverty indicators (weighted or not) in which the poor are deprived. When using categorical variables, it is possible to estimate an adjusted headcount ratio (M0 or MPI), where</p> <p><math>M0 = H \times A</math></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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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 and NAT, DepEd	<p>The following key concepts were defined to support the indicator in the context of poverty eradication.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Access to basic services implies that sufficient and affordable service is reliably available with adequate quality.</p>	<p>This indicator is a combination of various components of basic services which on their own are already existing as standalone indicators of the SDGs. As a result, the team of experts advised and agreed that these should be presented as a dashboard Their metadata provide the specific methodologies for computing these indicators.</p> <p>Data presentation</p> <p>Individual components of access to basic services will be computed separately from various data sources over the years. However, the dashboard will be configured to display the most recent data points, but with the possibility to visualize data for older years through a drill down access.</p> <p>Data will be presented or visualized as a dashboard but with the possibility to map it out through various visualization tools such as spider web of the achievement of access to different basic services in a country through plotting the various components of the indicators. In this way, policy makers can be informed of most needed intervention areas for any region and country.</p>	<p>Percentage 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.</p> <p>Percentage 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 &lt;= i &lt;= 5, who has achieved the level of proficiency that is greater than a pre-defined minimum standard, Smin.</p> <p>Proportion of household population with access to electricity; also called as household electrification level.</p>	<p>Use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the total demand (sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use)</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Achievement level:</p> <p>96-100%- Mastered</p> <p>86-95%- Closely approximating mastery</p> <p>66-85%- Moving towards mastery</p> <p>35-65%- Average</p> <p>15-34%- Low</p> <p>5-14%- Very low</p> <p>0-4%- Absolutely no mastery</p> <p>Consequently, the corresponding percent distribution of examinees is computed by subject area and achievement level.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Household electrification level = (potential household-unreserved household)/potential household</p> <p>Number in the population who are using electricity, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas/biogas in cooking to total population multiplied by 100.</p>
1.4.1.p1 Proportion of families with access to basic drinking water services  (same as SDG indicator 6.1.1.p1)	APIS, PSA			<p>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</p>	<p>Percentage of families with access to basic drinking water services – The ratio of the number of families with access to basic drinking water services, to the total number of families.</p>
1.4.1.p2 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			<p>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.</p>	<p>Number of families with basic sanitation facility and basic hand washing facility to total number of families</p>

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1.4.2.p1 Proportion of families with access to secure tenure	APIS, PSA			Proportion of 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	$F_{secure\ tenure} = \frac{O_1 + \dots + O_5}{total\ number\ of\ families}$ <p>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</p>
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			<p>Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Delivery assistance - The number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel as a percentage of all livebirths. (Philippine National Health Accounts, Glossary of terms, <a href="https://psa.gov.ph/pnha-press-release/glossary?page=4">https://psa.gov.ph/pnha-press-release/glossary?page=4</a>)</p> <p>Postnatal care - Practices and routine after birth which is critical to the health and survival of a mother and her newborn.</p>	Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth is the number of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth divided by the total number of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five 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			Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods	Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods is the number of women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods divided by the total number of women and currently married women ages 15-49
1.4.s3 Net enrolment rate	EBEIS, DepEd			Net enrolment rate - 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.	Proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units $= \frac{number\ of\ families\ with\ housing\ unit\ owned\ or\ amortized}{total\ number\ of\ families}$

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<b>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</b>					
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population  (same as SDG indicator 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)	NDRRMC, OCD	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.  Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.	Related indicators as of February 2020  $X_{-} = ((A_{-}2 + A_{-}3 + B_{-}1)) / (\text{Global Population}) \times 100,000$  Where: A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters; A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters; and B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters. * Detailed methodologies can be found in the Technical Guidance (see below the Reference section)	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.  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.	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.  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.
1.5.3 The Philippines adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction.  (same as SDG indicator SDG 11.b.1 and 13.1.2)	NDRRMC, OCD	[a] 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.	Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.  The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at: <a href="http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf">http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf</a>  A short summary: Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor	[a] 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 indicator SDG 11.b.2 and 13.1.3)	NDRRMC, OCD	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: "Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020". In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.  The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA /OIEWG report.	Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the national strategy and express it as a percentage of the total number of local governments in the country.  Local governments are determined by the reporting country for this indicator, considering sub-national public administrations with responsibility to develop local disaster risk reduction strategies. It is recommended that countries report on progress made by the lowest level of government accorded the mandate for disaster risk reduction, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in every local authority.  Each Member State will calculate the ratio of the number of local governments with local DRR strategies in line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.  Global Average will then be calculated as below through arithmetic average of the data from each Member State.	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Total 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.

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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	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, <a href="https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/programs/conditional-cash-transfer/">https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/programs/conditional-cash-transfer/</a> )  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	<i>Total General Appropriation</i>  <i>= total expenditure program – programmed automatic appropriation</i>  Proportion of National budget for direct poverty reduction program to the national budget  <i>Total Conditional Cash Transfer</i>  <i>= Total General Appropriation</i>
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	DBM	Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to the government.	Total government expenditure on education in all levels combined is expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure (all sectors).  $PXE_t=(TXE_t)/TPX_t$  $PXE_t$ = government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure in financial year t $TXE_t$ = total general government expenditure on education in financial year t $TPX_t$ = total government expenditure in financial year t Note: the numerator and denominator should come from the same source as preferred option.	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 total spending/expenditure
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture					
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	Total 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 household (based on the food insecurity experience scale)	ENNS, FNRI			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)

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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	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.  The UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates (JME) working group generates global estimates for 204 countries utilizing primary data sources (e.g., household surveys).	National estimates from primary sources (e.g., from household surveys) used to generate the JME global estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described in Recommendations for data collection, analysis and reporting on anthropometric indicators in children under 5 years old (WHO/UNICEF 2019) and WHO Anthro Survey Analyser (WHO, 2019). The JME global estimates are generated using smoothing techniques and covariates (McLain et al. 2018) applied to quality-assured national data to derive trends and up-to-date estimates. Worldwide and regional estimates are derived as the respective country averages weighted by the countries' under-five population estimates (UNPD-WPP latest available edition) using annual JME global estimates for 204 countries	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 = (weight of individual - median value of weight for height of reference population) / (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	Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.  Concepts: The UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates (JME) working group generates global estimates for 204 countries utilizing primary data sources (e.g. household surveys).	National estimates from primary sources (e.g., from household surveys) used to generate the JME global estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described in Recommendations for data collection, analysis and reporting on anthropometric indicators in children under 5 years old (WHO/UNICEF 2019) and WHO Anthro Survey Analyser (WHO, 2019). The JME global estimates are generated using smoothing techniques and covariates (McLain et al. 2018) applied to quality-assured national data to derive trends and up-to-date estimates. Worldwide and regional estimates are derived as the respective country averages weighted by the countries' under-five population estimates (UNPD-WPP latest available edition) using annual JME global estimates for 204 countries	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.  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.  Overweight – a condition where a person's weight is greater than that of a normal person of the same age or height	Computation of standard deviation (SD) score of the individual: SD score = (weight of individual - median value of weight for height of reference population) / (SD value of reference population)
2.2.s1 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vitamin A and Iron)	ENNS, FNRI-DOST			Anemia - 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.  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	Number of population that are vitamin A deficient divided by the total number of population 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(vitamin, minerals and medicines)	Proportion of exclusive breast feeding pertains to children 0-5.9 months who were exclusively breastfed the day prior to interview over the total number of 0-5.9 months old children

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Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
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	NDHS, PSA	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives but can refer to other health professionals providing childbirth care) is the proportion of childbirths attended by professional health personnel. According to the current definition (1) these are competent maternal and newborn health (MNH) professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth	Numerator: Number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife) trained in providing quality obstetric care, including giving the necessary support and care to the mother and the newborn during childbirth and immediate postpartum period Denominator: The total number of live births in the same period.  Births attended by skilled health personnel = (number of births attended by skilled health personnel)/(total number of live births) x 100.	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.	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel:  $= \frac{\text{total number of births attended by skilled health professional in a particular period}}{\text{total number of livebirths in the same period}} \times 100$
3.1.s1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility	NDHS, PSA			Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a public or private health facility  Health Facility includes the following: 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 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, by place of delivery
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	Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.  The under-five mortality rate as defined here is, strictly speaking, not a rate (i.e. the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.	The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates are derived from national data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems. The UN IGME does not use any covariates to derive its estimates. It only applies a curve fitting method to good-quality empirical data to derive trend estimates after data quality assessment. In most cases, the UN IGME estimates are close to the underlying data. The UN IGME aims to minimize the errors for each estimate, harmonize trends over time and produce up-to-date and properly assessed estimates. The UN IGME applies the Bayesian B-splines bias-reduction model to empirical data to derive trend estimates	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.	Under-five mortality rate  $= \frac{\text{number of deaths below age of 5 during a given period}}{\text{total of live births during a given period}}$
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NDHS, PSA	The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.  Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.	The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates are derived from nationally representative data from censuses, surveys or vital registration systems. The UN IGME does not use any covariates to derive its estimates (except in the case of neonatal mortality estimation, which incorporates the relatively more data-rich under-five mortality rate estimates in the modelling). It only applies a curve fitting method to good-quality empirical data to derive trend estimates after data quality assessment. In most cases, the UN IGME estimates are close to the underlying data. The UN IGME aims to minimize the errors for each estimate, harmonize trends over time and produce up-to-date and properly assessed estimates. The UN IGME produces neonatal mortality rate estimates with a Bayesian spline regression model which models the ratio of neonatal mortality rate / (under-five mortality rate - neonatal mortality rate). Estimates of NMR	The number of deaths within the first month of life per 1,000 live births.	Neonatal mortality rate  $= \frac{\text{number of deaths of infants within the first month of life in a particular period}}{\text{total of live births in the same period}} \times 1000$

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	Infant Mortality Rate $= \frac{\text{number of infant deaths under 1 year old in a given period}}{\text{total live births in a given period}}$
<b>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</b>					
3.3.1.p1 Number of new human immunodeficiency virus infections per 1,000 population	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	DOH	<p>The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.</p> <p>Direct measurement requires high-quality surveillance systems in which underreporting is negligible, and strong health systems so that under-diagnosis is also negligible; otherwise indirect estimates are based on notification data and estimates of levels of underreporting and under-diagnosis.</p>	<p>Estimates of TB incidence are produced through a consultative and analytical process led by WHO and are published annually. These estimates are based on annual case notifications, assessments of the quality and coverage of TB notification data, national surveys of the prevalence of TB disease and information from death (vital) registration systems.</p> <p>Estimates of incidence for each country are derived, using one or more of the following approaches depending on available data: (i) incidence = case notifications/estimated proportion of cases detected; (ii) capture-recapture modelling, (iii) incidence = prevalence/duration of condition.</p> <p>Uncertainty bounds are provided in addition to best estimates. Details are available from TB impact measurement: policy and recommendations for how to assess the epidemiological burden of TB and the impact of TB control and from the online technical appendix to the <i>WHO Global tuberculosis report 2017</i> and <i>2018</i>.</p>	The number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	Tuberculosis incidence: $= (\text{number of new elapse TB cases arising in a specific period}) / (\text{total estimated population}) \times 100,000$
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	DOH	<p>Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.</p> <p>Case of malaria is defined as the occurrence of malaria infection in a person whom the presence of malaria parasites in the blood has been confirmed by a diagnostic test. The population considered is the population at risk of the disease.</p>	<p>Malaria incidence (1) is expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population per year with the population of a country derived from projections made by the UN Population Division and the total proportion at risk estimated by a country's National Malaria Control Programme. More specifically, the country estimates what is the total proportion of the population at risk of malaria and then, for each year, the total population at risk is estimated as the UN Population for that year, times the proportion of the population at risk at baseline. The same proportion of the population at risk is used for the entire time series to ensure comparability of estimates through time.</p> <p>The total number of new cases, T, is estimated from the number of malaria cases reported by a Ministry of Health which is adjusted to take into account (i) incompleteness in reporting systems (ii) patients seeking treatment in the private sector, self-medicating or not seeking treatment at all, and (iii) potential over-diagnosis through the lack of laboratory confirmation of cases. The procedure, which is described in the World malaria report 2009 (2), combines data reported by NMCPs (reported cases, reporting completeness and likelihood that cases are parasite T=(a+(c × e)/d)×(1+h/g+((1-g-h)/2)/g) where: a is the number of malaria cases confirmed in public sector b is the number of suspected cases tested c is the number of presumed cases (not tested but treated as malaria) d is the reporting completeness e is the test positivity rate (malaria positive fraction) = a/b f is the estimated cases in public sector, calculated by (a + (c × e))/d g is the fraction seeking treatment in public sector h is the fraction seeking treatment in private sector i is the fraction not seeking treatment, calculated by (1-g-h)/2 j is the cases in private sector, calculated as f × h/g k is the cases not in private and not in public, calculated by f × i/g T is total cases, calculated by f + j + k</p>	<p>Refers to the number of confirmed indigenous malaria cases over population at risk x 1,000 disaggregated by sex and age.</p> <p>Population at Risk: Refers to the population of areas with stable, unstable and sporadic transmission including areas with interrupted transmission for &lt;5 years high risk of malaria.</p>	<p>Numerator: Number of confirmed Malaria cases Denominator: Population at risk Multiplier: 1,000</p>



Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
<b>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</b>					
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Vital Statistics, PSA	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods (see further details in section 3.3).	The methods used for the analysis of causes of death depend on the type of data available from countries: For countries with a high-quality vital registration system including information on cause of death, the vital registration that member states submit to the WHO Mortality Database were used, with adjustments where necessary, e.g. for under-reporting of deaths, unknown age and sex, and ill-defined causes of deaths. For countries without high-quality death registration data, cause of death estimates are calculated using other data, including household surveys with verbal autopsy, sample or sentinel registration systems, special studies and surveillance systems. In most cases, these data sources are combined in a modelling framework. The probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 years from the four main NCDs was estimated using age-specific death rates of the combined four main NCD categories. Using the life table method, the risk of death between the exact ages of 30 and 70, from any of the four causes and in the absence of other causes of death, was calculated using the equation provided in the document below. The ICD codes used are: Cardiovascular disease: I00-I99, Cancer: C00-C97, Diabetes: E10-E14, and Chronic respiratory disease: J30-J98 Formulas to (1) calculate age-specific mortality rate for each five-year age group between 30 and 70, (2) translate the 5-year death rate into the probability of death in each 5-year age range, and (3) calculate the probability of death from age 30 to age 70, independent of other causes of death, can be found on WHO methods and data sources for global	Total number of mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases OVER 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 / Total number of population in the 30 to 70 age group (ICD 10 Codes: I00-I99, C00-C97, E10-E14, J40-J47)
<b>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</b>					
3.5.1.p1 Proportion of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment	DOH			Percentage 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 litres 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 a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol  Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption (APC) is defined as the total (sum of three-year average recorded APC and unrecorded APC adjusted for tourist consumption) amount of pure alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years), in a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics at country level (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control, such as home or informally produced alcohol (legal or illegal), smuggled alcohol, surrogate alcohol (which is alcohol not intended for human consumption), or alcohol obtained through cross-border shopping (which is recorded in a different jurisdiction). Tourist consumption takes into account tourists visiting the country and inhabitants visiting other countries. Positive figures denote alcohol consumption of outbound tourists being greater than alcohol consumption	Numerator: The sum of the amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years), average during three calendar years, in litres of pure alcohol, and the amount of three-year average unrecorded alcohol per capita consumption (15+ years), during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol, adjusted for tourist consumption.  Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.	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	Numerator: amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita(15+ years), average during 30 days, in litres of pure alcohol  Denominator: survey population (15+ years)

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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>Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of deaths due to road traffic crashes</p> <p>Absolute figure indicating the number of people who die as a result of a road traffic crash.</p> <p>Denominator: Population (number of people by country)</p>	<p>The methods used for the analysis of causes of death depend on the type of data available from countries:</p> <p>For countries with a high-quality vital registration system including information on cause of death, the vital registration that member states submit to the WHO Mortality Database were used, with adjustments where necessary, e.g. for under-reporting of deaths, unknown age and sex, and ill-defined causes of deaths.</p> <p>For countries without high-quality death registration data, cause of death estimates are calculated using other data, including household surveys with verbal autopsy, sample or sentinel registration systems, special studies.</p>	<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 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</p>	<p>Death rate due to road traffic injuries</p> $= \frac{\text{number of deaths caused by land transport accidents}}{\text{population}}$

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy. The indicator is also referred to as the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.	The numerator is the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using, or whose partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method (CPMod). The denominator is the total demand for family planning (the sum of the number of women using any contraceptive method (CPAny) and the number of women with unmet need for family planning (UMN)). The quotient is then multiplied by 100 to arrive at the percentage of women (aged 15 to 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (NSMod).  $NS_{Mod} = \frac{CP_{Mod}}{UMN+CP_{Any}} \times 100$	Percentage 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 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	NDHS, PSA	Annual number of births to females aged 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.  The adolescent birth rate represents the level of childbearing among females in the particular age group. The adolescent birth rate among women aged 15-19 years is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.	The adolescent birth rate is computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years. The computation is the same for the age group 10-14 years. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data.  Computation formula: Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19) = (number of births to women ages 15-19/mid-year population of women ages 15-19) * 1,000  In the case of civil registration data, the numerator is the registered number of live births born to women aged 15-19 years during a given	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 15-24 who had begun childbearing or who are pregnant with their first child divided by number of women age 15-24
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  Source: Health Glossary of Terms, <a href="https://psa.gov.ph/pnha-press-release/glossary">https://psa.gov.ph/pnha-press-release/glossary</a>  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.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate  $= \frac{\text{number of currently married women (ages 15 – 49) using con}}{\text{number of currently married wpmen (ages 15 – 49)}}$
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	PSA			Proportion of out-of-pocket health expenditure to total health expenditure	Out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of total health expenditure  $= \frac{\text{Out of pocket health expenditure}}{\text{Total health expenditure}} \times 100$

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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 mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning as defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.  Mortality rate in the country from unintentional poisonings per year. The ICD-10 codes corresponding to the indicator includes X40, X43-X44, X46-X49.	The methods with agreed international standards have been developed, reviewed and published in various documents.  For countries with a high-quality vital registration system including information on cause of death, the vital registration that member states submit to the WHO Mortality Database were used, with adjustments where necessary, e.g. for under-reporting of deaths, unknown age and sex, and ill-defined causes of deaths.  For countries without high-quality death registration data, cause of death estimates are calculated using other data, including household surveys with verbal autopsy, sample or sentinel registration systems, special studies and surveillance systems. In most cases, these data sources are combined in a modelling framework. Complete methodology may be found here: <a href="http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/GlobalCOD_metho">http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/GlobalCOD_metho</a>	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	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning  $= \frac{\text{number of deaths of unintentional poisoning}}{\text{population}}$
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	DOH	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis.	A statistical model based on a Bayesian negative binomial meta-regression is used to model prevalence of current tobacco use for each country, separately for men and women. A full description of the method is available as a peer-reviewed article in The Lancet, volume 385, No. 9972, p966–976 (2015). Once the age-and-sex-specific prevalence rates from national surveys are compiled into a dataset, the model is fit to calculate trend estimates from the year 2000 to 2030. The model has two main components: (a) adjusting for missing indicators and age groups, and (b) generating an estimate of trends over time as well as the 95% credible interval around the estimate. Depending on the completeness/comprehensiveness of survey data from a particular country, the model at times makes use of data from other countries to fill information gaps. To fill data gaps, information is “borrowed” from countries in the same UN subregion.  The resulting trend lines are used to derive estimates for single years, so that a number can be reported even if the country did not run a survey in that year. In order to make the results comparable between countries, the prevalence rates are age-standardized to the WHO Standard Population.  Estimates for countries with irregular surveys or many data gaps will	Current smokers: 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: daily and less than daily current tobacco smokers and/or smokeless tobacco users (excludes the use of electronic cigarette).  Proportion of current tobacco user: total current tobacco users	Number of current tobacco users divided by the total number of adolescents (10-19 years old)

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	NDHS, PSA	Coverage of 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. 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. 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. Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of 15 years old girls received the recommended	WHO and UNICEF jointly developed a methodology to estimate national immunization coverage from selected vaccines in 2000. The methodology has been refined and reviewed by expert committees over time. The methodology was published and reference is available under the reference section. Estimates time series for WHO recommended vaccines produced and published annually since 2001. The methodology uses data reported by national authorities from countries administrative systems as well as data from immunization or multi indicator household surveys.	Same as global definition for coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose) and coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose).	Same as global method of computation for coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose) and coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose).
3.b.3.p1 Proportion availability of essential drugs in public health facilities	DOH			Percentage of public health facilities with NO stock-outs:  Percentage (& Number) of public health facilities (government-owned hospitals and primary care facilities) that were recipients of DOH medicine supplies <sup>1</sup> that experienced no stock-outs of identified essential medicines at any point within a defined period of time  <del>*no stockouts = facility did not experience having less than one month stock level of identified essential medicines</del>	Percentage of public health facilities with NO stock-outs:  Numerator: Number of recipient public health facilities of DOH medicine supplies with no stock-outs during a specified period  Denominator: Total number of recipient public health facilities of DOH medicine supplies  Computation: (Numerator/Denominator)*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
<b>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</b>					
3.c.1.p1 Government health worker density (per 100,000 population)	FHSIS, DOH				
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning</b>					
<b>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</b>					
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 SDG indicator 1.4.1.2)	DepEd	Percentage of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics during primary education (Grade 2 or 3), at the end of primary education, and at the end of lower secondary education. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.	The number of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education n in year t achieving or exceeding the pre-defined proficiency level in subject s expressed as a percentage of the number of children and/or young people at stage of education n, in year t, in any proficiency level in subject s. $[MPL]_{t,n,s} = (MP_{t,n,s} / P_{t,n})$ where: MP <sub>t,n,s</sub> = the number of children and young people at stage of education n, in year t, who have achieved or exceeded the minimum proficiency level in subject s. P <sub>t,n</sub> = the total number of children and young people at stage of education n, in year t. n = the stage of education that was assessed. s = the subject that was assessed (reading or mathematics).	Percentage 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 <sub>t,n,s</sub> , 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 <sub>min</sub> .  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

