

# How Does The Philippines Fare on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Snippets from the 2019 Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report

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PIDS-ESCAP Public Seminar

# Outline

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## 1. Introduction

- The SDGs and Monitoring of Global Goals
- The Voluntary National Review (VNR) Process
- Role of NEDA, PSA and PIDS

## 2. The 2019 VNR: How the Philippines Fares on Selected SDGs

- SDG 4: Quality Education
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

## 3. Ways Forward



# 1. Introduction

# 1. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- In Sept 2015, the Philippines, together with 192 other UN member states committed to achieving the SDGs by 2030.

## 2017-2022 PDP

- PH medium-term national development strategy
- *de facto* SDG roadmap

- The 17 SDGs (with 169 targets and 232 indicators) are consistent with the Philippines' medium-term plans and long-term aspirations for socio-economic development



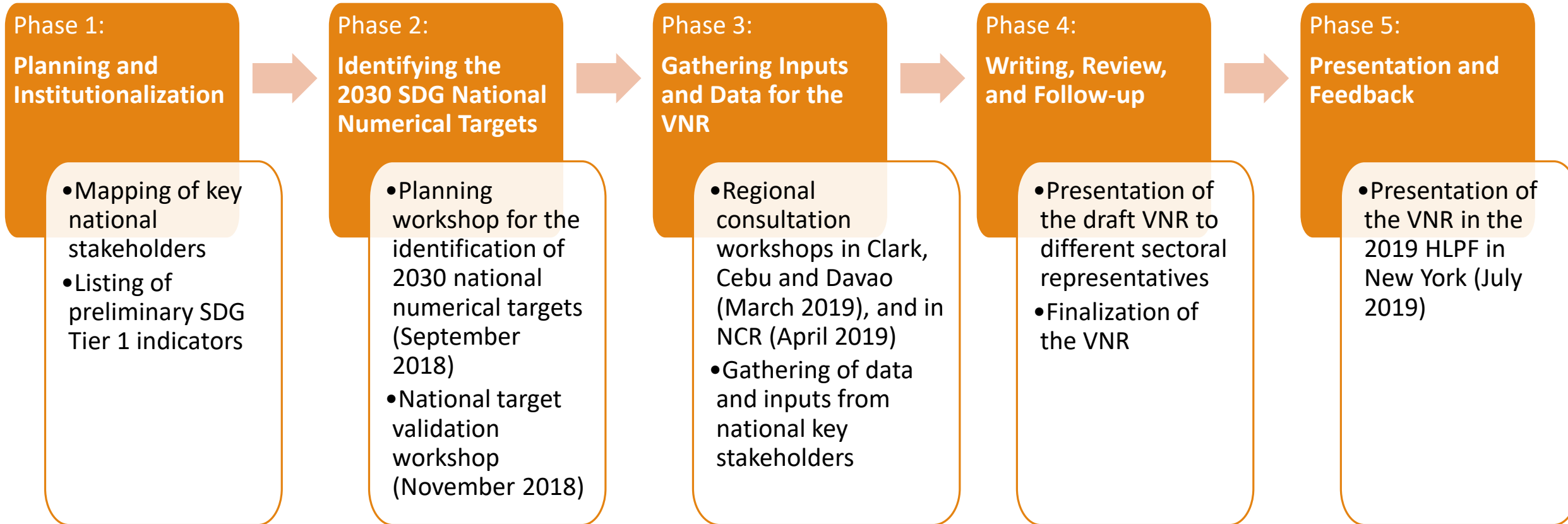
## PRESIDENT'S 0+10 POINT SOCIO-ECONOMIC AGENDA

- Emphasis on regional or subnational equality and improvement of access to services in rural areas



*Matatag, Maginhawa, Panatag*

# 1.1. The Voluntary National Review (VNR) Process



## 1.1.1. VNR 2019 – 2<sup>nd</sup> time for PH to present

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- 42 countries, including PH, to present VNRs on July 2019 during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)
- Theme: Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality“
- Six of Seventeen Global Goals to be reviewed in depth (only 3 presented today:

➤ Goal 4: Quality Education

➤ Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

➤ Goal 10: Reduce Inequality

➤ Goal 13: Climate Action

➤ Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

➤ Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

## 1.1.2. Roles of NEDA, PSA and PIDS for VNR



NEDA coordinates implementation of SDGs and examines synergies of the SDG framework with PH medium and long term development plans



PSA is official repository of National SDG indicators



PIDS assists in drafting the 2019 Philippine VNR report

# 1.2.1. National Tier 1 SDG Indicators and Targets

Goal	National, Tier 1			
	Global	Supplementary	Proxy	Total
Goal 1	7	0	11	18
Goal 2	2	2	1	5
Goal 3	13	6	4	23
Goal 4	6	9	1*	16
Goal 5	8	4	3	15
Goal 6	3	2	3	8
Goal 7	4	0	0	4
Goal 8	7	0	2	9
Goal 9	5	0	0	5
Goal 10	7	0	0	7
Goal 11	3	0	2	5
Goal 12	1	0	0	1
Goal 13	4	0	0	4
Goal 14	1	0	0	1
Goal 15	10	0	1	11
Goal 16	8	2	0	10
Goal 17	13	0	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28*</b>	<b>155</b>

