



## CHAPTER 26

# Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring

### Introduction

In September 2015, the United Nations Member States adopted a new global plan of action entitled, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." The 2030 Agenda, its 17 Goals and 169 targets are a universal set of goals and targets that aim to stimulate people-centered and planet-sensitive change, in which the 193 member-states of the United Nations (UN) gathered to affirm commitments towards ending all forms of poverty, fighting inequalities and increasing country's productive capacity, increasing social inclusion and curbing climate change and protecting the environment while ensuring that no one is left behind over the next fifteen years.

As part of the Philippines' commitment to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the PSA Board approved Resolution No.4, Series of 2016 "Enjoining All Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the SDGs," which also tasked the PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators.

On March 2016, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) adopted a set of indicators to be used for SDG monitoring. From this list, countries were to develop its indicator framework based on data availability, priorities and relevance in the national context. In the Philippines, the PSA, in collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the members of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) assessed the readiness of the PSS in monitoring the SDGs.

A series of multi-sectoral and technical workshops were conducted which provided the inputs in the development of the Philippine SDG Indicators framework to identify relevant SDG indicators to be used for monitoring.

This SDG assessment initiative presented a distinctively new approach in the development of an indicator framework for its monitoring as it reached beyond the usual borders of the PSS and brought in new voices and data partners in the discussion such as the national government agencies (NGAs), non-government organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), academe, media, international organizations and the private sector, recognizing their roles not only in the monitoring but more importantly in the realization of the SDGs. Further, the SDG assessment initiative implemented the SDG agenda in accordance with the national priorities through integration of some Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Results Matrix indicators and in accordance with the "*AmBisyon Natin 2040*," a long-term vision of the country.

The assessment made on the availability of the SDG indicators in the Philippines showed that of the 232 indicators only 42.2 percent are categorized as Tier 1 indicators (i.e. indicators with existing and regularly produced data, clear methodology and established standards). Twenty four percent belong to Tier 2 category (i.e. indicators that are conceptually clear, with established methodology and standards, but whose data are not regularly produced by the PSS), while 29.1 percent still have

no established methodology or standards. (4.5 percent is not applicable to PSS).

In 18 May 2017, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board approved the initial set of SDG indicators to be monitored in the Philippines. The initial set of SDG indicators consist of 155 indicators; 102 global SDG indicators, 27 proxy indicators and 25 supplemental indicators. The proxy indicators were identified to substitute, if possible, global SDG indicators that are not available at the national level while supplemental indicators were identified to better monitor the target or further clarify the SDG targets.

The assessment also showed that data sources are largely outside the purview of the PSA, with around 33% to be sourced from the PSA, while 66% could be sourced from other government agencies and 1% to be sourced from other data sources like the International Agencies. Further, of the 155 Philippine SDG indicators, 66% will be coming from administrative data sources, 23% from survey data, 5% from the combination of administrative data and surveys and 6% from the combination of administrative data and census results.

Further, in 05 February 2018, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), shared the report on the detailed assessment of the statistical capacity of the PSS to compile global SDG indicators. The main challenges and recommendations for the implementation of the SDG measurement and data collection framework in the Philippines through the Development Account Project is summarized in its report, "Enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for sustainable development". Based on the assessment of the statistical capacity of the PSS to compile global indicator, the report concluded that the *"current statistical capacity of the Philippines is at medium level. It is further concluded that PSS can achieve Medium/High level of the statistical capacity in the short/medium term if the challenges/impeding factors which PSS is facing are addressed promptly and in a systematic way."* The recommendations provided in this report were inputs in the preparation of this SDG chapter.

Given the numerous indicators initially identified in monitoring the SDGs, more work needs to be done to better understand and to be able to generate Tier 2 and Tier 3 categorized indicators, to address data disaggregation requirements, improved the monitoring and reporting and continue the advocacy for the regular compilation of Tier 1 indicators.

