

PHILIPPINES' FIRST ROUND 2022 UPDATES ON SELECT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Mixed results of select indicators for 15 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cropped up in the Philippines' First Round of Updates. There were gains in poverty reduction, school electricity and internet access, and lower reported violence cases. However, there were declines in education (completion and dropout rates), gender equality (access to land ownership), renewable energy, and tourism and manufacturing performance.

In July 2022, countries will participate in the United Nations' High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, the main platform for SDG reporting. The HLPF will focus on five SDGs: quality education (4), gender equality (5), life below water (14), life on land (15), and partnerships for sustainable development (17). There were no updates for Goal 14 (life below water) in the SDG Watch of the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Goal 4 (Quality Education). Female students in all school levels—elementary, junior to senior high school—performed better than their male counterparts in all three key education indicators – completion, cohort survival, dropout rates (*Table 1*).

There were improvements in the performance of both sexes in the interim (2019) for most indicators except for both completion and dropout rates for Senior High School. However, these were reversed in 2020 due to the pandemic. On a positive note, access to electricity and internet for pedagogical purposes increased in 2020 which supported the adoption of online learning (*Table 2*).

**TABLE 1
COMPLETION, COHORT SURVIVAL, AND DROPOUT RATES,
2016, 2019, 2020**

<i>4.1.s1 COMPLETION Rate Target by 2030 (100)</i>	Baseline (2016)	Interim (2019)	1 st Round (2020)
4.1.s1.1 Elementary	93.1	96.6	82.5
Female	95.5	98.1	84.7
Male	90.8	95.1	80.5
4.1.s1.2 Junior High School	80.9	85.8	82.1
Female	85.6	89.7	85.9
Male	76.2	81.9	78.4
4.1.s1.3 Senior High School	81.0	76.7	69.3
Female	84.8	80.5	74.6
Male	77.2	73.0	64.2

Facts in Figures

Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department
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**TABLE 1
COMPLETION, COHORT SURVIVAL, AND DROPOUT RATES,
2016, 2019, 2020 (CONTINUED)**

	Baseline (2016)	Interim (2019)	1 st Round (2020)
<i>4.1.s2 COHORT SURVIVAL Rate (Target by 2030: 100)</i>			
4.1.s2.1 Elementary	93.8	93.8	83.0
Female	96.0	96.0	85.0
Male	91.8	91.8	81.2
4.1.s2.2 Junior High School	83.1	83.1	82.8
Female	87.4	87.4	86.5
Male	78.7	78.7	79.3
4.1.s2.3 Senior High School	82.6	82.6	71.3
Female	86.2	86.2	76.4
Male	78.9	78.9	66.4
<i>4.1.s3 DROPOUT Rate (Target by 2030: 0)</i>			
4.1.s3.1 Elementary	1.5	0.6	3.8
Female	1.0	0.3	3.3
Male	2.0	1.1	4.2
4.1.s3.2 Junior High School	6.2	4.7	6.2
Female	4.4	3.2	4.7
Male	7.9	6.2	7.6
4.1.s3.3 Senior High School	3.9	4.8	6.6
Female	2.9	3.8	5.3
Male	4.9	5.8	8.0

Note: Aside from the April 2022 First Round Updates, data from the May 2021 PSA Release are also presented in this FF, and are treated as Interim figures.
Source: DepEd, as reported in PSA SDG Watch (May 2021 and Apr 2022 Updates)

**TABLE 2
PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO
ELECTRICITY, AND INTERNET FOR PEDAGOGICAL
PURPOSES, 2016-17, 2018, 2020**

<i>Target by 2030 (100)</i>	Baseline (2016-17)	Interim (2018)	1 st Round (2020)
<i>4.a.1.1 Access to Electricity</i>			
Elementary School	88.7	94.9	97.6
Junior High School	93.1	96.1	98.7
Senior High School	88.9	92.1	98.3
<i>4.a.1.2 Access to Internet</i>			
Elementary School	25.6	28.6	54.0
Junior High School	34.0	40.8	60.4
Senior High School	31.0	70.5	63.0

Source: DepEd, as reported in PSA SDG Watch (May 2021 and Apr 2022 Updates)

Goal 5 (Gender Equality). The number of gender-based violence cases—against women and children—was on a decline, based on the reports received by the Philippine National Police (Table 3).

An indicator related to access to economic resources meanwhile shows that males far outnumber the female emancipation patent holders and certificate of land ownership agreement (CLOA) recipients. Female patent holders represented only 18.6% (96,017) of the total emancipation patents, an increase from the 13.8% share in 2015. The CLOA distribution was better. In the baseline (2015), the 653,945 female CLOA recipients represented 32.8% of the total CLOA recipients, which slightly declined to 31.1% in 2021.