Goal	With final targets	With provisional targets	For Reporting only	For review
Goal 1	15	0	0	3
Goal 2	0	5	0	0
Goal 3	14	1	0	8
Goal 4	5	7	0	4
Goal 5	6	0	0	9
Goal 6	2	0	0	6
Goal 7	2	0	0	2
Goal 8	4	2	2	1
Goal 9	0	1	4	0
Goal 10	4	0	2	1
Goal 11	4	1	0	0
Goal 12	0	0	0	1
Goal 13	4	0	0	0
Goal 14	0	1	0	0
Goal 15	0	1	0	10
Goal 16	8	0	0	3
Goal 17	4	0	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>



## 1.2.2. Availability and Data Disaggregation

Goal	With baseline data		With available level of disaggregation								With gender relevant indicators
	At least 1	At least 2	SEX	AGE	LOC	MIG	EIS	DIS	INC	OTH	
Goal 1	16	12	4	4	11	0	0	0	2	3	3
Goal 2	5	4	3	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	0
Goal 3	21	10	4	4	9	0	0	0	6	6	2
Goal 4	14	9	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
Goal 5	11	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Goal 6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 8	9	9	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Goal 9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 10	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 13	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 15	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 16	7	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 17	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>

# 1.4. PIDS conducted 132 studies related to the SDGs from 2016 to 2018.

Sustainable Development Goals	2016	2017	2018
Goal 1: No Poverty	4	7	10
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	8	12	9
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being	2	2	1
Goal 4: Quality Education	6	1	8
Goal 5: Gender Equality	2	3	2
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	0	0	0
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	0	1	3
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	2	6	5
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	2	6	15
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	5	13	10
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	1	0	1
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	2	2	0
Goal 13: Climate Action	3	7	2
Goal 14: Life Below Water	0	1	0
Goal 15: Life on Land	1	0	3
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0	5	5
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	2	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>77</b>

