THE PHILIPPINE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MIMAROPA REGION'S PACE OF PROGRESS RESULTS 🇵🇭

Based on the 2023 SDG Watch Updates

Reference Number: 2024-IG-68

ANTICIPATED PROGRESS INDEX

How likely will the numerical targets be achieved by 2030?

- Provides measure of how much extra effort is needed in order to meet the numerical target by end of target year (2030), assuming the pace of progress is sustained.
- **Data requirement:** 3 or more data points since 2000 and 2030 Numerical Targets.

38 out of **73**
INDICATORS AGGREGATED TO

24 out of **42**
TARGETS 🎯

HAVE MEASURABLE PACE OF PROGRESS

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

● 1.2.1 Incidence based on national poverty line

ON TRACK
Based on the estimate of the indicator or aggregated indicators monitored, the point shows that the target will be achieved by 2030.

Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years old) 3.7.2   **52.3**

NEEDS ACCELERATION
Based on the estimate of the indicator or aggregated indicators monitored, the bar shows the magnitude of the gap to achieve the target by 2030.

-21.2   2.2.2 Malnutrition

REGRESS
Based on the estimate of the indicator or aggregated indicators monitored, the bar shows progression in the opposite direction and needed to revers the trend to achieve the target by 2030.

34.2% — 13 indicators
ON TRACK
(Values ranges from 0 to 10)
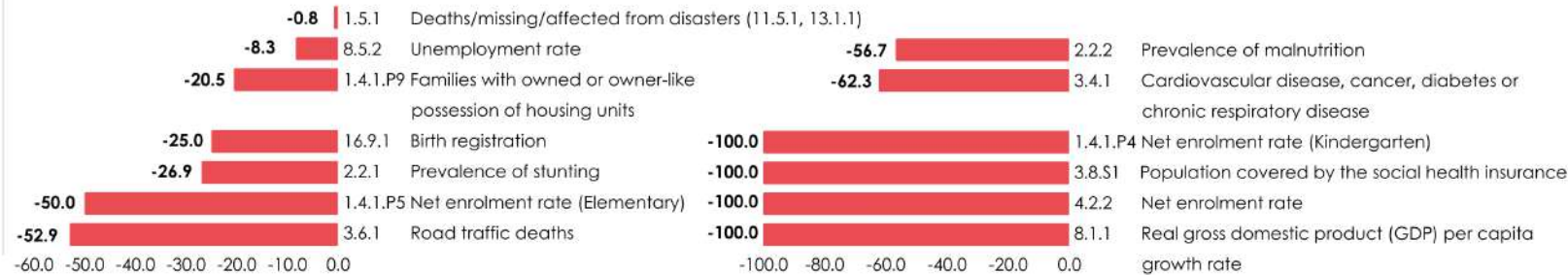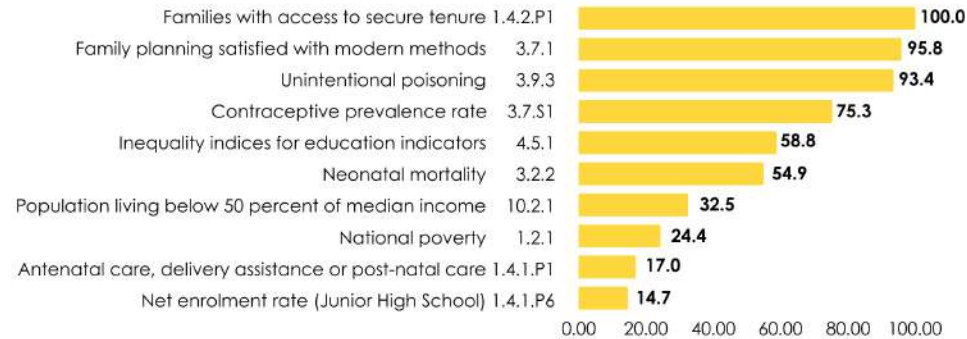**Maintain progress to achieve the target**

26.3% — 10 indicators
NEEDS ACCELERATION
(Values ranges from >10 to 100)
Needs to accelerate progress to achieve the target

39.5% — 15 indicators
REGRESS
(Values less than 0)
Reverse trend to achieve the target

ON TRACK

- ● 1.5.4   Local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies (11.b.P1, 13.1.3)
- ● 3.1.2   Births attended by skilled health personnel
- ● 3.2.1   Under-five mortality
- ● 3.2.S1   Infant mortality rate
- ● 3.7.2   Adolescent births
- ● 4.1.S1   Completion rate
- ● 4.1.S2   Cohort survival rate
- ● 4.1.S3   Dropout rate or School leavers rate
- ● 5.5.2   Proportion of women in managerial positions
- ● 7.1.1   Access to electricity
- ● 8.6.1   Youth NEET

NEEDS ACCELERATION

Indicator	Code	Value
Families with access to secure tenure	1.4.2.P1	100.0
Family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.1	95.8
Unintentional poisoning	3.9.3	93.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	3.7.S1	75.3
Inequality indices for education indicators	4.5.1	58.8
Neonatal mortality	3.2.2	54.9
Population living below 50 percent of median income	10.2.1	32.5
National poverty	1.2.1	24.4
Antenatal care, delivery assistance or post-natal care	1.4.1.P1	17.0
Net enrolment rate (Junior High School)	1.4.1.P6	14.7

(scale: 0.00 20.00 40.00 60.00 80.00 100.00)

REGRESS

Value	Code	Indicator
-0.8	1.5.1	Deaths/missing/affected from disasters (11.5.1, 13.1.1)
-8.3	8.5.2	Unemployment rate
-20.5	1.4.1.P9	Families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units
-25.0	16.9.1	Birth registration
-26.9	2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting
-50.0	1.4.1.P5	Net enrolment rate (Elementary)
-52.9	3.6.1	Road traffic deaths

(scale: -60.0 -50.0 -40.0 -30.0 -20.0 -10.0 0.0)

Value	Code	Indicator
-56.7	2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition
-62.3	3.4.1	Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
-100.0	1.4.1.P4	Net enrolment rate (Kindergarten)
-100.0	3.8.S1	Population covered by the social health insurance
-100.0	4.2.2	Net enrolment rate
-100.0	8.1.1	Real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth rate

(scale: -100.0 -80.0 -60.0 -40.0 -20.0 0.0)

Notes: 1. In analyzing the pace of progress, one must be cautious in comparing from the previous year since its estimation is affected by the number of indicators with updates and available disaggregation in a particular year. Hence, year-on-year comparison of the pace of progress should be handled carefully.

2. The pace of progress results were based on the available Core Regional Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (CoRe-SDGI) collected by the PSA Central Office as of 08 November 2023, and the 2030 numerical targets at the national level.