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
4.1.2 Completion rate	EBEIS, DepEd	<p>Percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade.</p> <p>Concepts: The intended age for the last grade of each level of education is the age at which pupils would enter the grade if they had started school at the official primary entrance age, had studied full-time and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade.</p> <p>For example, if the official age of entry into primary education is 6 years, and if primary education has 6 grades, the intended age for the last grade of primary education is 11 years. In this case, 14-16 years (11 + 3 = 14 and 11 + 5 =</p>	<p>The number of persons in the relevant age group who have completed the last grade of a given level of education is divided by the total population (in the survey sample) of the same age group.</p> <p>Formula: <math>CR_n = \frac{P_{Cn, AG(a+3t5)}}{P_{AG(a+3t5)}}</math></p> <p>where: [[CR]]_n= completion rate for level n of education P_([C_n],[[Age]]_(a+3t5))= population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age a into the last grade of level n of education who completed level n P_([([Age]]_(a+3t5))= population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age a into the last grade of level n of education n= ISCED level 1 (primary education), 2 (lower secondary education),</p>	<p>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> <p>Source: Glossary of Official Definitions for Statistical Purposes, Education Statistics (<a href="http://nap.psa.gov.ph/resolutions/2006/Annex_BR-15-2006-01.pdf">http://nap.psa.gov.ph/resolutions/2006/Annex_BR-15-2006-01.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>In a given school Year (SY),</p> <p>For elementary: <math>Completion\ Rate_{C\ SY\ N} = \frac{Graduates_{C,\ Gr.\ 6,\ SY\ N}}{Enrolment_{Gr.\ 1,\ SY\ N-5}} \times 100</math></p> <p>For secondary: <math>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</math></p> <p>Legend: 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			<p>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>	<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</p> <p>(3) Compute the number of pupils/students in grade/year 1 who repeat once, twice, up to 6 times</p> <p>(4) Add the repeaters in the previous grade level who were promoted with the pupils in the current grade level who repeated</p> <p>(5) Calculate the total for each grade level to obtain the pupil-years</p> <p>(6) Multiply the pupil-years with the respective promotion rate to get the total promotees (including repeaters)</p> <p>(7) Calculate the reconstructed cohort survival rate for each</p>
<b>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</b>					
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	EBEIS, DepEd	<p>The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex is defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age of entry to primary education.</p>	<p>The number of children in the relevant age group who participate in an organized learning programme is expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range. The indicator can be calculated both from administrative data and from household surveys. If the former, the number of enrolments in organized learning programmes are reported by schools and the population in the age group one year below the official primary entry age is derived from population estimates. For the calculation of this indicator at the global level, population estimates from the UN Population Division are used. If derived from household surveys, both enrolments and population are collected at the same time.</p> <p>where: <math>PROL_{0t1,AG(a-1)} = \frac{E_{0t1,AG(a-1)}}{SAP_{AG(a-1)}}</math></p> <p>PROL<sub>0t1,AG(a-1)</sub> = participation rate in organized learning one year before the official entry age a to primary education E<sub>0t1,AG(a-1)</sub> = enrolment in early childhood or primary education (ISCED levels 0 and 1) aged one year below the official entry age a to primary education</p>	<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>	<p>Net Enrolment Rate in Kindergarten:</p> <p>=(number of 5 year old children in kindergarten level )/(population of the 5 year old children in a given year)</p>

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	CHED			The percentage of the number of examinees per school who are passers of a given examination in a given period.	Passing rate or Passing percentage =(Number of passers of a given examination per school in a given period)/(Number of examinees of a given examination per school in a given period)×100
4.3.s4 Technical-Vocational Education and Training certification rate	TESDA			<p>The percentage of examinees who passed the national competency assessment for or within a given period</p> <p>Source: Glossary of Official Definitions for Statistical Purposes, Education Statistics (<a href="http://nap.psa.gov.ph/resolutions/2006/Annex_BR-14-2006-01.pdf">http://nap.psa.gov.ph/resolutions/2006/Annex_BR-14-2006-01.pdf</a>)</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)</p>	$Certification\ rate = \frac{Number\ of\ certified\ persons}{Number\ of\ assessed\ persons} \times 100$
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	$\frac{Exposure\ to\ internet}{Total\ Population} = \frac{Number\ of\ 10\ to\ 64\ years\ old\ surfing\ the\ internet\ everyday, at\ least\ once\ a\ week\ and\ seldom}{Total\ Population}$
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations					
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	EBEIS, DepEd & CHECKS, CHED	Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.	<p>The indicator value of the likely more disadvantaged group is divided by the indicator value of the other sub-population of interest.</p> $DPI = [Ind]_d/[Ind]_a$ <p>where:</p> <p>DPI = the Dimension (Gender, Wealth, Location, etc.) Parity Index</p> <p>Indi = the Education 2030 Indicator i for which an equity measure is needed.</p> <p>d = the likely disadvantaged group (e.g. female, poorest, etc.)</p> <p>a = the likely advantaged group (e.g. male, richest, etc.)</p>	<p>Sub-indicator 4.5.1.1 Gender parity index foe net enrolment ratio, by level of education</p> <p>Ratio of the indicator for female to male in net enrolment</p>	<p>Sub-indicator 4.5.1.1 Gender parity index foe net enrolment ratio, by level of education</p> <p>Divide the female value of an indicator by the male value of the net enrolment</p>
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			<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>Basic or simple literacy – is the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect.</p> <p>Functional Literacy is a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing but also numeracy skills.</p> <p>The following are the levels of literacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Level 0 – cannot read and write</li><li>• Level 1 – can read and write</li><li>• Level 2 – can read, write and compute (with numerical skill)</li><li>• Level 3 – can read, write, compute and comprehend (with numerical and comprehension skills)</li></ul>	<p>Proportion of the population who are (a) basically literate and (b) functionally literate in a given age group</p> <p>Basic Literacy Rate= (Number of literates (aged 10 and over))/(Population (aged 10 and over)) x100</p> <p>And</p> <p>Funtional Literacy Rate=(Number of funtionally literate (aged 10 to 64 yrs old))/(Population (aged 10 and over)) x100</p>

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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			The percentage 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 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.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	DepEd and CHED			Percentage 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.	$PTT_n = \frac{TT_n}{T_n} \times 100$  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)
4.c.s1 Proportion of faculty members in higher education with post graduate degree	CHED			<p>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.</p> <p>The vast majority of students in higher education are being taught by faculty who possess no more than the level of qualification for which they are studying. Low teacher qualification inevitably leads</p>	$Faculty\ qualification = \frac{Number\ of\ faculty\ with\ qualification\ (MA/MSor\ PhD)}{Total\ number\ of\ faculty} \times 100$
4.c.s2 Number of Technical-Vocational Education and Training trainers trained	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/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
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	PCW	Measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.  The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Women's Machinery (NWMs), and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire comprising 42 yes/no questions under four areas of law: (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) violence against women; (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv) marriage and family . The areas of law and questions are drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, and the Beijing Platform for Action. As such, no new internationally	Scoring: The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 42 Yes/No questions under four areas of law drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular, CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action.  The answers to the questions are coded with simple "Yes/No" answers with "1" for "Yes" and "0" for "No". For questions 1 and 2 only, they may be scored "N/A" in which case they are not included as part of the overall score calculation for the area. The scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by: $A_i = (q_{1i} + \dots + q_{m_i}) / m_i$ . Where $A_i$ refers to the area of law $i$ ; $m_i$ refers to the total number of questions under the area of law $i$ ; $q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}$ refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where $q_i = 1$ if the answer is "Yes" and $q_i = 0$ if the answer is "No".	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
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	This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have been subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months. The definition of violence against women and girls (VAWG) and the forms of violence specified under this indicator are presented in the next section (Concepts). NOTE: References to "violence against women" (VAW) throughout also include adolescent girls (15-19 years old).	This indicator calls for breakdown by form of violence and by age group. Countries are encouraged to compute prevalence data for each form of violence as detailed below to assist comparability at the regional and global levels: 1. Physical intimate partner violence: Number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) subjected to any act of physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population multiplied by 100 . 2. Sexual intimate partner violence: Number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) subjected to any act of sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) in the population multiplied by 100. 3. Psychological intimate partner violence: Number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) subjected to psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100. 4. Any form of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence: Number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100. 5. Any form of physical, sexual and/or psychological intimate partner violence: Number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) subjected to any act of physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100.	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 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, 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) 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

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	This indicator measures the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months. Definition of sexual violence against women and girls is presented in the next section (Concepts).	This indicator calls for disaggregation by age group and place of occurrence. No standard definitions and methods have been globally agreed yet to collect data on the place where the violence occurs, therefore this is not presented at this point in the computation method below. Number of women and girls aged 15 years and above who experience sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of women and girls aged 15 years and above in the population multiplied by 100.	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	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/Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above)] * 100
5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases	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. - Cyberpomography. It is an act of using cyberspace to create, display, distribute, import or publish pomography 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	Total number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)
5.2.s2 Number of reported abuse cases among women and children	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.  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	Total number of reported abuse cases for women and children

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
5.2.s3 Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development on violence against women and children	DSWD			<p>The cases served by DSWD include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physically abused/maltreated/battered</li> <li>- Sexually abused</li> <li>- Involuntary prostitution</li> <li>- Illegal recruitment</li> <li>- In detention</li> <li>- Armed conflict</li> </ul>	<p>The total number of cases served by DSWD include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physically abused/maltreated/battered</li> <li>- Sexually abused</li> <li>- Involuntary prostitution</li> <li>- Illegal recruitment</li> <li>- In detention</li> <li>- Armed conflict</li> </ul>
<b>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</b>					
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.	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.
<b>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</b>					
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	COMELEC	<p>The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 January of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of</p> <p>Indicator 5.5.1(b) measures the proportion of positions held by women in local government.</p> <p>It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in legislative/ deliberative bodies of local government.</p>	<p>The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.</p> <p>There is no weighting or normalising of statistics.</p> <p>The method of computation is as follows:</p> <p>Indicator 5.5.1(b)= ((Number of seats held by women) × 100)/(Total number of seats held by women and men)</p>	<p>(a) National Parliament</p> <p>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).</p> <p>(b) Local Government</p> <p>The number of seats held by women in the local governments expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in the local governments.</p>	<p>(a) National Parliament</p> <p>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).</p> <p>(b) Local Government</p> <p>[Number of local government seats occupied by women / Total number of local government seats occupied] * 100</p>
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	LFS, PSA	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they actually do.	<p>Using ISCO-08:</p> <p>Proportion of women in senior and middle management = ((Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1- Women employed in ISCO 08 category 14))/((Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1 - Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 14)) ×100</p> <p>Which can be also expressed as:</p> <p>Proportion of women in senior and middle management = ((Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+ 12+13))/((Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+12+13)) ×100 And</p> <p>Proportion of women in management= (Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1)/(Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1) ×100</p> <p>Using ISCO-88:</p> <p>Proportion of women in senior and middle management:= ((Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1 – Women employed in ISCO 88 category 13))/((Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1 - Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 13)) ×100</p> <p>Which can also be expressed as:</p> <p>Proportion of women in senior and middle management:= ((Women employed in ISCO 88 categories 11+12))/((Persons employed in ISCO 88 categories 11+12)) ×100 And</p> <p>Proportion of women in managerial positions:= (Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1)/(Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1) ×100</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	(Number of women under Code 1 of PSOC / Total number of persons under Code 1 of PSOC) * 100

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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 of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences					
5.6.1.p1 Proportion of married 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				
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	DOH	<p>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.6.2 seeks to measure the extent to which countries have 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 is a percentage (%) scale of 0 to 100 (national laws and regulations exist to guarantee full and equal access), indicating a country's status and progress in the existence of such National laws and regulations. Indicator 5.6.2 measures only the existence of laws and regulations; it does not measure their implementation.</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> $Ci=(ei/Ei-bi/Bi) \times 100$ <p>where; 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>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.6.2 seeks to measure the extent to which countries have 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 is a percentage (%) scale of 0 to 100 (national laws and regulations exist to guarantee full and equal access), indicating a country's status and progress in the existence of such National laws and regulations. Indicator 5.6.2 measures only the existence of laws and regulations; it does not measure their implementation.</p>	Answerable by yes or no
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 agricultural and residential land free patents issued	DENR			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Total no of patents issued & 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.p2 Number of holders of emancipation patents and certificates of land ownership, certificate of ancestral land titles, certificate of ancestral domain titles	DAR			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	Number of farmer-beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land over the total numberof farmers who was awarded of CLOA.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
				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.	
5.a.1.p3 Number of women beneficiaries with secure land tenure in residential areas	DENR			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.  Source: DENR Administrative Order No. 2010-12, "Rules and Regulations for the Issuance of Free Patents to Residential Lands	Number of women beneficiaries with secured land tenure in Residential areas

