

# MDG Watch

## Philippine Progress based on the MDG Indicators (as of July 2010)

Republic of the Philippines  
National Statistical Coordination Board  
<http://www.nscb.gov.ph>



### Monitoring the MDGs in the Philippines

As one of the signatories of the UN Millennium Declaration of 2000, the Philippines is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) along with other 189 states. The MDGs is a set of clearly-defined, time-bound and measurable goals and targets geared toward poverty-reduction and ensuring that globalization benefits all the world's people.

The MDGs is comprised of 8 goals with 21 targets and 58 indicators to be monitored from 1990 and to be achieved in 2015.

#### The Millennium Development Goals

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

### Status of Philippine MDGs by Goal



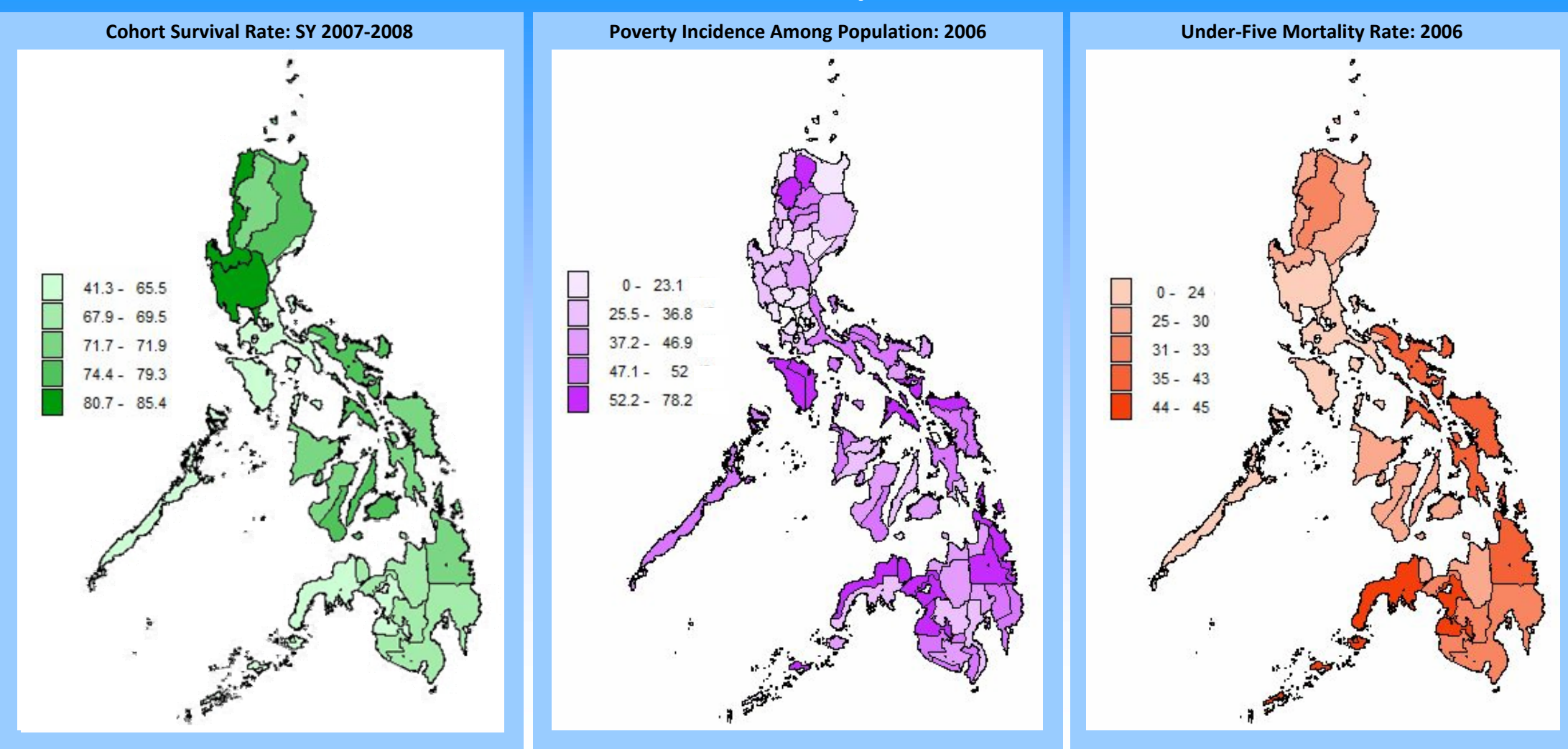
Note: The bigger the size of the circle, the higher the probability of achieving the goal.

