

Monitoring and Evaluation of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Philippines

A Compendium of Indicators

Volume 2

Philippine
Commission
on Women



MONITORING AND
EVALUATION OF
GENDER EQUALITY
AND
WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT
IN THE PHILIPPINES

A COMPENDIUM OF INDICATORS

Volume II

Monitoring and Evaluation of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Philippines:
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Published by:
Philippine Commission on Women
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Telephone: +632.87365249 or +632.87367712
Fax Number: +632.87364449

ISBN: 978-971-8701-18-8

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ACRONYMS

BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFO	Commission on Filipinos Overseas
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
COA	Commission on Audit
COMELEC	Commission on Elections
CSC	Civil Service Commission
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DEPED	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTR	Department of Transportation
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FLAG	Forest Land Use Agreement
FLAGt	Forest Land Use Agreement for Tourism
FLGMA	Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
GAD	Gender and Development
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
HGDG	Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines

HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IFMA	Integrated Forest Management Agreement
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Community
IP	Indigenous People
LGU	Local Government Unit
LUC	Local Universities and Colleges
MCW	Magna Carta of Women
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NCC	National Competitiveness Council
NCCA	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCMF	National Commission on Muslim Filipinos
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
OFW	Overseas Filipino Workers
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OSSEC	Office of the Senate Secretary
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PPGD	Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development
PNP	Philippine National Police
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
POPCOM	Population Commission
PHILHEALTH	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
RF	Results Framework
SIFMA	Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement
SOGIE	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWC	Violence Against Women and (their) Children
WEDGE	Women's Empowerment, Development and Gender Equality Plan
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Volume II of the “Monitoring and Evaluation of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the Philippines: A Compendium of Indicators presents the metadata for the sectoral/thematic indicators listed in Volume I.

The reader should use this volume together with Volume I, which discusses the monitoring and evaluation framework underpinning the selection of indicators in this compendium.

Starting from Chapter II, each of succeeding nine chapters are structured into two main sections: Section 1 of the chapter presents a complete listing of the indicators followed by a sectoral or thematic listing. Section 2 of the chapter consists of metadata worksheets, one for each indicator.

The user should note the following:

- Where the indicator is part of the official statistics produced by the Philippine Statistical System, the metadata is taken from the Philippine Statistics Authority. This includes the designated statistics and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators.
- Where the indicator is part of the official statistics of the global or international statistical system producers, the metadata refers to these usages. This includes the statistics produced by United Nations agencies and the Demographic and Health Surveys. In particular, the global metadata for the SDGs indicator framework is a main source of this metadata compilation.
- In some cases, the data collection mode may need to be developed or established. In such a case, the metadata states that “Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed/established”.

The contents of the metadata worksheets are described in Table 1.

TABLE 1. METADATA CONTENTS

Item	Description
Indicator Code	<p>Unique identification of each indicator.</p> <p>Structure: ZZ-u-xx-yy</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZZ= results level u= for a given level, identifier for different results xx= sector/theme identifier yy= indicator identifier for each result level within a sector/theme <p>Results levels (ZZ) and result identifier (u):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IM refers to Impact. There is only one result at the impact level. Thus, u=1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All impact indicator codes begin with IM-1-. ○ OU refers to Outcome. For each sector/theme, there are two Outcomes, with identifiers u=1 and u=2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1 indicator codes begin with OU-1-. • Outcome 2 indicator codes begin with OU-2-. ○ O refers to Output. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is one output under OU-1, coded as O1. There are no indicators for this level. • There is one output under OU-2, coded as O2. There are no indicators for this level. ○ Outputs O1 and O2 have each three specific outputs. The specific outputs have corresponding indicators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the three specific outputs under O1 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3): u=1, u=2 and u=3, respectively. Thus, the indicator codes for O1 begin with O1-1-, O1-2- and O1-3-, respectively. • For the three specific outputs under O2 (Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3): u=1, u=2 and u=3, respectively. Thus, the indicator codes for O2 begin with O2-1-, O2-2- and O2-3-,

Item	Description
	<p>respectively.</p> <p>Sector/theme identifier (xx):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The seventeen sector/theme codes (xx) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1- Education • A2- Health • A3- Vulnerable Groups • A4- Women in Media • A5- Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity • B6-Access to Justice • B7- Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development • C8- Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance • C9- Institutional Mechanisms • D10- DRRM-CCA • E11- Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry • E12- MSMEs, Trade and Industry • E13- Tourism • E14- Formal Labor • E15- Informal Economy • E16- Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos • E17- Infrastructure ○ Across sectors/themes there are common impact indicators. For these common indicators, xx=O. That is, the common impact indicator codes begin with IM-1-O-. ○ There are also sector/theme-specific impact indicators. For these indicators xx=sector/theme code. That is, the sector/theme specific impact indicators begin with IM-1-xx. <p>Indicator identifier for each result level within a sector/theme (yy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The identifier yy begins with yy=1 for each result level

Item	Description
	<p>within a sector/theme and serves as a counter for the indicators within the result level.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IM-1-O-1 is the code for the first common impact indicator which is <i>the Gender Development Index</i>. ○ IM-1-A2-2 is the code for the second health-specific impact indicator which is <i>Life Expectancy</i> ○ OU-1-A1-3 is the code for the fourth education-specific Outcome 1 indicator which is <i>Proportion of faculty with MA/MS degrees and PhD degrees, by sex</i> ○ O2-3-E11-2 is the code for the second indicator for Output 2.3 for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector which is <i>Number of key advocacy initiatives led by women organizations in the AFF sectors</i>
Indicator Name	The name of the indicator
Description	This section provides the definition of the indicator and related concepts. It gives a brief explanation of the rationale of the indicator—i.e., what it measures and why it is important to measure.
Disaggregate by	<p>This section lists recommended variables by which the values of the indicator should be further disaggregated.</p> <p>Common disaggregation variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sex: male, female ○ Age groups ○ Urbanity: urban, rural ○ Geographic location: region; province ○ Level of government – national (country) or local <p>Other examples of variables that may be relevant are subpopulations defined by characteristics of an individual relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disability ○ Migration ○ Ethnicity

Item	Description
Mode of data collection	<p>Mode of data collection refers to the process by which the data needed to compute for or generate the value of the indicator are collected.</p> <p>This section provides information on recommended priority data collection modes, where available.</p> <p>Of highest priority are data collected by the Philippine Statistical System, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data collected by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the statistics and indicators produced from these as included in the System of Designated Statistics for the Philippine Statistical System. These include data collected from traditional censuses, sample surveys, civil registration data, and the official statistics and indicators produced from these, including poverty statistics, national accounts statistics, vital statistics, gender statistics, environment statistics, among many others. ○ Official statistics produced for monitoring the Philippine Development Plan and the regional and local development plans by PSA and the concerned national, regional and local government agencies. ○ SDGs indicators produced by the PSA and by the Departments and agencies. <p>Some of the indicators are those that have been in use for monitoring GEWE—including the MCW and initiatives such as WEE and WEDGE.</p> <p>Some of the indicators are based on program-related data such as those from official accomplishment reports of NGAs and LGUs; whether printed or online (in their websites).</p> <p>In some cases, the data source and corresponding data collection mode may need to be developed. If this is the case, this section indicates it with the phrase: “Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed/established”.</p> <p>A large number of these cases can be addressed by using citizen-generated data (CGD). CGD are data that people, or their organizations produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them. These data are actively given by citizens, providing direct representations of</p>

Item	Description
	<p>their perspectives and an alternative to datasets collected by governments or international institutions.</p> <p>The PSA has started developing statistical frameworks for collecting CGD.</p> <p>This compendium does not preclude other data collection methods that users may deem more appropriate.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	This section provides guidance on the regularity of data collection or generation for the indicator.
Data Source	This section provides information on the agency or agencies that provide/s the data, statistics or indicator. It also cites the reports or survey results were data are sourced.
Estimation Procedure	This section provides guidance on how to calculate or compute the data for the indicator.
Sector/theme:	Indicators are applicable to one or more sectors/themes. This section lists all the sectors/themes for which the indicator is relevant.
References/Notes	This section provides links to technical references on the indicator, where available. It also provides additional information on related indicators.

CHAPTER II

IMPACT INDICATORS

2-1 List of Impact Indicators

2-2 Metadata for Impact Indicators

2-1 LIST OF IMPACT INDICATORS

2-1-1 ALL IMPACT INDICATORS

CODE	ALL IMPACT INDICATORS
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-2	Gender Gap Index (GGI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-6	Poverty incidence (Women, Children, Senior Citizens, Individuals living in urban areas)
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
IM-1-O-8	Wealth Index
IM-1-O-9	Proportion of working poor, by sex
IM-1-A2-1	Adolescent birth rate ((aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
IM-1-A2-2	Life expectancy by sex
IM-1-B6-1	Extent of recovery and reintegration to normalcy of survivors (women and children victims) of gender-based violence
IM-1-B7-1	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
IM-1-D10-1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoples reduced, by sex
IM-1-E16-1	Average monthly income of migrant workers and overseas Filipinos by occupation and sex
IM-1-E16-2	Total remittances of migrant workers and overseas Filipinos, by sex
IM-1-E16-3	Documented migrants as a proportion of the total migrant population, by sex
IM-1-E16-4	Ratio of female to male documented migrants, by occupation, by host country
IM-1-E16-5	Extent of equality of socio-economic rights granted to women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos in host countries
IM-1-E16-6	Socio-economic status of reintegrated women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
IM-1-E17-1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
IM-1-E17-2	Level of congestion in transport, by rural-urban area (average traffic speed)
IM-1-E17-3	Proportion of total population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live, by sex

2-1-2 IMPACT INDICATORS BY SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

CODE	CROSS-CUTTING IMPACT INDICATORS
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-2	Gender Gap Index (GGI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-6	Poverty incidence
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
IM-1-O-8	Wealth Index
IM-1-O-9	Proportion of working poor, by sex

CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: EDUCATIONAL PARITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN, GIRLS AND BOYS ACHIEVED
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-2	Gender Gap Index (GGI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

CODE	A-2 HEALTH HEALTHY AND EMPOWERED WOMEN AND GIRLS FREE FROM HEALTH-RELATED VULNERABILITIES
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-2	Gender Gap Index (GGI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
IM-1-A2-1	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
IM-1-A2-2	Life expectancy by sex

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: WOMEN AND GIRLS IN VULNERABLE GROUPS AND MARGINALIZED SECTORS ARE HEALTHY, EDUCATED AND SAFE; ARE ENGAGED IN DECENT WORK, ENTERPRISE AND OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES; AND HAVE A VOICE IN DECISION-MAKING
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-6	Poverty incidence (Women, Children, Senior Citizens, Individuals living in urban areas)
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: NON-DISCRIMINATORY, NON-DEROGATORY AND POSITIVE ROLE, IMAGE AND STATUS OF ALL FILIPINO WOMEN AND GIRLS HEIGHTENED IN PHILIPPINE SOCIETY
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: A FILIPINO CULTURE THAT RECOGNIZES THE INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION AND GBV ATTAINED JUSTICE AND WOMEN-OFFENDERS ENJOY GENDER-FAIR TREATMENT
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
IM-1-B6-1	Extent of recovery and reintegration to normalcy of survivors (women and children victims) of gender-based violence
CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE & DEVELOPMENT: QUALITY OF LIFE OF FILIPINO WOMEN/GIRLS AND MEN/BOYS IN CONFLICT- AFFECTED AREAS ENRICHED
IM-1-B7-1	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE: EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE RESULTS TO PROMULGATION OF AND IMPROVED GENDER RESPONSIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
IM-1-O-2	Gender Gap Index (GGI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: QUALITY OF LIFE OF FILIPINO WOMEN/GIRLS AND MEN/BOYS ENRICHED
IM-1-O-2	Gender Gap Index (GGI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-7	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS ACHIEVED
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-8	Wealth Index
IM-1-D10-1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoples (by sex) reduced

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY: RURAL WOMEN ARE LIVING OUT OF POVERTY AND ENJOYING THE BENEFITS GAINED FROM RESOURCES
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-6	Poverty incidence (AFF sectors)
IM-1-O-9	Proportion of working poor (AFF sectors)

CODE	E-12 MSMES, TRADE & INDUSTRY: EQUITABLE OWNERSHIP, PARTICIPATION, INCOME, OPPORTUNITY AND BENEFIT OF WOMEN AND MEN ENGAGED IN TRADE, INDUSTRY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-2	Gender Gap Index (GGI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: ENHANCED WELFARE OF WOMEN AND MEN TOURISTS, INCLUDING GIRLS AND BOYS AND ENHANCED QUALITY OF LIFE OF ACTORS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-9	Proportion of working poor in the tourism industry, by sex

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: ENHANCED QUALITY OF LIFE OF ALL WOMEN AND MEN, GIRLS AND BOYS ENGAGED IN LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-2	Gender Gap Index (GGI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-6	Poverty incidence (Migrant workers and formal sector workers)
IM-1-O-9	Proportion of working poor in the formal sector, by sex

CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: ENHANCED QUALITY OF LIFE OF WOMEN AND MEN, GIRLS AND BOYS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY ATTAINED
IM-1-O-1	Gender Development Index (GDI)
IM-1-O-3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
IM-1-O-4	Human Development Index (HDI)
IM-1-O-5	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
IM-1-O-6	Poverty incidence (Self-employed and unpaid family workers)

IM-1-O-8	Wealth Index
IM-1-O-9	Proportion of the working poor in the informal economy, by sex

CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS & OVERSEAS FILIPINOS ENHANCED QUALITY OF LIFE OF ALL FILIPINO WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS, INCLUDING GIRLS, MEN AND BOYS
IM-1-E16-1	Average monthly income of migrant workers and overseas Filipinos by occupation and sex
IM-1-E16-2	Total remittances of migrant workers and overseas Filipinos, by sex
IM-1-E16-3	Documented migrants as a proportion of the total migrant population, by sex
IM-1-E16-4	Ratio of female to male documented migrants, by occupation, by host country
IM-1-E16-5	Extent of equality of socio-economic rights granted to women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos in host countries
IM-1-E16-6	Socio-economic status of reintegrated women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos

Code	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: ENHANCED QUALITY OF LIFE OF ALL FILIPINO WOMEN/GIRLS AND MEN/BOYS BENEFITING FROM SAFE, EFFICIENT, RELIABLE, COST-EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE
IM-1-E17-1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
IM-1-E17-2	Level of congestion in transport, by rural-urban area (average traffic speed)
IM-1-E17-3	Proportion of total population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live, by sex

2-2 METADATA FOR IMPACT INDICATORS

IM-1-O-1: GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI)

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Gender Development Index (GDI)
Description	The Gender Development Index (GDI) measures gender inequalities in human development achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health, measured by female and male life expectancy at birth; education, measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and female and male mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 years and older; and command over economic resources, measured by female and male estimated earned income. In the Philippines, there are two GDI series available – one produced by UNDP and presented in its annual Human Development Report (HDR) and the other is produced by the Philippine Human Development Network (PHDN) and presented in the Philippine Human Development Report (PHDR).
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GDI in the UNDP-HDR is at the national level• GDI produced by the PHDN through its PHDR is by province but not on a regular basis
Mode of Data Collection	Secondary data from publications: UNDP HDR and PHDR
Frequency of data collection/production	UNDP – Annual PHDR – 2-3 years (depends on funds availability). Latest- 2018. Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/PHL.pdf
Estimation Procedure	The GDI is the ratio of the HDIs calculated separately for females and males using the same methodology as in the HDI. For details: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2018_technical_notes.pdf and http://hdn.org.ph/wp-content/uploads/2013techstat.pdf
Data Source	UNDP – See Human Development Reports, http://hdr.undp.org/en/global-reports Philippine Human Development Network (PHDN), http://www.hdn.org.ph/philippine-human-development-reports/
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Education; Formal Labor; Health; Informal Economy; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	For additional information on the UNDP GDI, refer to http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi

IM-1-O-2: GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX (GGI)

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-2
Indicator Name	Global Gender Gap Index (GGI)
Description	<p>The Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (sub-indexes) and 14 different indicators that compose them. The sub-indexes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Participation and Opportunity • Educational Attainment • Health and Survival and • Political Empowerment. <p>The highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality).</p> <p>There are three basic concepts underlying the Global Gender Gap Index, forming the basis of how indicators were chosen, how the data is treated, and the scale used. First, the Index focuses on measuring gaps rather than levels. Second, it captures gaps in outcome variables rather than gaps in input variables. Third, it ranks countries according to gender equality rather than women's empowerment.</p> <p>The Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 as a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. The rankings are designed to create global awareness of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them.</p>
Disaggregate by	GGI is at the national level.
Mode of Data Collection	Secondary data from the Global Gender Gap Report, published annually by the World Economic Forum
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>The Report benchmarks countries on their progress towards gender parity on a scale from 0 (imparity) to 1 (parity) across four thematic dimensions mentioned above and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. The number of countries benchmarked may vary yearly.</p> <p>For more information: http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/measuring-the-global-gender-gap/?doing_wp_cron=1571154289.6761269569396972656250</p>
Data Source	The Global Gender Gap Report of the World Economic Forum.
Sector/Theme	Education, Health, Formal Labor, Institutional Mechanisms, MSMEs, Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes:	http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/

⁴⁴For additional information, see http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2017.pdf.

IM-1-O-3: GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII)

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-3
Indicator Name	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
Description	<p>The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health • Empowerment and • Labor market <p>It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.</p> <p>Reproductive health is measured by two indicators: the maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent birth rate. Empowerment is measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and the shares of population with at least some secondary education by gender. And labor market is measured by participation in the labor force by gender.</p>
Disaggregate by:	By country (national)
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GII for all countries with available data is computed on an annual basis by the UNDP-HDR
Frequency of data collection/production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP – Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>The GII is computed using an association-sensitive inequality measure; i.e., the index is based on the general mean of general means of different orders—the first aggregation is by a geometric mean across dimensions; these means, calculated separately for women and men, are then aggregated using a harmonic mean across genders.</p> <p>For details: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2018_technical_notes.pdf</p>
Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP HDR: http://hdr.undp.org/en/global-reports
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Education; Formal Labor; Health; Informal Economy; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Vulnerable Groups; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Institutional Mechanism
Reference/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For additional information on the UNDP GII, refer to http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii • The PHDR is yet to include GII due to unavailability of the required data; i.e. maternal mortality ratio.

IM-1-O-4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-4
Indicator Name	Human Development Index (HDI)
Description	<p>The Human Development Index (HDI) is an index of average achievement in three key dimensions of human development: life expectancy; education; and per capita income, which reflects the standard of living. The index is used to rank countries, classifying each into four tiers of human development.</p> <p>There are two data series for the HDI. One is produced by UNDP and presented in its annual Human Development Report (HDR); the other is produced by the Philippine Human Development Network (PHDN) and presented in its Philippine Human Development Report.</p> <p>The PHDN HDI is part of the official statistics compiled by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) since 2015. Refer to: https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/PSA%20BOARD%20RESO%2011%2C%20S%202017.pdf</p>
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By national (country) level for the UNDP-HDR • By province for the Philippine National Development Report (PHDR)
Mode of Data Collection	UNDP HDR and PHDR Reports
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>UNDP HDR – annual</p> <p>PHDR – every 2 to 3 years (depending on availability of funds)</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of three dimensions: longevity, education (with two indicators) and income. HDI and its components, ranks countries by HDI value and details the values of the three HDI components: longevity, education (with two indicators) and income.</p> <p>For details: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2018_technical_notes.pdf and http://hdn.org.ph/wp-content/uploads/2013techstat.pdf</p>
Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP HDR: http://hdr.undp.org/en/global-reports • PHDR: http://www.hdn.org.ph/philippine-human-development-reports/
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Education; Formal Labor; Health; Informal Economy; MSMEs, Trade, and Industry; Tourism; Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For additional information on the UNDP HDI, refer to: http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi • For additional information on the PHDN HDI, refer to: https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2012%20HDI%20Technical%20notes,%20final%202015jan16.pdf • For information on the PHDN HDI methodology for subnational HDIs, refer to: https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2012%20HDI%20Technical%20notes,%20final%202015jan16.pdf

IM-1-O-5: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-5
Indicator Name	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
Description	<p>The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) complements monetary measures of poverty by considering overlapping deprivations suffered by individuals at the same time. The index identifies deprivations across the same three dimensions as the HDI and shows the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor (suffering deprivations in 33% or more of the weighted indicators) and the number of weighted deprivations with which poor households typically contend with.</p> <p>For additional information, http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi</p>
Disaggregate by	By country
Mode of Data Collection	<p>UNDP MPI Report Latest: 2019. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi_2019_publication.pdf</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	UNDP – Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>The MPI shows both the incidence of non-income multidimensional poverty (a headcount of those in multidimensional poverty) and its intensity (the average deprivation score experienced by poor people). Based on deprivation score thresholds, people are classified as multi-dimensionally poor, near multidimensional poverty or in severe poverty. The contributions of deprivations in each dimension to overall poverty are also presented.</p> <p>For the methodology used to compute the indices, refer to Technical Notes 5 at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019_technical_notes.pdf</p>
Data Source	<p>UNDP MPI Reports. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi_2019_publication.pdf</p>
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Education; Formal Labor; Health; Informal Economy; MSMEs, Trade, Industry; Tourism; Vulnerable Groups; DRRM-CCA; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

IM-1-O-6: POVERTY INCIDENCE

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-6
Indicator Name	Poverty Incidence
Description	<p>For a given population, poverty Incidence is the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals in the population.</p> <p>Poverty incidence is a measure of quality of life. Given proper disaggregation, it can be calculated for women in general as well as marginalized women such as women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisher folk and women informal settlers, especially since poverty is more pronounced among the marginalized sectors.</p>
Disaggregate by	<p>By Basic Sector (women); by Rural-Urban area; by Province</p> <p>The Philippine methodology for calculating poverty statistics provides poverty incidence rates for 9 sub-populations (or basic sectors): farmers, fishermen, children, self-employed and unpaid family workers, women, youth, migrant and formal sector workers, senior citizens and individuals residing in urban areas.</p>
Mode of Data Collection	Poverty statistics produced by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) use data from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), which is conducted every three years. Hence, poverty statistics, including poverty incidence rates, are available every three years.
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Every three years, latest 2018</p> <p>See, for example: https://psa.gov.ph/content/farmers-fishermen-and-children-consistently-posted-highest-poverty-incidence-among-basic</p> <p>2015 results: https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2015%20Full%20Year%20Official%20Poverty%20Statistics%20of%20the%20Philippines%20Publication.pdf</p>
Estimation Procedure	The estimates of poverty incidence are part of the estimation of official poverty statistics of the Philippines. The methodology is described here: https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases/technotes
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Formal Labour (Migrant and Formal Sector Workers); Informal Sector (Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers), Vulnerable Groups (Women, Children, Senior Citizens, Individuals residing in Urban Areas)
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
References/Notes	Poverty incidence rates for basic sectors are NOT disaggregated by sex. Users can advocate for the need for sex-disaggregation.

IM-1-O-7: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND GENDER INDEX (SIGI)

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-7
Indicator Name	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
Description	<p>The OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is a cross-country measure of discrimination against women in social institutions (formal and informal laws, social norms, and practices) across 180 countries. Discriminatory social institutions intersect across all stages of girls' and women's life, restricting their access to justice, rights and empowerment opportunities and undermining their agency and decision-making authority over their life choices. As underlying drivers of gender inequalities, discriminatory social institutions perpetuate gender gaps in development areas, such as education, employment and health, and hinder progress towards rights-based social transformation that benefits both women and men.</p> <p>The SIGI covers four dimensions of discriminatory social institutions, spanning major socio-economic areas that affect women's lives: <u>discrimination in the family, restricted physical integrity, restricted access to productive and financial resources and restricted civil liberties</u>. The SIGI's variables quantify discriminatory social institutions such as unequal inheritance rights, child marriage, violence against women, and unequal land and property rights. Through its 180 country profiles, country classifications, unique database and its innovative simulator, the SIGI provides a strong evidence base to effectively address the discriminatory social institutions that hold back progress on gender equality and women's empowerment and allows policy makers to scope out reform options and assess their likely effects on gender equality in social institutions.</p> <p>Source: https://www.genderindex.org/</p>
Disaggregate by	By country
Mode of Data Collection	<p>The index is produced by OECD. The first results were made available in 2014. Refer to: https://www.genderindex.org/country/philippines-2014-results/</p> <p>The second series is available for 2019. However, there are no results for the Philippines.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Produced by OECD—five-year interval.
Estimation Procedure	The SIGI methodology is detailed in: https://www.genderindex.org/methodology/
Data Source	OECD
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Health; Institutional Mechanisms; Vulnerable Groups; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Women in Media
References/Notes	For further information: https://www.genderindex.org/

IM-1-O-8: WEALTH INDEX

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-8
Indicator Name	Wealth Index
Description	<p>The wealth index is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. The wealth index is calculated using data on a household's ownership of selected assets, such as televisions and bicycles; materials used for housing construction; and types of water access and sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Generated with a statistical procedure known as principal components analysis, the wealth index places individual households on a continuous scale of relative wealth.</p> <p>For more background information: https://www.dhsprogram.com/topics/wealth-index/index.cfm</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex of household head
Mode of Data Collection	The wealth index is constructed in conjunction with the Demographic Health Survey (DHS). DHS separates all interviewed households into five wealth quintiles to compare the influence of wealth on various population, health and nutrition indicators. The wealth index is presented in the DHS Final Reports and survey datasets as a background characteristic.
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 5 years
Estimation Procedure	<p>The wealth index is constructed using household asset data, including ownership of consumer items ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, as well as dwelling characteristics, such as source of drinking water, sanitation facilities, and type of flooring material.</p> <p>The wealth index is created in three steps. First, a subset of indicators common to both in urban and rural areas is used to create wealth scores for households in both areas. Categorical variables to be used are transformed into separate dichotomous (0-1) indicators. These indicators and those that are continuous are then analyzed using principal components analysis to produce a common factor score for each household. Next, separate factor scores are produced for households in urban and in rural areas using area-specific indicators. Third, the separate area-specific factor scores are combined to produce a nationally applicable combined wealth index by adjusting the area specific score through regression on the common factor scores.</p>
Sector/theme	DRRM-CCA; Informal Economy
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
References/Notes	<p>For further information: https://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-cr6-comparative-reports.cfm</p>

IM-1-O-9: PROPORTION OF WORKING POOR

Indicator Code	IM-1-O-9
Indicator	Proportion of working poor
Description	<p>Working poor are those employed persons living in households that are classified as poor, that is, that have income or consumption levels below the poverty line used for measurement.</p> <p>The International Labour Organization, for purposes of global measurement, defines the proportion of working poor as the proportion of the employed population living in households with per capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1.90. For further information: https://ilo.org/topics/working-poor/</p> <p>For the Philippines, two indicators measure working poor for those employed in the informal economy (self-employed and unpaid family workers) and for those employed in the formal sector. Refer to: https://psa.gov.ph/content/farmers-fishermen-and-children-consistently-posted-highest-poverty-incidence-among-basic</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; age; disability; by rural and urban residence
Mode of Data Collection	Official poverty statistics are produced by the Philippine Statistics Authority every three years.
Frequency of data collection/production	Key surveys are the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted every three years and the Labor Force Survey (LFS) conducted every quarter.
Estimation Procedure	Official estimation methodology for poverty incidence for any given subpopulation (e.g., working poor) prepared by the PSA is found here: https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases/technotes
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Formal Labour; Informal Economy, Tourism
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
References/Notes	<p>The current indicators produced by PSA are not sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>This is related to SDG indicator 1.1.1, disaggregated by employment status.</p> <p>Refer to: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata_01-01-01b.pdf</p>

**IM-1-A2-1: ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE (AGED 10-14 YEARS; AGED 15-19 YEARS)
PER 1,000 WOMEN IN THAT AGE GROUP**

Indicator Code	IM-1-A2-1
Indicator Name	Adolescent birth rate
Description	<p>Definition (SDG Metadata): Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group. Refer to: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf</p> <p>Definition (Philippines): Percentage of women age 15-19 who had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing. Source: https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%203_0.xlsx</p> <p>Rationale: Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Women who become pregnant and give birth very early in their reproductive lives are subject to higher risks of complications or death during pregnancy and birth than their peers, and their children are also at greater risk of morbidity and death than children born to older women. Therefore, preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.</p> <p>Furthermore, having children at an early age curtails a woman's opportunities for socio-economic improvement, particularly because young mothers are less likely to keep on studying and, if she needs to work, may find it especially difficult to combine family and work responsibilities. The adolescent birth rate also provides indirect evidence of young people's access to health services since youth, in particular unmarried adolescent women, often experience difficulties in access to sexual and reproductive health services.</p>
Disaggregate by	Age groups: 10- 14 years; 15-19 years
Mode of Data Collection	<p>At the global level, survey data are obtained from national household surveys that are internationally coordinated—such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the Reproductive Health Surveys(RHS), and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)—and other nationally-sponsored surveys. The data are taken from published survey reports. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf</p> <p>In the Philippines, the indicator is computed based on data from the Demographic and Health Survey.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Global: Annual

Indicator Code	IM-1-A2-1
Indicator Name	Adolescent birth rate
	Philippines: Every five (5) years
Estimation Procedure	<p>The SDG methodology computed the adolescent birth rate as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator is the estimate of the exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years. The computation is the same for the age group 10-14 years. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data.</p> <p>For further information:</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf</p>
Data Source	<p>Global: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).</p> <p>Philippines: Philippine Statistical Authority</p>
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>This is the SDG 3.7.2 indicator.</p> <p>Data on aged 10-14 years is not yet available.</p> <p>http://www.psa.gov.ph/sdg/Philippines/baselinedata/3%20Good%20Health%20and%20Well-being</p>

IM-1-A2-2: LIFE EXPECTANCY

Indicator Code	IM-1-A2-2
Indicator	Life expectancy
Description	<p>Life expectancy “represents the average number of years remaining to a person who survives to the beginning of a given age or age interval x.” Source: https://psa.gov.ph/content/life-expectancy</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of how long a person born today would live, on average, if current mortality rates in every age group remained constant throughout the person's life. It summarizes the mortality pattern that prevails across all age groups in a given year – children and adolescents, adults and the elderly.</p> <p>Life expectancy is a key measure of the health of populations. It is affected by many factors such as: socioeconomic status, including employment, income, education and economic wellbeing; the quality of the health system and the ability of people to access it; health behaviors such as tobacco and excessive alcohol consumption, poor nutrition and lack of exercise; social factors; genetic factors; and environmental factors including overcrowded housing, lack of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; by rural-urban residence; Philippine provinces/regions
Mode of Data Collection	Estimates are produced together with the population projections every census year (around 5 years)
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 5-10 years
Estimation Procedure	<p>Global standards: refer to- https://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/LT_method_1990_2012.pdf.</p> <p>Philippines: refer to- https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/hsd/pressrelease/Technical%20Note_0.pdf</p>
Sector/Theme	Health
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
References/Notes	<p>This technical note describes the methodology used for population projections and projections of life expectancy based on the census, civil registration-derived statistics on births and deaths, and household surveys:</p> <p>https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/hsd/pressrelease/Technical%20Note_0.pdf</p>

IM-1-B6-1: EXTENT OF RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION TO NORMALCY OF SURVIVORS (WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS) OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Indicator Code	IM-1-B6-1
Indicator	Extent of recovery and reintegration to normalcy of survivors (women and children victims) of gender-based violence
Description	This indicator measures the extent of recovery of survivors (women and children victims) of gender-based violence and their reintegration to normal life after justice has been attained and after health, socio-economic and legal assistance has been provided by the respective duty-bearers to aid in their recovery.
Disaggregate by	By type of program; by sex; and by age
Mode of Data Collection	Program evaluation tools such as interviews and focus group discussions with survivors
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 5 years
Estimation Procedure	As part of a program evaluation, survivors (women and children victims) of gender-based violence, who have actually received assistance from duty-bearers are interviewed and asked about the <i>extent of their recovery</i> . “Extent of recovery” definition and categories need to be defined.
Data Source	Concerned agencies
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	Appropriate interview instrument and protocol needs to be developed.

IM-1-B7-1: CONFLICT-RELATED DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION

Indicator Code	IM-1-B7-1
Indicator Name	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population
Description	<p>This indicator is defined as the total count of conflict-related deaths divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.</p> <p>'Conflict' is defined as 'armed conflict' in reference to a terminology enshrined in International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and applied to situations based on the assessment of the United Nations (UN) and other internationally mandated entities.</p> <p>'Conflict-related deaths' refers to direct and indirect deaths associated to armed conflict. 'Population' refers to total resident population in a given situation of armed conflict included in the indicator, in a given year.</p> <p>This indicator measures the impact of conflicts in terms of loss of life. Monitoring conflict-related deaths is necessary to help protect civilians and other potential victims, ensure respect of humanitarian and human rights standards, and understand the patterns and consequences of armed conflicts in order to prevent future armed conflicts.</p> <p>Conflict spurs much higher rates of sexual violence. It renders women acutely vulnerable to poverty, the loss of jobs and the destruction of assets such as homes. Essential health services crumble, underlined by a maternal mortality rate that is 2.5 times higher on average, in conflict and post-conflict countries.</p> <p>(Source: https://beijing20.unwomen.org/en/in-focus/armed-conflict)</p>
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By sex • By age group (Adult: 18 and above; Child: below 18) • By cause of death • By status of the person killed
Mode of Data Collection	<p>The list of Philippines SDG indicators does not currently include this indicator.</p> <p>Methodology for this indicator is still under development. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is responsible for this development.</p> <p>Data collection: In 2019, OHCHR plans to collect data on documented direct conflict-related deaths of civilians for 2015, 2016, 2017</p> <p>Data release: In 2020, OHCHR plans to report data on documented direct conflict-related deaths of civilians for 2015, 2016, 2017</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	To be determined

Indicator Code	IM-1-B7-1
Indicator Name	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population
Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippine Statistics Authority • OHCHR
Sector/Theme	Armed conflict, security, peace and development
References/Notes	<p>This is global SDG indicator SDG 16.1.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metadata from UNSD: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-02.pdf • Guidance note from OHCHR: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIIndicators/SDG_Indicator_16_1_2_Guidance_Note.pdf <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.</p>

**IM-1-D10-1: NUMBER OF DEATHS, MISSING PERSONS AND PERSONS AFFECTED BY DISASTER
PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX**

Indicator Code	IM-1-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disaster per 100,000 population, by sex
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Concepts (Global SDG 13.1.1):</p> <p><i>Death:</i> The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><i>Missing:</i> The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><i>Directly affected:</i> The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p> <p>Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences. Source: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Indicator+13.1.1</p> <p>Concepts (Philippine SDG 1.5.1):</p> <p><i>Affected:</i> The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city.</p> <p><i>Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers:</i> The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.</p> <p><i>Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers:</i> The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex, regional, provincial

Indicator Code	IM-1-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disaster per 100,000 population, by sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: NDRRMC and Department of Social Welfare and Development
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Global: This indicator is calculated as a summation of related indicators (death, missing people, and affected people) from national disaster loss databases divided by the national population data (from national censuses, World Bank or UN Statistical Commission information).</p> <p>Philippines:</p> <p>Affected people = summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city.</p> <p>Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers = the summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center.</p> <p>Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers = summation of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house. Source: https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%2013_0.xlsx</p>
Data Source	Philippines: National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC)
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	Global SDG 13.1 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-13-01-01.pdf

**IM-1-E16-1: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS
AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS**

Indicator Code	IM-1-E16-1
Indicator NAME	Average monthly income of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
Description	This indicator measures the average annual income of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos. Income is one measure of women's economic empowerment.
Disaggregate by	By type of occupation
Mode of Data Collection	Survey of Overseas Filipinos (SOF) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority. In 2016, Question item #29 collected information on the average monthly income of migrant workers.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	Estimates of average monthly income by type of occupation can be produced from sample data collected through the SOF.
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
References/Notes	Technical Notes on the SOF at: https://psa.gov.ph/content/technical-notes-survey-overseas-filipinos-sof-0 Statistical Tables from the SOF at: https://psa.gov.ph/content/survey-overseas-filipinos-sof

IM-1-E16-2: TOTAL REMITTANCES OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS

Indicator Code	IM-1-E16-2
Indicator Name	Total remittances of migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
Description	Total remittances of migrant workers and overseas Filipinos for a given period.
Disaggregate by	By sex; By occupation; By host country
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Survey of Overseas Filipinos (SOF)Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
Frequency of data collection/production	SOF is annual. BSP data can be generated monthly.
Estimation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">From SOF data, total remittances of overseas workers by sex, occupation and host country.BSP remittance data may not provide sex-disaggregation (to be verified).
Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Philippine Statistics AuthorityBangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
Sector/Theme	Migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	April 2019 Press Release on 2017 SOF with Technical Notes and Excel Worksheets of Tables on Remittances @ https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/survey-overseas-filipinos

