

**First Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable  
Development Goal Indicators**

New York, 1-2 June 2015

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**Indicator framework**

National and sub-national monitoring of  
MDGs in the Philippines: Link to global  
monitoring



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# **National and Sub-national Monitoring of MDGs in the Philippines: Link to Global Monitoring**

**By**

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First Meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on the SDG Indicators  
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## **Outline of Presentation**

**I. MDG Monitoring in the Philippines**

**II. MDG Indicators**

**III. Learning from the MDGs**



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# I. MDG Monitoring in the Philippines



## **1. Planning Ministry (National Economic and Development Authority )**

### **MDG Monitoring Report**

- **1<sup>st</sup> Philippine Progress Report** – January 2003
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Philippine Progress Report** – June 2005
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Mid-Term Progress Report** – October 2007
- **4<sup>th</sup> Philippine Progress Report** – September 2010
- **5<sup>th</sup> Philippine Progress Report** – August 2014



## **2. Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)**

- **Formulation of standard concepts and definitions for MDG indicators**
- **Formulation of programs and policies to support generation/ compilation of official MDG indicators, including metadata**
- **Coordination with other government agencies on data generation and quality standards**
- **Collection of data for the generation of some of the MDG indicators**
- **Compilation and maintenance of the MDG Indicators Database**
- **Provision of inputs to the Philippine Progress Report**



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### **3. Data Producers ( Philippine Statistical System)**

#### **Statistical Support**

- **Concepts and Definitions**
- **Statistical development programs**
- **Compilation/generation of data**
- **Dissemination/Communication**



<b>Responsibility Center</b>	<b>Roles</b>
<b>4. Data users, policy &amp; decision makers, planners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• demonstration of relevance of MDG monitoring to actual policy- and decision-making</li><li>• integration of the MDG framework in planning and programming</li></ul>
<b>5. Local chief executives/ Local government units</b>	
<b>6. Academe/Research Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• provision of technical advise on measurements esp for subnational level including data quality</li></ul>
<b>7. Private sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• support achievement of the MDGs through advocacy activities/Investments</li></ul>
<b>8. Media partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• support to advocacy and dissemination activities</li><li>• contribution to raising public awareness on issues relating to achievement of the MDGs</li></ul>





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## **II. MDG Indicators in the Philippines**



	Global MDGs	Philippine MDGs	
		National	Sub-national
<b>Goals</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Targets</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>

Note: Sub-national information may vary from region to region.



	Millennium Development Goal	UN Official Indicators	Number	
			Targets	Indicators
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	9	3	13
2	Achieve universal primary education	3	1	5
3	Promote gender equality and empower women	3	1	7
4	Reduce child mortality	3	1	3
5	Improve maternal health	6	2	7
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	10	1	6
7	Ensure environmental sustainability	10	4	7
8	Develop a global partnership for development	16	2	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>