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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.	PCW	<p>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.c.1 seeks to measure government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality throughout the public finance management cycle and to make these publicly available. This is an indicator of characteristics of the fiscal system. It is not an indicator of quantity or quality of finance allocated for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). The indicator measures three criteria. The first focuses on the intent of a government to address GEWE by identifying if it has programs/policies and resource allocations for GEWE. The second assesses if a government has planning and budget tools to track resources for GEWE throughout the public financial management cycle. The third focuses on transparency by identifying if a government has provisions to make allocations for GEWE publicly available.</p> <p>The indicator aims to encourage national governments to develop appropriate budget tracking and monitoring systems and commit to making information about allocations for gender equality readily available to the public. The system should be led by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the sectoral ministries and National Women's Machineries</p>	<p>The method of computation is as follows:</p> $\text{Indicator 5.c.1} = \frac{(\text{Number of countries that fully meet requirements}) \times 100}{\text{Total number of countries}}$	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					
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.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	Percentage of families with access to basic drinking water services – The ratio of the number of families with access to basic drinking water services, to the total number of families.
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.p2)	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
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 water bodies with good water quality based on the water quality guidelines of the Clean Water Act	EMB-DENR			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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	PSA	<p>Change in water use efficiency over time (CWUE): The change in the ratio of the value added to the volume of water use, over time.</p> <p>Water Use Efficiency (WUE) is defined as the value added of a given major sector divided by the volume of water used. Following the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities ISIC 4 coding, sectors are defined as:</p> <p>1. agriculture; forestry; fishing (ISIC A), hereinafter "agriculture";</p> <p>2. mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; constructions (ISIC B, C, D and F), hereinafter "MIMEC";</p> <p>3. all the service sectors (ISIC E and ISIC G-T), hereinafter "services".</p>	<p>Water use efficiency is computed as the sum of the three sectors listed above, weighted according to the proportion of water used by each sector over the total use. In formula:</p> $WUE = A_{We} \times P_A + M_{We} \times P_M + S_{We} \times P_S$ <p>Where:</p> <p>WUE = Water use efficiency</p> <p>Awe = Irrigated agriculture water use efficiency [USD/m3]</p> <p>Mwe = MIMEC water use efficiency [USD/m3]</p> <p>Swe = Services water use efficiency [USD/m3]</p> <p>PA = Proportion of water used by the agricultural sector over the total use</p> <p>PM = Proportion of water used by the MIMEC sector over the total use</p> <p>PS = Proportion of water used by the service sector over the total use</p> <p>The computation of each sector is described in this link:</p>	Water Use Efficiency - the value-added of a given major sector divided by the volume of water used.	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Get the weighted average WUE, using the volume of water as the weights.</p>
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	RBCO-DENR	<p>The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental flow requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture; forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity industry; and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.</p>	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed as the total freshwater withdrawn (TFWW) divided by the difference between the total renewable freshwater resources (TRWR) and the environmental flow requirements (EFR), multiplied by 100. All variables are expressed in km3/year (109 m3/year).</p> $Stress (\%) = \frac{TFWW}{(TRWR - EFR)} \times 100$ <p>Following the experience of the initial five years of application of the indicator, and consistent with the approach taken during the MDG program, the threshold of 25% has been identified as the upper limit for a full and unconditional safety of water stress as assessed by the indicator 6.4.2.</p> <p>That means on one hand, that values below 25% can be considered safe in any instance (no stress); on the other, that values above 25%</p>	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.	<p>From the Water Flow Accounts, determine the Total Freshwater Withdrawals (TFWW). This excludes water for hydropower generation as this is non-consumptive use.</p> <p>2. From the FAO Aqstat Database, get the Total Renewable Water Resources (TRWR) and Environmental Flow Requirements (EFR) for the P</p> <p>3. The <math>Level\ of\ Water\ Stress = \frac{TFWW}{TRWR - EFR}</math></p>
6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary					
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	RBCO-DENR	<p>Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want. Only women who provide a "yes" answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.</p> <p>A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they (1) decide on health care for themselves, either alone or jointly with their husbands or</p>	<p>Numerator: Number of married or in union women and girls aged 15-49 years old:</p> <p>–for whom decision on health care for themselves is not usually made by the husband/partner or someone else; and</p> <p>–for whom the decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner; and</p> <p>–who can say no to sex.</p> <p>Only women who satisfy all three empowerment criteria are included in the numerator.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of women and girls aged 15-49 years old, who are married or in union.</p> <p>Proportion = (Numerator/Denominator) * 100</p>	Percentage of implementation of programs and projects identified in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans	Water quality index (WQI) at site level is computed as the arithmetic mean of the site-level PTT scores for the selected monitored determinands. Total implemented programs and projects identified in IRBMP / Total programs and projects of IRBMP

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
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)	DOE	Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.  SDG7 ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Specifically, Indicator 7.1.1 refers to the proportion of population with access to electricity. This is expressed in percentage figures and is disaggregated by total, urban and rural access rates per country, as well as by UN regional and global classifications.	To estimate values, a multilevel nonparametric modelling approach—developed by the World Health Organization to estimate clean fuel usage—was adapted to predict electricity access and used to fill in the missing data points for the time period from 1990 onwards. Where data is available, access estimates are weighted by population. Multilevel nonparametric modelling considers the hierarchical structure of data (country and regional levels), using the regional classification of the United Nations.  The model is applied for all countries with at least one data point. In order to use as much real data as possible, results based on real survey data are reported in their original form for all years available. The statistical model is used to fill in data only for years where they are missing and to conduct global and regional analyses. In the absence of survey data for a given year, information from regional trends was	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 with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.	The indicator is modelled with household survey data compiled by WHO. The information on cooking fuel use and cooking practices comes from about 1440 nationally representative survey and censuses. Survey sources include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the World Health Survey (WHS), and other nationally developed and implemented surveys.  Estimates of primary cooking energy for the total, urban and rural population for a given country and year are obtained together using a single multivariate hierarchical model. Using household survey data as inputs, the model jointly estimates primary reliance on 6 specific fuel types: 1. unprocessed biomass (e.g. wood), 2. charcoal, 3. coal, 4. kerosene, 5. gaseous fuels (e.g. LPG), and 6. electricity; and a final category including other clean fuels (e.g. alcohol).  Estimates of the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies (SDG indicator 7.1.2) are then derived by	Percentage 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.



Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	DOE	<p>The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.</p> <p>Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, wind, solar, solid biofuels, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and renewable waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from balances as total final consumption minus non-energy use.</p> <p>Comments regarding specific renewable energy sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Solar energy includes solar PV and solar thermal.</li><li>• Liquid biofuels include biogasoline, biodiesels and other liquid biofuels.</li><li>• Solid biofuels include fuelwood, animal waste, vegetable waste, black liquor, bagasse and charcoal.</li><li>• Renewable waste energy covers energy from renewable municipal waste.</li></ul>	<p>This indicator is based on the development of comprehensive energy statistics across supply and demand for all energy sources – statistics used to produce the energy balance. Internationally agreed methodologies for energy statistics are described in the "International Recommendations for Energy Statistics" (IRES), adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, available at: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/methodology/ires">unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/methodology/ires</a>.</p> <p>Once an energy balance is developed, the indicator can be calculated by dividing final energy consumption from all renewable sources by total final energy consumption. Renewable energy consumption is derived as the sum of direct final consumption of renewable sources plus the components of electricity and heat consumption estimated to be derived from renewable sources based on generation shares. The indicator is calculated based on the following formula:</p> $TFEC_{RES} = \frac{TFEC_{RES} + (TFEC_{ELE} \times \frac{ELE_{RES}}{ELE_{TOTAL}}) + (TFEC_{HEAT} \times \frac{HEAT_{RES}}{HEAT_{TOTAL}})}{TFEC_{TOTAL}}$ <p>Where:</p> <p>TFEC: Total final energy consumption is the sum of final energy consumption in the transport, industry and other sectors (also equivalent to the total final consumption minus the non-energy use).</p> <p>ELE: Gross electricity production</p> <p>HEAT: Gross heat production</p> <p>RES: Renewable energy sources which include hydropower, wind, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal, tide/wave/ocean, renewable</p>	Share of renewable energy sources in the total final energy consumption and fuel input	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.
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	DOE	<p>Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.</p> <p>Total energy supply, as defined by the International Recommendation for Energy Statistics (IRES), is made up for production plus net imports minus international marine and aviation bunkers plus-stock changes Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the measure of economic output. For international comparison purposes, GDP is measure in constant terms at purchasing power parity.</p>	<p>This indicator is based on the development of comprehensive energy statistics across supply and demand for all energy sources – statistics used to produce a national energy balance. Internationally agreed methodologies for energy statistics are described in the "International Recommendations for Energy Statistics" (IRES), adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, available at: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/methodology/ires/">unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/methodology/ires/</a>.</p> <p>Once a national energy balance is developed, the indicator can be</p>	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					
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	<p>Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.</p>	<p>The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as follows:</p> <p>Convert annual real GDP in domestic currency at 2015 prices for a country or area to US dollars at 2015 prices using the 2015 exchange rates.</p> <p>Divide the result by the population of the country or area to obtain annual real GDP per capita in constant US dollars at 2015 prices.</p> <p>Calculate the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+1 using the following formula:</p> $\frac{G_{t+1} - G_t}{G_t} \times 100$ <p>where G<sub>t+1</sub> is the real GDP per capita in 2015 US dollars in year t+1</p>	Real GDP per capita in PhP - GDP at constant 2000 prices divided by total population.	Percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.	<p><b>Real GDP per employed person = <math>\frac{\text{GDP at constant prices}}{\text{Total employment}}</math></b></p> <p>The numerator and denominator of the equation above should refer to the same reference period, for example, the same calendar year.</p> <p>If we call the real GDP per employed person "LabProd", then the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person is calculated as follows:</p> <p><b>Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person = <math>\frac{(\text{LabProd in year n}) - (\text{LabProd in year n-1})}{(\text{LabProd in year n-1})} \times 100</math></b></p>	Gross Domestic Product at constant 2000 prices divided by total employed.	Percentage change in the real GDP per employed between two consecutive years.
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 financial services					
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 dam 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>
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					
8.5.1p1 Average daily basic pay of wage and salary workers	LFS, PSA				
8.5.2 Unemployment rate	LFS, PSA	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.	<p>The computation is identical for both series:</p> <p><b>Unemployment rate = <math>\frac{\text{Total unemployment}}{\text{Total labour force}} \times 100</math></b></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	The computation is identical for both series:
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	This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").	<p><b>Youth NEET rate</b></p> <p><b>= <math>\frac{\text{Youth} - (\text{Youth in employment} + \text{Youth not in employment but in education or training})}{\text{Youth}} \times 100</math></b></p> <p>It is important to note here that youth simultaneously in employment and education or training should not be double counted when subtracted from the total number of youth.</p> <p><b><math>\text{Youth NEET rate} = \frac{(\text{Unemployed youth} + \text{Youth outside the labour force}) - (\text{Unemployed youth in education or training} + \text{Youth outside the labour force in education or training})}{\text{Youth}} \times 100</math></b></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.	NEET rate = (Youth – Youth in employment – Youth not in employment but in education or training) / Youth *100