## 2. Performance and Equity Issues on Selected



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



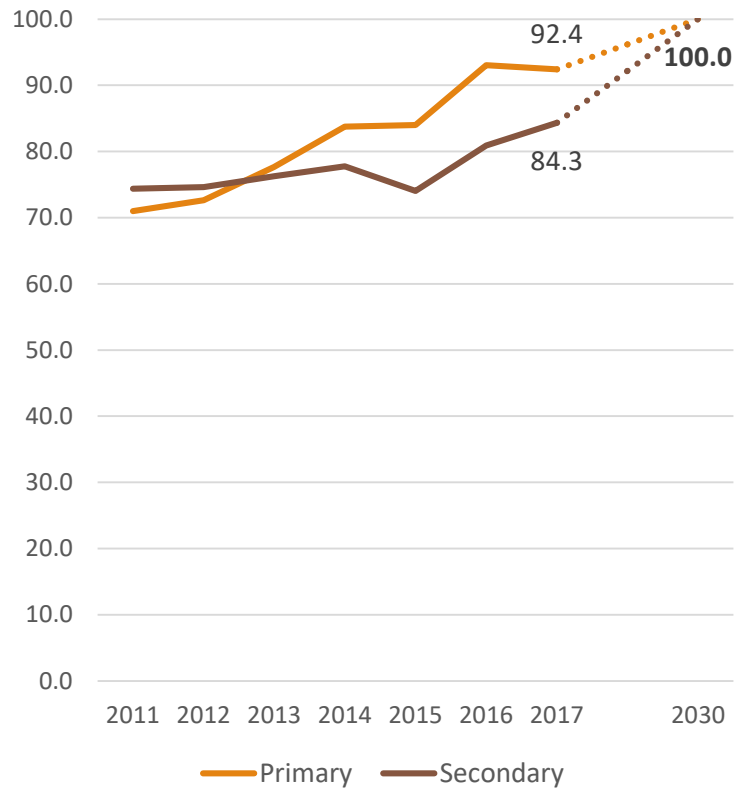


**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION

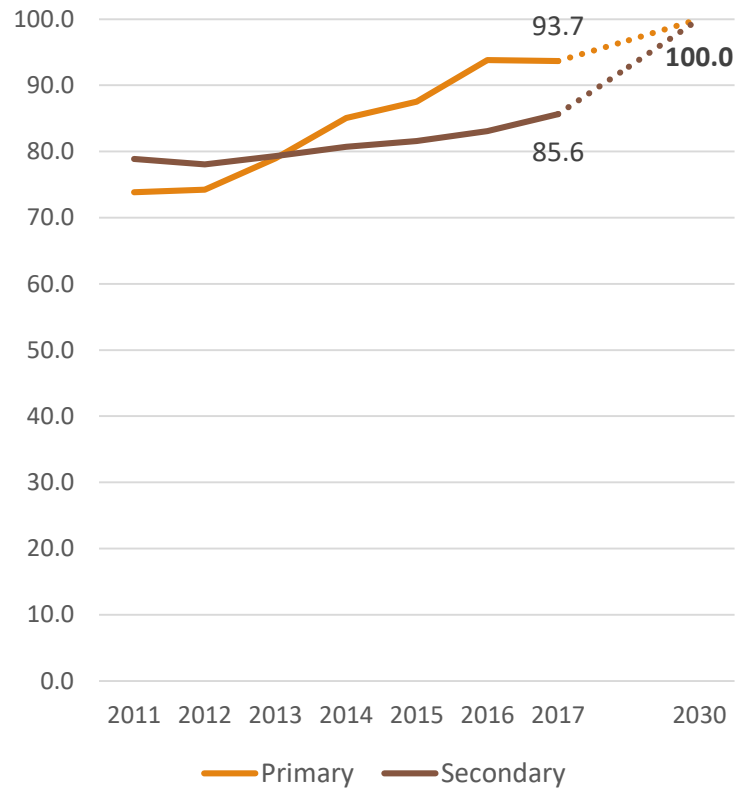


Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

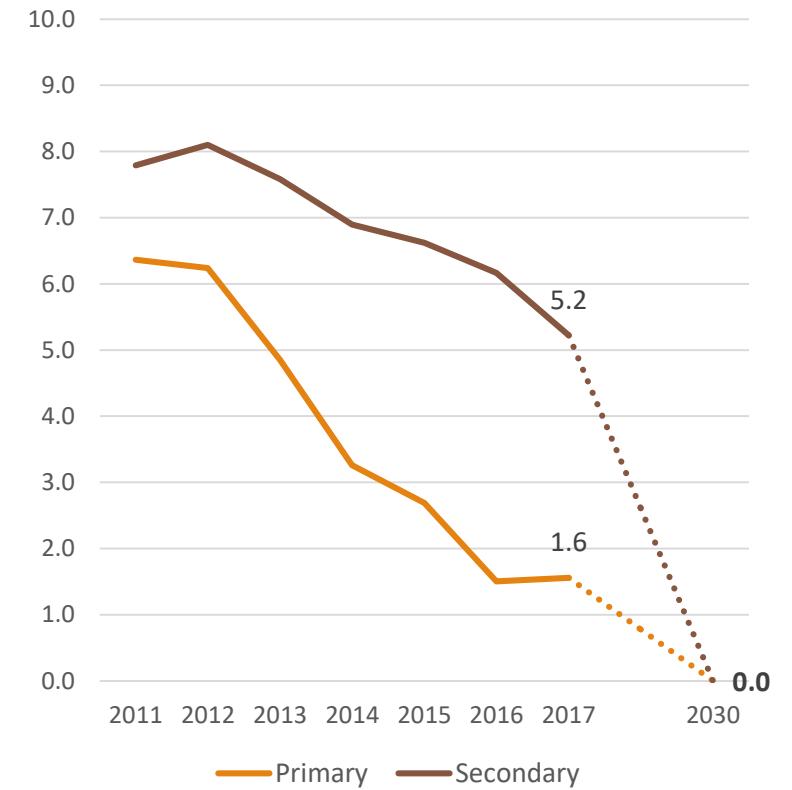
# Basic education performance indicators have been significantly improving