### Status of MDGs in the Regions

Selected Indicators	Philippines	CAR	I	II	III	IV-A	IV-B	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM	NCR
1.1a Proportion of population below poverty threshold																		
1.2 Poverty gap ratio																		
1.8 Prevalence of malnutrition among 0-5 year-old children																		
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education																		
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6																		
3.1a Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary education																		
4.1 Under-five mortality rate																		
4.2 Infant mortality rate																		
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles																		
6.6a Prevalence associated with malaria																		
6.8a Prevalence associated with tuberculosis																		
7.5a Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area																		
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population																		

Legend: High Medium Low data not available

### MDGs in Maps



#### Sources of data

While the sources of MDG indicators are the various government offices, the NSCB as the designated repository of MDG indicators compiles and disseminates them thru a one-page flyer called MDGWatch and on the internet at <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/mdg>.

The MDGWatch presents the latest available MDG indicators along with the corresponding baseline data, target as well as the probability of attaining the target by 2015.

1.1a, 1.2, 1.4 and 1.9b – National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)  
1.3, 1.5, 1.7a, 1.7b, 2.3, 2.3a, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 7.7a, 7.8a and 7.9a – National Statistics Office (NSO)  
1.8 and 1.9a – Food and Nutrition Institute (FNI)  
4.3, 5.2, 6.6a, 6.6b, 6.8a, 6.8b, 6.9a and 6.9b – Department of Health (DOH)  
2.1, 2.2, 2.2a, 3.1a and 3.1b – Department of Education (DepEd)

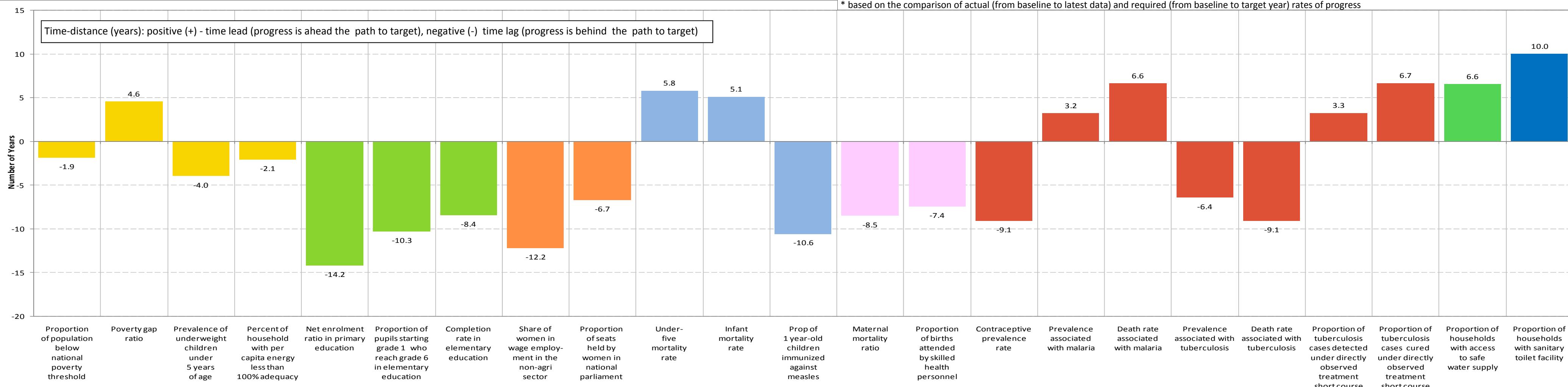
3.1c – Commission on Higher Education (CHED)  
3.3 – House of Representatives (HOR)  
7.1 – Forest Management Bureau (FMB)  
7.5a and 7.6a – Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)  
7.2a – Environment Management Bureau (EMB)  
8.12 – Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)  
8.14 and 8.15 – National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)

#### Methodology

Pace of progress =	Actual Annual Growth Rate Required Annual Growth Rate	Actual Annual Growth Rate 1. for hunger, poverty, mortality, diseases and environment (Latest data / Baseline data) - 1 Number of years elapsed	Probability of Achieving the Goals LOW MEDIUM HIGH	Pace of Progress Less than 0.5 Between 0.5 and 0.9 Greater than 0.9
Required Annual Growth Rate =	Target rate Number of years covered	(Latest data - Baseline data) / (100 - Baseline data) Number of years covered		

### Time Distance Measures of Philippine MDG Indicators

The time distance is a new generic statistical measure for analysis and visualization of time series data. This was first developed by Prof. Pavle Sichel of the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. As applied by the NSCB to the MDGs, the time-distance measures the time dimension of deviation between the actual implementation and the implied path to target in 2015 for a given target. A positive sign of time-distance means that implementation is ahead the target while a negative sign implies a time lag.



\* based on the comparison of actual (from baseline to latest data) and required (from baseline to target year) rates of progress

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