**TABLE 3
UPDATES ON NUMBER OF VAWC CASES, AND
EMANCIPATION PATENTS AND CLOA HOLDERS,
2015/6, 2018/20, 2021**

	Baseline (2015/16)	Interim (2018/20)	1 st Round (2021)
<i>On eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls</i>			
5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases (inclg. electronic-VAW)	60,755	39,675*	25,654
5.2.s2.1 Number of reported abuse cases for women	32,552	15,553	12,543
5.2.s2.2 Number of reported abuse cases for children	29,349	21,751*	16,966
<i>On equal rights to economic resources</i>			
5.a.1p2.1 Number of holders of emancipation patents	415,705	512,563	516,843
Female	57,424*		96,017
Male	358,281*		420,826
5.a.1p2.2 Number of holders of certificate of land ownership (CLOA), total	1,996,454	2,008,191	2,028,791
Female	653,945*		630,369
Male	1,342,509*		1,398,422

*Note: For the baseline, sex-disaggregated figures for patents and CLOA holders were for the year 2015. For the Interim for 5.2.s1 and 5.2.s2.2, data were for the year 2018. Also, CLOA Holders refer to a farmer-beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land he or she tills under EO 228 and RA 6657. The CLOA is also a title issued to farmer-beneficiaries either individually or collectively. Emancipation Patents (EPs) Holder refers to a farmer-beneficiary in rice and corn lands covered by PD 27 who was issued an Emancipation Patent (EP). The EP is the title issued to farmer-beneficiaries upon fulfillment of all government requirements. It symbolizes the tiller's full emancipation from the bondage of tenancy. Source: PNP for VAWC case reporting and DAR for CLOA and patents, as reported in PSA SDG Watch (May 2021 and Apr 2022 Updates)

Goal 15 (Life on Land). Based on the calculation of the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), the proportion of important sites with excellent ecosystems slightly declined in 2021 (Table 4). This is somehow offset by the increase in sites with good ecosystems, and conversely a decrease on those with poor and fair ecosystems.

**TABLE 4
PROPORTION OF IMPORTANT SITES FOR TERRESTRIAL
AND FRESHWATER BIODIVERSITY THAT ARE COVERED BY
PROTECTED AREAS, 2019, 2020, 2021**

according to the state of their ecosystem	Baseline (2019)	Interim (2020)	1 st Round (2021)
15.1.2.1 POOR ecosystem	0.0033	0.0030	0.0000
15.1.2.2 FAIR ecosystem	0.1932	0.1620	0.0445
15.1.2.3 GOOD ecosystem	0.5445	0.5716	0.7553
15.1.2.4 EXCELLENT ecosystem	0.2591	0.2630	0.2001

Source: BMB, as reported in PSA SDG Watch (May 2021 and Apr 2022 Updates)

Goal 17 (Partnerships for SD). Table 5 shows that domestic resource mobilization did not fare very well in the first round monitoring as shown in the declining revenue to GDP ratio (Indicator 17.1.1-2) and the huge expansion in the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) to total domestic budget from single digits in 2016 and 2018 to 37.1 in 2020 (Indicator 17.3), while debt servicing declined to around 9.0 (Indicator 17.4). This could be attributed to the difficulties brought about by the pandemic.

Nonetheless, fixed internet broadband subscription rate per 100 inhabitants more than tripled to 7.9 in 2020 versus the 2.1 baseline figure in 2016. Consistent with the progress shown in Table 2, the pandemic did not derail improvements in technology, which can help facilitate better cooperation among nations in sharing knowledge to achieve the SDGs.

**TABLE 5
SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR GOAL 17: GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,
2016, 2018/19, 2020/21**

	Baseline (2016)	Interim (2018/9)	1 st Round (2020/1)
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	14.5	16.1	15.5*
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	74.1	76.2	54.6
17.3.1.2 Official Development Assistance (as a proportion of total domestic budget)*	2.8	5.8*	37.1
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	9.7	9.2	9.0
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2.1	3.7	7.9

*Note: Except for 17.3.1.2 with data available for 2018, all other the Interim figures are for 2019. For the 1st round of monitoring, data were for 2020 except for 17.1.1 (2021). Also, the 2020 ODA portfolio covered loans and grants that were signed or became effective, and supported programs and projects implemented/completed/had ODA financing closed within the period of 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020. Source: PSA and DBM for 17.1, NEDA for 17.3, BSP for 17.4, and NTC for 17.6, as reported in PSA SDG Watch (May 2021 and Apr 2022 Updates)