## ❖ Scope and Coverage

This chapter provides a strategic plan for the development and improvement of statistical data and indicators that aid in the creation, implementation and monitoring of policies and programs to promote and ensure achievement of the SDGs in the country. Further, this chapter steer data support and monitoring of the 17 SDGs, 169 targets and 232 unique indicators

This chapter covers statistics and strategies in monitoring the sustainable development goals:

- Generation of statistics on SDGs to address the data gaps in the SDG Framework, particularly issues on disaggregation
  - Develop statistical methodologies;
  - Strengthen and expand production and collection of statistics for SDG monitoring;
  - Improve registries and administrative data and other data from new and innovative sources;
  - Strengthen and expand data on all groups of population;
  - SDG monitoring and reporting strategies;
  - Statistical coordination;
  - National Reporting Platform; and
  - SDG monitoring methodologies.
- Dissemination and utilization of the SDG statistics for evidence-based decision making
  - Define and implement standardized structures for the exchange and integration of data and metadata on the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development and at all levels, following the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) and related standards

Other statistics related to SDGs are covered in Chapter 4 - International Cooperation, Chapter 5- Population and housing statistics, Chapter 6 – Civil registration and vital statistics, Chapter 7 – Labor and employment statistics, Chapter 8 – Education and culture statistics, Chapter 9 – Health and nutrition statistics, Chapter 10 – Social protection statistics, Chapter 11 – Security, justice and peace statistics, Chapter 12 – Governance statistics, Chapter 13 – Macroeconomic accounts and statistics, Chapter 14 – Industry, trade, services and investment statistics, Chapter 15 – Agriculture, livestock and fisheries statistics, Chapter 16 –

Energy, gas and water statistics, Chapter 17 – Transport and infrastructure statistics, Chapter 18 – Tourism statistics, Chapter 19 – Monetary, price and financial statistics, Chapter 20 – Science and technology and innovation statistics, Chapter 21 – Environment and natural resources statistics, Chapter 22 – Local statistics development, Chapter 23 – Income, poverty and hunger statistics, Chapter 24 – Statistics on children and gender and development; and Chapter 25 – Information society statistics.

#### ❖ **Implementing Agencies**

- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
- Commission on Audit (COA)
- Commission on Elections (COMELEC)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
- Department of Agriculture (DA)
- Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- Department of Finance (DOF)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)
- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
- Department of National Defense (DND)
- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
- Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Department of Tourism (DOT)
- Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- Department of Transportation (DOTr)
- Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)
- Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)
- Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
- Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS)
- NEDA
- Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)
- Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC)
- Philippine National Police (PNP)
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

- Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI)
- Tariff Commission (TC)
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

### **Milestones, Key Developments, Issues and Challenges**

#### ❖ **Milestones and Key Developments of 2016-2017**

- Participation in Global Consultation.
  - The Philippines served as Co-Chair of the United Nations Interagency Experts Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), established by the UNSC;
  - participation in various international fora;
  - accomplished questionnaires from different organizations about the SDGs
  - participation in the project on “Enhancing National Statistical Capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for Sustainable Development” in partnership with UNSD;
  - involvement in the project on developing a Philippine SDG hub, which will cater Philippine data on SDGs in an easier-to-access manner with the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) and the UNSD;
  - involvement in a project with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on “Big Data for Measuring the Information Society” was conducted by the PSA; and
  - reporting at the High-Level Political Forum held on July 2016.
- SDG Indicators Mapping Initiatives
  - In recognition of the need to achieve the SDGs, national ownership of the SDG implementation is required. The SDG indicator mapping initiative was conducted to develop a Philippine SDG Indicator Framework through the assessment of the global indicators and identification of additional indicators taking into account national priorities, realities and capacities. The initiative also identified data gaps as well as the accountabilities in the SDG

implementation fostering the generation and utilization of statistics that are of quality, timely, accessible, reliable and disaggregated to better illustrate how people live and decide, and how societies and economies fare in the Agenda 2030. The following were the consultations/assessment workshops conducted starting 2016:

