Where Are We Now?

Lisa Grace S. Bersales, Ph.D.
PANEL DISCUSSION:
USC Side Event on VNR, 4March2019

Wilma A. Guillen
9TH IAEG SDGs
UNESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon
• The National Statistical System is a data partner in monitoring the achievement of the SDGs

• This was already practiced with the MDGs
Philippine MDG Indicators as of November 2017

Indicators that were achieved:
- Poverty gap ratio
- Growth rate of GDP per person employed
- Proportion of population below national subsistence
- Ratio of girls to boys in elementary participation rates
- Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area

Indicators that were not achieved:
- Proportion of population below national poverty threshold
- Proportion of families with access to secure tenure
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- Prevalence associated with malaria
- Number of species threatened with extinction

30 indicators were achieved, 17 were not.
• **PSA support to VNR >>** We come from the MDG reporting so we did not start from 0.

• Thus, PSA participation in the Philippine VNR was to Start Early-Phil Participation in global state community discussions on NSOs’ role in SDGs made us proactive..immediately preparing the needed SDGs data framework for global, national, subnational monitoring as the planning ministry and other ministries were developing strategies to achieve SDGs in the Philippines.
• Now, we have our SDG Watch baseline in PSA website, we have our Interagency Focal persons groups coordinated by PSA to discuss data for SDGs including the support to VNR. On the other hand, the planning and other ministries doing interventions in the PDP and SDGs, also have their own meetings and interagency com and the PSA is always invited to participate.
• Thus, two parallel groups working on report of progress on SDGs (NEDA with line ministries doing programs and identifying national targets for the SDGs and PSA with line ministries on indicator system and data provision). These illustrate partnerships.
• Challenges >> data disaggregation and more frequent and faster releases of data from NSS. Capacity development of officials and tech staff. Use of SDMX. Integration of geospatial info and statistics...we have national regional some provincial...challenge is city level, but we started to use new sampling design that allows for estimates of 33 highly urbanized cities and 3 other areas in addition to the 81 provinces.
• Strategies to address the challenges >> included in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics which we locally call as “Philippine Statistical Development Program”. The latest PSDP actually include a specific Chapter on SDGs.
II. What have we done

Legal Framework for Institutional Organization for SDGs

- **Presidential Proclamation 1106**
  - Presidential Proclamation of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade 2015-2024
  - March 2015

- **PSA Board Resolution 14-2015**
  - Approving and Endorsing to the Office of the President the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2011-2017 Update

- **PSA Board Resolution 4-2016**
  - Enjoining Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the Sustainable Development Goals
Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority

Strong partnerships

- Official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines
- Compile and maintain SDG Indicators Database and SDG Watch
- Coordinate the generation and improvement of SDG indicators
- Analyze the SDG indicators for policy-making
- Dissemination and Raising public awareness on SDGs
III. Where we are now

Distribution of the Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators

**Philippine SDG indicators**

**BY SOURCE OF PRIMARY DATA,**
- Admin Data: 66%
- Survey: 23%
- Admin data and Survey: 5%
- Admin data and Census: 6%

**BY AVAILABLE DISAGGREGATION**
- Regional: 66%
- Provincial: 42%
- By Sex: 84%
III. Where we are now

Distribution of the Initial List of Philippine SDG Indicators

BY SECTOR (in percentage)

- Poverty and Social Protection: 9%
- Health, Nutrition and Agriculture: 41%
- Education: 25%
- Gender: 18%
- Economy, finance and energy: 30%
- Labor and Employment: 5%
- Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction: 34%
- Infrastructure, Housing: 8%
- Partnerships: 11%
- Peace, Security and Governance: 13%
68 out 155 indicators are in the PDP Results Matrix

Legend:
- Green: Philippine SDG indicator in the draft PDP
- Gray: Philippine SDG indicator not in the draft PDP
Localization of the SDGs

The SDGIs are being mapped into:

- Regional Development Plan
  Results Matrix
- Provincial Development Plan
  Results Matrix
- City/Municipal SDG
  Assessment Matrix
  through the SDG Seminar I
Dissemination Mechanisms

III. Where we are now

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 population below the international poverty line 13.11 2015

Sustainable Development Goals

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

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

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

SDG WATCH

III. Where we are now

GOAL 1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of employed population aged 15 to 24 years old living below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female employed population</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male employed population</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of employed population aged 25 years old and over living below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female employed population</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male employed population</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maraming Salamat Po!

PSA Website: psa.gov.ph