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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 in all its forms 8.7.1.p1 Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour (excluding work at night)	LFS, PSA			In the context of LFS:  Child Labour includes: 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;  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  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)  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 <del>exposed the child to hazardous working condition such as</del>	Proportion of child labor = number of children aged 5-17 years old/ total employed persons 15 yrs old and over* 100  Number of children in child labor = persons aged 5-17 years old, and is employed/had a job or business during the past week
<b>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</b>					
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.  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.	The incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries will be calculated separately, since statistics on fatal injuries tend to come from a different source than those on non-fatal injuries, which would make their sum into total occupational accidents inaccurate. The fatal occupational injury incidence rate is expressed per 100,000 workers in the reference group, and thus, is calculated as follows:  $\text{Fatal occupational injury incidence rate} = \frac{\text{New cases of fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100,000$ Similarly, the non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate is calculated as follows:  $\text{Non fatal occupational injury incidence rate} = \frac{\text{New cases of non fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100,000$  In calculating the average number of workers, the number of part-time workers should be converted to full-time equivalents. For the calculation of rates, the numerator and the denominator should have the same coverage. For example, if self-employed persons are not covered by the source of statistics on fatal occupational injuries, they should also be	The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the concerned population during the reference period. It is a measure of the risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury based on the duration of exposure to adverse work-related factors.	Frequency rate - cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost including fatalities per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure.
<b>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</b>					
8.9.1.p1 Tourism gross value added as a proportion to gross domestic product and growth rate	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.s1 Proportion of employed in tourism out of total employed	PSA			Proportion of employed workers in tourism industries out of the total employment	(Employment in tourism industries / Total employment) x 100
<b>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</b>					
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and number of automated teller machines per 100,000 adults (aged 15 years and older)	Banking Statistics, BSP & Population Projection, PSA	(a) The number of bank branches per 100,000 adults (b) The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	(a) (Number of bank branches / Total Population age 15 and above) * 100,000  (b) (Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) / Total Population age 15 and above) * 100,000	a) Number of banking offices (including head office, branches and other offices) per 100,000 adults  b)Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) (with breakdown as to on-site and offsite) per 100,000	(a) (Number of banking offices / Total Projected Population age 15 and above) * 100,000  (b) (Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) / Total Projected Population age 15 and above) * 100,000

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	BSP	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.	The indicator is based on data collected through individual level surveys in each country with representative samples. Appropriate sampling weights are used in calculating country-level aggregates.	The percentage 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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all					
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			Percent 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> <p>oResolution 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.</p> <p>oRecovering 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> <p>b.ILO databases:</p> <p>oInternational 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</p>	<p>The information and documents provided by national authorities will be analysed by the ILO to classify countries according to this grid:</p> <p>Missing value- No information available to assess the existence of a national strategy for youth employment.</p> <p>0 -The country has not developed any national strategy for youth employment or taken steps to develop or adopt one.</p> <p>1- The country is in the process of developing a national strategy for youth employment.</p> <p>2 -The country has developed and adopted a national strategy for youth employment</p> <p>3 -The country has operationalised a national strategy for youth employment.</p> <p>In all cases, the grid refers to a national strategy for youth employment as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.</p> <p>Missing values (i.e. no response/unknown) are noted as such. They are omitted from the final global and regional breakdown: proportions are only calculated on the basis of received responses. However, the global and regional response rates will be indicated.</p> <p>The possible development of metadata notes complementing the grid is being considered. Among other aspects, these notes may refer to the measures and provisions in place, and would also consider the involvement of national constituents in the development and operationalization of the strategies.</p> <p>The ILO may also envisage to conduct a more detailed analysis of selected country documents for purposes which go beyond the scope of SDG monitoring, in order to gather insights on institutional and operational matters in national efforts for youth employment.</p> <p>The following steps are followed in developing the indicator methodology:</p> <p>1. Examination of relevant policy instruments, including the above-mentioned Call for action and Global Jobs Pact. Adopted by ILO tripartite constituents, these documents provide a sound framework for defining SDG indicator 8.b.1.</p> <p>2. Review of ILO databases on employment and youth employment policies (EmPOL and YouthPOL), maintained by the Employment Policy Department.</p> <p>3. A methodology for defining, measuring and validating this indicator (the present document).</p> <p>4. A survey instrument (questionnaire) to collect national-level information on youth employment policies from national entities. The information is used to determine if countries have developed and operationalized a national strategy for youth employment as a stand-</p>	<p>The proposed methodology draws on:</p> <p>a.Global policy instruments, notably:</p> <p>oResolution 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.</p> <p>oRecovering 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> <p>b.ILO databases:</p> <p>oInternational 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).</p> <p>The ILO also maintains EmPol, a dataset of broader national employment policies (143 countries covered).</p>	1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator, 0 otherwise

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
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	DOTr	Passenger and freight volumes are respectively measured in passenger-kilometres and tonne-kilometres, and broken down by mode of transport. For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, passenger-km data are split between aviation, road (broken down between passenger cars, buses and motorcycles) and rail, and tonne-km are split between aviation, road, rail and inland waterways.	Aviation: Official aviation statistics are reported on a regular basis by Member States to ICAO through Air Transport Reporting Forms.  Maritime: Data not based on a systematic reporting by countries and relies mainly on secondary sources that may vary over time. Official reporting by countries is very limited. Some data is only available at regional or sub-regional level.  The UNCTAD secretariat is currently collaborating with a specialized data provider and UN-DESA to elaborate a standard methodology that is based on UN Comtrade data to generate annual data on maritime freight flows, at country level and for all UN member countries.	Aviation Sector: 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. Cargo volume is the total cargo carried (in metric ton) by international and domestic flights as reported by CAAP, DIAA, MCIAA, and MIAA. Rail Sector: 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. Maritime Sector: 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. 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. 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.	Aviation Sector: The passenger and cargo indicators are calculated by summing the monthly passenger and cargo movement data submitted by CAAP, DIAA, MCIAA, and MIAA.  Rail Sector: 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.  Maritime Sector: The pasenger volume indicator is calculated through the summation of passengers carried from one port to another as reported by the Philippine Ports Authority.  Cargo volume indicator is the calculated through the summation of cargo discharged accross ports as reported by the PPA. Container volume indicator is calculated through the summation of containers tranported across container terminals as reported by the PPA.
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	PSNA, PSA	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD.  MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2015 USD by population of a country or area.	$MVA \text{ as a proportion in GDP} = \frac{MVA}{GDP} \times 100$ $MVA \text{ per capita} = \frac{MVA}{population}$	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
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	LFS, PSA	This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.	Computation Method: $\frac{\text{Total employment in manufacturing activities}}{\text{Total employment in all economic activities}} \times 100$	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
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 1 million people and public					
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.	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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million population	DOST	The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.	Computation of the indicator Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants uses available population data as denominator.	<p>From PSRTI: National (DOST)</p> <p>(1) R&amp;D personnel is defined as all the persons employed directly on R&amp;D as well as those providing direct services such as R&amp;D managers, administrators and clerical staff. R&amp;D personnel are classified in four sectors of performance: business enterprise sector, government sector, higher education sector and the private non-profit sector.</p> <p>The reference population is the total employment. R&amp;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&amp;D, high-level administrator and personnel who directs the execution of R&amp;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>For (2), same as (1) but with additional:</p> <p>Full-time equivalent (FTE) R&amp;D personnel is a measure of the 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&amp;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&amp;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&amp;D worker is employed at an R&amp;D unit for only six</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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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 States					
9.a.1 Total official development assistance to infrastructure	ODA Portfolio, NEDA	Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors in support of infrastructure.  ODA: The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).  Other official flows (OOF): Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not	The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries for infrastructure.	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					
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent 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 per cent 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 average growth rates over a roughly five-year period. Since many countries do not conduct surveys on a precise five-year schedule, the following rules guide selection of the survey years used to calculate the growth rates in the 2022 update: the final year of the growth period (T1) is the most recent year of a survey but no earlier than 2017, and the initial year (T0) is as close to T1 – 5 as possible, within a two-year band. Thus the gap between initial and final survey years ranges from three to seven years. If two surveys are equidistant from T1 – 5, other things being equal, the more recent survey year is selected as T0. The comparability of welfare aggregates (income or consumption) for the years chosen for T0 and T1 is assessed for every country. If comparability across the two surveys is a major concern, the selection criteria are re-applied to select the next best survey year.  Once two surveys are selected for a country, the annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption is computed by first estimating the mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in years T0 and T1 and then computing the annual average growth rate between those years using a compound growth formula, (Mean in T_1/Mean in T_0 )^(1/( T_1-	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:  (((mean t_1/(mean t_0))^(1/n))-1)*100  Where t_1 is the final year of the growth period and t_0 is the initial year.



Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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.	The indicator is measured using the national distribution per capita measure of consumption or income, as derived from surveys. The indicator is calculated by estimating the share (in percent) of the population living on less than 50% of median of the national distribution of income or consumption. The median is estimate from the same distribution as the indicator is estimated from, thus the 50% of median threshold will vary over time.  Per capita income or consumption is estimated using total household income or consumption divided by the total household size.	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. To get the per capita income Per capita Income = Total Income/Family Size 2. To generate the summary statistics of per capita income, use the stata command - su percapita, detail 3. To reclassify the per capita income into greater than median and less than median use the following stata command - gen below_halfmd=1 if percapita<=(median value/2) - replace below_halfmd=0 if percapita>=(median value/2) 4. To generate weights (Variable name: popn) Weights (popn) = Population Weight x Family Size 5. Set the survey weights and stratification - svyset rpsu[pweight=popn], strata(rprov) singleunit(certainty) 6. To generate the Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income use the stata command
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	Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees and the labour income of the self-employed given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which accrues to workers as compared with the share that accrues to capital in the	$\frac{\text{Labour share of Gross Domestic Product}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} = \frac{(\text{Total compensation of employees}) + (\text{Labour income of the self-employed})}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \times 100$	This is the ratio of compensation received by employees over GDP.  Gross Domestic Product – the value of all goods and services produced domestically; the sum of gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes,	Labor share of GDP = total domestic compensation of employees / GDP * 100
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 indicator	BSP	Seven FSIs 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  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 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	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.	FSIs are indicators of the current financial health and soundness of the financial institutions in a country, and of their corporate and household counterparts. They include both aggregated individual institution data and indicators that are representative of the markets in which the financial institutions operate. FSIs are calculated and disseminated for the purpose of supporting macroprudential analysis. This is the assessment and surveillance of the strengths and vulnerabilities of financial systems, with the objective of enhancing financial stability and, in particular, limiting the likelihood of failure of the financial system.	Based on the 2006 Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation of the International Monetary Fund: (1) Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets. Ratio of the Tier 1 (core capital) capital to total (balance sheet) non-financial and financial assets. Tier 1 comprises paid-up shares and common stock—issued and fully paid ordinary shares/common stock and perpetual noncumulative preference shares—and disclosed reserves created or increased by appropriations of retained earnings or other surplus. (2) Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets. Ratio of Tier 1 regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets. Risk-weighted assets include currency and deposits, loans, securities, and other on-balance-sheet assets. Assets are weighted by factors representing their credit riskiness and potential for default. (3) Nonperforming loans (NPLs) net of provisions to capital. Ratio of the value of NPLs less the value of specific loan provisions to capital. Capital is measured as capital and reserves, and for cross-border consolidated data, also total regulatory capital. (4) Nonperforming loans to total gross loans. Ratio of the value of NPLs to total value of the loan portfolio (including NPLs, and before the deduction of specific loan loss