- **Multi-Sectoral Workshop, May 11-12 2016.** The PSS conducted a multi-sectoral workshop to conduct data assessment of the global SDG indicators by accomplishing the SDG matrix based on the Philippine context and identified initial proxy indicators to supplement, if possible, Tier 2 and 3 indicators, and to identify additional indicators, if deemed necessary, to the initially identified global list of indicators.
  - **Assessment of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) Indicators, July 2016.** In partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), a technical workshop was held to assess WaSH and wastewater indicators in SDG 6 framework. The workshop also tackled the possible programs with regards to attaining data on water and wastewater indicators.
  - **Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs, October 2016.** A workshop on the Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs was held by the PSA to provide a venue to discuss the various tools and techniques towards building a Philippine/Country Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs.
  - **Development of Metadata for Tier 1 indicators, December 2016.** The PSA SDG team conducted a technical workshop to develop metadata of the SDG indicators identified as Tier 1 in the national context. Vital details such as contact information of the agency custodian of the data, conceptual definition of the indicators in the global and national context as well as the global and national methods of computation of the indicators were provided by the sector specialists.
  - **Bilateral Meetings with Major Data Source Agencies, December 2016.** A series of bilateral meetings between the PSA and the data source agencies was launched to continually improve the monitoring of the SDGs.
  - **NEDA-PSA Workshop, April 2017.** The PSA in partnership with the NEDA conducted a technical workshop on the preparation of final Philippine SDG indicators for approval of the PSA Board. Also, the SDG indicators were mapped with the PDP Results Matrix.
- Formulation of legal frameworks in Monitoring the SDGs.
    - PSA Board Resolution No. 04, Series of 2016- Enjoining all concerned government instrumentalities to provide the necessary data support to monitor the country's performance vis-à-vis the SDGs.
    - PSA Board Resolution No. 09, Series of 2017- Approving and Adopting the Initial List of SDGs for Monitoring in the Philippines
  - Establishment of the PSA SDG Team
    - Through the PSA Special Order No. 2017-02NS-0329, the SDG team was created in order to carry out expeditiously the responsibilities of the PSA as the official repository of the SDG indicators in the Philippines and to promote an efficient and effective implementation of activities for the SDGs at the PSS, in pursuance of the PSA Resolution No. 04 Series of 2016.
  - Conduct of research and enhancement of data collection instruments to generate SDG indicators.
    - Several projects have been continuously conducted to improve generation of data for the SDG indicators. These include the following: (1) "A Five-Year Research and Training Program for the Philippine Statistical System to Measure the SDGs" with the PSRTI; (2) the development of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) methodology; (3) conduct of Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) survey with the Asian Development Bank (ADB); (4) improvement of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS);

and (5) use of Computer-aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in data collection

- Hosting of the 2017 International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals (ICSDGS).
  - The PSA, in partnership with the UNSD, conducted the ICSDGS with the theme, "Level Up: Shaping A Strong Data Ecosystem for the SDGs." More than 300 delegates from different national statistical offices of countries, Philippine government agencies and civil society and non-government organizations participated in the conference, which aimed to serve as venue for knowledge sharing/discussion on the methodologies, addressing data gaps and use of other data sources given the numerous SDG indicators including the demand for data disaggregation (geographical, income, sectoral, age, sex, race, ethnicity or other characteristics).
- Initiatives in the data production and collection of data related to the indicators.
  - The PSA set various initiatives in the data production and collection through the following: (a) addition of WaSH module in the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) to support water, sanitation and health-related indicators; (2) improvement of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) to generate data related to labor, employment, and education-related indicators; and (3) improvement of the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) to cater the needs of indicators related to health and nutrition.
- Localization of SDG monitoring.
  - Regional SDG Assessment Workshops.
    - In line with the mainstreaming of the SDGs at the subnational level or in local development planning and policy formulation, it is imperative to highlight the importance of localizing SDG monitoring, calling for a country-driven consultation process to tailor the global and national indicators to the sub-national level. Given the initiative of the PSA in the data assessment of the Global SDG indicators, these initiatives were cascaded at the subnational level by

conducting Regional Assessment Workshops of the National SDG Indicators at the Subnational Level in different cluster regions. The regions were clustered into three, namely: Cluster 1 – Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), National Capital Region (NCR), Regions I, II, III, IV-A, MIMAROPA, and V; Cluster 2 - Regions VI, VII, VIII and Negros Island Region (NIR); Cluster 3- Regions IX, X, XI, XII, Caraga and Autonomous Regions in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

- Advocacy Workshops on the SDG Indicators in cooperation with the DILG and NEDA.
  - Advocacy workshops with DILG and NEDA were simultaneously conducted from August to September 2017. These workshops aim to align SDG and its indicators with the current and future workplans and strategies of the local government units. This includes the Regional Workshops on Regional Strategic Priorities and SDG Alignment and Provincial Strategic Direction Setting Conference Workshops.
- Dissemination of SDG Statistics.
  - In line with the responsibility of the PSA as the official repository of the SDG indicators in the Philippines, the PSA developed different platforms as part of monitoring of the indicators which include the SDG Webpage, SDG Watch, and the SDG Database. SDG Webpage serves as portal of the Philippine indicators that can be accessed through <http://www.psa.gov.ph/sdg>. The SDG Watch, on the other hand, provides the latest data of the indicators obtained from the concerned government agencies. The SDG database contains the time series of the data of the indicator and their corresponding metadata.