IM-1-E16-3: DOCUMENTED MIGRANTS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MIGRANT POPULATION

Indicator Code	IM-1-E16-3
Indicator Name	Documented migrants as percentage of total migrant population
Description	<p>Documented (international) migrants are those who satisfy all the legal requirements to enter, stay and, if applicable, hold employment in the country of destination.</p> <p>Total (international) migrant population consists of both documented and undocumented migrants.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By occupation
Mode of Data Collection	Survey of Overseas Filipinos (SOF) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Estimates of (A) total migrants by sex and occupation can be derived from the SOF.</p> <p>Estimates of (B) overseas contract workers and overseas workers other than contract workers by sex and occupation can be derived from the SOF.</p> <p>Indicator can be estimated as $(B/A)*100\%$</p>
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Sector/Theme	Migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	The estimates from the SOF of documented migrants and total migrant population have limitations. Refer to Technical notes at: https://psa.gov.ph/content/technical-notes-survey-overseas-filipinos-sof-0

IM 1-E16-4: RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE DOCUMENTED MIGRANTS

Indicator Code	IM-1-E16-4
Indicator	Ratio of female to male documented migrants
Description	This indicator measures gender parity relating to documented migration.
Disaggregate by	By occupation, By host country
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission on Filipinos Overseas (COF) • Administrative data from Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)
Frequency of data collection/ production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p style="text-align: center;">Total number of women documented migrants</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Total number of men documented migrants</p>
Sector/Theme:	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COF • POEA
References/Notes	COF produces this ratio on an annual basis. The latest data can be found @ https://cfo.gov.ph/images/statistics/Emigrant/Emigrant-1981-2018-Sex.xlsx

IM-1-E16-5: EXTENT OF EQUALITY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS GRANTED TO WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS IN HOST COUNTRIES

Indicator Code	IM-1-E16-5
Indicator Name	Extent of equality of socio-economic rights granted to women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos in host countries
Description	<p>This indicator measures the extent of equality of socio-economic rights granted to women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos in host countries in terms of labor rights, salaries, benefits, and other variables</p> <p>The data requirement or pre-requisite for this indicator is the presence/absence of socio-economic rights granted to women workers and overseas Filipinos in host countries, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of human rights treaties, including those covering labor migration • National labor laws.
Disaggregate by	By host country
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of status of ratification of treaties of host countries - Review of labour laws of host countries <p>Source: https://indicators.ohchr.org/</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 5 years
Estimation Procedure	<p>The <i>status of ratification</i> refers to the expression by the State of its consent to be bound by a human rights treaty under international law. A "State party" to a treaty is a State that has expressed its consent, by an act of ratification, accession or succession, and where the treaty has entered into force (or a State about to become a party after formal reception by the United Nations Secretariat of the State's decision to be a party). A "signatory" to a treaty is a State that provided a preliminary endorsement of the instrument and its intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it. "No action" means that a State did not express its consent.</p> <p>Review of national labor laws in relation to protection of rights of women migrant workers</p> <p>"Extent of equality" can be measured in terms of whether or not the human rights treaties are ratified and whether or not the rights are guaranteed by national labor laws</p>
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
Data Source	Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR)
References/Notes	<p>Also related to global SDG Indicators:</p> <p>Indicator 8.8.2: Level of national compliance with labour rights</p>

Indicator Code	IM-1-E16-5
Indicator Name	Extent of equality of socio-economic rights granted to women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos in host countries
	(freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status (For metadata refer to: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-01.pdf

**IM-1-E16-6: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF REINTEGRATED WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS
AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS**

Indicator Code	IM-1-E16-6
Indicator	Socio-economic status of reintegrated women migrant workers
Description	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which returning migrant workers have been "successfully reintegrated" into society.</p> <p><i>Reintegration</i> is a process which enables individuals to re-establish the economic, social and psychosocial relationships needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and inclusion in civic life; for example: they have been able to get employment or engage in self-employment. (Source: https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#Reintegration).</p> <p>Definition of "successful reintegration" (in relation to change in socio-economic status) for purposes of data collection needs to be determined.</p>
Disaggregate by	By occupation; By country of origin
Mode of Data Collection	Sample Survey, Data to be collected from returning migrant workers. Retrospective and current data on socio-economic status.
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 5 years
Estimation Procedure	
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
Data Source	Duty-bearers (POEA; Commission on Overseas Filipinos; Department of Labor)
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

IM-1-E17-1 AVERAGE SHARE OF BUILT-UP AREA OF CITIES THAT IS OPEN SPACE FOR PUBLIC USE FOR ALL

Indicator Code	IM-1-E17-1
Indicator Name	Average share of built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all
Description	<p>This is global SDG Indicator 11.7.1.</p> <p>Definitions: City; built-up and urbanized open space; public space</p> <p>Rationale: The value of public spaces is often overlooked or underestimated by policy makers, leaders, citizens and urban developers. There are several reasons for this, such as the lack of resources, or understanding or capacity to use public space as a complete, multi-functional urban system. Often the lack of appropriate enabling frameworks, weak political will and the absence of the means of public engagement compound the situation.</p>
Disaggregate by	Not applicable
Mode of Data Collection	Spatial analysis measurements
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 3-5 years
Estimation Procedure	<p>The method to estimate the area of public space has been globally piloted in over 250 cities and this follows a series of methodological developments that go back to the last 7 years. The finalized methodology is a three-step process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the city; b) Spatial analysis to identify potential open public spaces, field work to validate data and access the quality of spaces and calculation of the total area occupied by the verified open public spaces; c) Estimation of the total area allocated to streets. <p>Share of the built-up area of the city that is open space in public use (%) = $\frac{\text{Total surface of open public space} + \text{Total surface of land allocated to streets}}{\text{Total surface of built-up area of the urban agglomeration}}$</p>
Data Source	Not available in the Philippines.
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-01.docx

IM-1-E17-2: LEVELS OF CONGESTION IN TRANSPORT

Indicator Code:	IM-1-E17-2
Indicator:	Levels of congestion in transport (average travel time)
Description:	<p>This indicator measures the levels of transport congestion in rural and urban areas in terms of <i>average travel time or the duration of travel of the public from one place to another</i>.</p> <p>It is intended to provide a measure of the quality of life experienced by Filipino men and women brought about by the time spent in traffic congestion leading to low productivity and income loss.</p>
Disaggregate by:	By rural-urban area
Mode of Data Collection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey, e.g. Survey on time-use • Transport/traffic studies
Frequency of data collection/production:	Every 5 years
Estimation Procedure:	<p>Travel time per kilometer in urban and rural areas</p> <p>- Methodology, by data source, to be determined</p>
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure – Transportation
Data Source:	<p>For survey, Philippine Statistics Authority. Not currently being conducted.</p> <p>Transport/traffic studies: Department of Transportation and Communication</p>
References/Notes:	Statistical framework for data collection and measurement needs to be developed.

IM-1-E17-3: PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION THAT FEEL SAFE WALKING ALONE AROUND THE AREA THEY LIVE

Indicator Code	IM-1-E17-3
Indicator	Proportion of total population that feel safe walking alone around the area where they live
Description	<p>This indicator measures the proportion total population, who feel safe walking alone around the area where they live.</p> <p>Rationale:</p> <p>The concept of 'fear of crime' has been used in dozens of crime victimization surveys and the standard formulation used here has been seen as effective in different cultural contexts. It is important to understand that 'fear of crime' is a phenomenon that is separate from the prevalence of crime and that may be even largely independent from actual experience, as the perception of crime and the resulting fear of it is mediated by a number of factors, such as the awareness of crime, the public discussion and the media and personal circumstances. Nevertheless, the 'fear of crime' is an important indicator in itself as a high level of fear can negatively influence well-being and lead to reduced contacts with the public, reduced trust and activities and thus an obstacle to development.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p>The question measures the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the house and refers to the immediate experience of this fear by the respondent by limiting the area in question to the "neighborhood" or "your area" (various formulations depending on cultural, physical and language context).</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By Age
Mode of Data Collection	Sample survey such as: Crime Victimization Survey or a rider to the National Health and Demographic Survey.
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 5 years
Estimation Procedure	<p>The question used in victimization surveys is: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood? Answer: Very safe/fairly safe/bit unsafe/very unsafe/ I never walk alone after dark/don't know.</p> <p>The proportion of population that feel safe is calculated by summing up the number of respondents who feel "very safe" and "fairly safe" and dividing the total by the total number of respondents.</p>
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
Data Source	Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA)

References/Notes	<p>This is global SDG indicator 16.1.4. Metadata @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.docx</p> <p>Guidance on Crime Victimization Surveys @ UNODCUNECE Manual on Victimization Surveys (2010), available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/dataand-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf</p>
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CHAPTER III

OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS

3-1 List of Outcome 1 Indicators

3-2 Metadata for Outcome 1 Indicators

3-1 LIST OF OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS

3-1-1 ALL OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS

CODE	ALL OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in (name of sector) occupied by women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-A1-1	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic literacy skills
OU-1-A1-2	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy
OU-1-A1-3	Proportion of faculty with MA/MS degrees and PhD degrees, by sex
OU-1-A2-1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods
OU-1-A2-2	Contraceptive prevalence rate in the population of women aged 15-49 years
OU-1-A2-3	Unmet need for family planning (RPRH)
OU-1-A3-1	Level of participation of women belonging to vulnerable groups in development activities (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
OU-1-A3-2	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
OU-1-A3-3	Number of ICCs/IPs who enjoy the rights of ownership over land, water, and natural resources and all improvements made by them at any time within the ancestral domains/lands
OU-1-A3-4	Number of qualified women household heads and other vulnerable groups awarded land or housing titles/certificates.
OU-1-A5-1	Number of IP and Moro women recognized for their roles as repository of indigenous knowledge
OU-1-B6-1	Proportion of women claimholders (women GBV victims/women offenders) who have reported improvements in their situation
OU-1-B6-2	Level of participation of women's groups or organizations working on GBV and GEWE in development processes (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
OU-1-B7-1	Proportion of representatives of post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities who are women, for local, national and international bodies separately
OU-1-B7-2	Level of participation of women's groups or organizations in armed conflict, security, peace and development sector in development processes (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and

CODE	ALL OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS
	evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
OU-1-B7-3	Proportion of women claimholders (women and girls in conflict-affected areas) who have reported improvements in their situation
OU-1-C8-1	Proportion of seats in the executive, judiciary and legislative government institutions at the national and local levels occupied by women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-C8-2	Proportion of third-level positions in national (including GOCCs), sub-national and local government agencies occupied by women
OU-1-C8-3	Number of laws enacted promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in all spheres
OU-1-C8-4	Number of bills or ordinances promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in all spheres authored by women legislators at the national and local levels
OU-1-C8-5	Level of participation of grassroots women and women CSOs in processes aimed towards enactment of laws for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
OU-1-C9-1	Proportion of duty-bearers who reached at least level 3 in gender mainstreaming
OU-1-D10-1	Proportion of women's representation in ENR governing boards/bodies. i.e. Watershed Management Council (WMC), Multi-sector Forest Protection Committee (MFPC), Protected Area Management Board (PAMB)
OU-1-E11-1	Proportion of women farmers actively involved in the implementation of management plans of forestry tenure/management arrangements
OU-1-E11-2	Number of marginalized women and men farmers represented in councils for sustainable development
OU-1-E11-3	Number of community-managed projects participated in by women and men stakeholders
OU-1-E12-1	Proportion of firms owned by women, by size
OU-1-E13-1	Proportion of women in the tourism industry actively involved in the implementation of tourism industry plans at the national and local level
OU-1-E13-2	Number of community-managed projects participated in by women and men stakeholders
OU-1-E14-1	Proportion of women in managerial positions
OU-1-E14-2	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers in the formal employment sector
OU-1-E15-1	Number of organized women's groups in the informal economy participating in national planning bodies and in regional and local development councils
OU-1-E15-2	Proportion of businesses in the informal economy formalized, by sex of owners
OU-1-E16-1	Number of women migrant worker organizations leading and participating in migrant worker agenda setting, advocacy and policymaking
OU-1-E16-2	Proportion of migrants sending remittances back to their country of origin, by sex
OU-1-E17-1	Percentage of employed women in the infrastructure sector

CODE	ALL OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS
OU-1-E17-2	Percentage of women and men engineers and architects in planning and decision-making bodies in the infrastructure sector, by sex and by level of government
OU-1-E17-3a	Average weekly time spent by women and girls on water collection
OU-1-E17-3b	Average amount of time per day women and girls spend gathering fuel for household energy

3-1-2 OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS BY SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

CODE	CROSS-CUTTING OUTCOME 1 INDICATOR
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in (<i>name of sector</i>) occupied by women, by position and by level of government

CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: Literacy and participation of women and girls in decision-making increased
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in the education sector occupied by women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-A1-1	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic literacy skills
OU-1-A1-2	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy
OU-1-A1-3	Proportion of faculty with MA/MS degrees and PhD degrees, by sex

CODE	A-2 HEALTH Women and girls make empowered health choices in sexual and reproductive health, nutrition and family planning
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in the health sector occupied by women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-A2-1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods
OU-1-A2-2	Contraceptive prevalence rate in the population of women aged 15-49 years
OU-1-A2-3	Unmet need for family planning (RPRH)

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS Empowerment of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups achieved
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in leadership and decision-making positions in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils including sectoral groups or organizations, occupied by women from the vulnerable groups, by position and by level of government

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS Empowerment of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups achieved
OU-1-A3-1	Level of participation of women belonging to vulnerable groups in development activities (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
OU-1-A3-2	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
OU-1-A3-3	Number of ICCs/IPs who enjoy the rights of ownership over land, water, and natural resources and all improvements made by them at any time within the ancestral domains/lands
OU-1-A3-4	Number of qualified women household heads and other vulnerable groups awarded land or housing titles/certificates.

CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA Empowerment of women and girls to express and decide for non-discriminatory portrayal of women and girls in all forms of media achieved
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government-constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in mass media occupied by women, by position and by level of government

CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Women's contributions to the preservation of positive Filipino values and promotion of gender-responsive cultural identity and integrity increased
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government-constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils occupied by indigenous women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-A5-1	Number of IP and Moro women recognized for their roles as repository of indigenous knowledge

CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Empowerment of women and children victims of discrimination and GBV restored
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government-constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, including sectoral groups or organizations in the justice and security sector occupied by women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-B6-1	Proportion of women claimholders (women GBV victims/women offenders) who have reported improvements in their situation
OU-1-B6-2	Level of participation of women's groups or organizations working on GBV and GEWE in development processes (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies

CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT Empowerment of women, girls and children in conflict-affected areas attained
OU-1-B7-1	Proportion of representatives of post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities who are women, for local, national and international bodies separately
OU-1-B7-2	Level of participation of women's groups or organizations in armed conflict, security, peace and development sector in development processes (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
OU-1-B7-3	Proportion of women claimholders (women and girls in conflict-affected areas) who have reported improvements in their situation
CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE Empowerment of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance achieved
OU-1-C8-1	Proportion of seats in the executive, judiciary and legislative government institutions at the national and local levels occupied by women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-C8-2	Proportion of third-level positions in national (including GOCCs), sub-national and local government agencies occupied by women
OU-1-C8-3	Number of laws enacted promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in all spheres
OU-1-C8-4	Number of bills or ordinances promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in all spheres authored by women legislators at the national and local levels
OU-1-C8-5	Level of participation of grassroots women and women CSOs in processes aimed towards enactment of laws for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS Enhanced enabling environment for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls achieved
OU-1-C9-1	Proportion of duty-bearers who reached at least Level 3 in gender mainstreaming
CODE	D-10 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT/ CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION: Empowerment of women and girls vulnerable to climate-related hazards/natural disasters achieved
OU-1-D10-1	Proportion of women's representation in ENR governing boards/bodies. i.e. Watershed Management Council (WMC), Multi-sector Forest Protection Committee (MFPC), Protected Area Management Board (PAMB)

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY Empowerment of women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries & fisher folk achieved
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government-constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, including sectoral groups or organizations in agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector occupied by women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-E11-1	Proportion of women farmers actively involved in the implementation of management plans of forestry tenure/management arrangements
OU-1-E11-2	Number of marginalized women and men farmers represented in councils for sustainable development
OU-1-E11-3	Number of community-managed projects participated in by women and men stakeholders

CODE	E-12 MSMES, TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Enhanced enabling environment which includes macro-economic policies and FTAs for women to have equitable access, ownership, participation, income and benefit in sustainable and competitive enterprises and in high-growth industry sectors
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats occupied by women in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils for MSMEs, trade and industry, by position and by level of government
OU-1-E12-1	Proportion of firms owned by women, by size

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Empowerment of women and girls in the tourism industry achieved
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats occupied by women in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups and organizations for the tourism industry, by position and by level of government
OU-1-E13-1	Proportion of women in the tourism industry actively involved in the implementation of tourism industry plans at the national and local level
OU-1-E13-2	Number of community-managed projects participated in by women and men stakeholders

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR Empowerment of women and girls arising from enhanced social protection, rights, participation and decision-making in labor and employment achieved
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats occupied by women in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups and organizations for formal labor, by position and by level of government
OU-1-E14-1	Proportion of women in managerial positions
OU-1-E14-2	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers in the formal employment sector

CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY Empowerment of women and girls in the informal economy arising from enhanced social protection and their eventual transition to the formal economy
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups and organizations, occupied by women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy, by position and by level of government
OU-1-E15-1	Number of organized women's groups in the informal economy participating in national planning bodies and in regional and local development councils
OU-1-E15-2	Proportion of businesses in the informal economy formalized, by sex of owners
CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINAS Empowerment of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos achieved, arising from enhanced participation and decision-making, security and social protection in all phases of migration
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats occupied by women in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils pushing for the welfare of migrant workers, by position and by level of government
OU-1-E16-1	Number of women migrant worker organizations leading and participating in migrant worker agenda setting, advocacy and policymaking
OU-1-E16-2	Proportion of migrants sending remittances back to their country of origin, by sex
CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE Enhanced participation and decision-making of women and girls in infrastructure programs, projects and services
OU-1-O-1	Proportion of seats in government constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils in the infrastructure sector occupied by women, by position and by level of government
OU-1-E17-1	Percentage of employed women in the infrastructure sector
OU-1-E17-2	Percentage of women and men engineers and architects in planning and decision-making bodies in the infrastructure sector at the local and national levels
OU-1-E17-3a	Average weekly time spent by women and girls on water collection
OU-1-E17-3b	Average amount of time per day women and girls spend gathering fuel for household energy