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Net open position in foreign exchange to capital: The net open position in foreign exchange should be calculated based</p>			<p>the average of the beginning- and end-period positions (for example, at the beginning and at the end of the month), but compilers are encouraged to use the most frequent observations available to calculate the average.</p> <p>(6) Liquid assets to short-term liabilities. Liquid assets comprise of (i) currency, (ii) deposits and other financial assets that are available either on demand or within three months or less, and (iii) securities that are traded in liquid markets including repo markets that can be readily converted into cash, with insignificant risk of change in value under normal business conditions). Meanwhile, short-term liabilities are the short-term element of deposit takers' debt liabilities and the net (short-term, if possible) market value financial derivatives position (liabilities less assets). The definition excludes such liabilities to other deposit takers in the reporting population. Preferably "short term" should be defined on a remaining maturity basis, although original maturity is a (more limited) alternative.</p> <p>(7) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital. For calculating this, the numerator of the ratio is either the net open position in foreign exchange for on-balance-sheet items or the total net open position in foreign currency, depending on the availability of data for all deposit takers. If data are available, the total net open position is preferred. Capital is</p>
<b>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</b>					
10.6.1 Membership and voting rights of the Philippines in international organizations  (same as SDG indicator 16.8.1)	UNIO, DFA	<p>The indicator Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two separate 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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The computation uses each institutions' own published membership and voting rights data from their respective annual reports. The ratio of voting rights is computed as the number of voting rights allocated to developing countries (as classified by the "historical" classification of "Developed regions" and "Developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard), divided by the total number of voting rights. The ratio of membership is calculated by taking the number of developing country members (using the same classification), divided by the total number of members. Both ratios are expressed as percentages.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The indicator is answerable by Yes or No in the national context. Yes if the Philippines has the voting rights in the listed international organization.</p> <p>The custodian agency will compile the global indicator.</p>
<b>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</b>					
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	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
<b>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, in accordance with their</b>					
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development	NEDA, BSP, Investment Promotion Agencies	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>OOF, while private flows are broken down into flows at market terms and charitable grants. Flows include contributions to multilateral development agencies, which are</p>	The sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries.	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries.</p> <p>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</p>

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
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	POPCEN/CPH			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.	Slum/Informal Settlements households (SISH):  = 100[(Number of people living in SISH households)/(City population)]
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 the poor and people in					
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population  (same as SDG indicator 1.5.1 and 13.1.1)	NDRRMC	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.  Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to	Related indicators as of February 2020  $X = \frac{(A_2 + A_3 + B_1)}{Global\ Population} \times 100,000$  Where: A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters; A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters; and B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters. * Detailed methodologies can be found in the Technical Guidance (see below the Reference section)  Proxy, alternative and additional indicators: In most cases international data sources only record events that surpass some threshold of impact and use secondary data sources which usually have non uniform or even inconsistent methodologies,	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.  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.	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.  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.
11.6: 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	DENR			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 bthe 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 percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines value increased divided by the total number of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines value in the country.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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 implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies					
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 indicator 1.5.3 and 13.1.2)	NDRRMC	[a] 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.	Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.  The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at:  <a href="http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf">http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf</a>  A short summary: Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor	[a] 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 indicator 1.5.4 and 13.1.3)	NDRRMC	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: "Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020". In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.  The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework,	Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the national strategy and express it as a percentage of the total number of local governments in the country.  Local governments are determined by the reporting country for this indicator, considering sub-national public administrations with responsibility to develop local disaster risk reduction strategies. It is recommended that countries report on progress made by the lowest level of government accorded the mandate for disaster risk reduction, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in every local authority.  Each Member State will calculate the ratio of the number of local governments with local DRR strategies in line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.  Global Average will then be calculated as below through arithmetic average of the data from each Member State.	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Total 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					
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			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 <sup>1</sup> the country's existing policy instruments that contribute to the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP).	The indicator is answerable by Yes or No in the national context. Yes if the Philippines develops, adopts or implements policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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					
12.4.1 International multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that the Philippines meet the commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	DENR-EMB	<p>The indicator refers to the number of Parties (= countries that have ratified, accepted, approved, or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);</li><li>2.The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention);</li><li>3.The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);</li><li>4.The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);</li><li>5.Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention), which have submitted the information to the Secretariat of each MEA, as required by each of the agreements.</li></ol>	<p>In the following methodology, reporting is to take place in 2017 for the period 2010-2014, in 2020 for the period 2015-2019, in 2025 for the period 2020-2024 and in 2030 for the period 2025-2029. Reporting parameters include the following:</p> <p>The Country Score depends on the amount of information that is sent to the Conventions' Secretariat, and is calculated as follows (and communicated by the Secretariats):</p> <p>Basel Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Designation of the Focal Point and one or more Competent Authorities (1 point);</li><li>2.Submission of the annual national reports during the reporting period (1 point per report).</li></ol> <p>Rotterdam Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Designation of the Designated National Authority(ies) and Official contact point (1 point);</li><li>2.Submission of the import responses during the reporting period (0.2 point per import response).</li></ol> <p>Stockholm Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Designation of the Stockholm Convention official contact point and national focal point (1 point);</li><li>2.Submission of the national implementation plan (1 point);</li><li>3.Submission of the revised national implementation plan(s) addressing the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties within the Montreal Protocol:</li></ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Compliance with annual reporting requirements for production and consumption of controlled substances under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol (15 points per report);</li><li>2.Submission of information on Licensing systems under (Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol (5 points).</li></ol> <p>Minamata Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Designation of a national focal point (Article 17) (5 points);</li><li>2.Submission of national report (Article 21) (15 points).</li></ol>		
12.4.2.p1 Proportion of industrial hazardous waste treated	DENR, PSA			<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,</p>	<p>Amount of industrial hazardous waste treated divided by amount industrial hazardous waste generated</p>

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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. These tables are: •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	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability = total number of tables produced by countries out of the tables identified below:  •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		
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts					
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 indicator 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	NDRRMC	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.  Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce and essential health and social services.	Related indicators as of February 2020  $X = \frac{(A_2 + A_3 + B_1)}{Global\ Population} \times 100,000$ Where: A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters; A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters; and B1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters. * Detailed methodologies can be found in the Technical Guidance (see below the Reference section)	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.  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.	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.  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.
13.1.2 The Philippines adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction.  (same as SDG indicator 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)	NDRRMC	NA [a] 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.	Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.  The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at: <a href="http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf">http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf</a>  A short summary: Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Framework	[a] 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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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 indicator 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)	NDRRMC	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: "Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020".</p> <p>In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p> <p>The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report</p>	<p>Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the national strategy and express it as a percentage of the total number of local governments in the country.</p> <p>Local governments are determined by the reporting country for this indicator, considering sub-national public administrations with responsibility to develop local disaster risk reduction strategies. It is recommended that countries report on progress made by the lowest level of government accorded the mandate for disaster risk reduction, as the Sendai Framework promotes the adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies in every local authority.</p> <p>Each Member State will calculate the ratio of the number of local governments with local DRR strategies in line with national strategies and the total number of local governments.</p> <p>Global Average will then be calculated as below through arithmetic average of the data from each Member State.</p>	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Total 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.
<b>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</b>					
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	DENR-EMB	<p><b>NDCs</b></p> <p>The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) including mitigation, adaptation and support measures.</p> <p>The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.</p> <p>NAPs</p> <p>The national adaptation plan (NAP) process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach supported by technical guidelines and up to USD 3 million per developing country through the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support</p>	Count of submitted reports annually in advance of preparation of SDG progress reports, based on most recent data.	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	The indicator is answerable by Yes or No in the national context. Yes if the Philippines have 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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	DENR	The ultimate objective of the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) is to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Estimating the levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals is an important element of the efforts to achieve this objective. In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 of the Climate Change Convention and the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, countries that are Parties to the Convention submit national GHG inventories to the Climate Change secretariat. These submissions are made in accordance with the reporting requirements adopted under the Convention, such as the revised "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories" (decision 24/CP.19) for Annex I Parties and "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications for non-Annex I Parties" (decision 17/CP.8). The inventory data are provided in the annual GHG inventory submissions by Annex I Parties and in the national communications and biennial update reports by non-Annex I Parties. The Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 marks the latest step in the evolution of the UN climate change regime and builds Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Agreement also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.	Count of submitted reports annually in advance of preparation of SDG progress reports, based on most recent data. Total GHG emissions are calculated as the sum of emissions of direct GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), measured in units of CO2-equivalent, by using a common weighting factor, the so-called Global Warming Potentials (GWP). In accordance with the latest reporting guidelines for Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC, the GWP values to be used are those for the 100-year time horizon listed in Table 2.14 of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report ( <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar4/wg1/">https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar4/wg1/</a> ). However, non-Annex I Parties should use the GWP provided in the IPCC Second Assessment Report ( <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ipcc-second-assessment-full-report/">https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ipcc-second-assessment-full-report/</a> ) based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time.	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.  <a href="https://climate.gov.ph/our-programs/greenhouse-gas-inventory">https://climate.gov.ph/our-programs/greenhouse-gas-inventory</a>	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.  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.  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.
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>					
<b>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</b>					
14.5.1.p1 Coverage of marine protected areas in relation to total marine areas	DENR-EMB			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	Percentage of the total marine protected areas as compared to the total marine area.
<b>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</b>					
<b>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</b>					
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	NAMRIA, FMB	Forest area as a proportion of total land area. According to the FAO, Forest is defined as: "land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use".	$\frac{\text{Forest area (reference year)}}{\text{Land area (reference year)}} \times 100$	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	Forest cover divided by the total land area multiplied by 100  (Forest Cover/Total Area) x 100



Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
15.1.2.p1 Proportion of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas	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	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.
<b>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</b>					
15.2.s1 Total forest areas with tenure or management arrangements	DENR			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
<b>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</b>					
15.3.s1 Forest Cover Change	NAMRIA, 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
<b>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</b>					
15.5.1 Red list index	DENR	The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2015) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1.	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 these 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.  Mathematically this calculation is expressed as: $RLI_t = 1 - \frac{\sum_s W_c(t,s)}{(W_{EX} * N)}$ Where Wc(t,s) is the weight for category (c) at time (t) for species (s) (the weight for 'Critically Endangered' = 4, 'Endangered' = 3, 'Vulnerable' = 2, 'Near Threatened' = 1, 'Least Concern' = 0. 'Critically Endangered' species tagged as 'Possibly Extinct' or 'Possibly Extinct in the Wild' are assigned a weight of 5); WEX = 5, the weight assigned to 'Extinct' or 'Extinct in the Wild' species; and N is the total number of assessed species, excluding those assessed as Data Deficient in the	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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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; (b) and integrated biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	DENR	<p>The indicator measures the progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: By 2020, at the latest, 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.</p> <p>The indicator is divided in two sub-indicators:</p> <p>•15.9.1(a): Number of countries that established national targets in accordance with 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.</p> <p>•15.9.1(b): Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.</p>	<p>Sub-indicator (a): The sixth national reports provide semi-quantitative information on progress made in achieving the national targets and/or the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which is amenable to the development of a scoring system. The progress assessment for Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 would thus provide critical information for indicator 15.9.1.</p> <p>Sub-indicator (b): The Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics collects information on whether countries are currently planning or implementing SEEA accounts, the specific accounts being implemented and plans for new/future accounts. Sub-indicator (b) is defined as the number of countries, which indicate they have implemented any SEEA Central Framework or SEEA Ecosystem Accounting accounts in their response to the Global Assessment. The sub-indicator uses the definition of implementation put forth by the UNCEEA, which disaggregates implementation into three progressive stages:</p> <p>1)Compilation: A country falls into this stage if it has compiled at least one account (which is consistent with the SEEA) over the past five years.</p> <p>2)Dissemination: A country falls into this stage if it has compiled and published at least one account within the past five years.</p> <p>3)Regular compilation and dissemination: A country falls into this stage if it regularly publishes at least one account. Regularly published accounts are compiled and published according to a scheduled</p>	<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 (see Annex 1). 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. 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</p>
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)	NEDA	<p>This is a twin indicator consisting of:</p> <p>a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, defined as gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for biodiversity.</p> <p>b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, defined as revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, covering biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges, and positive subsidies. (New on-going work is underway to collect data on payments for ecosystem services and biodiversity offsets – including the finance they mobilise for biodiversity).</p> <p>a) The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and multilateral institutions which are:</p> <p>(1) Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and</p> <p>(2) Each transaction of which:</p> <p>a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and</p> <p>b. is concessional in character.</p> <p>b) The Environmental Policy Committee (EPOC) collects</p>	<p>a) This indicator is calculated as the sum of all ODA flows from all donors to developing countries that have biodiversity as a principal or significant objective, thus marked with the Rio marker for biodiversity.</p> <p>b) Countries are requested to report on when the policy instrument was introduced, what it applies to, the geographical coverage, the environmental domain, the industries concerned; the revenues, costs or rates; whether the revenue is earmarked; and exemptions.</p>	<p>This is a twin indicator consisting of:</p> <p>a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, defined as gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for biodiversity.</p> <p>b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, defined as revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, covering biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges, and positive subsidies. (New on-going work is underway to collect data on payments for ecosystem services and biodiversity offsets – including the finance they mobilise for biodiversity).</p> <p>a) The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and multilateral institutions which are:</p> <p>(1) Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and</p> <p>(2) Each transaction of which:</p> <p>a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and</p> <p>b. is concessional in character.</p> <p>b) The Environmental Policy Committee (EPOC) collects data</p>	<p>a) This indicator is calculated as the sum of all ODA flows from all donors to developing countries that have biodiversity as a principal or significant objective, thus marked with the Rio marker for biodiversity.</p> <p>b) Countries are requested to report on when the policy instrument was introduced, what it applies to, the geographical coverage, the environmental domain, the industries concerned; the revenues, costs or rates; whether the revenue is earmarked; and exemptions.</p>