Completion rate

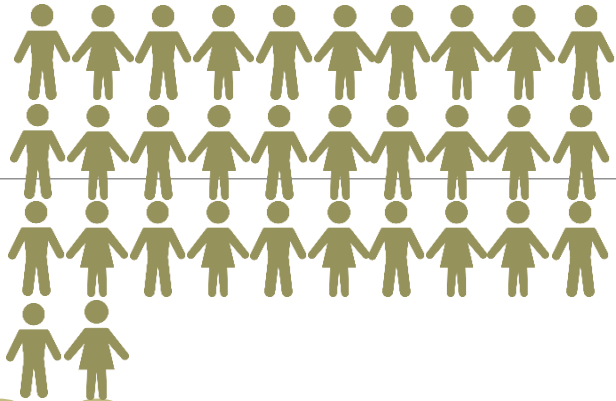


Cohort survival rate

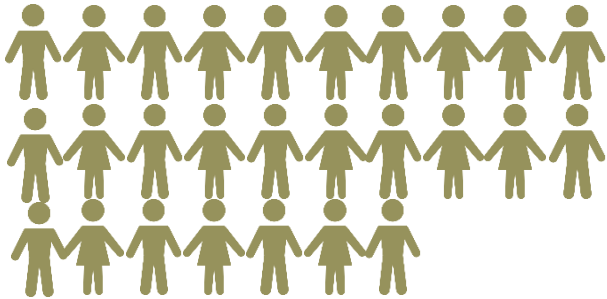


Dropout rate

# Teacher-Student Ratio



**1** teacher per **32** students at **PRIMARY LEVEL**

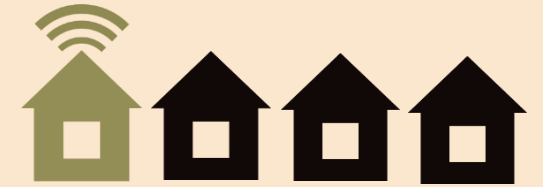


**1** teacher per **27** students at **SECONDARY LEVEL**

**4** out of **5** schools with **COMPUTERS**



**1** in **4** schools with **INTERNET ACCESS**



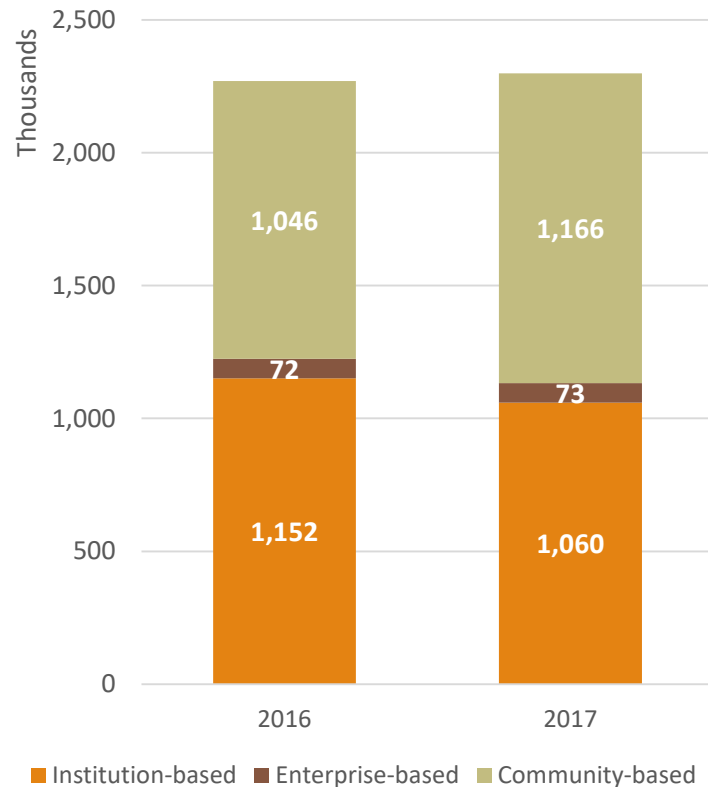
(As of 2016)



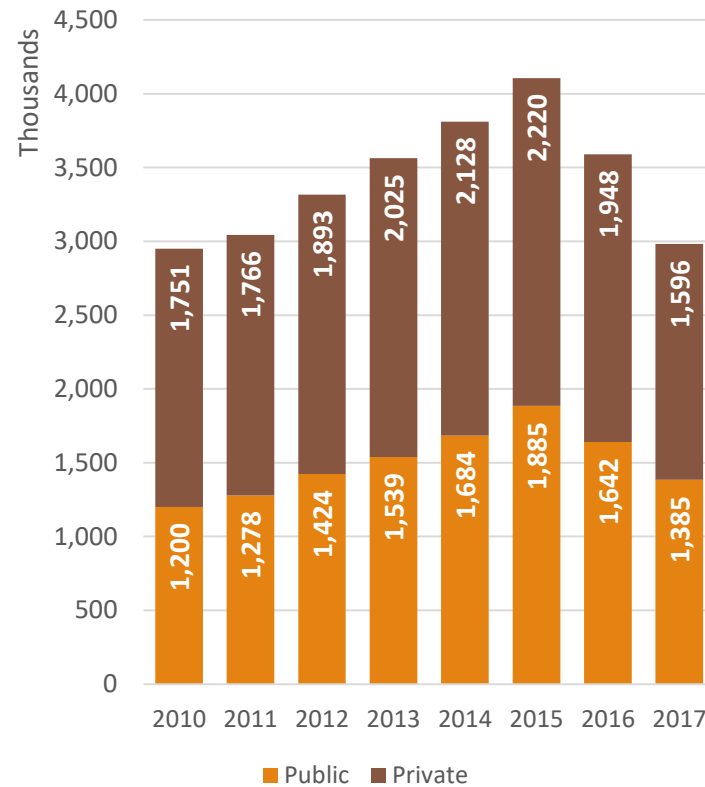
More **GIRLS** than boys in school, especially at **COLLEGE LEVEL**

(As of 2017)

# Access to technical-vocational and tertiary education increased



TESDA enrolment by delivery mode



HEI enrolment by type of HEI

Both TVET and higher education are more accessible:

- Various TESDA training activities in nearly 4 thousand TVET institutions nationwide
- Total of 2,353 HEIs and satellite campuses

# SDG4 Opportunities and Challenges

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- While governance in Philippine Education System has been trifocalized:
  - Establishment of Commission on Higher Education (CHED) in 1994 through Republic Act 7722;
  - Establishment of Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) in 1994 through RA 7796; and
  - Transformation of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) to the Department of Education (DepEd) in 2001 through RA 9155.

these institutions require synergies in budgeting and planning processes.