3-2 METADATA FOR OUTCOME 1 INDICATORS

OU-1-O- 1: PROPORTION OF SEATS IN GOVERNMENT-CONSTITUTED GOVERNING BOARDS, POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING BODIES AND/OR PLANNING COUNCILS, SECTORAL GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR OCCUPIED BY WOMEN, BY POSITION AND BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

Indicator Code	OU-1-O- 1
Indicator Name	Proportion of seats in government-constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in the (name of sector) occupied by women, by position and by level of government
Description	<p>The indicator is cross-cutting and is used in most of the sectors. It measures the proportion of seats held by women in governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in the sector that have been created by national, subnational and local governments.</p> <p>For elected positions following the SDG 5.5.1, the indicator refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments. <p>For the DRRM-CCA, the indicator also refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Proportion of women's representation in governing boards/bodies on environment and natural resources <p>For the Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Women holding positions in the seafood industry.o Women holding positions in multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder bodies in the AFF sectors <p>Some inclusions for the <u>Vulnerable Groups</u> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o WGWDs in leadership and decision-making positions at the LGU level and in PWD self-help organizations and CSOs (WEDGE)o PWDs in leadership and decision-making positions <p>The relevant governing boards/bodies in <u>DRRM-CCA</u> are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Watershed Management Council (WMC)o Multi-sector Forest Protection Committee (MFPC)o Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) <p>The relevant bodies pertaining to each sector to be included in the data collection needs to be determined.</p>

Indicator Code	OU-1-O- 1
Indicator Name	Proportion of seats in government-constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in the (name of sector) occupied by women, by position and by level of government
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By position (chair, officer, member) • By level of government (national, subnational, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers in the sectors.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual; after the election period for elective positions (every three (3) years)
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level of disaggregation (level of government x position), totals across all relevant bodies:</p> $\frac{\text{Total number of women occupying seats across all relevant bodies}}{\text{Total number of seats across all relevant bodies}}$
Data Source	<u>Education</u> : Department of Education; Commission on Higher Education; TESDA <u>Health</u> : DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth) <u>Vulnerable Groups</u> : NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI <u>Mass Media</u> : PIA, PCOO, MTRCB <u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u> : NCCA, NCIP, NCMF <u>Access to Justice</u> : DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI <u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry</u> : DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA <u>Tourism</u> : DOT <u>Formal Labor</u> : DOLE <u>Informal Economy</u> : TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC <u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos</u> : DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA <u>Infrastructure</u> : DPWH, DOTr, DOE
Sector/Theme	Education, Health; Vulnerable Groups; Media; Access to Justice; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Related to SDG Indicator 5.5.1 (Global and Philippines): Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.</p> <p>Related to MCW 14.1 on Participation and Representation particularly on the participation and equitable representation of women in all spheres of society particularly in the decision-making positions and</p>

Indicator Code	OU-1-O- 1
Indicator Name	Proportion of seats in government-constituted governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral groups or organizations in the (name of sector) occupied by women, by position and by level of government
	<p>policy-making processes in government and private entities.</p> <p>The Vulnerable Groups sector is related to SDG 16.7: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>@ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01A.pdf</p> <p>@ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01b.pdf</p> <p>@ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01c.pdf</p>

OU-1-A1-1: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP ACHIEVING AT LEAST A FIXED LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY IN BASIC LITERACY SKILLS, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-1-A1-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic literacy skills
Description	<p>Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) who have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in simple/basic literacy. The fixed or minimum level of proficiency will be measured relative to literacy and numeracy scales defined according to national, regional and international learning assessments.</p> <p>The <i>fixed level of proficiency</i> is the minimum benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (literacy or numeracy) measured through learning assessments. Currently, there are no common standards to determine the fixed level of proficiency that have been validated by the international community or countries.</p> <p>Source: <i>Metadata for the global and thematic indicators for the follow-up and review of SDG 4 and Education 2030</i> http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf</p> <p>PHILIPPINE DEFINITION: The percentage of the population 10 years old and over, who can read, write and understand simple messages in any language or dialect</p> <p>Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119560</p>
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By sex; by age (15-24 years; 15 years and above) • Location (urban/rural; region)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Household survey: Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)</p> <p>International sources: Household-based skills assessment surveys of youth and adult populations</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>PHILIPPINES (from FLEMMS):</p> $\text{Basic/Simple Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literates (Aged 10 and over)}}{\text{Population (Aged 10 and over)}} \times 100$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related SDG indicator: SDG 4.6.1.2- Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-06-01.pdf</p>

OU-1-A1-2: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP ACHIEVING AT LEAST A FIXED LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY IN FUNCTIONAL LITERACY, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-1-A1-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy, by sex
Description	<p>Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) who have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in functional literacy. The fixed or minimum level of proficiency will be measured relative to literacy and numeracy scales defined according to national, regional and international learning assessments.</p> <p>A person is <i>functionally literate</i> if they can engage in all those activities in which literacy is required for the effective functioning of their group and community and also which enables them to continue to use reading, writing and calculation for their own and the community's development.</p> <p>Source: Metadata for the global and thematic indicators for the follow-up and review of SDG 4 and Education 2030 http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf</p> <p>PHILIPPINE DEFINITION: Functional literacy is defined as “a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeracy skills. The skills must be sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and efficiently in activities commonly occurring in his life situation that require a reasonable capability of communicating by written language.”</p> <p>FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATE is the percentage of the population aged 10 years and over who are able to read, write and compute</p> <p>Source: https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx</p>
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By sex; by age (15-24 years; 15 years and above) • Location (urban/rural; region)
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household survey: Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), national survey that gathers information on the basic and functional literacy rates, and the educational skills qualifications of the population.
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	PHILIPPINES (from FLEMMS):

Indicator Code	OU-1-A1-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy, by sex
	Functional literacy rate= $\frac{\text{Number of functionally literate (in given age group)}}{\text{Population in given age group}} \times 100$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core GAD • Related to Global SDG indicator: SDG 4.6.1.1- Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex • Related indicator: Youth/adult literacy rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Definition: Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and older) who have the ability to both read and write, with understanding, a short, simple statement about everyday life. ◦ Computation: Divide number of literate persons by the total number of persons in the same age group, excluding persons with unknown literacy status ◦ Data collection: population census; household survey

OU-1-A1- 3: PROPORTION OF FACULTY WITH MA/MS DEGREES AND PHD DEGREES, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-1-A1-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of faculty with MA/MS degrees and PhD degrees, by sex
Description	This indicator measures faculty qualifications, by sex. Source: https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By sex • By location: regional
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For MA/MS:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of faculty with MA/MS}}{\text{Number of faculty}}$ <p>For PhD:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of faculty with PhD}}{\text{Number of faculty}}$
Data Source	Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is Philippine SDG Indicator 4.c.1s1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Source @ http://ched.gov.ph/central/page/higher-education-faculty-by-highest-degree-attained-and-institutional-type-ay-2015-16 ◦ Source @ http://ched.gov.ph/central/page/ched-statistics • Related global SDG indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers by level of education taught who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ideally all teachers should receive adequate, appropriate and relevant pedagogical training to teach at the chosen level of education and be academically well-qualified in the subject(s) they are expected to teach.

OU-1-A2-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (AGE 15-49 YEARS) WHO HAVE THEIR NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED [PROVIDED] WITH MODERN METHODS

Indicator Code	OU-1-A2-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods
Description	<p>PHILIPPINE DEFINITION: Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are infecund and have no unmet need and currently using a contraceptive method. It is also known as the modern contraceptive prevalence rate.</p> <p>GLOBAL DEFINITION: Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.</p> <p>The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies, which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes. Levels of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods of 75 per cent or more are generally considered high, and values of 50 per cent or less are generally considered as very low.</p> <p>For analytical purposes, contraceptive methods are often classified as either modern or traditional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the implant, injectables, oral contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, vaginal barrier methods (including the diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal foam, jelly, cream and sponge), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception and other modern methods not reported separately (e.g., the contraceptive patch or vaginal ring). • Traditional methods of contraception include rhythm (e.g., fertility awareness-based methods, periodic abstinence), withdrawal and other traditional methods not reported separately.

Indicator Code	OU-1-A2-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods
	<p>The components of the indicator are (a) contraceptive prevalence (any method and modern methods) and (b) unmet need for family planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraceptive prevalence: percentage of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used. • Unmet need for family planning: percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception. The standard definition of unmet need for family planning includes women who are fecund and sexually active in the numerator, and who report not wanting any (more) children, or who report wanting to delay the birth of their next child for at least two years or are undecided about the timing of the next birth, but who are not using any method of contraception. More information @ https://dhsprogram.com/topics/Unmet-Need.cfm
Disaggregate by	By region; By age; By marital status; By socio-economic status
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Demographic and Health Survey (Philippines) (NDHS) @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/national-demographic-and-health-survey-ndhs • Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) @ https://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS.cfm
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Philippines, from the NDHS (refers to currently married women):</u> Use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the total demand (sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use) • <u>Global, from the DHS (refers to women who are married or are in union):</u> Number of women who are currently using a modern method of contraception divided by the number of women who are using any method of contraception or are having an unmet need for family planning
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippine SDG 3.7.1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%203_0.xlsx • Global SDG 3.7.1 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-01.pdf

OU-1-A2-2: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE IN THE POPULATION OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS

Indicator Code	OU-1-A2-2
Indicator Name	Contraceptive prevalence rate in the population of women aged 15-49 years
Description	<p>PHILIPPINE DEFINITION: Proportion of currently married women in the reproductive ages of 15-49 years reporting current use of any contraceptive method</p> <p>GLOBAL DEFINITION: Percentage of women married, or in-union aged 15 to 49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used</p> <p><i>For related concepts and definitions, refer to description of indicator OU-1-A2-1</i></p>
Disaggregate by	By region; By age; By socio-economic status
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Health Survey (Philippines) (NDHS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	From NDHS: [No. of currently married women (ages 15-49) using contraception/No. of currently married women (ages 15-49)] x 100
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RPRH • Philippine SDG 3.7.s1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%203_0.xlsx

OU-1-A2-3: UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Indicator Code	OU-1-A2-3
Indicator Name	Unmet need for Family Planning (RPRH)
Description	<p>Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning. Women with unmet need are those who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception. [Source: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/contraception/wcu2014/Metadata/WCU2014_UNMET_Need_metadata.pdf]</p> <p>National definition:</p> <p>The number of fecund women who are married or in consensual unions, and who either do not want any more children or want to delay the next child, but are not using any method of family planning expressed as a percentage of all women who are married or in a consensual union</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, region)
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Health Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given period of time, by geographic level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the number of fecund women who are married or in consensual union Numerator (N) is the number of fecund women who are married or in consensual unions, and who either do not want any more children or want to delay the next child, but are not using any method of family planning Unmet need for family planning = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	NDHS 2017 Key Indicators @ https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/Philippines%20NDHS%20KIR.pdf

OU-1-A3-1: LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN BELONGING TO VULNERABLE GROUPS IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (PROGRAM/PROJECT IDENTIFICATION, PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION) INCLUDING THE FORMULATION AND MONITORING OF ANNUAL GAD PLANS AND BUDGETS OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL AGENCIES

Indicator Code	OU-1-A3-1
Indicator Name	Level of participation of women belonging to vulnerable groups in development activities (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of involvement of women's groups in the different phases of GAD programs and projects in the sub- sector. The different phases of plan formulation may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical phase: conduct of stakeholder analyses, gender analyses, identification of gaps, among others • Planning phase: goal setting, monitoring and evaluation indicators, identification of activities, among others <p>The basic measure is the number of women's groups belonging to vulnerable groups who participated during a specified period of time. An increase over time is the desired result.</p> <p>Duty-bearers need to identify the GAD programs and projects and the mechanisms/events/activities relating to the phases of plan formulation</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, local); By claimholder group
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data: Duty-bearers need to collect this data as part of their programme data</p> <p>Citizen-generated data: Organizations of claimholders need to collect this data as part of their programme data</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government: sum over all mechanisms/ events/ activities—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women's groups participating in these mechanisms, events, activities for a specified reference year
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p>CLAIMHOLDERS: Women informal settlers (or urban poor); Girl-children; Elderly women (Senior Citizens); Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs); Women IPs; Women with Diverse SOGIE; Muslim</p>

Indicator Code	OU-1-A3-1
Indicator Name	Level of participation of women belonging to vulnerable groups in development activities (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
	women; Solo Parents
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable groups
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p> <p>The PSA has started developing statistical frameworks for CGD. @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/psa-and-paris21-conducted-launching-workshop-citizen-generated-data-official-reporting-24</p> <p>For more on CGD, refer also to @</p> <p>http://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/services_files/Choosing%20and%20Engaging%20with%20CGD_The%20Guide_0.pdf</p>

OU-1-A3-2: PROPORTIONS OF POSITIONS (BY SEX, AGE, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND POPULATION GROUPS) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEGISLATURES, PUBLIC SERVICE, AND JUDICIARY) COMPARED TO NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Indicator Code	OU-1-A3-2
Indicator Name	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
Description	<p>PHILIPPINE DEFINITION: The government personnel include those in national government agencies (NGAs), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), local government units (LGUs), local water districts (LWDs), and state, universities, and colleges (SUCs).</p> <p>GLOBAL DEFINITION, POSITIONS IN NATIONAL LEGISLATURES: This aims to measure how representative of the general population are the individuals occupying key decision-making positions in national legislatures. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, age groups) in the national population amongst individuals occupying the following positions in national legislatures: (1) Members, (2) Speakers and (3) Chairs of permanent committees in charge of the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Defense, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality. Furthermore, it looks at the electoral and constitutional provisions adopted by countries to secure representation in national legislatures of persons with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups</p> <p>GLOBAL DEFINITION, POSITIONS IN PUBLIC SERVICE: proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, youth, persons with disability, and nationally relevant population groups) across four categories of bureaucratic positions in the public service at both national and sub-national levels, namely: (1) Managers, (2) Professionals, (3) Technicians and Associate Professionals and (4) Clerical Support Workers. Among front-line service workers, a particular focus is also placed on four categories of positions, namely: (1) Police Personnel, (2) Education Personnel, (3) Health Personnel and (4) Front-Desk Administrative Personnel (with each category of front-line service workers further sub-divided using the same four levels defined for bureaucratic positions).</p> <p>GLOBAL DEFINITION, POSITIONS IN THE JUDICIARY: The judiciary is the system of courts that constitutes the branch of central authority in a country concerned with the administration of justice. The judiciary sub-component of SDG indicator 16.7.1</p>

Indicator Code	OU-1-A3-2
Indicator Name	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
	focuses on the formal court system positions of (1) judges and (2) registrars in the judiciary and does not include within its scope informal mechanisms (e.g., religious, tribal, or traditional dispute resolution mechanisms).
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups • By type of public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Philippines: Administrative data from <i>Inventory of Government Personnel</i></p> <p>Global: Refer to References/Notes below.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Philippines: The number of public service positions held by members of the target group (by sex) divided by the total number of such positions.</p> <p>Global: Refer to References/Notes below.</p>
Data Source	Civil Service Commission
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable groups
References/Notes	<p>This is SDG 16.7.1 @</p> <p>a) Positions in national legislatures: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01A.pdf</p> <p>b) Positions in public service: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01b.pdf</p> <p>c) Positions in the judiciary: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01c.pdf</p>

**OU-1-A3-3: NUMBER OF ICCS/IPs WHO ENJOY THE RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP OVER LAND,
WATER, AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY THEM AT ANY TIME
WITHIN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAINS/LANDS**

Indicator Code	OU-1-A3-3
Indicator Name	Number of ICCs/IPs who enjoy the rights of ownership over land, water, and natural resources and all improvements made by them at any time within the ancestral domains/lands
Description	<p>This indicator monitors the number of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) who have acquired rights of ownership to land, water and natural resources within their respective ancestral domains/lands. An increase over time is the desired result.</p> <p>This would be based on the Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) or Certificates of Ancestral Land Titles (CALTs) issued to IPs.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 5 years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the baseline year, count of existing CADTs/CALTS issued to IPs</p> <p>For a specified year, count of new CADTs/CALTs issued to IPs</p>
Data Source	NCIP
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable groups
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RA No. 8371-IPRA, Rule III • Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-A3-4: NUMBER OF QUALIFIED WOMEN HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS AWARDED LAND OR HOUSING TITLES/CERTIFICATES

Indicator Code	OU-1-A3-4
Indicator Name	Number of qualified women household heads and other vulnerable groups awarded land or housing titles/certificates
Description	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which qualified women and women in other vulnerable groups enjoy rights to ownership of land or housing.</p> <p>An increase in the value of the indicator over time is the desired result.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups: ICCs/IPs; Muslim women; informal settlers; WGWDs; women with diverse SOGIE; solo parents</p> <p>Qualified women: <i>to be defined</i></p>
Disaggregate by	By vulnerable groups; by region
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p><i>To be compiled by region for each of the vulnerable groups</i></p> <p>Baseline year: Number awarded as of the baseline year OR number awarded during the baseline year</p> <p>Every five years: Number awarded during the reference year</p>
Data Source	Duty-bearers for each of the vulnerable groups
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable groups
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

**OU-1-A5-1: NUMBER OF IP AND MORO WOMEN RECOGNIZED FOR THEIR ROLES AS
REPOSITORY OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE**

Indicator Code	OU-1-A5-1
Indicator Name	Number of IP and Moro women recognized for their roles as repository of indigenous knowledge
Description	The indicator is a measure of empowerment for IP and Moro women. An increase over time is the desired result. Definitions (needed): roles; repository; indigenous knowledge
Disaggregate by	By region; by IP/Moro women
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers- from each duty-bearer agency, collect the data on <i>number of IP and Moro women recognized for their roles as repository of indigenous knowledge</i>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the reference year (baseline and current): o Sum of all counts across all agencies, by region
Data Source	NCIP, NCCA, OMA,
Sector/Theme	Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-B6-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN CLAIMHOLDERS (WOMEN GBV VICTIMS/WOMEN OFFENDERS) WHO HAVE REPORTED IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATION

Indicator Code	OU-1-B6-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women claimholders (women GBV victims/women offenders) who have reported improvements in their situation
Description	The indicator measures the percentage of women claimholders who were victims of gender-based violence or women offenders who feel that their situations have improved due to the programs, services, assistance or benefits they received from the duty-bearers.
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Study or survey to the identified claimholders.</p> <p>Duty-bearers need to collect this data as part of their programme data.</p> <p>Citizen-generated data: Organizations need to collect this data as part of their programme data</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	At least every 3 years of program or project implementation.
Estimation Procedure	
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI Women's groups working with duty-bearers on GBV or GEWE: to be determined
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice and other relevant sector/themes where claimholders include women's groups working on GBV and GEWE
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

**OU-1-B6-2: LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN'S GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS WORKING ON
GBV AND GEWE IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES (PROGRAM/PROJECT IDENTIFICATION,
PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION) INCLUDING THE FORMULATION
AND MONITORING OF ANNUAL GAD PLANS AND BUDGETS OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL
AGENCIES**

Indicator Code	OU-1-B6-2
Indicator Name	Level of participation of women's groups or organizations working on GBV and GEWE in development processes (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of involvement of women's groups or organizations working specifically on GBV or GEWE in the different phases of GAD programs and projects in each sub-sector. The different phases of plan formulation may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical phase: conduct of stakeholder analyses, gender analyses, identification of gaps, among others • Planning phase: goal setting, monitoring and evaluation indicators, identification of activities, among others <p>The basic measure is the number of women's groups or organizations working specifically on GBV or GEWE who participated during a specified period of time. An increase over time is the desired result.</p> <p>Duty-bearers need to identify the GAD programs and projects and the mechanisms/events/activities relating to the phases of plan formulation.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data: Duty-bearers need to collect this data as part of their programme data</p> <p>Citizen-generated data: Organizations need to collect this data as part of their programme data</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government: sum over all mechanisms/ events/ activities</p> <p>Number of women's groups participating in these mechanisms, events, activities for a specified reference year</p>
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p>Women's groups working with duty-bearers on GBV or GEWE: to be determined</p>
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice and other relevant sector/themes where claimholders include women's groups working on GBV and GEWE
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-B7-1: PROPORTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF POST-CONFLICT AND PEACEBUILDING BODIES/ENTITIES WHO ARE WOMEN, FOR LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES SEPARATELY

Indicator Code	OU-1-B7-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of representatives of post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities who are women, for local, national and international bodies separately
Description	<p>This indicator is a measure of women's empowerment in post-conflict and peacebuilding decision-making.</p> <p>The indicator counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in peace panels • Women participating in local peace councils • Women and women's organizations participating in discussions and decision-making in the peace process <p>Bodies/entities with mandates relating to post-conflict and peacebuilding at the local, national and international levels need to be identified.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level (local, national, international)
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data from duty-bearers • Citizen-generated data from claimholders: programme data from women's organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level, sum across identified relevant bodies/entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D): number of representatives • Numerator (N): number of women representatives • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	<p>DUTY-BEARER: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs</p> <p>CLAIMHOLDER organizations: To be determined]</p>
Sector/Theme	Armed conflict, security, peace and development
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCW 14, MCW 32, MCW 35 • Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-B7-2: LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN'S GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS IN ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES (PROGRAM/PROJECT IDENTIFICATION, PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION) INCLUDING THE FORMULATION AND MONITORING OF ANNUAL GAD PLANS AND BUDGETS OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL AGENCIES

Indicator Code	OU-1-B7-2
Indicator Name	Level of participation of women's groups or organizations in armed conflict, security, peace and development sector in development processes (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of involvement of women's groups or organizations in armed conflict, security, peace and development sector in the different phases of GAD programs and projects in each sub-sector. The different phases of plan formulation may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical phase: conduct of stakeholder analyses, gender analyses, identification of gaps, among others • Planning phase: goal setting, monitoring and evaluation indicators, identification of activities, among others <p>The basic measure is the number of women's groups or organizations in armed conflict, security, peace and development sector who participated during a specified period of time. An increase over time is the desired result.</p> <p>Duty-bearers need to identify the GAD programs and projects and the mechanisms/events/activities relating to the phases of plan formulation.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data: Duty-bearers need to collect this data as part of their programme data</p> <p>Citizen-generated data: Organizations of claimholders need to collect this data as part of their programme data</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government: sum over all mechanisms/ events/ activities—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women's groups participating in these mechanisms, events, activities for a specified reference year
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs [CLAIMHOLDERS women's groups working with duty-bearers]: to be

Indicator Code	OU-1-B7-2
Indicator Name	Level of participation of women's groups or organizations in armed conflict, security, peace and development sector in development processes (program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) including the formulation and monitoring of annual GAD plans and budgets of national and local agencies
	<i>identified</i>
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

**OU-1-B7-3: PROPORTION OF WOMEN CLAIMHOLDERS (WOMEN IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS)
WHO HAVE REPORTED IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATION**

Indicator Code	OU-1-B7-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of women claimholders (women in conflict-affected areas) who have reported improvements in their situation
Description	The indicator measures the percentage of women claimholders who were affected by conflict situations who feel that their situations have improved due to the programs, services, assistance or benefits they received from the duty-bearers.
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Study or survey to the identified claimholders.</p> <p>Duty-bearers need to collect this data as part of their programme data.</p> <p>Citizen-generated data: Organizations need to collect this data as part of their programme data</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	At least every 3 years of program or project implementation.
Estimation Procedure	
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p>Women's groups working with duty-bearers in conflict-affected areas: <i>to be determined</i></p>
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Peace and Security and other relevant sector/themes where claimholders include women and girls in conflict-affected areas.
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-C8- 1: PROPORTION OF SEATS IN THE EXECUTIVE, JUDICIARY AND LEGISLATIVE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS OCCUPIED BY WOMEN, BY POSITION AND BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

Indicator Code	OU-1-C8- 1
Indicator Name	Proportion of seats in the executive, judiciary and legislative government institutions at the national and local levels occupied by women, by position and by level of government
Description	The indicator measures the proportion of seats held by women in the executive, judiciary and legislative government institutions by national, subnational and local governments. The specific relevant institutions to be included in the data collection needs to be determined.
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By position (chair, officer, member) • By level of government (national, subnational, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers for institutional mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level of disaggregation, (level of government x position):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of current occupied seats across each of the executive, judiciary and legislative government institutions • Numerator (N) is the number of women currently occupying seats across each of the executive, judiciary and legislative government institutions • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DBM, COA, NEDA, DILG, CSC, CHR, PCW
Sector/Theme	Institutional mechanisms
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related to SDG Indicator 5.5.1 (Global and Philippines): <i>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</i> • Related to SDG 16.7: <i>Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</i> <p>For additional information: Refer to references/notes under indicator OU-1-A3-1</p>

OU-1-C8-2: PROPORTION OF THIRD-LEVEL POSITIONS IN NATIONAL (INCLUDING GOCCS), SUB-NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OCCUPIED BY WOMEN

Indicator Code	OU-1-C8-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of third-level positions in national (including GOCCs), sub-national and local government agencies occupied by women
Description	<p>The indicator measures that portion of third-level positions in national (including GOCCs), sub-national and local government agencies that are held by women. A measure of women's empowerment, an increase over time is the desired result.</p> <p>Third level-positions are defined by the Civil Service Commission as supervisory, managerial and executive positions—in terms of salary grade (SG)—positions from SG 22 and above.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, sub-national and local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from the CSC
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for the reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the sum across all agencies of the number of third level positions currently occupied Numerator (N) is the sum across all agencies of the number of third level positions currently occupied by women Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Civil Service Commission
Sector/Theme	Institutional Mechanisms
References/Notes	Indicator is taken from MDSI 7 and RCS IV.1

OU-1-C8-3: NUMBER OF LAWS ENACTED (or AMENDED) PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN ALL SPHERES

Indicator Code	OU-1-C8-3
Indicator Name	Number of laws enacted (or amended) promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in all spheres
Description	<p>This indicator measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.</p> <p>Following the metadata for SDG 5.1.1 (as of March 2019), areas of law can be categorized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life (ii) violence against women (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv) marriage and family.
Disaggregate by	By areas of law
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—PCW monitoring reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For each area of law, number of laws that have been enacted/amended
Data Source	Philippine Commission on Women
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; other sectors/themes are covered “in all spheres”
References/Notes	<p>Related to SDG 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex @</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-01-01.pdf</p>

OU-1-C8-4: NUMBER OF BILLS OR ORDINANCES PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN ALL SPHERES AUTHORED BY WOMEN LEGISLATORS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Indicator Code	OU-1-C8-4
Indicator Name	Number of bills or ordinances promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in all spheres authored by women legislators at the national and local levels
Description	This indicator measures the contribution of women legislators at in promoting GEWE through authoring of related bills (national level) and ordinances (local level).
Disaggregate by	By areas of law (refer to OU-1-C8-1 for categories); by coverage (national; local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from monitoring reports of PCW
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	By areas of law, for the reference year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Number of bills authored by women legislators • Local: Number of ordinances authored by women in local government councils
Data Source	Philippine Commission on Women
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance with other sectors/themes covered “in all spheres”
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-C8-5: LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION OF GRASSROOTS WOMEN AND WOMEN CSOS IN PROCESSES AIMED TOWARDS ENACTMENT OF LAWS FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	OU-1-C8-5
Indicator Name	Level of participation of grassroots women and women CSOs in processes aimed towards enactment of laws for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
Description	<p>The indicator measures political empowerment of grassroots women and women CSOs.</p> <p>Level of participation is the number of grassroots women and women CSOs that participated in processes relating to enactment of laws for GEWE. An increase over time is the desired result.</p> <p>Clear scope of “processes relating to enactment of laws” needs to be determined. Can be defined in terms of the relevant steps in the legislative process where such interventions can take place.</p> <p>A list of relevant grassroots women and women CSOs needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level (national, local); by steps
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from monitoring reports of the PCW
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level, by step: count the number of CSOs who participated in the step</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of participation is the number of CSOs who participated in any step
Data Source	PCW, CSOs
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed/established

OU-1-C9-1: PROPORTION OF DUTY-BEARERS WHO REACHED LEVEL 3 IN GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Indicator Code	OU-1-C9-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of duty-bearers who reached Level 3 in gender mainstreaming
Description	This indicator measures the level of gender mainstreaming efforts of duty-bearers. Based on the Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF), at Level 3, the duty-bearer is expected to have institutionalized gender mainstreaming and GAD-related activities within the organization. It must have integrated GAD in its Major Final Outputs (MFOs) or Organizational Outcomes (OOs), mandates and performance indicators, and have consolidated gender efforts to produce intended or desired impact on women. This means that programs and projects of the duty-bearers are expected to have made impact on women clients.
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from GMEF scores of duty-bearers. GMEF scores supported by means of verifications (MOVs) are submitted to PCW for validation. PCW may also conduct on-site visit/meeting with the duty-bearers for validation of GMEF ratings.
Frequency of data collection/production	At least every 2 years.
Estimation Procedure	GMEF is a self-assessment tool which can be used by the duty-bearers to assess the level of their gender mainstreaming efforts.
Data Source	Duty-bearers
Sector/Theme	All sectors/themes.
References/Notes	Use the Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF) developed by PCW.

**OU-1-D10-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN GOVERNING BOARDS/BODIES
ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Indicator Code	OU-1-D10-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women's representation in governing boards/bodies on environment and natural resources
Description	<p>The indicator is a measure of women's empowerment as it relates to decision-making in the environment and natural resources sector. An increase over time is the desired result.</p> <p>The relevant governing boards/bodies are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed Management Council (WMC) • Multi-sector Forest Protection Committee (MFPC) • Protected Area Management Board (PAMB)
Disaggregate by	By government level (national, subnational, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level for a reference year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the sum of current governing board/body occupied positions across each of the governing boards/bodies • Numerator (N) is the sum of women governing board/body members • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	WEDGE

**OU-1-E11-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN FARMERS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS OF FORESTRY TENURE/MANAGEMENT
ARRANGEMENTS**

Indicator Code	OU-1-E11-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women farmers actively involved in the implementation of management plans of forestry tenure/management arrangements
Description	<p>This indicator measures the portion of women farmers that are actively participating in the implementation of the management plans of forestry tenure/management arrangements. A measure of women's empowerment, an increase in the value of the indicator over time is the desired result.</p> <p>These forestry tenure /management are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Industrial Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) ○ Socialized Industrial Forest Management. Agreement (SIFMA) ○ Special Forest Land Use Agreement (FLAG) ○ Forest Land Use Agreement for Tourism Purposes (FLAGT) ○ Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement (FLGMA) <p>Active participation is a qualitative assessment of the roles of men and women farmers</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of agreement (as above)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—programme data from DA, DAR
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By type of agreement: for the reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) = Number of farmer beneficiaries • Numerator (N) = Number of women farmer beneficiaries • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DA, DAR
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCW Sec. 23 and WEDGE WEE 3.1.1 • Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-E11-2: NUMBER OF MARGINALIZED WOMEN AND MEN FARMERS REPRESENTED IN COUNCILS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Indicator Code	OU-1-E11-2
Indicator Name	Number of marginalized women and men farmers represented in councils for sustainable development
Description	<p>This indicator measures political empowerment of marginalized women and men farmers on issues related to sustainable development.</p> <p>Definition of marginalized comes from the MCW:</p> <p><i>"Marginalization" is "a condition where a whole category of people is excluded from useful and meaningful participation in political, economic, social, and cultural life."</i></p> <p>Marginalized people pertain to <i>"basic, disadvantaged, or vulnerable persons or groups who are mostly living in poverty and have little or no access to land and other resources, basic social and economic services such as health care, education, water and sanitation, employment and livelihood opportunities, housing, social security, physical infrastructure, and the justice system."</i></p> <p>In the AFF sector, marginalized farmers are:</p> <p><i>"those who are engaged directly or indirectly in small farms and forest areas, workers in commercial farms and plantations, whether paid or unpaid, regular or season-bound. These shall include, but are not limited to: (a) small farmers who own or are still amortizing for lands not more than three (3) hectares, tenants, leaseholders, and stewards; and (b) rural workers who are either wage earners, self-employed, unpaid family workers directly and personally engaged in agriculture, small- scale mining, handicrafts, and other related farm and off- farm activities."</i></p> <p>A list of sustainable development councils (SDCs) is needed.</p> <p>Representation is defined as membership in councils.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government of SDCs (national, sub-national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative reports from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level of government of SDCs: for a reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator is the sum across all SDCs of members who are

Indicator Code	OU-1-E11-2
Indicator Name	Number of marginalized women and men farmers represented in councils for sustainable development classified as marginalized women and men farmers
Data Source	SDCs, DENR, DA
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed/established

OU-1-E11-3: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY-MANAGED PROJECTS PARTICIPATED IN BY WOMEN AND MEN STAKEHOLDERS

Indicator Code	OU-1-E11-3
Indicator Name	Number of community-managed projects participated in by women and men stakeholders
Description	<p>This indicator measures extent of participation of claimholders in community-managed projects implemented by duty-bearers in the AFF sector. Increased numbers over time is the desired result.</p> <p>Examples of community-managed projects in the AFF sector: Community-based Forest Management-CARP, ecotourism. A list of relevant community-based projects for each reference year needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (region, province, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each geographic level, for each community-based project—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine presence or absence of participation of claimholders • Count the number of projects for which participation is present
Data Source	DENR-BMB, BFAR
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For validation with DENR-BMB and BFAR

OU-1-E12-1: PROPORTION OF FIRMS OWNED BY WOMEN, BY SIZE

Indicator Code	OU-1-E12-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of firms owned by women, by size
Description	<p>This indicator, percentage of firms owned by women, is a measure of women's economic empowerment.</p> <p>An updated list of firms for a given reference year is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By geographical location (national, subnational, local) • By size of firm
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (to be determined if data on ownership includes sex of owner) • Enterprise or Business Survey that collects data on ownership by sex. The PSA conducts an Annual Survey on Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) but the survey does not collect information on ownership
Frequency of data collection/production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For administrative data, annual • For enterprise or business survey independent of the ASPBI, every five years • For enterprise or business survey as rider to ASPBI, or with ASPBI with added information on ownership by sex, annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>At each geographic level, by size of firm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From administrative data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Denominator (D) is the number of firms ◦ Numerator (N) is the number of firms owned by women ◦ Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$ • From (sample) survey: based on sample design, calculate the estimated proportion of women owners
Data Source	PCW working with SEC, PSA
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade and Industry
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed/established</p> <p>This indicator is related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippine SDG 5.5.2 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%205_0.xlsx • Global SDG 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf

OU-1-E13-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM INDUSTRY PLANS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL

Indicator Code	OU-1-E13-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in the tourism industry actively involved in the implementation of tourism industry plans at the national and local level
Description	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of women engaged in the tourism sector who are actively participating in the implementation of tourism industry plans. A measure of women's empowerment, an increase in the value of the indicator over time is the desired result.</p> <p>For a given reference year, a list of tourism industry plans and their implementation mechanisms (bodies/councils/etc.) should be drawn up.</p> <p>Active participation is a qualitative assessment of the roles of women in the implementation process.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level (national, local))
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data – programme data from DOT
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By national/local: for the reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) = Number of implementors of tourism industry plans • Numerator (N) = Number of women implementors • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DOT
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit of observation could be organizations, instead of individual implementors

OU-1-E13-2: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY-MANAGED PROJECTS PARTICIPATED IN BY WOMEN AND MEN STAKEHOLDERS

Indicator Code	OU-1-E13-2
Indicator Name	Number of community-managed projects participated in by women and men stakeholders
Description	<p>This indicator measures extent of participation of claimholders in community-managed projects implemented by duty-bearers in the tourism sector. Increased numbers over time is the desired result.</p> <p>Examples of community-managed projects in the tourism sector: ecotourism. A list of relevant community-based projects for each reference year needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (region, province, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each geographic level, for each community-based project—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine presence or absence of participation of claimholders • Count the number of projects for which participation is present
Data Source	DOT, with involvement of DENR-BMB
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	

OU-1-E14-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS

Indicator Code	OU-1-E14-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in managerial positions (in the formal sector)
Description	<p>This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions.</p> <p>The indicator provides information on the proportion of women who are employed in decision-making and management roles in government, large enterprises and institutions, thus providing some insight into women's power in decision making and, in the economy, (especially compared to men's power in those areas).</p> <p>It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they actually do.</p> <p>Definition of managerial positions (Philippines): Managers - workers in this group plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, governments and other organizations, or of organizational units within them, and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>This indicator can also be found in OU-1-C8-2.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional)
Mode of Data Collection	Sample survey: Labor Force Survey (LFS) of the PSA
Frequency of data collection/production	The LFS is conducted and provides data on a quarterly basis. For purposes of producing this indicator, annual frequency is sufficient.
Estimation Procedure	<p>From the LFS, survey estimate of the proportion of women in managerial positions in the formal sector.</p> <p>Definition of employment in the formal sector should be matched with the Labor Force Survey categories.</p> <p>Proposed estimation procedure (Philippines):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Number of women under Code 1 of PSOC / Total number