#### ❖ **Issues and challenges**

The key issues and concerns involving SDG monitoring are the following:

- Need to establish coordination mechanism for the regular and timely monitoring of SDG indicators

- Need to deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant statistics
- While there are some mechanisms in place to ensure quality of registers and administrative data, greater focus on data quality assurance is needed
  - Considering that 66 percent of the data sources for the monitoring of the SDGs is sourced from administrative data sources, there is a need to implement the Mechanism for Harmonization of Administrative Records, Registers and Information Systems (M-HARRIS) to ensure harmonized data and metadata for analysis and policy
- Although the dissemination and communication techniques to increase appreciation on SDGs is already in place, continuous enhancement is needed.
  - With the huge requirements of SDG monitoring, implementation of standardized structures for data and metadata exchange is needed.
  - Need for better dissemination and communication strategies through optimal use of advanced technological infrastructure
  - There is a need to expand the open data initiative to include the data of other agencies
  - There is a need to increase user understanding and rational use of statistics
- With the commitment to achieve the SDGs, there is a need to develop methodologies and adopt new technologies to better monitor the achievement of the SDGs.
  - Need to address the data disaggregation needs for Tier 1 indicators with incomplete disaggregation
  - Need to address data gaps among Tier 2 and 3 SDG indicators
  - There is a need to capture data from programs and projects implemented by the private sector, CSOs, and the academe
  - Greater and more efficient use of new technologies and new data sources
- More and continuing researches and methodological studies to address data requirements of the SDGs are urgently needed
- Resources, especially human resources, have remained inadequate to sustain critical statistical activities and to address data gaps and other data quality issues.
  - There is no assessment of available resources to address needs related to technical cooperation, training, and sharing of best practices offered by countries
  - There is need to improve statistical literacy and capacity of data users, including national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), the private sector and media, for more rational and wider use of statistics
- Need to continuously strengthen partnership with the international statistical community

### **Key Statistical Development Programs and Activities**

For the program period 2018-2023, the following major statistical programs will be implemented.

#### **❖ Thrusts and strategies**

The following are the thrusts and strategies identified for the 2018-2023 term:

- Improvement of data production in the PSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging concerns such as SDGs, PDP 2017-2022, data revolution, and other data requirements including age and sex disaggregation of administrative data
- Enhancement of data dissemination and advocacy on statistics through maximized use of information and communications technology in statistical processes and conduct of forums/workshops to promote utilization of statistics and adoption of open data policies
- Advancement of statistical research to improve current methodologies for the generation of statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging needs and demands
- Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination and utilization of statistics

- Strengthening data ecosystems to include enhancement of administrative data and exploration of big data and citizen-generated data as possible sources of official statistics
  - Strengthening of the local statistical system to be able to generate more locally disaggregated data in support of countryside development
  - Promotion of international cooperation in statistics through sharing of experiences, practices and expertise as well as adherence to international commitments, such as the SDGs and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Framework of Cooperation in Statistics, among others.
- Implementation of Mechanism for Harmonization of Administrative Records, Registers and Information Systems (M-HARRIS) for Statistical Purposes
  - Development of a mechanism to harmonize administrative data sources. Harmonization of data from DSWD and PNP on Violence Against Women and Their Children (VAWC), crimes, etc.

#### ❖ **Major Statistical Development Programs and Activities for 2018-2023**

Listed below are the major statistical development programs and activities for the medium-term 2018-2023.

##### **a. New Developmental Programs and Activities**

###### *Management and coordination of the PSS*

- Formulate SDG Data Flow at the national and sub-national level to ensure clear roles on SDG monitoring including compilation and dissemination
- Enhance public-private partnership for data donation
  - Development of a mechanism to capture data from the private sector, CSOs and academe

###### *Research and Development*

- Partnership with PSRTI and the academe
  - conduct of researches and methodological studies to address data gaps and other requirements of the SDGs
- Conduct of research studies on Tiers 2 and 3 SDG Indicators

###### *Resources and Financing (statistical unit, personnel, budget)*

- Increase and sustain resources for statistics

###### *Data Collection and production*

- Ensure quality of administrative data used in the monitoring of SDGs
  - Ensure quality of administrative data used in the monitoring of SDGs

- Address SDG data disaggregation needs (by income, sex, age, ethnicity/indigenous status, migratory status, disability, geographic locations, vulnerable groups and other characteristics, religion, economic activity, income decile/quintile)