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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  (same as SDG indicator 15.a.1)	NEDA	This is a twin indicator consisting of: a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, defined as gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for biodiversity. b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, defined as revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments, covering biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges, and positive subsidies. (New on-going work is underway to collect data on payments for ecosystem services and biodiversity offsets – including the finance they mobilise for biodiversity).	a) This indicator is calculated as the sum of all ODA flows from all donors to developing countries that have biodiversity as a principal or significant objective, thus marked with the Rio marker for biodiversity.  b) Countries are requested to report on when the policy instrument was introduced, what it applies to, the geographical coverage, the environmental domain, the industries concerned; the revenues, costs or rates; whether the revenue is earmarked; and exemptions.	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).  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.	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) membercountries, other bilateral providers of development cooperation, and multilateral organizations.  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
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					
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere					
16.1.1Number of victims of intentional homicide (murder) per 100,000 population	PNP	The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.  Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.	The indicator is calculated as the total number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given year divided by the total resident population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000.  In several countries, two separate sets of data on intentional homicide are produced, respectively from criminal justice and public health/civil registration systems. When existing, figures from both data sources are reported. Population data are derived from annual estimates produced by the UN Population Division.	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 murder (intentional homicide) 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	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, physicia injury (serious and less serious), camnapping, cattle rustling, robbery, theft and rape as	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 after dark	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 to the total number of families multiplied by 100
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	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month is currently being measured by the Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.	Number of children aged 1-17 years who are reported to have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1-17 in the population multiplied by 100	Proportion of children age 1-14 who experienced any violent physical method includes psychological aggression and/or physical punishment.  Psychological aggression includes one or both of the following: - shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child - calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term Physical punishment includes one or more of the following: - 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	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided total number of children age 1-14 multiplied by 100.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national andinternational levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					
16.3.2 Unsensetenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	BJMP , DILG and BuCor, DOJ	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.	The total number of unsentenced persons held in detention divided by the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.	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.  Prisoner - is a person who is convicted by final judgment by the court.  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).	Overall Philippine Inmate Population = BJMP inmate population + BuCor inmate population
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms					
16.5.1.p1 Proportion of families who paid to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials	Office of the Ombudsman			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 proceeding the survey, as a percentage of families who had at least one transaction with a public official in the same period  For 16.5.1p1.S Any service This indicator includes any of the above government services  For 16.5.1p1.1 Awaiting of social services This indcator Indudes government services such as: 1. Enrolling in public school/college/university, availing of government scholarships, and other educational services 2. Medical check-up. hosptaiizabon, vaccination., getting free medtones 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  For 16.5.1p1.2 Payment of taxes and duties This indicator indudes government services such as; For 16.5.1p1.3 Access to justice This indicator includes govemritent services such as: 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  For 16.5.1p1.4 Securing registry documents and licenses This indicator includes government services such as: 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	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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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)	DBM	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget  This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.	The methodology for calculating this indicator is provided in a spreadsheet (titled "En PI-1 and PI-2 Exp Calculation-Feb 1 2016 (xls)") on the PEFA website ( <a href="http://www.pefa.org/en/content/pefa-2016-framework">http://www.pefa.org/en/content/pefa-2016-framework</a> ). It is also detailed in part 2 of the document "Framework for assessing public financial management" ( <a href="https://www.pefa.org/sites/pefa.org/files/attachments/PEFA%20Framework_English.pdf">https://www.pefa.org/sites/pefa.org/files/attachments/PEFA%20Framework_English.pdf</a> ).  Scoring is at the heart of the indicator. A country is scored separately on a four-point ordinal scale: A, B, C, or D, according to precise criteria: (A) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 95% and 105% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years. (B) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 90% and 110% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years. (C) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 85% and 115% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years. (D) Performance is less than required for a C score.	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.
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels					
16.7.1.p1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary	CEDAW, PCW			The government personnel include 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.
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)	UNIO, DFA	The indicator Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two separate 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 computation uses each institutions' own published membership and voting rights data from their respective annual reports. The ratio of voting rights is computed as the number of voting rights allocated to developing countries (as classified by the "historical" classification of "Developed regions" and "Developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard), divided by the total number of voting rights. The ratio of membership is calculated by taking the number of developing country members (using the same classification), divided by the total number of members. Both ratios are expressed as percentages.	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	The indicator is answerable by Yes or No in the national context. Yes if the Philippines has the voting rights in the listed international organization.  The custodian agency will compile the global indicator.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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. Concepts: •Birth registration: Birth registration is defined as 'the continuous, permanent and universal recording, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country'. •Birth certificate: A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term 'birth certificate' can refer either to the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth, or to a certified copy or representation of the registration of that birth, depending on the practices of the country issuing the certificate. •Civil authority: Official authorized to register the occurrence	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	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
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	DICT	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The purpose of this indicator is to report the total of number of countries that adopted legal guarantees on ATI, as well as the main tendencies in the implementation of these guarantees, which are presented in global aggregates. Based on the definition above, the indicator has two components: 1. Adoption 2. Implementation Under each component, key questions were identified based on what can be called "Principles of Access to Information", and which highlight essential components for effective implementation of Access to Information implementation at the country level. These Principles are synthesized from existing frameworks and documents recognised internationally. For the purpose of this survey, the principles of relevance are as	The method of computation is both quantitative and qualitative, with data generated from a global review of existing surveys (e.g. UNESCO's World Trends in Freedom of Expression & Media Development reports, etc.), administrative records, expert assessments (e.g. World Justice Open Government Index), etc. More specifically, the following key variables will be assessed: 1. Does a country have constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information? 2. Do those constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees reflect known international agreements (e.g. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, etc.)? 3. What implementation mechanisms are in place to ensure that such guarantees work optimally? To address these questions, the following will serve as performance sub-indicators: - National law or constitutional guarantee on the right to information - Country has signed and ratified relevant treaty obligations, with no significant exemptions, and these are reflected, to the extent possible, in domestic FOI legislation - Public is aware of and exercises right to access official information - Public bodies release information both pro-actively and on demand	Number of countries that adopt and implement 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.

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
		Each question values between 0 and 2. Upon the completion of the survey, a country can get a total score of 0-9. The total score of each country will not be assigned to any level category (e.g.: low, medium or high). However, it will contribute to global aggregates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective and efficient appeals mechanism via independent administrative body e.g. information commissioner or ombudsman</li> <li>- Any restriction on grounds of protection of personal privacy is narrowly defined so as to exclude information in which there is no justifiable public interest.</li> </ul> <p>The means of verification will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Any law or policy on right to information that accords with international standards</li> <li>- Reports from credible agencies/experts about right to information guarantees and the extent to which they reflect international standards/agreements</li> <li>- Policies of public bodies concerning release of information (which ensure readily, freely available public access to information, including online)</li> <li>- Evidence of state commitment to open government e.g.</li> <li>- Publication and dissemination of laws, court decisions, parliamentary proceedings, spending programmes (vis-à-vis SDG undertakings)</li> <li>- Statistical information about public requests for official information and their fulfilment or rejection</li> <li>- Statistical information about appeals or complaints over information requests that have been refused</li> </ul>		
<b>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</b>					
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles in the Philippines	CHR	This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions	In terms of method of computation, the indicator is computed as the accreditation classification, namely A, B or C of the NHRI.	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.	The Indicator is answerable by Yes or No. Yes if the country has National Human Rights Institution
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>					
<b>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</b>					
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion to gross domestic product	PSNA, PSA	Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of GFSM 2014 an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units. In particular, taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Social contributions are actual or imputed revenue receivable by social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits payable. Grants are transfers receivable by government units from other resident or nonresident government units or international organizations, and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution. Other revenue is all revenue receivable excluding taxes, social contributions, and grants. Other revenue comprises: (i) property income; (ii) sales of goods and services; (iii) fines,	Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. GFS revenue series maintained by the IMF Statistics Department are collected in Table 1 of the standard annual data questionnaire. Each revenue transaction is classified according to whether it is a tax or another type of revenue. GFS revenue aggregates are summations of individual entries and elements in this particular class of flows and allow for these data to be arranged in a manageable and analytically useful way. For example, tax revenue is the sum of all flows that are classified as taxes. Conceptually, the value for each main revenue aggregate is the sum of the values for all items in the relevant category. The annual GFS series for monitoring Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived from the data reported by the national authorities (in national currency) expressed as a percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where GDP is derived from the IMF World Economic Outlook database (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied). Mixed sources are not being used nor will the calculation change over time (i.e., there are no discontinuities in the underlying series as these are key aggregates/ components in all country reported GFS series). The presentation will closely align with that currently contained in World Table 4 from the hard-copy GFS Yearbook:	National Government Total Revenues is the collection of the National Government from tax and non-tax sources.	Total government revenue divided by the total gross domestic product

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	DBM	The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. Budgetary central government, described in GFSM 2014 (paragraph 2.81) is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government that encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary powers. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget. The budgetary central government's revenue (and expense) are normally regulated and controlled by a ministry of finance, or its functional equivalent, by means of a budget approved by the legislature. Most of the ministries, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, judicial authorities, legislative bodies, and other entities that make up the budgetary central government are not separate institutional units. This is because they generally do not have the authority to own assets, incur liabilities, or engage in transactions in their own right (see GFSM 2014 paragraph 2.42). including references to standards and classifications, preferably relying on international agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and expressed in	GFS budgetary central government revenue series - collected in Table 1 of the annual data questionnaire provided to all countries - will be combined with series on budgetary central government expenditure (actual execution of the main budget) on "expense" plus the "net acquisition of nonfinancial assets", as defined in GFSM 2014). GFS Expenditure series are reported by the economic classification in Tables 2, and 3 (items under code 31). Alternatively, for those countries that report total expenditure according to the functional classification (COFOG) in GFS Table 7, a similar calculation can be made. The Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes will be calculated as (Taxes / Expenditure expressed as a %) using the following data series: Total Revenue      963      Expenditure 1200 Taxes                      800      Expense 950 Social contributions    105      Net acquisition 250 Grants                    25      nonfinancial assets Other revenue          33	Domestic-Based Collections is the sum of all tax revenues from domestic sources. Measures of tax burden are indicators of how well tax policy meets one of its primary goals, equitably raising the revenues needed to run government. Tax burden measures thus answer broad economic and social questions about the effect of tax policy on the distribution of income and wealth.	Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes
<b>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</b>					
17.3.1. Additional financial resources mobilized in the Philippines	BSP, DBM	Annual gross receipts by developing countries of: a. Official sustainable development grants, b. Official concessional sustainable development loans, c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans, d. Foreign direct investment, e. Mobilised private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis, and f. Private grants. a. Official sustainable development grants Grants are transfers in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient. b. Official concessional sustainable development loans Loans are transfers in cash or in kind for which the recipient incurs legal debt. A concessional transfer is one which gives something of value away. For the purposes of this indicator, a loan will be regarded as concessional if it embodies at least a 35% grant element when its service payments are discounted at 5% p.a. This test is derived from the World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Framework for Low Income Countries and has also been adopted by the TOSSD Task Force. d. Foreign direct investment Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a category of investment that reflects the objective of establishing a lasting interest by a resident enterprise in one economy (direct investor) in an enterprise (direct investment enterprise) that is resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. The direct or indirect ownership of 10% or more of the voting power of an enterprise resident in one economy by an investor resident in another economy is taken as evidence of such a relationship. For OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign	While the sub-indicators follow the recipient perspective, the data for all proposed sub-indicators except foreign direct investment are reportable by the providers and subsequently aggregated by recipient. Foreign direct investment is as reported by recipients.  FDI is computed as the sum of net investments in equity capital, debt instruments, and reinvestment of earnings.	Sub-indicator 17.3.1.1: Foreign direct investment inflows (in million USD)  The FDI concept is based on the latest Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).  <a href="https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm">https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm</a> <a href="https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf">https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf</a>  Other definitions are the same as the Global SDG indicators.	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).



Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
17.3.2 Volume of remittances as a proportion of gross domestic product	BSP, PSA	Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.	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 • 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	(to indicate method of computation)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.
<b>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</b>					
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	BSP	Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.	Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan by loan basis.  "Exports of goods and services" data are sourced from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)  Both components are used to express the indicator in percentage terms.	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 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

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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	NTC	<p>The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed.</p> <p>The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s.</li><li>- 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s.</li><li>- Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10). Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.</li></ul>	ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Ministries, who collect the data from national Internet service providers. The data can be collected by asking each Internet service provider in the country to provide the number of their fixed-broadband subscriptions by the speeds indicated. The data are then added up to obtain the country totals.	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. Source:	Total Fixed Broadband Subscriptions/(Population Data/100)
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			Exposure to the mass media means that respondent accessed/used the specific forms of mass media everyday or at least once a week or seldom in the last 12 months preceding the FLEMMS survey.	Number of Filipinos 10-64 years old exposed to internet for social media and research divided by population aged 10-64.
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence					
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	PSNA, PSA	<p>1. External Sector Indicators for the current and capital &amp; 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.</p> <p>2. Fiscal Sector For a sustainable economic growth path, a country needs a sustainable fiscal policy. The dashboard monitors government revenues, fiscal balance, and public debt as a share of GDP to inform policy-decision making.</p> <p>3. Real Sector GDP measures the nation's total output of goods and services. For many decades, it has been a comprehensive measure of market activity used for a wide variety of analytical purposes such as measuring productivity, conducting monetary policy, and projecting tax revenues. In this section, we monitor growth trends of GDP; Gross capital formation; Exports of goods and services; Imports of goods and services; Household consumption; Government consumption; and Consumer Price Index to monitor the price trends.</p> <p>4. Financial Sector Financial sector indicators are essential for measuring</p> <p>5. Unemployment Trends in unemployment rate data are a vital indicator for analyzing the long-term economic development of a country (SDG 8.5.2). Stronger and sustainable economic growth often results in lower unemployment rates.</p>	<p>1.Current account balance as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>2.Portfolio investment, net (BoP, current US\$)</p> <p>3.Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>4.Personal remittances, received, as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>5.Gross PSD, Central Gov.-D2, All maturities, D1+ SDRs + currency and deposits, Nominal Value, as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>6.External debt stocks as a proportion of GNI (%)</p> <p>7.Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income)</p> <p>8.Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans (%)</p> <p>9.Bank capital to assets ratio (%)</p> <p>10.Total reserves in months of imports (ratio)</p> <p>11.Broad money to total reserves ratio (ratio)</p> <p>12.Annual broad money growth (%)</p> <p>13.Annual inflation, consumer prices (%)</p> <p>14.Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>15.Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>16.Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure (%)</p> <p>17.Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (%)</p> <p>18. Annual growth of exports of goods and services (%)</p> <p>19.Annual growth of the gross capital formation (%)</p> <p>20.Annual growth of imports of goods and services (%)</p> <p>21.Annual GDP growth (%)</p> <p>22.DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US\$) (ratio)</p> <p>23.Total unemployment out of total labour force (national estimate) (%)</p> <p>24.Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP (%)</p>	<p>1. External Sector Indicators for the current and capital &amp; 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.</p> <p>2. Fiscal Sector For a sustainable economic growth path, a country needs a sustainable fiscal policy. The dashboard monitors government revenues, fiscal balance, and public debt as a share of GDP to inform policy-decision making.</p> <p>3. Real Sector GDP measures the nation's total output of goods and services. For many decades, it has been a comprehensive measure of market activity used for a wide variety of analytical purposes such as measuring productivity, conducting monetary policy, and projecting tax revenues. In this section, we monitor growth trends of GDP; Gross capital formation; Exports of goods and services; Imports of goods and services; Household consumption; Government consumption; and Consumer Price Index to monitor the price trends.</p> <p>4. Financial Sector Financial sector indicators are essential for measuring countries' financial market stability and economic stability. Stronger</p> <p>5. Unemployment Trends in unemployment rate data are a vital indicator for analyzing the long-term economic development of a country (SDG 8.5.2). Stronger and sustainable economic growth often results in lower unemployment rates.</p>	<p>1.Current account balance as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>2.Portfolio investment, net (BoP, current US\$)</p> <p>3.Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>4.Personal remittances, received, as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>5.Gross PSD, Central Gov.-D2, All maturities, D1+ SDRs + currency and deposits, Nominal Value, as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>6.External debt stocks as a proportion of GNI (%)</p> <p>7.Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income)</p> <p>8.Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans (%)</p> <p>9.Bank capital to assets ratio (%)</p> <p>10.Total reserves in months of imports (ratio)</p> <p>11.Broad money to total reserves ratio (ratio)</p> <p>12.Annual broad money growth (%)</p> <p>13.Annual inflation, consumer prices (%)</p> <p>14.Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>15.Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)</p> <p>16.Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure (%)</p> <p>17.Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (%)</p> <p>21.Annual GDP growth (%)</p> <p>22.DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US\$) (ratio)</p> <p>23.Total unemployment out of total labour force (national estimate) (%)</p> <p>24.Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP (%)</p>

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
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.	Indicator 17.18.2 = $\sum$ countries of which the law has provisions relating to all the ten Principles	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.	The Indicator is answerable by Yes or No. Yes if the country complies the UNFPOS
17.18.3 National statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation	PSA	The indicator Number of countries with a 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 is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in	Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.	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.	In the monitoring this indicator, Yes if the country has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source
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	PSA	<p>This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This information refers only to 17.19.02b: Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</p> <p>According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (<a href="https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf</a>), 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 per cent</p>	<p>a. NA</p> <p>b. The two sub-indicators of the indicator 17.19.02b are expressed as proportions: at the global level, the proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration is measured as the number of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration divided by the total number of countries. The computation is done in an analogous manner for the death registration part as well as for the regional measurements of both birth and death registration sub-indicators. The latest compiled data for this indicator are part of the Statistical Annex to the annual SG's progress report, available at <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs</a>. These data are compiled using the country-reported information on availability and completeness of birth and death registration data at the country level, to the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, via the Demographic Yearbook Vital Statistics questionnaire and accompanying metadata. United Nations Demographic Yearbook collection and associated online compilations are published by the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Please refer to: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/index.cshtml#overview">https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/index.cshtml#overview</a></p> <p>At the present time, the thresholds used for compiling the data for the indicator 17.19.02b are 90 per cent for birth registration and 75 per cent in the Demographic Yearbook metadata questionnaire on vital statistics. This classification is modified to enable reporting according to the exact formulation of the indicator 17.19.02b.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (<a href="https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf</a>), 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 per cent 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>b. The percentage of birth registration and death registration will be monitored annually.</p>
17.19.s1 Birth and death registration rate	Vital Statistics, PSA			<p>Crude Birth Rate (CBR) refers to the number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population.</p> <p>Crude Death Rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>CDR is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 population.</p>

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
ACRONYMS:					
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey				
DBM	Department of Budget and Management				
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development				
EBEIS	Enhanced Basic Education Information System				
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey				
ILO	International Labour Organization				
LDRRM	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management				
LFS	Labor Force Survey				
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey				
NDRRMC	National Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Council				
OCd	Office of the Civil Defense				
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority				
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division				
FNRI-DOST	Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Department of Science and Technology				
PDRI	Philippine Dietary Reference Intakes				
DOH	Department of Health				
HARP	HIV/AIDS and Anti-Retroviral Therapy Registry (ART) of the Philippines				
NNS	National Nutrition Survey				
CHED	Commission on Higher Education				
CHECKS	CHED Electronic Collection & Knowledge System				
DepEd	Department of Education				
FLEMMS	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey				
HEd	Higher Education				
NAT	National Achievement Test				
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority				
PIDS	Philippine Institute for Development Studies				
PRC	Professional Regulation Commission				
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority				
TVET	Technical-Vocational Education and Training				
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
COMELEC	Commission on Elections				
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform				
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources				
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government				
ERSD	Election Records and Statistics Department				
GAD	Gender and Development				
GMMS	Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring System				
LMB	Land Management Bureau				
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women				
PNP	Philippine National Police				
ADB	Asian Development Bank				
EMB-DENR	Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources				

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Refined List of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Monitoring in the Philippines

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration				
MWSS	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System				
RBCO-DENR	River Basin Control Office, Department of Environment and Natural Resources				
WDDSP	Water District Development Sector Project				
DOE	Department of Energy				
EPIMB	Electric Power Industry Management Bureau				
EPPB	Energy Policy and Planning Bureau				
GDP	Gross Domestic Product				
M Php	Million (Philippine) Pesos				
REAMD	Rural Electrification Administration Management Division				
TFEM	Task Force E-Power Mo				
TOE	Tonne of Oil Equivalent				
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas				
GVA	Gross Value Added				
ISLE	Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment				
PSNA	Philippine System of National Accounts				
PTSA	Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts				
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines				
CIAC	Clark International Airport Corporation				
CPA	Cebu Ports Authority				
DOST	Department of Science and Technology				
DOTr	Department of Transportation				
GFI	Government Financial Institution				
GOCC	Government-owned and controlled corporation				
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development				
LRMC	Light Rail Manila Corporation				
LRT	Light Rail Transit				
LRTA	Light Rail Transit Authority				
MCIAA	Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority				
MIAA	Manila International Airport Authority				
MRT3	Manila Metro Rail Transit System Line 3				
ODA	Official Development Assistance				
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development				
PNR	Philippine National Railways				
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority				
USD	United States Dollars				
AHTN	ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature				
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations				
BPM	Balance of Payments Manual				
CPH	Census of Population and Housing				
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs				
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Management				
IFC	International Finance Corporation				
IMF	International Monetary Fund				
NPA	Non-performing Asset				
NPL	Non-performing Loan				
UNIO	United Nations Other International Organizations				
WTO	World Trade Organization				
AQMS	Air Quality Management Section				
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau				
CCC	Climate Change Commission				

Goal/Target/Indicator	Data Source	Global		National	
		Definition	Method of computation	Definition	Method of computation
FMB	Forest Management Bureau				
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau				
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System				
MPA	Marine Protected Areas				
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority				
BESF	Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing				
CHR	Commission on Human Rights				
CIRAS	Crime Information Reporting and Analysis System				
eFOI	Electronic Freedom of Information				
FOI	Freedom of Information				
GANHRI	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions				
BOP	Balance of Payments				
CRESS	Country Report on Support to Statistics				
GAA	General Appropriations Act				
ITU	International Telecommunication Union				
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission				
PhP	Philippine Peso				
PSDP	Philippine Statistical Development Program				
TWG-MMRE	Technical Working Group on Maternal Mortality Ratio Estimation				