- Introduction of K to 12 Program through the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 provides opportunities to improve quality of education
- Emerging disruptions in job market from frontier technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe)

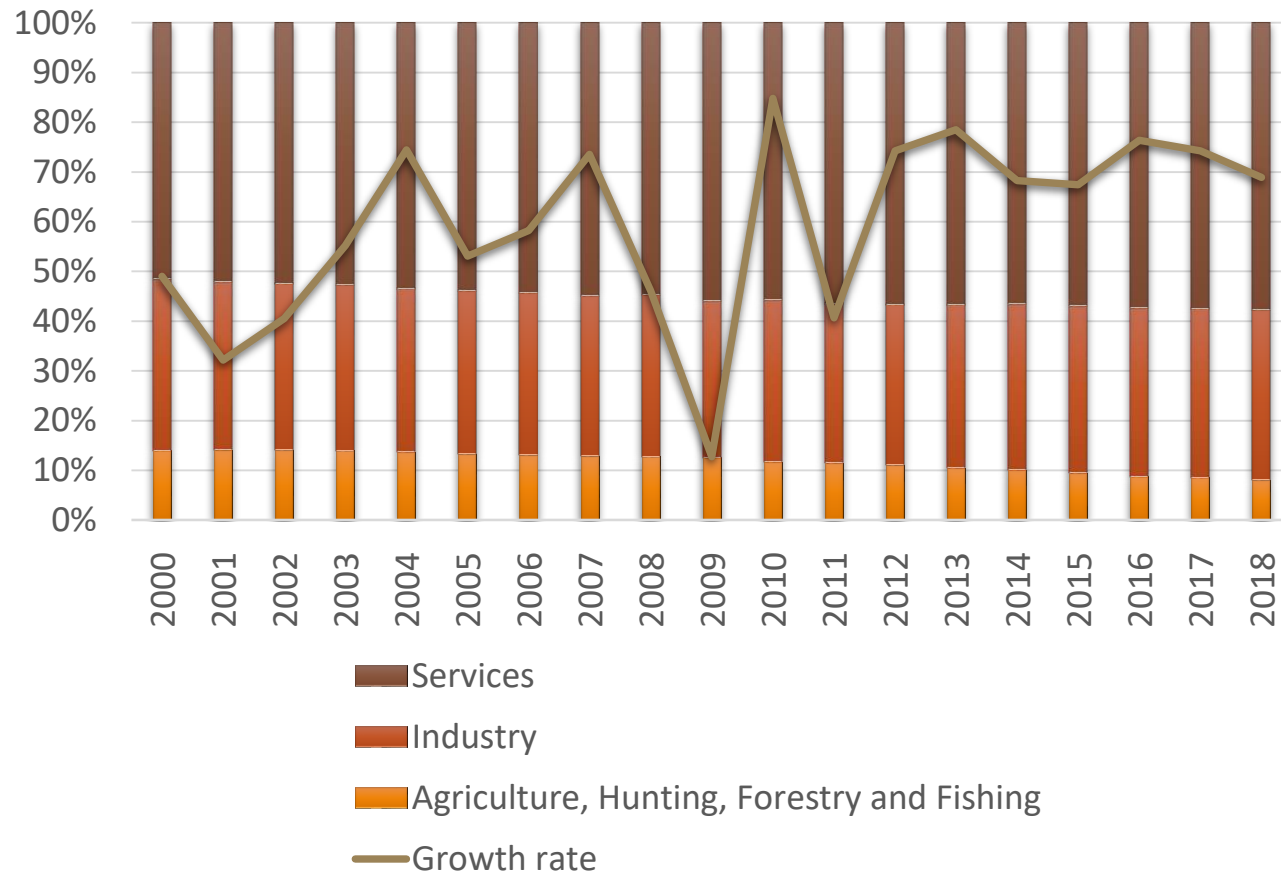


**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



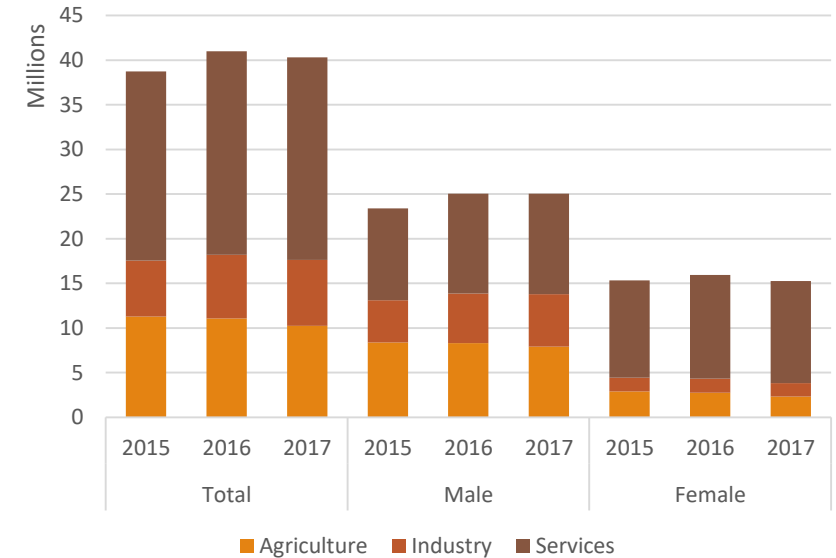
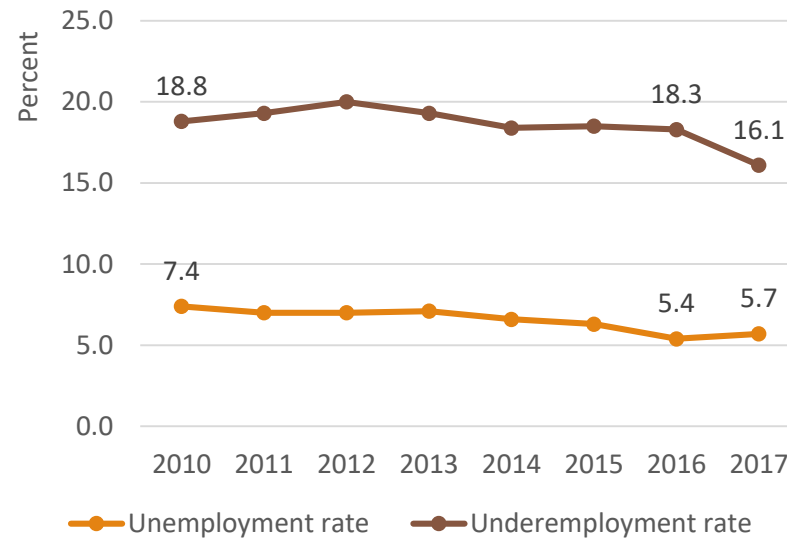
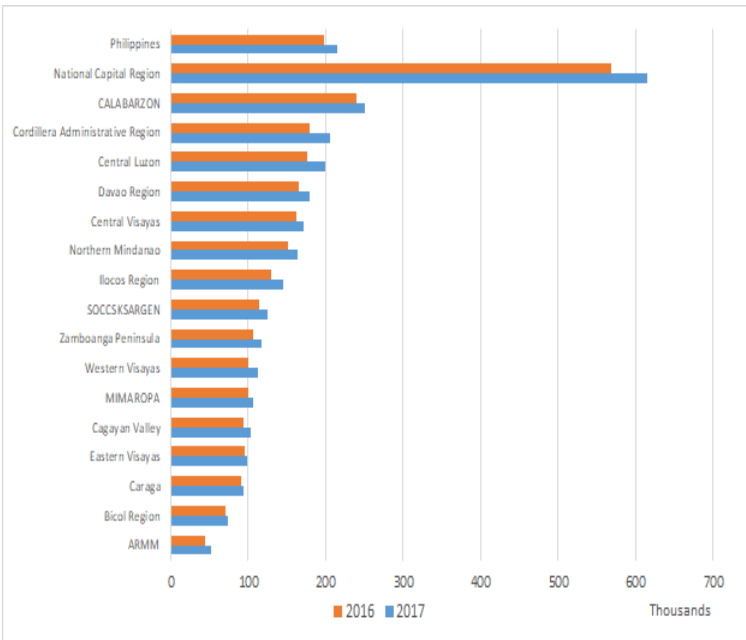
**Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

# GDP in PH has robustly grown at above 6% for the seventh straight year in 2018



- In 2018, per-capita real GDP was at an all-time high at PHP 86,370 (growing by 4.6% from 2017's PHP82,593).
- Services have the largest share to GDP at 48.3%; Industry's share also slowly rising
- Agriculture's 8.1% is lower than 2000's 14%

# Labor indicators show positive growth but with disparities by sex and region



➤ PH labor productivity grew fastest at 8.4% in 2017; NCR records highest productivity (Php 614,293), while ARMM (18.9%) exhibited fastest growth.

- As of 2017, unemployment rate at 5.7% (one of the lowest since 2005)