- Build, enhance, increase coverage and standardize registers of persons, property and business for statistical purposes to respond to the data disaggregation needs (e.g. business register, health worker register, Indigenous People (IP) register, People with Disabilities (PWD) register, among others) and to ensure that “no one is left behind”
- Improvement of the CRVS to generate disaggregated statistics and compile SDG statistics (e.g. health statistics, birth and death registration)
  - Use of Analysis of Causes of (National) Deaths for Action (ANACONDA) in assessing and interpreting the quality of mortality data

##### **b. Building-up Current Efforts**

###### *Management and coordination of the PSS*

- Establish and strengthen existing institutional arrangements for regular and timely provision of data for SDG monitoring
  - Strengthen the interagency cooperation to meet the challenges posted by the SDG monitoring through compilation of designated SDG focal persons for each agency to facilitate smooth coordination of information exchange and ensure efficient annual updating/monitoring of the SDG indicators

###### *Capacity Development (trainings, workshop)*

- Build statistical capacities for research and provide new training opportunities to data

producers, data users and data providers for SDG Statistics

- Conduct of capacity needs assessment of available resources to address needs related to technical cooperation and training for each of the sectors
- Conduct of capacity building activities on the monitoring of the SDGs among data producers and users, including the LGUs
  - Training for data producers on survey design and conduct, statistical analysis, database development, information technology (IT) architecture, quality assurance, metadata, data visualization, and geographic information system (GIS)/ geographic information management (GIM) applications, among others
  - Training of users and data providers to improve statistical literacy
- Partnership with PSRTI and the academe in the conduct of statistical appreciation seminars and training of users on interpretation and analysis of SDG indicators (e.g. among the government executives, business leaders, civil society, and media)

*Resources and Financing (statistical unit, personnel, budget)*

- Increase and sustain resources for statistics
  - Strengthening of institutional coordination within the PSS and between PSS and the DBM, legislative bodies, and development partners to ensure funding of the continuous improvement and production of SDG statistics
  - Implementation and institutionalization of the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) for more efficient and transparent planning and monitoring of the SDG indicators compilation and dissemination
  - Espouse the creation of statistical units or statistical positions within the NGA and LGUs or increase in the number of existing plantilla positions for statisticians

*International Cooperation*

- Participation in international cooperation and capacity building programs/projects, and standards and methodological development studies

- Coordination with international agencies on the metadata and guidance for Tier 2 and 3
- Active participation on technical and consultation workshops on the development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators
- Seek or coordinate with IAEG on SDG or custodian agencies for technical assistance/guidance on SDG monitoring
- Participation in international conferences, trainings, workshops, and expert group meetings
  - Participation in expert group meetings, and workshops on international data exchange, database and data documentation development (IAEG on SDG Indicators, ASEAN Working Group on SDG Indicators, Total Official Support for Development, Washington group on Disability Statistics, Oslo Group on Energy Statistics, City Group on Ageing and Age Disaggregated Data, Praia Group on Governance Statistics, Global Expert Group on Wastewater, Expert Group on Measuring Sustainable Tourism)

*Data collection and production*

- Compilation and improvement of data collection to regularly monitor the Tier 1 Philippine SDG Indicators
  - Use of tablets to facilitate data collection activities
  - Use of the 2013 Master Sample in household surveys of the PSA, which has province as domain
  - Improvement of data ecosystem at the subnational level
- Regular conduct, and institutionalization of surveys and censuses
  - Regular conduct of censuses and surveys vis-à-vis the Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF)
    - Annual Survey on Philippine Business and Industries (ASPBI)
    - APIS
    - Census on Philippine Business and Industries (CPBI)
    - 2020 Census on Population and Housing (CPH)