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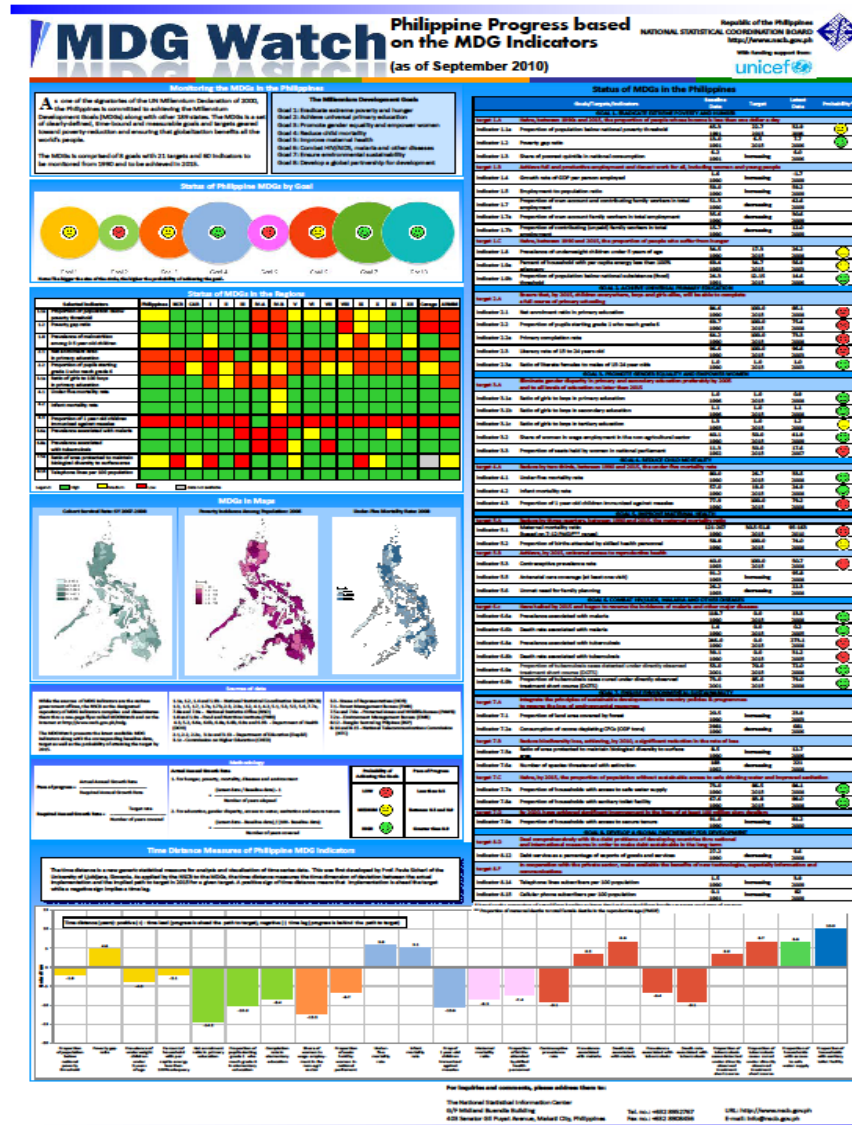
## Philippine Progress based on the MDG Indicators

as of September 2010



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NATIONAL STATISTICAL COORDINATION BOARD  
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With funding support from:





## **MDG Indicators can be grouped into the following:**

**A. One data source for all levels of monitoring (global, national and sub-national);**

**B. Same data source for national and sub-national monitoring, but different data source for global monitoring; and,**

**C. Different data sources for the global, national and sub-national monitoring.**



## Examples

### **A. Same data source in the global, national and sub-national monitoring;**

Indicator	Global	National	Sub-national
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>			
Definition	total number of employed persons 15 years old and above / population of the same age group.		
Data Source	Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority		
<b>Cohort survival rate</b>			
Definition	The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education		
Data Source	Ministry of Education		



**b. Same data source for national and sub-national monitoring, which is different from that for global monitoring;**

Indicator	Global	National	Sub-national
<b>Under five mortality rate</b>			
Definition	Probability of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates	Probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as number of deaths below age five per 1,000 live births during a given period.	
Data Source	Estimated by the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (using data obtained from different sources)	PSA Household Surveys (i.e., National Demographic and Health Survey and Family Planning Survey)	



### **c. Different data sources in the global, national and sub-national monitoring;**

Indicator	Global	National	Sub-national
<b>Maternal mortality ratio</b>			
Definition	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.	The ratio between the number of women who died (for reasons of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium) to the number of reported livebirths in a given year, expressed as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.	
Data Source	Country data adjusted using a method developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the WB	PSA	Ministry of Health





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## **III. Learnings from the MDGs**



## **1. Role of NSOs**

- a) Engagement with various stakeholders >>culture shift**
  
- a) Coordination with various data producers>>context of data revolution**



## **2. Updated NSDS ( or a document similar to an NSDS) with a chapter on SDGs and MTEF**

**>>for consideration in an SDGs chapter :**

- a) Committee on SDGs**
- b) SDGs Watch in open data format**
- c) Capacity building of staff**
- d) Appreciation sessions for policy –makers and high-level government officials**
- e) Generation of more frequent and disaggregated data**



### **3. Data concerns**

- a) Data quality ( including administrative data)**
- b) Data frequency**
- c) Data disaggregation**
- d) Data for emerging areas**

### **4. Development of Methodologies to address subnational level indicators**



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**Thank you!**