Indicator Code	OU-1-E14-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in managerial positions (in the formal sector) of persons under Code 1 of PSOC)
Data Source	Philippine Statistical Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor; also relevant to MSMEs, Trade and Industry
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related to Global SDG 5.5.2 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf • Related to Philippine SDG 5.5.2 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%205_0.xlsx

OU-1-E14-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN BENEFICIARY GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE PARTNERS OR RECIPIENTS OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OF DUTY-BEARERS IN THE FORMAL EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

Indicator Code	OU-1-E14-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers in the formal employment sector
Description	<p>The indicator measures the proportion of leadership and decision-making positions held by women in beneficiary groups, organizations or associations and officially registered either under SEC, DOLE, CDA, DTI, DSWD and other government authorities.</p> <p>Such organizations are recognized partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers in the formal employment sector. A list of such organizations needs to be drawn up.</p> <p>Categories of leadership positions need to be defined (e.g., chair; officer)</p>
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By level (national, subnational, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from program data of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level: totals across all listed organizations:</p> $\frac{\text{Total number of women occupying leadership positions}}{\text{Total number of leadership positions}}$
Data Source	DOLE and other duty-bearers
Sector/Theme	Formal labor
References/Notes	

**OU-1-E15-1: NUMBER OF ORGANIZED WOMEN'S GROUPS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY
PARTICIPATING IN NATIONAL PLANNING BODIES AND IN REGIONAL AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS**

Indicator Code	OU-1-E15-1
Indicator Name	Number of organized women's groups in the informal economy participating in national planning bodies and in regional and local development councils
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of participation of women's organizations in the various development activities and processes undertaken by government planning bodies and development councils.</p> <p>Development activities and processes include, but are not limited to: development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Definitions or categories of included activities are needed.</p> <p>Identifying organized women's groups in the informal economy is needed.</p> <p>Participation is a qualitative assessment to be made by the respective duty-bearers.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national [planning bodies], regional (development councils), local (development councils))
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level of government: for a reference year—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number = count of participating women's groups across all identified development activities of planning bodies/ development councils
Data Source	NAPC, DILG, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Informal economy
References/Notes	WEDGE WEE 3.1.3

OU-1-E15-2: PROPORTION OF BUSINESSES IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY FORMALIZED, BY SEX OF OWNERS

Indicator Code	OU-1-E15-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of businesses in the informal economy formalized, by sex of owners
Description	<p>Formalization is the process of bringing informal workers and economic units under the coverage of formal arrangements, while ensuring opportunities for income security, livelihoods and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>This indicator focuses on formalization of economic units (businesses).</p> <p>Laws that support the transition of segments or sectors of the informal economy to the formal economy include R.A. No. 10361 or the <i>Kasambahay Law</i>, which recognizes domestic workers as similar to those in the formal sector; R.A. No. 9178 or the Barangay Micro Business Enterprises (BMBEs) Act of 2002, which encourages the formation and growth of BMBEs as well as the integration of informal sector enterprises to the mainstream economy; and R.A. No. 10644 or the Go Negosyo Act, which provides assistance for budding enterprises through Negosyo Centers that provide information, training and credit facilities, among others, to women entrepreneurs.</p> <p>A list of informal businesses at baseline year to be followed over time needs to be drawn up.</p> <p>For more on the issue: "Enacting a Magna Carta of Workers in the Informal Economy". 2019. @ https://www.pcw.gov.ph/sites/default/files/documents/laws/wpla/2019/October/webmaster/PCW%20WPLA%20PB%20%23%2010%20-%20Magna%20Carta%20of%20Workers%20in%20the%20Informal%20Economy.pdf</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex of owner
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data – programme data from duty-bearers • Special survey (for consideration of the PSA)
Frequency of data collection/production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data- annual • Special survey- every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the reference year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data: proportion of informal businesses in the baseline list that have transitioned into formality • Survey- survey estimate of proportion of informal businesses that have transitioned to formality
Data Source	DOLE, Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Informal economy
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-E16-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKER ORGANIZATIONS LEADING AND PARTICIPATING IN MIGRANT WORKER AGENDA SETTING, ADVOCACY AND POLICYMAKING

Indicator Code	OU-1-E16-1
Indicator Name	Number of women migrant worker organizations leading and participating in migrant worker agenda setting, advocacy and policymaking
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of participation of women migrant worker organizations in the various development activities and processes in agenda setting, advocacy and policymaking for migrant workers. These activities may or may not be supported by public sector duty-bearers.</p> <p>Categories for development activities and processes (agenda-setting, advocacy and policymaking) need to be defined.</p> <p>The indicator has two components: (1) where migrant worker organizations take the lead, such as enterprises, diaspora philanthropy, etc. and (2) where migrant worker organizations participate in public-sector agenda-setting and policymaking.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data from duty-bearers • Citizen-generated data (CGD) from women migrant workers organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the reference year,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count number of qualifying activities/processes
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA [WOMEN MIGRANT-WORKERS GROUPS]
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p> <p>The PSA has started developing statistical frameworks for CGD. @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/psa-and-paris21-conducted-launching-workshop-citizen-generated-data-official-reporting-24</p> <p>For more on CGD, refer also to @</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/services_files/Choosing%20and%20Engaging%20with%20CGD_The%20Guide_0.pdf • https://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/The%20Case%20for%20Citizen%20Generated%20Data%20or%20SDG%20Accountability%20final.pdf

OU-1-E16-2: PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS SENDING REMITTANCES BACK TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-1-E16-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of migrants sending remittances back to their country of origin, by sex
Description	This indicator measures the portion of women labor migrants that are sending remittances back to the Philippines.
Disaggregate by	By sex, By occupation; By country of origin
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data • Survey of Overseas Filipinos (SOF)
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From administrative data, for the reference year, by sex: disaggregated by occupation and country of origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Denominator (D) is the number of women/men migrant workers ◦ Numerator (N) is the number of women/men migrant workers who sent remittances to the Philippines
Data Source	Administrative data: POEA (data is not available by occupation) SOF: PSA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	<p>For POEA statistics, more information @ http://www.poea.gov.ph/ofwstat/ofwstat.html</p> <p>For the SOF, more information @ April 2019 Press Release on 2017 SOF with Technical Notes and Excel Worksheets of Tables on Remittances @ https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/survey-overseas-filipinos</p>

OU-1-E17-1: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED WOMEN IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Indicator Code	OU-1-E17-1
Indicator Name	Percentage of employed women in the infrastructure sector
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which women find jobs and work in the infrastructure sector.</p> <p>The infrastructure sector needs to be defined in terms of the relevant PSIC classes.</p> <p>Definition of employment is as used in the Philippine Labor Force Survey (LFS)</p>
Disaggregate by	By PSIC and occupation
Mode of Data Collection	Labor Force Survey (LFS)
Frequency of data collection/production	The LFS is conducted every quarter. For purposes of compiling this indicator, annual frequency would suffice.
Estimation Procedure	Survey estimates on proportion of women employed who are employed in the infrastructure sector
Data Source	PSA
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	For labor force concepts and definitions, more information @ http://www.psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/activity/3283

OU-1-E17-2: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS IN PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING BODIES IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR AT THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

Indicator Code	OU-1-E17-2
Indicator Name	Percentage of women and men engineers and architects in planning and decision-making bodies in the infrastructure sector at the local and national levels
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent of participation of women engineers and architects in planning and decision-making bodies in the infrastructure sector, relative to men's participation.</p> <p>A list of planning and decision-making bodies in the infrastructure needs to be drawn up and updated at each data collection period.</p> <p>The information on positions held by engineers and architects needs to be collected by the duty-bearers responsible for the planning and decision-making bodies.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; by level (national, local); By position (chair, officer, member)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers responsible for the planning and decision-making bodies
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each level, by sex (F, M): disaggregated by position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Denominator (D) is the number of positions in the planning and decision-making bodies ○ Numerator (N) is the number of (F, M) engineers and architects holding positions in the planning and decision-making bodies ○ Percentage = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-1-E17-3A: AVERAGE WEEKLY TIME SPENT BY WOMEN AND GIRLS ON WATER COLLECTION

Indicator Code	OU-1-E17-3a
Indicator Name	Average weekly time spent by women and girls on water collection
Description	<p>Water is essential for drinking, cooking, sanitation and hygiene. Where households have no access to water, the resource needs to be collected. Time spent collecting water is less time for work, school and other activities; for women and girls, collecting water may be unsafe.</p> <p>The indicator measures the average time in a week spent by women and girls on water collection.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Survey on time-use allocation, with activities coded according to the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Stand-alone survey on time-use o Module or question items in a household survey (e.g., Labor Force Survey)
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	Survey estimate of average time in a week spent on water collection for women and girls
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p> <p>Note: The design and conduct of a stand-alone national survey on time-use has still to be done in the Philippines</p>

OU-1-E17-3B: AVERAGE AMOUNT OF TIME PER DAY WOMEN AND GIRLS SPEND GATHERING FUEL FOR HOUSEHOLD ENERGY

Indicator Code	OU-1-E17-3b
Indicator Name	Average amount of time per day women and girls spend gathering fuel for household energy
Description	<p>Providing energy for all would significantly improve the lives of those without access and boost their economic prospects. Women and girls, in particular, stand to gain by cutting the time spent gathering fuel for household energy (e.g., for lighting and cooking).</p> <p>The relevant indicator is defined as the average amount of time per day that women and girls spend gathering fuel for household energy.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Survey on time-use allocation, with activities coded according to the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Stand-alone survey on time-use o Module or question items in a household survey (e.g., Labor Force Survey)
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	Survey estimate of average time in a day spent on gathering fuel for household energy for women and girls
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p> <p>Note: The design and conduct of a stand-alone national survey on time-use has still to be done in the Philippines.</p>

CHAPTER IV

OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS

4-1 List of Outcome 2 Indicators

4-2 Metadata for Outcome 2 Indicators

4-1 LIST OF OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS

4-1-1 ALL OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS

CODE	ALL OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS
OU-2-A1-1	Proportion of reported cases of discrimination against female students and faculty in public and private schools, in all education levels resolved
OU-2-A1-2	Proportion of teen pregnancies among Filipino youth in school
OU-2-A1-3	Completion rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex
OU-2-A1-4	Cohort survival rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex
OU-2-A1-5	Drop-out rate or school leavers in elementary and secondary, by sex
OU-2-A1-6	Passing rate in licensure exam, by sex
OU-2-A1-7	Certification rate (TVET), by sex
OU-2-A1-8	Proportion of young women that graduated from higher education programs
OU-2-A1-9	Ratio of girls and boys in elementary, secondary and tertiary education
OU-2-A1-10	Net enrollment rate in elementary and secondary education, by sex (SDG 4.3.s1&2) ¹
OU-2-A1-11	Number of graduates in non-traditional fields, by sex
OU-2-A1-12	Number of enrollees in non-traditional fields, by sex
OU-2-A2-1	Maternal Mortality Ratio
OU-2-A2-2	Morbidity rate by age, sex, leading cause
OU-2-A2-3	Mortality rate by age, sex, leading cause
OU-2-A2-4	Prevalence of physical/ sexual violence by an intimate partner
OU-2-A2-5	Prevalence of physical/ sexual violence by a non-partner
OU-2-A2-6	Nutritional status by sex and age group
OU-2-A2-7	Number of new HIV infections
OU-2-A2-8	Incidence of sexually- transmitted infections (STI) by sex
OU-2-A2-9	Coverage of essential health services
OU-2-A3-1	Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
OU-2-A3-2	Incidence of human rights violations and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) involving vulnerable groups, by sex, by age
OU-2-A3-3	Proportion of the population who are victims of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
OU-2-A3-4	Proportion of urban population who are informal settlers
OU-2-A3-5	Number of girls and boys belonging to vulnerable groups who are protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of status, activities, expressed opinions, beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians or family members
OU-2-A3-6	Number of LGBT persons protected against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

¹ Ibid.

CODE	ALL OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS
OU-2-A4-1	Proportion of received and documented complaints on derogatory portrayal of women in media and film resolved fairly
OU-2-A4-2	Incidence of human rights violations and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against women and girls, by age
OU-2-A5-1	Number of indigenous cultural communities with preserved accounts/documentation of their own cultures and traditions led by IP and Moro women
OU-2-B6-1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
OU-2-B6-2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
OU-2-B6-3	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
OU-2-B6-4	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
OU-2-B6-5	Proportion of reported crime of violence against children, last 12 months
OU-2-B6-6	Attrition level of VAWC-related, GBV-related and WEDC-related cases
OU-2-B6-7	Proportion of cases involving convicted women that merit Presidential pardon
OU-2-B6-8	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
OU-2-B7-1	Proportion of women claimholders, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict, treated according to protocol
OU-2-B7-2	Proportion of internally displaced person (IDPs) due to armed conflict, that are women & girls, by age
OU-2-B7-3	Proportion of vulnerable women and girls in conflict-affected communities who experienced and reported incidence of human rights violation and gender-based violence (GBV)
OU-2-C8-1	Proportion of seats occupied by women in government including governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral bodies and organizations, by position and by level of government
OU-2-C8-2	Ratio of women to men occupying seats in local and national governments
OU-2-C8-3	Proportion of third-level positions in national (including GOCCs), subnational and local government agencies occupied by women
OU-2-C8-4	Proportion of women in managerial/supervisory positions in the private sector
OU-2-C8-5	Proportion of women occupying supervisory positions (mid-level) in government
OU-2-C8-6	Proportion of women occupying technical positions in the government
OU-2-C8-7	Proportion of women eligible for appointment to third level/executive managerial positions

CODE	ALL OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS
OU-2-C8-8	Ratio of women to men candidates in local and national elections
OU-2-C9-1	Proportion of women and men whose situations have improved
OU-2-D10-1	Ratio of female to male persons affected by a disaster who received assistance
OU-2-D10-2	Incidence of Violence Against Women (VAW) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in times of natural disasters
OU-2-E11-1	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
OU-2-E11-2	Number of women and men farmers (including agrarian reform beneficiaries) and fisher folks awarded with instruments of recognition
OU-2-E11-3	Number of agricultural and residential land free patents issued, by sex of patent holders
OU-2-E11-4	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex and rural/urban residence
OU-2-E11-5	Number of organized upland communities issued natural resource management agreements, with equal participation of women
OU-2-E11-6	Number of marine and terrestrial protected areas (PAs) managed by women
OU-2-E11-7	Proportion of women farmers who are beneficiaries of agricultural programs
OU-2-E12-1	Proportion of women and men entrepreneurs engaged in export trade, by type of industry, by size of business
OU-2-E12-2	Proportion of women entrepreneurs who obtained loans from formal financing sources
OU-2-E12-3	Proportion of women in business who have reported specific improvements in their situations
OU-2-E12-4	Number of women and men with business permits in the LGU and with business name registration
OU-2-E12-5	Average monthly income of women in business and entrepreneurship
OU-2-E13-1	Prevalence of Gender- Based Violence (GBV) against women tourists and women workers in the tourism industry, by age
OU-2-E13-2	Proportion of women workers in the tourism industry who have reported specific improvements in their situations
OU-2-E14-1	Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex
OU-2-E14-2	Employment rate, by sex, by age group and highest grade completed
OU-2-E14-3	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
OU-2-E14-4	Underemployment rate by sex, age group and highest grade completed
OU-2-E14-5	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age
OU-2-E14-6	Number of women workers in vulnerable skills categories benefiting from bilateral and multilateral labor agreements
OU-2-E14-7	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees in the formal sector, by industry, occupation, age and persons with disabilities
OU-2-E14-8	Average income of employees and workers by sex and by occupation
OU-2-E14-9	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

CODE	ALL OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS
OU-2-E14-10	Share of men and women to total employment by major occupation group and status in employment
OU-2-E14-11	Incidence of gender-based violence in the workplace affecting women in formal labor
OU-2-E14-12	Proportion of women workers/employees who have reported specific improvements in their situations
OU-2-E15-1	Share of women in informal employment in non-agriculture employment
OU-2-E15-2	Number of informal employees based on type of production unit, informality, by nature and conditions of employment of primary job and by sex
OU-2-E15-3	Proportion of loans given by formal sources that were granted to women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy
OU-2-E15-4	Proportion of businesses in the informal economy, by sex of owners
OU-2-E15-5	Proportion of women workers in the informal economy who have reported specific improvements in their situations
OU-2-E16-1	Proportion of labor migrants holding legally enforceable contracts issued in the country of destination, by sex
OU-2-E16-2	Number of reported cases of trafficking, rape and other forms of violence and abuse, by sex
OU-2-E16-3	Proportion of women migrant workers who have experienced labor-related discrimination in host countries
OU-2-E16-4	Proportion of recruitment agencies that are sanctioned for breaches of relevant regulations
OU-2-E16-5	Proportion of returning/returned women migrants who are reintegrated in the economy, within 12 months upon return
OU-2-E16-6	Ratio of female to male documented migrants
OU-2-E16-7	Proportion of women migrant workers who have reported specific improvements in their situations
OU-2-E17-1a	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to electricity
OU-2-E17-1b	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to safe drinking water
OU-2-E17-1c	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to public transport
OU-2-E17-1d	Proportion of women, from the total population, with convenient access to internet
OU-2-E17-1e	Proportion of women, from the total population, with convenient access to mobile-cellular telephone
OU-2-E17-2	Proportion of women in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) areas with access to roads, including farm-to-market roads
OU-2-E17-3	Proportion of women with unsatisfied housing need (overcrowding)
OU-2-E17-4	Proportion of rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road, by sex
OU-2-E17-5	Number of women claimholders who have reported improvements in their situation as commuters as a result of access to gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities

4-1-2 OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS BY SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: Gender gap in education measures among women and men/girls and boys and vulnerabilities of women and girls to gender-based violence reduced
OU-2-A1-1	Proportion of reported incidences of discrimination against female students and faculty in public and private schools, in all education levels resolved
OU-2-A1-2	Proportion of teen pregnancies among Filipino youth in school
OU-2-A1-3	Completion rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex
OU-2-A1-4	Cohort survival rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex
OU-2-A1-5	Drop-out rate or school leavers in elementary and secondary, by sex
OU-2-A1-6	Passing rate in licensure exam, by sex
OU-2-A1-7	Certification rate (TVET), by sex
OU-2-A1-8	Proportion of young women that graduated from higher education programs
OU-2-A1-9	Ratio of girls and boys in elementary, secondary and tertiary education
OU-2-A1-10	Net enrollment rate in elementary and secondary education, by sex (SDG 4.3.s1&2) ²
OU-2-A1-11	Number of graduates in non-traditional fields, by sex
OU-2-A1-12	Number of enrollees in non-traditional fields, by sex

CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Health-related vulnerabilities & violence against women and girls reduced
OU-2-A2-1	Maternal Mortality Ratio
OU-2-A2-2	Morbidity rate by, by sex, by leading cause
OU-2-A2-3	Mortality rate by age, by sex, by leading cause
OU-2-A2-4	Prevalence of physical/ sexual violence by an intimate partner
OU-2-A2-5	Prevalence of physical/ sexual violence by a non-partner
OU-2-A2-6	Nutritional status by sex and age group
OU-2-A2-7	Number of new HIV infections
OU-2-A2-8	Incidence of sexually- transmitted infections (STI) by sex
OU-2-A2-9	Coverage of essential health services

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Vulnerabilities of women and girls in vulnerable groups reduced
OU-2-A3-1	Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
OU-2-A3-2	Incidence of human rights violations and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) involving vulnerable groups, by sex, by age
OU-2-A3-3	Proportion of the population who are victims of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
OU-2-A3-4	Proportion of urban population who are informal settlers
OU-2-A3-5	Number of girls and boys belonging to vulnerable groups who are protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of status,

² Ibid.