- Cross-sectoral energy consumption surveys
- Drug Availability Survey
- Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) with bigger sample size capable of generating provincial estimates
- Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)
- Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)
- Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV)
- Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE)
- LFS
- Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI)
- 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
- Producer Price Survey
- Quarterly Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (QSPBI)
- Survey on Research and Development Expenditures and Human Resources (SRDEHR)
- Transport Energy Consumption Survey (TECS)
- Exploring the possibility of institutionalizing surveys and designating conduct of surveys that are potential source of data for SDG monitoring
  - Institutionalization of the following surveys:
    - Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFSS)
    - Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS)
    - Survey of Energy Consumption of Establishments (SECE)
  - Designation of the conduct of the following surveys:
    - APIS
    - ISLE
    - HSDV
  - Review and modification of the system of designated statistics (SDS)
    - ENNS
    - Generation of the Maternal Mortality Ratio
- NDHS (specific indicators, e.g., child mortality rate (CMR), total fertility rate (TFR), etc.)
- Monetary, financial and government finance statistics
  - FHSIS in terms of frequency
- Comprehensive review of the core surveys to possibly include modules to generate SDG statistics
  - Identification of additional modules/questions/items that can be potentially added to surveys
- Strengthening collection and improvement of administrative data forms through the use of the following information systems:
  - Civil Registration System (CRS)
  - Enhanced Forest Information System (eFIS)
  - National Forest Stock Monitoring System (NFSMS)
  - Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS)
  - Basic Education Information System (BEIS)
  - ENR Integrated Information System (ENRIIS)
  - DENR Data Portal
  - Integrated System on Coastal, Marine and River Basin
- Development of an integrated database system or portals on:
  - monetary and financial statistics
- Review and update statistical frameworks and methodologies
  - In line with the mainstreaming of the SDGs at the national and subnational development planning and policy formulation, it is imperative to:
    - review and update the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework approved by the PSA Board considering the refinements approved by the UNSC and endorsed by the IAEG on SDG Indicators on the Global SDG Indicator Framework, possible revisions/substantive changes on the indicators on 2020 and the development of

- methodologies for Tiers 2 and 3 indicators;
  - identify core regional SDG indicators that can be monitored across countries as well as review and update these indicators considering the developments in the Philippine SDG Indicator Framework;
- Development of harmonized framework on the monetary, financial and government finance statistics with the latest International Manuals (e.g. latest International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF Government Finance Statistics 2014 Manual)
- Development of methodologies for Tier 3 indicators and study possible institutionalization of data collection/ compilation of Tier 2 SDG Indicators with technical guidance from the IAEG on SDG Indicators and/or custodian agencies
- Exploring the use of small-area estimation technique or big data to address need for data disaggregation
- Exploration of the use of remote sensing and GIS technology to produce statistics on SDGs and to formulate policy on the generation and integration of such data in statistical production programs
  - Forest Formations in selected Priority Protected Areas
  - Coastal and marine area/resources/ ecosystem
  - Mangrove areas
  - Coral reef
  - Seagrass beds
  - Land cover, to be utilized for land cover change analysis
- Generation of statistics using big data
  - SDG 9.1.1-data on all-seasoned roads, Fixed Broadband Subscriptions, by Technology and Speed, ICT indicators
- Development of guidelines on the use of new and innovative data generation outside the official statistical system
- Development and compilation of research and development (R&D) accounts to generate statistics on SDG 9.3.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP):
  - review data requirements and system of collection
  - compilation methodology
- Generation of subnational Tourism Satellite Accounts
  - Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA) to use 2012 I-O ratio
  - Generation of tourism IO
  - Full adoption of the Local Tourism Statistics System (LTSS) by the LGUs (Municipal level) Policy
- Expansion of the generation of quarterly insurance statistics to include pre-need and health maintenance organization (HMOs) industries
  - Data dissemination and use*
  - Use of modern ICT infrastructures for the data dissemination
  - Adoption and implementation of a data and metadata exchange structure through the technical guidance of the IAEG on SDG Indicators
  - Development of a National Reporting Platform for Philippine SDGs
  - Enhancement of data visualization strategies on SDGs
    - Infographics
  - Development of SDG Database to incorporate modern geospatial information management system and statistical metadata
    - Storymaps
  - Development of an integrated statistics portal for dissemination of all available data and metadata
  - Enjoin government agencies to convert their data to open data format
    - Improvement and regular updating of the SDG dashboard to include metadata and interactive database, and the SDG Watch

- Publication of statistical reports and information papers
  - Compilation of comprehensive metadata of SDG indicators through the development of Handbook on SDG Monitoring
  - Compilation of the SDG Watch and other information, education and communication (IEC) materialsa
  - Compilation, production and distribution of:
    - Protected Areas and Wildlife statistics
    - Disaster-related statistics
    - Energy statistics
- Improve communication of statistics for SDGs to increase user understanding, capacity, and advocate rational use of statistics
- Addressing the absence of link between statistics and policy/program through the strengthening of advocacy/communication strategies on the importance and rational use of statistics in evidence-based decision making, policy and program formulation
  - Development of appropriate data dissemination mechanisms at the local and national level to increase appreciation on monitoring of the SDGs
  - Use of social media in disseminating SDG statistics
  - Conduct of advocacy fora for the decision- and policy-makers on the use of SDG statistics