- Quality of jobs the ultimate concern with underemployment remaining persistently high at 16.1% in 2017

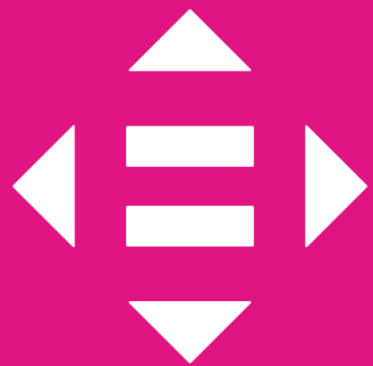
➤ Despite unemployment rates being higher among men, more males are participating in the labor force than their female counterparts; there are also disparities in the sectors they participate in.

# SDG8 Opportunities and challenges

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- Due to the structure of the Philippine economy where most of the dynamic sectors (e.g. manufacturing and information technology) are underdeveloped, there is a need to ensure implementation of the government's Inclusive Innovation Industrial Strategy (i<sup>3</sup>S), which aims to:
  - build new industries, clusters and agglomeration
  - ensure MSME growth and development
  - strengthen human resources
- Provision of full and productive employment and decent work must not be responsibility of DOLE alone. This requires a *whole of government* approach involving various agencies such as the DOLE, DTI, DA, DOF, DBM, NEDA, DepEd, TESDA and DPWH, coupled with partnerships with business community.

