Overview of the Philippines’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation and Commitment to Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE)

DULCE B. PALOMA
Social Development Staff
National Economic and Development Authority
National Workshop on Gender Policy Data Initiative
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Outline of Presentation

I. Assessment and Prioritization of Global SDG Targets and Indicators in the Philippines

II. SDGs in National Plans and Monitoring Systems

III. Integration of WEE in National and Sectoral Policies/Plans/Strategies

IV. Philippines’ Voluntary National Reporting

V. Frameworks and Commitments on WEE

VI. Upcoming SDG-Related Activities
# 1. Assessment and Prioritization of SDG targets and indicators in the Philippines

- **Conduct of Multi-Sectoral Workshops on the SDGs Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>PARTICIPANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 2015</td>
<td>Assess initial list of SDG indicators</td>
<td>NEDA and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2015</td>
<td>Assess initial list of SDG indicators; identify relevant SDG indicators to be monitored in the Philippines</td>
<td>Government agencies; academe; civil society; private sector; NGOs; UN agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Conduct initial assessment of the agreed global SDG indicators in preparation for the Multi-Sectoral Workshop</td>
<td>NEDA and PSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>Validate the initial assessment of the global SDG indicators; identify priority indicators from the tier 2 &amp; 3 global SDG indicators; identify additional indicators deemed relevant.</td>
<td>Government agencies; academe; civil society; private sector; NGOs; UN agencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Content of the SDG Matrix

1. **TIER classification based on the national and regional perspective**
   (Tier 1, 2, or 3)

2. **Available levels of disaggregation**
   (national, regional, provincial, municipal, sex, others)

3. **Definition**
   (Global, National)

4. **Method of computation**
   (Global and National)

5. **Responsible for data collection**
   Data compiler, data provider

6. **Frequency of data collection**
   (e.g., annual, every 2 years, every 3 years)

7. **Accountable organization on achieving the target**

8. **Relevance**
   (In the PDP or in the RDP)

9. **Prioritization**
   (for Tiers 2 and 3)

10. **Level/s of disaggregation needed to make the indicator relevant**
## The Philippine SDG Matrix (1/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target/Indicator (column 1)</th>
<th>Source of data: (e.g. Census of Population, NNS, EBEIS, etc)</th>
<th>Implementing Organization</th>
<th>Relevant for Tier 2 and 3 indicators only?</th>
<th>What level(s) of disaggregation are needed to make the indicator more relevant to the Philippines, aside from those cited in the global indicator? (1-Sex, 2-Age, 3-Geographic location (u/r), 4-Migratory Status, 5-Ethnicity, 6-Disability, 7-Income)</th>
<th>Remarks (col. 17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</td>
<td>Existing Sources (col. 10)</td>
<td>PSA, WB and ADB</td>
<td>Not yet established</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7</td>
<td>Classified as Tier 1 but still needs to establish some standards, e.g., age group - Poverty data by urban/rural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PSS Initiatives on the Conduct of National Consultation/Assessment

**Technical Workshop**
- Assessment of WASH Indicators
  - Finalize assessment of WASH and wastewater Indicators in SDG 6 framework
- Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs
  - Discuss various tools and techniques towards building a Philippine Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs
- Development of Metadata for Tier 1 indicators
  - Development of metadata of SDG indicators identified as Tier 1 in the Philippine context

**Country Workshop**

**Technical Workshop**

**Bilateral Meetings**
- Bilateral Meetings with Major Data Source Agencies
  - Discussion of the results of the Multi-Sectoral Workshop on goals and indicators including identified proxy and supplemental indicators and metadata

- July 2016
- October 2016
- December 2016
Tier Classification of Indicators at the National Level

- **Tier 1**: 41.8% (102 indicators)
- **Tier 2**: 24.6% (60 indicators)
- **Tier 3**: 29.1% (71 indicators)
- **Not Applicable**: 4.51% (11 indicators)

Sourced from PSA Website
Existing Sources of SDG Indicators in the Philippines

*Results of the series of consultative/assessment workshops based on the 244 SDG indicators

Sourced from PSA Website
### II. SDGs in National Plans and Monitoring Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Global</th>
<th>Initial List of Philippine SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>155 (68 out of the 155 SDG indicators are in the PDP Results Matrix)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SDG Indicators in the PDP Results Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>Goal 2</th>
<th>Goal 3</th>
<th>Goal 4</th>
<th>Goal 5</th>
<th>Goal 6</th>
<th>Goal 7</th>
<th>Goal 8</th>
<th>Goal 9</th>
<th>Goal 10</th>
<th>Goal 11</th>
<th>Goal 12</th>
<th>Goal 13</th>
<th>Goal 14</th>
<th>Goal 15</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- ✔️: Philippine SDG indicator in the PDP Results Matrix
- : Philippine SDG indicator not in the PDP Results Matrix

68 out of the 155 SDG indicators are in the PDP Results Matrix.
Integrating the SDGs in development plans and investment programming

- PDP 2017-2022 and RDPs
- sectoral plans
- tagging of proposed programs in the Public Investment Program 2017-2022
Technical Assistance on PDP-RDP-SDG Alignment
Operationalization of the SDGs through the implementation and monitoring of the PDP 2017-2022

Institutional Mechanism
NEDA Board and its committees
• Social Development Committee (on education, health, social protection)
• Infrastructure Committee (on infrastructure development)
Cabinet Clusters (EO 24)
• Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction Cluster (on climate action, environment, DRRM)
• Security, Justice and Peace Cluster (on peace and security)

Monitoring Mechanism
• Annual Socioeconomic Report
• Results Matrix
Official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines

Compile and maintain and SDG Indicators Database and SDG Watch

Coordinate the generation and improvement of SDG indicators

Call on the international community, private sector, and civil society for assistance and advocacy
## Localization of the SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 October 2016</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals Localization Workshop “Transitioning from MDG FACES to SDGs”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 January – 1 February 2017</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals Localization Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 March 2017</td>
<td>SDG FACES Presentation in the 13th CBMS Philippines National Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>27-28 April 2017</td>
<td>1st SDG FACES Business Meeting – Luzon Cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 May 2017</td>
<td>SDG Localization-FACES Technical Working Group Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-31 May 2017</td>
<td>1st SDG FACES Business Meeting – Visayas Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June – October 2017</td>
<td>SDG Localization - Assessment of the MDG Family Based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums Project (MDG-FACES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2017</td>
<td>SDG Localization AWP Signed by UNDP and LGA - DILG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>1st SDG FACES Business Meeting – Mindanao Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-13 October 2017</td>
<td>SDG Localization Workshop – LGA, PSA, DILG, NEDA, UNCSAC, LPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-26 October 2017</td>
<td>SDG Localization Tools Writeshop – LGA, PSA, DILG, NEDA, UNCSAC, LPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-17 November 2017</td>
<td>SDG Localization Policy Writeshop – LGA, PSA, DILG, NEDA, UNCSAC, LPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15 December 2017</td>
<td>SDG Localization Training of Facilitators - LGA, PSA, DILG, NEDA, UNCSAC, PIEP, G-HUBs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 7: Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

Strategies

• Strengthen the protection of the rights of the vulnerable sectors (indigenous peoples, women, youth and children, and persons with disabilities) to access cultural resources and live a life free from discrimination and fear
Chapter 8: Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**Strategic Framework**

Expand economic opportunities for those who are currently engaged in producing agriculture, fisheries and forestry products and increase access to economic opportunities for small farmers and fisherfolks including women, the elderly and indigenous peoples.
Chapter 9: Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through Trabaho at Negosyo

**Strategic Framework**

- Remove restrictions, provide incentives and promote job-creating investments by supporting the development of services subsectors outside value and supply chains such as social services including welfare services delivered to old persons and the handicapped; child daycare services including day-care services for the handicapped; guidance and marriage counselling services, among others
Chapter 10: Accelerating Human Capital Development

• Implement programs that encourage women to participate in the labor market such as (1) full implementation of the RPRH Law; (2) Improving access and affordability of child care services; (3) providing re-training services for women returning to the workforce; and (4) improving access of women to entrepreneurship opportunities

• Formulate policies that promote work-life balance
Chapter 10: Accelerating Human Capital Development

• Enhance community-based training for special groups including informal workers, IPs, farmers, fisherfolks, drug dependents, rebel returnees, women victims of abuse and human trafficking, returning and repatriated overseas Filipino and person with disability

• Generate data on unpaid domestic and care work
Chapter 10: Accelerating Human Capital Development

Strategies

• Enhance community-based training for special groups including informal workers, IPs, farmers, fisherfolks, drug dependents, rebel returnees, women victims of abuse and human trafficking, returning and repatriated overseas Filipino and person with disability

• Generate data on unpaid domestic and care work

Legislative Agenda

• Extended paternity leave will be proposed to allow fathers to participate in child-rearing
Chapter 11: Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

Assessment and Challenges

• Women face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination such as women in poverty, women with disabilities, indigenous and Muslim women, women living in geographically inaccessible areas, and lesbian, bisexual, and transgender women. In fact, women have a higher poverty incidence than the general population in 2012 which was estimated at 25.6 percent. Societal norms impose additional risks as there is unequal power relationship between women and men.
Chapter 11: Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

**Legislative Agenda**

- Extension of maternity leave benefits to improve and harmonize the existing maternity benefits including increasing the leave period from 60 to 78 days to at least 100 days for women in both public and private sector
Chapter 13: Reaching for the Demographic Dividend

Strategies

• Aggressively pursue a sustained universal health care program to lower the mortality rate especially among infants, young children and women
• Promote proper birth spacing of three to five years to lower fertility levels among women
• Improve the education of girls, especially at the secondary level to help delay marriage and prevent teenage pregnancy
Chapter 19: Accelerating Infrastructure Development

Strategies

• Access and other support facilities for the marginalized sectors like senior citizens, persons with disabilities, women, among others, will be integrated in the design of transport infrastructure projects.
Sectoral Plan with WEE Strategies

Cross-cutting Strategy: Promote Women and Youth Entrepreneurship

Strategic Goal 2: Improved Access to Finance
Indicator: Financing for women entrepreneurs

Strategic Goal 3: Enhanced Management and Labor Capacities
Indicator: Number of training programs provided to MSMEs (including women and youth)
Philippines’ Voluntary National Review (VNR) Experience

➢ Global Level Participation
  ▪ Accomplishment of questionnaires for the development of the SDG indicator framework
  ▪ Participation in international fora
  ▪ Co-chair of the International Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

➢ National Level
  ▪ Learnings on Generating and Monitoring MDG Indicators
  ▪ Policy Updates on SDG Monitoring
  ▪ Updates on the Identification, Assessment and Prioritization of SDG indicators
### Frameworks and Commitments on WEE

#### Philippine Compliance to CEDAW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magna Carta of Women</th>
<th>Core Set of Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)</th>
<th>Women and the Economy Dashboard (APEC)</th>
<th>Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (UN Statistical Commission)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Upcoming SDG-Related Activities

- Development of the SDG website / dashboard
- Mechanism to Ensure Compliance to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- October 2018 - Determination of National Numerical 2030 Indicators
- July 2019 - Voluntary National Review to the High Level Political Forum on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda