Lessons Learned from MDG Monitoring and the Way Forward: Philippines

By

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MDG Monitoring Environment in the Philippines

Responsibility Center	Roles
c. Data users, policy-& decision makers, planners	•Demonstration of relevance of MDG monitoring to actual policy- and decision-making
d. Local chief executives/Local government units	•Integration of the MDG framework in planning and programming
e. Private sector	Activities/Investments to support achievement of the MDG
f. Media partners	 Statistical advocacy Play a major role in raising public awareness of issues relating to our achievement of the MDGs

Mechanisms/Efforts of PSA in Monitoring the MDGs shall be maintained for Monitoring SDGs

...and shall be enhanced in the context of Data Revolution

- 1 Consultative Meetings and other fora on the MDGs
- 2 <u>Interagency committees/technical working groups/</u> <u>technical committees</u>
- 3 MDGs monitoring a priority in the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2011-2017
- 4 Localization of MDGs by the PSA Regional Offices with guidance from Regional /Provincial Statistical Coordination Committees

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Mechanisms/Efforts of PSA in Monitoring the MDGs

MDG Watch: NATIONAL



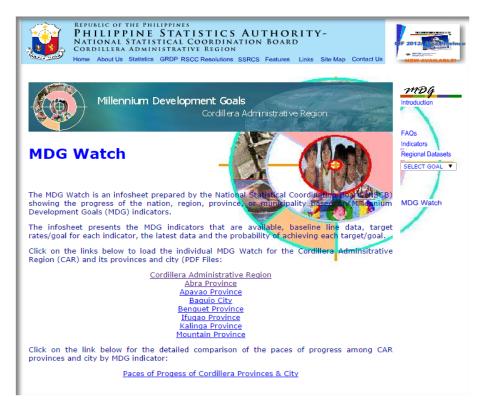
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Source: http://www.nscb.gov.ph/stats/mdg/mdg_watch.asp

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Mechanisms/Efforts of PSA in Monitoring the MDGs

c. MDG Watch: REGIONAL / PROVINCIAL



The same of the sa	MDG Watch Cordillera Region's Progress based on the	MDG ind	licators			
	STICS AUTHORITY cal Coordination Board-CAR)		-	s of June 2	2014	
	Goals/Targets/Indicators	Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability ¹	
	GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY	AND HU	NGER			
target 1	Halve, between 1990s and 2015, the proportion one dollar a day	of people	whose in	come is	less than	
indicator 1a	Proportion of population below national poverty threshold	42.7 1991	21.4 2015	22.8 2012	, •	
indicator 1b	Proportion of population below the food threshold	25.5 1991	12.8 2015	10.0 2012		
indicator 2	Poverty gap ratio	4.1 2003	2.1 2015	4.7 2012		
target 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of	of people v	vho suffe	r from h	nunger	
indicator 4	Prevalence of underweight pre-school children	17.3 1990	8.7 2015	6.1 2011		
indicator 5	Percent of household with per capita energy less than 100% adequacy	58.3 1993	29.2 2015	51.3 2003		
	GOAL 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMAR					
target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys complete a full course of primary schooling	and girls	alike, wi	ll be abl	e to	
indicator 6	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	90.3 1990	100.0 2015	91.3 2011		
indicator 7a	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6	60.5 1990	100.0 2015	78.5 2012		
indicator 7b	Primary completion rate	77.8 1991	100.0 2015	77.2 2012		
indicator 8	Literacy rate of 15 to 24 years old	88.8 1994	100.0 2015	94.8 2008		
	GOAL 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND	EMPOWER	WOMEN			
target 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and second and to all levels of education no later than 2015		ation pref	ferably I	by 2005	
indicator 9a	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.9 1993	1.0 2015	0.9 2013		
indicator 9b	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	1.1 1992	1.0 2015	1.0 2013		
indicator 9c	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	1.3 2003	1.0 2015	1.4 2013	_	
indicator 10	Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	0.9 1994	1.0 2015	2003		
indicator 11	Share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector	69.2 2003	50.0 2015	64.6 2004		
	GOAL 4. REDUCE CHILD MORTA		2013	200-		
target 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate					
indicator 13	Under-five mortality rate	90.0 1990	30.0 2015	31.0		

Learnings from the MDGs to prepare for SDGs

- 1 National Statistical Systems should be provided assistance
 - •Investments on statistics and information as well as statistical capacity building of both producers and users cannot be overemphasized in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda.
- 2 Indicator Framework for SDGs should provide SMART indicators with clear numerical targets
- 3 Post-2015 development agenda framework should be linked with an accountability framework (to cover governance, financing, among others)



Technical Workshops on Universal Goals and National Targets of the Post-2015 Development Agenda were done in 2014 with list of possible indicators and possible data sources.

Considerations for Data Assessment on the Proposed SDGs

- Availability and regularity of data in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)
- MDG Framework
- MDG Watch: National and Subnational
- •Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 Results Matrix
- Philippine Statistical Development Program 2011-2017
- System of Designated Statistics
- Philippine Labor and Employment Plan 2011-2016
- Framework for Data Revolution(once developed)

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Thank you!