



Republic of the Philippines

Philippine Statistics Authority

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstration of relevance of MDG monitoring to actual policy- and decision-making
d. Local chief executives/Local government units	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integration of the MDG framework in planning and programming
e. Private sector	Activities/Investments to support achievement of the MDG
f. Media partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 Interagency committees/technical working groups/ technical committees**
- 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**



Mechanisms/Efforts of PSA in Monitoring the MDGs

MDG Watch: NATIONAL

The screenshot shows the 'MDG Watch' section of the Philippine Statistics Authority website. It features a navigation menu, a search bar, and social media links. The main content area displays a table titled 'MDG Watch: NATIONAL' with the following data:

Goals/Targets/Indicators	Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability ^{1/}	
GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER					
target 1.A	Halve, between 1990s and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day				
indicator 1.1A	Proportion of population below national poverty threshold ^{2/}	34.4 1991	17.2 2015	25.2 2012	☹️
indicator 1.2	Poverty gap ratio ^{2/}	9.3 1991	4.65 2015	5.1 2012	😊
indicator 1.3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	6.2 1991	increasing	8.5 2012	
target 1.B	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people				
indicator 1.4	Growth rate of GDP per person employed ^{UPDATED}	1.6 1990	increasing	5.7 2013	
indicator 1.5	Employment-to-population ratio ^{UPDATED}	59.0 1990	increasing	59.4 2013	
indicator 1.6	Proportion of employed population living below the national poverty threshold	20.5 2003	decreasing	22.4 2009	
indicator 1.7	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment ^{UPDATED}	51.3 1990	decreasing	38.3 2013	
indicator 1.7a	Proportion of own-account (self-employed) workers in total employment ^{UPDATED}	35.6 1990	decreasing	28.0 2013	
indicator 1.7b	Proportion of contributing (unpaid) family workers in total employment ^{UPDATED}	15.7 1990	decreasing	10.3 2013	
target 1.C	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger				



Mechanisms/Efforts of PSA in Monitoring the MDGs

c. MDG Watch: REGIONAL / PROVINCIAL

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY - NATIONAL STATISTICAL COORDINATION BOARD
 CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Home About Us Statistics GRDP RSCC Resolutions SSRCS Features Links Site Map Contact Us

Millennium Development Goals
 Cordillera Administrative Region

MDG Watch

The MDG Watch is an infosheet prepared by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) showing the progress of the nation, region, province, or municipality based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators.

The infosheet presents the MDG indicators that are available, baseline line data, target rates/goal for each indicator, the latest data and the probability of achieving each target/goal.

Click on the links below to load the individual MDG Watch for the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and its provinces and city (PDF Files):

- [Cordillera Administrative Region](#)
- [Abra Province](#)
- [Apayao Province](#)
- [Baguio City](#)
- [Benguet Province](#)
- [Ifugao Province](#)
- [Kalinga Province](#)
- [Mountain Province](#)

Click on the link below for the detailed comparison of the paces of progress among CAR provinces and city by MDG indicator:

[Paces of Progress of Cordillera Provinces & City](#)

MDG Watch
 Cordillera Region's Progress based on the MDG indicators

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
 (National Statistical Coordination Board-CAR) As of June 2014

Goals/Targets/Indicators	Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability*	
GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER					
target 1	Halve, between 1990s and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day				
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 people who suffer from hunger				
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 PRIMARY EDUCATION					
target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling				
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 secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015				
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	0.9 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 MORTALITY					
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 2008	🟢



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!