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Vulnerabilities of women and girls in vulnerable groups reduced
	activities, expressed opinions, beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians or family members
OU-2-A3-6	Number of LGBT persons protected against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: Demeaning, derogatory and discriminatory portrayal of women and girls in all forms of media eliminated
OU-2-A4-1	Proportion of received and documented complaints on derogatory portrayal of women in media and film resolved fairly
OU-2-A4-2	Incidence of human rights violations and gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls by sex, by age

CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Women's contributions to positive Filipino values and to cultural identity and integrity heightened
OU-2-A5-1	Number of indigenous cultural communities with preserved accounts/documentation of their own cultures and traditions led by IP and Moro women

CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Vulnerabilities of women and children, including women offenders, from all forms of discrimination and GBV reduced
OU-2-B6-1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
OU-2-B6-2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
OU-2-B6-3	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
OU-2-B6-4	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
OU-2-B6-5	Proportion of reported crime of violence against children, last 12 months
OU-2-B6-6	Attrition level of VAWC-related, GBV-related and WEDC-related cases
OU-2-B6-7	Proportion of cases involving convicted women that merit Presidential pardon
OU-2-B6-8	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE & DEVELOPMENT: Vulnerabilities of women, girls and children in conflict-affected areas to all forms of violence, discrimination, exploitation and trafficking reduced
OU-2-B7-1	Proportion of women claimholders, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict, treated according to protocol
OU-2-B7-2	Proportion of internally displaced person (IDPs) due to armed conflict, that are women & girls, by age

CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE & DEVELOPMENT: Vulnerabilities of women, girls and children in conflict-affected areas to all forms of violence, discrimination, exploitation and trafficking reduced
OU-2-B7-3	Proportion of vulnerable women and girls in conflict-affected communities who experienced and reported incidence of human rights violation and gender-based violence (GBV)

CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE Gender disparities between women and men in bureaucracy, politics and governance reduced
OU-2-C8-1	Proportion of seats occupied by women in government including governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral bodies and organizations, by position and by level of government
OU-2-C8-2	Ratio of women to men occupying seats in local and national governments
OU-2-C8-3	Proportion of third level positions in national (including GOCCs), subnational and local government agencies occupied by women
OU-2-C8-4	Proportion of women in managerial/supervisory positions in the private sector
OU-2-C8-5	Proportion of women occupying supervisory positions (mid-level) in government
OU-2-C8-6	Proportion of women occupying technical positions in the government
OU-2-C8-7	Proportion of women eligible for appointment to third level/executive managerial positions
OU-2-C8-8	Ratio of women to men candidates in local and national elections

CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: Institutional barriers to GEWE in governance in the social, political and economic spheres eliminated
OU-2-C9-1	Proportion of women and men whose situations have improved

CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: Vulnerabilities of women and girls to climate-related hazards and natural disasters reduced
OU-2-D10-1	Ratio of female to male persons affected by a disaster who received assistance
OU-2-D10-2	Incidence of violence against women (VAW) and gender-based violence (GBV) in times of natural disasters

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY: Gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisher folk reduced
OU-2-E11-1	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
OU-2-E11-2	Number of women and men farmers (including agrarian reform beneficiaries) and fisher folks awarded with instruments of recognition
OU-2-E11-3	Number of agricultural and residential land free patents issued, by sex of patent holders
OU-2-E11-4	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex and rural/urban residence

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY: Gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisher folk reduced
OU-2-E11-5	Number of organized upland communities issued natural resource management agreements, with equal participation of women
OU-2-E11-6	Number of marine and terrestrial protected areas (PAs) managed by women
OU-2-E11-7	Proportion of women farmers who are beneficiaries of agricultural programs

CODE	E-12 MSMES, TRADE & INDUSTRY: Enhanced business knowledge, consumer rights and negotiating skills of women entrepreneurs, and reduced gender disparities among women and men engaged in trade, industry and entrepreneurship
OU-2-E-12-1	Proportion of women and men entrepreneurs engaged in export trade, by type of industry, by size of business
OU-2-E-12-2	Proportion of women entrepreneurs who obtained loans from formal financing sources
OU-2-E-12-3	Proportion of women in business who have reported specific improvements in their situations
OU-2-E-12-4	Number of women and men with business permits in the LGU and with business name registration
OU-2-E-12-5	Average monthly income of women in business and entrepreneurship

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Vulnerabilities of women tourists and women workers and girls to GBV in the tourism industry reduced
OU-2-E13-1	Prevalence of gender- based violence (GBV) against women tourists and women workers in the tourism industry, by age
OU-2-E13-2	Proportion of women workers in the tourism industry who have reported specific improvements in their situations

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Reduced gender disparities of women and men, girls and boys in the access and control of resources, benefits and opportunities in the labor and employment sector
OU-2-E14-1	Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex
OU-2-E14-2	Employment rate, by sex, by age group and highest grade completed
OU-2-E14-3	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
OU-2-E14-4	Underemployment rate by sex, age group and highest grade completed
OU-2-E14-5	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age
OU-2-E14-6	Number of women workers in vulnerable skills categories benefiting from bilateral and multilateral labor agreements
OU-2-E14-7	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees in the formal sector, by industry, occupation, age and persons with disabilities
OU-2-E14-8	Average income of employees and workers by sex and by occupation
OU-2-E14-9	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Reduced gender disparities of women and men, girls and boys in the access and control of resources, benefits and opportunities in the labor and employment sector
OU-2-E14-10	Share of men and women to total employment by major occupation group and status in employment
OU-2-E14-11	Incidence of gender-based violence in the workplace affecting women in formal labor
OU-2-E14-12	Proportion of women workers/employees who have reported specific improvements in their situations
CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: Reduced gender disparities among women and men, girls and boys in the access to and control of opportunities, benefits and resources available in the informal economy
OU-2-E15-1	Share of women in informal employment in non-agriculture employment
OU-2-E15-2	Number of informal employees based on type of production unit, informality, by nature and conditions of employment of primary job and by sex
OU-2-E15-3	Proportion of loans given by formal sources that were granted to women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy
OU-2-E15-4	Proportion of businesses in the informal economy, by sex of owners (GWP2)
OU-2-E15-5	Proportion of women workers in the informal economy who have reported specific improvements in their situations
CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS & OVERSEAS FILIPINOS: Reduced gender disparities of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos in their access to and control of resources, opportunities, and benefits in migration
OU-2-E16-1	Proportion of labor migrants holding legally enforceable contracts issued in the country of destination, by sex
OU-2-E16-2	Number of reported cases of trafficking, rape and other forms of violence and abuse, by sex
OU-2-E16-3	Proportion of women migrant workers who have experienced labor-related discrimination in host countries
OU-2-E16-4	Proportion of recruitment agencies that are sanctioned for breaches of relevant regulations
OU-2-E16-5	Proportion of returning/returned women migrants who are reintegrated in the economy, within 12 months upon return
OU-2-E16-6	Ratio of female to male documented migrants
OU-2-E16-7	Proportion of women migrant workers who have reported specific improvements in their situations
CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Reduced gender disparities among women and men, girls and boys in the access to and control of benefits, opportunities and resources in the infrastructure sector
OU-2-E17-1a	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to electricity

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Reduced gender disparities among women and men, girls and boys in the access to and control of benefits, opportunities and resources in the infrastructure sector
OU-2-E17-1b	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to safe drinking water
OU-2-E17-1c	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to public transport
OU-2-E17-1d	Proportion of women, from the total population, with convenient access to internet
OU-2-E17-1e	Proportion of women, from the total population, with convenient access to mobile-cellular telephone
OU-2-E17-2	Proportion of women in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) areas with access to roads, including farm-to-market roads
OU-2-E17-3	Proportion of women with unsatisfied housing need (overcrowding)
OU-2-E17-4	Proportion of rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road, by sex
OU-2-E17-5	Number of women claimholders who have reported improvements in their situation as commuters, ..., as a result of access to gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities

4-2 METADATA FOR OUTCOME 2 INDICATORS

OU-2-A1-1: PERCENT OF REPORTED INCIDENCES OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FEMALE STUDENTS AND FACULTY, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, AT ALL EDUCATION LEVELS RESOLVED

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-1				
Indicator Name	Percent of reported incidences of discrimination against female students and faculty, in public and private schools, at all education levels resolved				
Description	<p>This indicator is intended to provide a measure of the Quality of life (QOL) of female students and faculty at different levels of education (i.e., basic, tertiary, technical/ vocational), whether in public or private schools.</p> <p>It refers to incidences officially reported to educational agencies (i.e., DEPED, CHED, and TESDA), which are resolved through officially created mechanisms of these agencies.</p>				
Disaggregate by	By public/private school; By level of education; By student/ faculty				
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of duty-bearers in the education sector				
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual				
Estimation Procedure	<p>Data for this indicator is taken from the reports of the different agency involved in education. It is calculated as follows:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding-bottom: 10px;">Total number of reported incidences involving discrimination against female faculty and students resolved</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom; padding-bottom: 10px;">X 100</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Total number of reported incidences involving discrimination against female faculty and students still under investigation and review</i></td> </tr> </table>	Total number of reported incidences involving discrimination against female faculty and students resolved	X 100	<i>Total number of reported incidences involving discrimination against female faculty and students still under investigation and review</i>	
Total number of reported incidences involving discrimination against female faculty and students resolved	X 100				
<i>Total number of reported incidences involving discrimination against female faculty and students still under investigation and review</i>					
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by level of education, by public/private institution: by student/faculty, across all institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of reported incidences involving discrimination against female faculty/students <i>still under investigation and review</i> in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of reported incidences involving discrimination against female faculty and students <i>resolved</i> in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$ 				
Data Source	DEPED, CHED, TESDA				
Sector/Theme	Education				
References/Notes	This indicator is taken from MCW 16 and WEDGE.				

OU-2-A1- 2: PROPORTION OF TEEN PREGNANCIES AMONG FILIPINO YOUTH IN SCHOOL

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of teen pregnancies among Filipino youth in school
Description	<p>The indicator measures the proportion of pregnancies among Filipino schoolgirls aged 15-19. A decrease in the proportion of cases of teen pregnancies from the previous period is considered a positive development.</p> <p>The cases would include those who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child and those who have begun childbearing.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, region); By education level (secondary; tertiary); By wealth quintile
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a specified reference period, by region: by disaggregation variables—survey estimates of the proportion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the population of women aged 15-19 Numerator (N) is the number of women aged 15-19 who have had a live-birth or who are pregnant with their first child Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<p>Refer, for example, to NDHS: https://psa.gov.ph/content/one-ten-young-filipino-women-age-15-19-already-mother-or-pregnant-first-child-final-results</p> <p>https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/hsd/pressrelease/Table%201.%20Early%20pregnancy%20and%20motherhood.pdf</p>

OU-2-A1- 3: COMPLETION RATE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-3
Indicator Name	Completion rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex
Description	Completion rate of elementary and secondary students is the percentage of grade 1/ secondary year 1 entrants who graduate in elementary/secondary education. [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx]
Disaggregate by	By geographic level [national, regional, provincial]; By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For given reference year, by geographic level: by sex--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number enrolled (grade 1/secondary year 1 in the reference year) • Numerator (N) is the number of graduates (final grade/final year) in the reference year • Completion rate (elementary/secondary) = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	<p>DEPED</p> <p>Basic data provider: DEPED regional Offices—Learner Information System (LIS)</p>
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<p>This is Philippine SDG indicator 4.1.S1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx</p> <p><u>NOTE:</u> The calculations and terminology above should be adjusted using the K12 terminology for elementary and secondary levels of education.</p>

OU-2-A1- 4: COHORT SURVIVAL RATE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-4
Indicator Name	Cohort survival rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex
Description	<p>Cohort survival rate for a given education level (elementary/secondary) is the percentage of enrollees at the beginning of the level of education (first grade/first year) in a given school year who reached the final grade/year of the education level.</p> <p>When presented by sex of students, the indicator measures the ability of girls to stay in school as compared to boys.</p> <p>The computation of the cohort survival rate involves the computation of the promotion rate and the repetition rates for an area.</p> <p>Promotion rate is the percentage of students from a cohort enrolled in a given grade/year at a given school year who study in the next grade/year in the following school year.</p> <p>Repetition rate is number of repeaters in a given grade/year in a given school year, expressed as a percentage of enrolment in that grade/year the previous school year.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By geographic region (national, regional, provincial)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: Enhanced Basic Education Indicators (EBEIS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level: by sex</p> <p>Step 1. Compute the promotion and repetition rates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion rate: Divide the number of new enrolments in a given grade/year in school year $t+1$ by the number of students from the same cohort enrolled in the preceding grade/year in the previous school year t. • Repetition rate: Divide the number of repeaters in a given grade/year in school year $t+1$ by the number of students from the same cohort enrolled in the same grade/year in the previous school year t. <p>Step 2. Compute the number of promotes up to final grade/year using the promotion rates for the respective grade/year levels.</p> <p>Step 3. Compute the number of pupils/students in grade/year 1</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-4
Indicator Name	Cohort survival rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex
	<p>who repeat once, twice, up to 6 times.</p> <p>Step 4. Add the repeaters in the previous grade level who were promoted with the pupils in the current grade level who repeated.</p> <p>Step 5. Calculate the total for each grade level to obtain the pupil-years.</p> <p>Step 6. Multiple the pupil-years with the respective promotion rate to get the total promotes (including repeaters).</p> <p>Step 7. Calculate the reconstructed cohort survival rate for each grade level by dividing the total promotees (including repeaters) with the original cohort of 1,000.</p>
Data Source	<p>DEPED</p> <p>Basic data provider: DEPED regional Offices—Learner Information System (LIS)</p>
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<p>This is Philippine SDG indicator 4.1.s2 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx</p> <p>NOTE: The calculations and terminology above should be adjusted using the K12 terminology for elementary and secondary levels of education.</p>

OU-2-A1- 5: DROP-OUT RATE OR SCHOOL LEAVERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-5
Indicator Name	Drop-out rate or school leavers in elementary and secondary, by sex
Description	The drop-out rate or school leavers in elementary and secondary is the percentage of elementary/secondary students from a cohort enrolled in a given grade/year at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.
Disaggregate by	Geographic levels (National, regional, provincial); By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level: by sex</p> <p>Simple drop-out rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the sum of enrolments plus dropouts in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of dropouts in the reference year • Rate = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$ <p>Source: Philippine SDG indicator 4.1.s3 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx</p>
Data Source	<p>DEPED</p> <p>Basic data provider: DEPED regional Offices—Learner Information System (LIS)</p>
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<p>This is Philippine SDG indicator 4.1.s3 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx</p> <p>NOTE: The calculations and terminology above should be adjusted using the K12 terminology for elementary and secondary levels of education.</p>

OU-2-A1- 6: PASSING RATE IN LICENSURE EXAM, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-6
Indicator Name	Passing rate in licensure exam, by sex
Description	The indicator is the percentage of the examinees who are passers of a given licensure examination in a given period for each discipline.
Disaggregate by	By geographical level (national, regional); By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from Commission on Higher Education
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For a given reference year, by geographical level: by sex— <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denominator (D) is the number of examinees of a given licensure examination in the reference year• Numerator (N) is the number of passers of a given licensure examination in the reference year• Passing rate = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	Professional Regulation Commission (PRC)
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	This is Philippine SDG indicator 4.3.s3 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx

OU-2-A1-7: CERTIFICATION RATE (TVET), BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-7
Indicator Name	Certification rate (TVET), by sex
Description	<p>The indicator is the percentage of examinees who passed the national competency assessment for or within a given period.</p> <p>TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) is education and training which provides knowledge and skills for employment. TVET uses formal, non-formal and informal learning. TVET is recognized to be a crucial vehicle for social equity, inclusion and sustainable development. [UNESCO]</p> <p>The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) serves as the Philippines' Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) authority.</p> <p>Graduating from the programs given by TESDA will ensure the trainee a National Certificate from TESDA Assessment that comes with benefits that include a quality assurance that the graduate has acquired proper knowledge and an understanding of the task at hand from undergoing a series of practical and hands-on demonstrations, positive attitudes from interviews with people who contribute to the job and work projects. Not only that, but the certificate will also guarantee that the graduate has acquired the values that can help his/her skills needed for the said occupation and for future opportunities that can follow from the success of the current project.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographical level (national, regional, provincial); By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from TESDA
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographical level: by sex—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of assessed persons in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of certified persons in the reference year • Passing rate = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	TESDA
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<p>This is Philippine SDG indicator 4.3.s4 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx</p> <p>TVET Statistics @ http://www.tesda.gov.ph/About/TESDA/53</p>