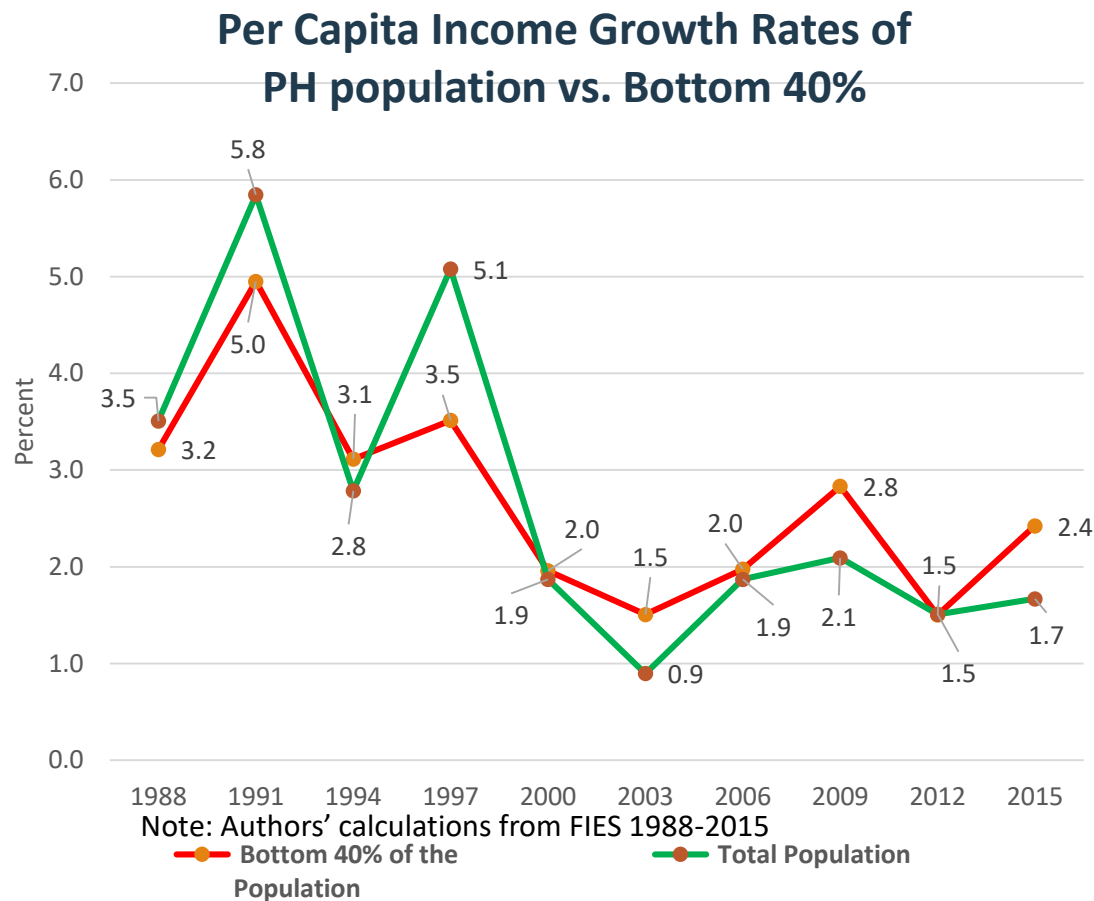
**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



**Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**



# Gains in economic development (especially among the poor), but gains vary regionally

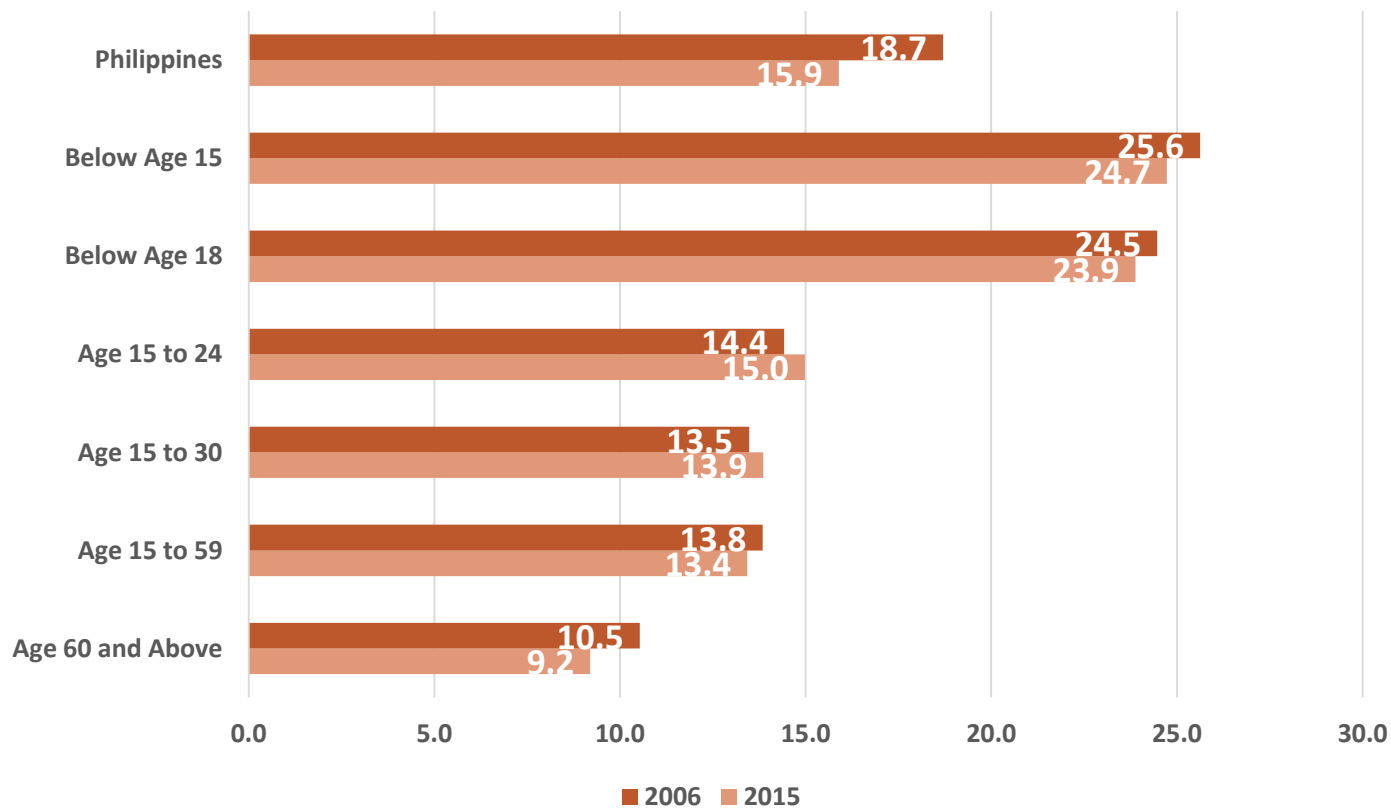


➤ Income of bottom 40% caught up with rest of the population since **2003**: average per capita income growth rate for all households at 1.7% compared to 2.2% for bottom 40% (from 2006 to 2015).

- Gains in economic development vary drastically amongst regions. Average per capita income in 2015 at Php267,000: NCR at Php 425,000—3x than that of ARMM (Php139,000)

# Economic opportunities are disproportionate among age groups.

Proportion of Filipinos with incomes below the half of the median per capita income, by age (%) : 2006 and 2015



- There has been a marked reduction in relative poverty. The proportion of Filipinos with incomes below half of median per capita income decreasing from 18.7 to 15.9 from 2006 to 2015.
- Children and youth are more vulnerable to poverty. 23.9 percent of Filipinos below 18 years old are considered median poor, as compared to only 13.4 percent of Filipinos aged 15 to 59 years old.

# SDG10 Opportunities and Challenges

- Continue progress towards growth, but put more efforts in making growth inclusive, bringing development to marginalized sectors
  - Data disaggregation by sex, ethnicity, disability and other relevant social and demographic characteristics is sparse but needed to identify vulnerable and marginalized
  - National development strategies and efforts for improving risk resilience among vulnerable should be translated and implemented into regional development plans to ensure inclusive development
- While government has geared reduction of inequality towards social protection (4Ps, SocPen), community development (KALAHY-CIDDS), and livelihood, greater investment is needed on human capital through capacity-building and social protection
  - Social protection extended with focus on children and rural areas
  - Targeted employment and skills-training based programs (e.g. SLP)







### **3. Ways Forward**

# 3. Ways Forward

## ❖ Consultations conducted for the VNR Report as of April 2019:

Activity	Date	Venue
Consultation Workshop on the 2030 SDGs National Numerical Targets c/o NEDA	October 8-10, 2018	Novotel, Quezon City
SDG National Target Validation Workshop	November 28-29, 2018	Taal Vista Hotel, Tagaytay
Presentation of the zero-draft of the VNR during SDG Focal Points' Meeting c/o PSA	January 22, 2019	Rembrandt Hotel, QC
Special meeting with DepEd regarding Philippines' experience with the VNR Process	February 19, 2019	DepEd Central Office
VNR Regional Consultation Workshop – Luzon (Clark)	March 11, 2019	Quest Hotel, Clark
VNR Regional Consultation Workshop – Mindanao (Davao)	March 13, 2019	Marco Polo Hotel, Davao
VNR Regional Consultation Workshop – Visayas (Cebu)	March 15, 2019	Best Western Plus, Cebu
Consultation with Children c/o Unicef, PLCPD, and CWC	March 30, 2019	Crowne Plaza, Ortigas
Labor Sector Tripartite Consultation for the VNR c/o ILO and DOLE	April 10, 2019	Bayleaf Intramuros, Manila
Child-focused CSO Consultation in Eastern Visayas c/o Plan International	April 11, 2019	Summit Hotel, Tacloban City
VNR Regional Consultation Workshop – NCR	April 25, 2019	PIDS, Quezon City

# 3. Ways Forward

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- ❖ PSA to conduct a review of current preliminary list of Tier1 National SDG Indicators this first semester of 2019
  - Make use of Learnings from 2018 workshops of NEDA and PIDS
  - Examine Availability of current and new indicators (in global SDG database)
  - Look into Relevance of supplementary and proxy indicators (in consultation not only with data producers, but also experts)
  
- ❖ NEDA to continue developing roadmap for attaining SDGs and to assist PSA in review, with aid of interagency committees of NEDA on SDGs and of PSA on various sectoral statistics

The key overarching principle to (“*Leave No One Behind*”) requires more granular and better quality data, more actions and more effective partnerships.



# End of Presentation

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