OU-2-A1-8: PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG WOMEN THAT GRADUATED FROM HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-8
Indicator Name	Proportion of young women that graduated from higher education programs
Description	<p>This indicator measures the share of women graduates from higher education programs (bachelor, master, doctoral) vis-à-vis the share of young men.</p> <p>Young women and men are those belonging to the official age group for higher education or 19 – 34 years of age.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By level of education (bachelor, master, doctoral); By broad fields (as defined by the 2017 PSCED); By public/private educational institution
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from CHED
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For given reference year, by private/public institution, by level of education, by broad fields: by sex</p> <p>Percentage of young women vis-à-vis men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of graduates in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women graduates in the reference year • Percentage = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$ <p>Gender parity ratio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women graduates in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of men graduates in the reference year • Parity ratio = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	CHED with data provided by SUCs
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	Definitions and classifications must use the 2017 PSCED @ https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/PSCED%20Publication_13Jul2018.pdf

OU-2-A1-9: RATIO OF GIRLS AND BOYS IN: ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-9
Indicator Name	Ratio of girls and boys in elementary, secondary and tertiary education
Description	<p>The indicator measures gender parity in enrolment in the three levels of education: elementary, secondary and tertiary.</p> <p>Using the 2017 Philippine Standard Classification of Education (PSCED), these categories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elementary: Primary education • Secondary: Lower secondary education and upper secondary education • Tertiary: Bachelor level education
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional); By level of education; by private/public institution
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers: DEPED, CHED
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level, by private/public institution: by level of education--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women/girls enrolled in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of men/boys enrolled in the reference year • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DEPED, CHED
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<p>2017 PSCED @ https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/PSCED%20Publication_13Jul2018.pdf</p> <p>Related to global SDG indicator 4.5.1 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf</p> <p>and</p> <p>Philippine SDG indicators 4.5.1, 4.5.1(2), 4.5.1(3) @ https://psa.gov.ph/sdg/Philippines/baselinedata/4%20Quality%20Education</p>

OU-2-A1- 10: NET ENROLMENT RATE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-10
Indicator Name	Net enrolment rate in elementary and secondary education, by sex
Description	<p>The net enrolment rate (NER) is the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.</p> <p>NER in elementary education: The enrolment in elementary of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.</p> <p>NER in secondary education: The enrolment in secondary school of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographical level (national, regional, provincial); By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For given reference year, by geographic level: by sex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the population of official age group for elementary/secondary education in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for elementary/secondary education in the reference year • $\text{NER} [\text{elementary/secondary}] = \frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	<p>DEPED; EBEIS</p> <p>Basic data provider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional offices, DEPED; Learner Information System (LIS) • PSA: population projections
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	MCW 16

OU-2-A1- 11: NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN NON-TRADITIONAL FIELDS, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-11
Indicator Name	Number of graduates in non-traditional fields, by sex
Description	<p>This indicator, disaggregated by sex, provides a measure of the gender gap in graduation in courses/education programs in <i>non-traditional fields</i>.</p> <p>In the context of gender, nontraditional fields are those that deviate from traditionally stereotyped as “for male” or “for female”. For women, the non-traditional fields for higher education are science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and agriculture.</p> <p>In technical-vocational education, non-traditional courses for females include those relating to electrical, ICT, automotive, mechanic, among others.</p> <p>A typology for non-traditional fields needs to be specified.</p> <p>Higher education refers to bachelor level education and above; technical-vocational refers to post-secondary non-tertiary education or short-cycle tertiary education (Source: 2017 PSCED @ file:///Users/mahalnamahal/Downloads/PSCED%20Publication_13JuI2018.pdf)</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By geographic level (national, regional); By public/private institution; By higher education/ technical-vocational; By nontraditional field
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers- CHED, TESDA
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For given reference year, by geographic level, by higher education/technical-vocational; by nontraditional field—by sex:</p> <p>Counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women (W) who graduated in nontraditional field • Number of men (M) who graduated in nontraditional field <p>Gender parity ratio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	CHED, TESDA, DOST
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	

OU-2-A1- 12: NUMBER OF ENROLLEES IN NON-TRADITIONAL FIELDS, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A1-12
Indicator Name	Number of enrollees in non-traditional fields, by sex
Description	<p>This indicator, disaggregated by sex, provides a measure of the gender gap in enrolment in courses/education programs in <i>non-traditional fields</i>.</p> <p>In the context of gender, nontraditional fields are those that deviate from traditionally stereotyped as “for male” or “for female”. For women, the non-traditional fields for higher education are science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and agriculture.</p> <p>In technical-vocational education, non-traditional courses for females include those relating to electrical, ICT, automotive, mechanic, among others.</p> <p>A typology for non-traditional fields needs to be specified.</p> <p>Higher education refers to bachelor level education and above; technical-vocational refers to post-secondary non-tertiary education or short-cycle tertiary education (Source: 2017 PSCED @ file:///Users/mahalnamahal/Downloads/PSCED%20Publication_13JuI2018.pdf)</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By geographic level (national, regional); By public/private institution; By higher education/ technical-vocational; By nontraditional field
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers- CHED, TESDA
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For given reference year, by geographic level, by higher education/technical-vocational; by nontraditional field—by sex:</p> <p>Counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women (W) enrolled in nontraditional field • Number of men (M) enrolled in nontraditional field <p>Gender parity ratio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	CHED, TESDA, DOST
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	

OU-2-A2-1: MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-1
Indicator Name	Maternal Mortality Ratio
Description	<p>The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.</p> <p>Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death.</p> <p><u>Maternal deaths:</u> The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.</p> <p>[More information @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf]</p> <p>Philippine definition @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/maternal-mortality-ratio-mmr-0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio between the number of women who died (for reasons of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium) to the number of reported livebirths in a given year, expressed as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional, provincial)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)</p> <p>[Potential source: from vital statistics generated from the civil registration system (CRVS).]</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Every five years—NDHS</p> <p>Annual-- CRVS</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level:</p> <p>The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of recorded or estimated live births in the reference year

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-1
Indicator Name	Maternal Mortality Ratio
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator (N) is the number of recorded or estimated maternal deaths in the reference year • $MMR = \frac{N}{D} \times 100,000$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated directly from data collected through vital registration systems, household surveys or other sources. There are often data quality problems, particularly related to the underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths. Therefore, data are often adjusted in order to take these data quality issues into account. Some countries undertake these adjustments or corrections as part of specialized/confidential enquiries or administrative efforts embedded within maternal mortality monitoring programmes.</p> <p>This is global SDG indicator 3.1.1 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf</p> <p>No Philippine SDG-related metadata as of November 2019.</p>

OU-2-A2-2: MORBIDITY RATE, BY LEADING CAUSE, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-2											
Indicator Name	Morbidity rate, by leading cause, by sex											
Description	<p>Morbidity rate for a given population is the frequency of disease and illness, injuries, and disabilities in the population. (http://nap.psa.gov.ph/resolutions/2006/8Annex.asp)</p> <p>Measuring how many people die each year and why they died is one of the most important means – along with gauging how diseases and injuries are affecting people – for assessing the effectiveness of a country's health system.</p> <p>Cause-of-death statistics help health authorities determine the focus of their public health actions. A country in which deaths from heart disease and diabetes rise rapidly over a period of a few years, for example, has a strong interest in starting a vigorous programme to encourage lifestyles to help prevent these illnesses. Similarly, if a country recognizes that many children are dying of pneumonia, but only a small portion of the budget is dedicated to providing effective treatment, it can increase spending in this area.</p>											
Disaggregate by	By sex; By leading cause											
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data systems: Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS), Department of Health											
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual (In theory, FHSIS can generate statistics on a monthly basis.)											
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by leading cause—by sex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate = $\frac{N}{D}$ <p>Where N and D are defined below:</p> <p>Source: https://www.cdc.gov/ophss/csels/dsepd/ss1978/lesson3/section2.html</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Numerator (N)</th> <th>Denominator (D)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Incidence proportion (or attack rate or risk)</td> <td>Number of new cases of disease during specified time interval</td> <td>Population at start of time interval</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary attack rate</td> <td>Number of new cases among contacts</td> <td>Total number of contacts</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Numerator (N)	Denominator (D)	Incidence proportion (or attack rate or risk)	Number of new cases of disease during specified time interval	Population at start of time interval	Secondary attack rate	Number of new cases among contacts	Total number of contacts
	Numerator (N)	Denominator (D)										
Incidence proportion (or attack rate or risk)	Number of new cases of disease during specified time interval	Population at start of time interval										
Secondary attack rate	Number of new cases among contacts	Total number of contacts										

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-2		
Indicator Name	Morbidity rate, by leading cause, by sex		
		contacts	
	Incidence rate (or person-time rate)	Number of new cases of disease during specified time interval	Summed person-years of observation or average population during time interval
	Point prevalence	Number of current cases (new and preexisting) at a specified point in time	Population at the same specified point in time
	Period prevalence	Number of current cases (new and preexisting) over a specified period of time	Average or mid-interval population
Data Source	Philippine Department of Health		
Sector/Theme	Health		
References/Notes	<p>The DOH publishes the Philippine Health Statistics (PHS), a series of annual publications that compiles statistics on vital health events. It provides comprehensive summary of the country's current statistics on Natality, Morbidity and Mortality.</p> <p>Website: https://www.doh.gov.ph/morbidity</p>		

OU-2-A2-3: MORTALITY RATE

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-3
Indicator	Mortality rate
Description	<p>Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths – in general, or due to a specific cause – in a particular population scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. Mortality rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year.</p> <p>In the official statistics of the Philippines, the following mortality rates are designated statistics and generated on an annual basis: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR); Under five (5) Mortality Rate (U5MR); Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By Age; By Cause
Mode of Data Collection	Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS), Department of Health Philippines. In general, the FSHIS is able to generate data on a monthly basis. But, based on the website of the DOH, mortality statistics are not generated as often. Refer to: https://www.doh.gov.ph/mortality
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual (for verification)
Estimation Procedure	$\frac{\text{Deaths occurring during a given time period}}{\text{Size of the population among which deaths occurred}} \times 10^n$ <p>When mortality rates are based on vital statistics (e.g., counts of death certificates), the denominator most commonly used is the size of the population at the middle of the time period. Values of 1,000 and 100,000 are both used for 10^n for most types of mortality rates.</p>
Sector/Theme	Health
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
References/Notes	<p>References:</p> <p>https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/mortality/estimating-adult-mortality.pdf</p> <p>https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259951/WHO-HIS-IER-GPM-2018.1-eng.pdf;jsessionid=B1BB3D9B96E2BF338256C7F4E3C629DA?sequence=1</p>

OU-2-A2-4: PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL/ SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-4
Indicator Name	Prevalence of physical/ sexual violence by an intimate partner
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical or sexual psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.</p> <p>According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), Violence against Women is “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.</p> <p>Violence directed at women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence. In societies that sanction male dominance over women, violence between intimate partners may be perceived as an ordinary component of interpersonal dynamics between the sexes, particularly in the context of marriage or other formal unions. Therefore, it represents one manifestation of gender inequality.</p> <p>The different forms of violence are (1) physical violence, (2) sexual violence and (3) psychological violence. These are nationally defined, as follows:</p> <p>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.</p> <p>PHYSICAL VIOLENCE – an act of inflicting physical injuries, parricide, homicide, frustrated parricide, murder or homicide, infanticide, and abortion.</p> <p>SEXUAL VIOLENCE is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behavior that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that the</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-4
Indicator Name	Prevalence of physical/ sexual violence by an intimate partner
	<p>woman considers humiliating or degrading.</p> <p>For (global) definitions, refer to @ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/guidelines_statistics_vaw.pdf.</p> <p>Intimate partner violence includes any abuse perpetrated by a current or former partner within the context of marriage, cohabitation or any other formal or informal union.</p>
Disaggregate by	By form of violence; By age; [By geographic level; By income/wealth; By education; By disability status]
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Household Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference period, by form of violence: by [disaggregation variables]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population • Numerator (N) is the number of ever-partnered women and girls (15 years and above) who experience [form of violence] by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months • Prevalence = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>RPRH</p> <p>Related to SDG indicator 5.2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-01.pdf and • Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%205_0.xlsx

OU-2-A2-5: PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL/ SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY A NONPARTNER

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-5
Indicator Name	Prevalence of physical/ sexual violence by a non-partner
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.</p> <p>According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), Violence against Women is “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.</p> <p>Violence directed at women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence. In societies that sanction male dominance over women, violence between intimate partners may be perceived as an ordinary component of interpersonal dynamics between the sexes, particularly in the context of marriage or other formal unions. Therefore, it represents one manifestation of gender inequality.</p> <p>National definitions:</p> <p>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.</p> <p>PHYSICAL VIOLENCE – an act of inflicting physical injuries, parricide, homicide, frustrated parricide, murder or homicide, infanticide, and abortion.</p> <p>SEXUAL ABUSE – an act, which is sexual in nature, committed against a woman without her consent. Sexual abuses include but are not limited to the following: rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness; treating a woman as a sex object; making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks; physically attacking the sexual parts of her body; forcing her to watch pornographic video shows or see pornographic materials; catching the husband having sex with another woman in the marital bedroom; forcing the wife and mistress to sleep with the husband in the same room.</p> <p>SEXUAL VIOLENCE (global definition): any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behavior that is imposed on someone. It includes</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-5
Indicator Name	Prevalence of physical/ sexual violence by a non-partner
	acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc.
Disaggregate by	By form of violence; By age
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Health Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference period, by form of violence: by [disaggregation variables]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population • Numerator (N) is the number of women and girls (15 years and above) who experience [form of violence] by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months • Prevalence = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>RPRH</p> <p>Related to SDG indicator 5.2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-02.pdf and • Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%205_0.xlsx

OU-2-A2-6: NUTRITIONAL STATUS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-6
Indicator Name	Nutritional status by sex and age group
Description	<p>There are several indicators on nutritional status, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of underweight • Prevalence of stunting • Prevalence of wasting/thinness • Prevalence of malnutrition • Prevalence of undernutrition • Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vitamin A, Iron) • Prevalence of overweight and obese among adults ≥ 20 years, based on BMI <p>The indicators that are related to the SDG indicators are the focus of this description.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment: an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage • 2.1.1p1: Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake: The level of intake of energy or essential nutrient in relation to the energy/nutrient requirement for adequate health, which is expressed as percentage of recommended energy and nutrient intake (RENI) • 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age: • 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) • 2.2.s1. Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vit. A, Iron)
Disaggregate by	By sex; By age group; By geographic level
Mode of Data	National Nutrition Survey (NNS)

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-6
Indicator Name	Nutritional status by sex and age group
Collection	[Expanded NNS—Three-year Project (2018-2020)]
Frequency of data collection/production	Every two years
Estimation Procedure	<p>Refer to:</p> <p>https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%202_0.xlsx</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-01.pdf</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-01.pdf</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-02b.pdf</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-02a.pdf</p>
Data Source	DOST-FNRI
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>Official related definitions @</p> <p>http://nap.psa.gov.ph/resolutions/2008/10Annex1a.asp</p> <p>Read: https://www.bworldonline.com/national-nutrition-month-2019-state-of-the-nations-nutrition/</p>

OU-2-A2-7 NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-7
Indicator Name	Number of new HIV infections
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of new HIV infection per 1,000 uninfected population.</p> <p>National definition: number of newly diagnosed with HIV infection per year.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By age; By special population groups
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from the Department of Health—registry data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given specified period, by sex and age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons newly infected with HIV (N) <p>To calculate a rate per 1,000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons at risk for HIV infection (D) Rate = $\frac{N}{D} \times 1000$
Data Source	DOH
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>This is global SDG indicator 3.3.1 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-01.pdf</p> <p>With Philippine proxy indicator 3.3.1p1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%203_0.xlsx</p>

OU-2-A2-8: INCIDENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-8
Indicator Name	Incidence of sexually transmitted infections
Description	The indicator measures the number of sexually transmitted infections in a given period.
Disaggregate by	By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—STI surveillance reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For a given period, by sex: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count of number of reported STIs
Data Source	DOH- NHSSS
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	

OU-2-A2-9: COVERAGE OF ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES

Indicator Code	OU-2-A2-9
Indicator Name	Coverage of essential health services
Description	<p>This indicator measures the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population.</p> <p>The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage. These tracer indicators are meant to be indicative of service coverage, not a complete or exhaustive list of health services and interventions that are required for universal health coverage. The 14 tracer indicators were selected because they are well-established, with available data widely reported by countries (or expected to become widely available soon).</p> <p>The tracer indicators cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child death • Infectious diseases • Noncommunicable diseases • Service capacity and access <p>Detailed metadata on the 14 tracer indicators are provided @ https://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_Tra cer_Indicators_Metadata.pdf</p>
Disaggregate by	By disadvantaged populations; By geographic level
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data in the tracer indicators
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	Refer to https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-08-01.pdf
Data Source	DOH
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	

OU-2-A3-1: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION COVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS/SYSTEMS, BY SEX, DISTINGUISHING CHILDREN, UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, OLDER PERSONS, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, PREGNANT WOMEN, NEWBORNS, WORK-INJURY VICTIMS AND THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Description	<p>The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons.</p> <p>Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory).</p> <p>Social protection systems include contributory and non-contributory schemes for children, pregnant women with newborns, people in active age, older persons, for victims of work injuries and persons with disabilities. Social protection floors provide at least a basic level in all main contingencies along the life cycle, as defined in the Social Protection Floors Recommendation 2012 (no. 202) referred to in SDG 1.3.</p> <p>More information @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01a.pdf</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By specific populations (children unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, poor and vulnerable)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—ILO periodic collection through the Social Security Inquiry
Frequency of data collection/production	Periodic
Estimation Procedure	Calculations include separate indicators in order to distinguish effective coverage for children, unemployed persons, older persons and persons with disabilities, mothers with newborns, workers protected in case of work injury, and the poor and the vulnerable. For each case, coverage is expressed as a share of the

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
	<p>respective population.</p> <p>Indicators are obtained as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proportion of children covered by social protection benefits: ratio of children/households receiving child or family cash benefits to the total number of children/households with children. b) Proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity benefits: ratio of women receiving cash maternity benefits to women giving birth in the same year (estimated based on age-specific fertility rates published in the UN's World Population Prospects or on the number of live births corrected for the share of twin and triplet births). c) Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving benefits: ratio of persons receiving disability cash benefits to persons with severe disabilities. The latter is calculated as the product of prevalence of disability ratios (published for each country group by the World Health Organization) and each country's population. d) Proportion of unemployed receiving benefits: ratio of recipients of unemployment cash benefits to the number of unemployed persons. e) Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury: ratio of workers protected by injury insurance to total employment or the labor force. f) Proportion of older persons receiving a pension: ratio of persons above statutory retirement age receiving an old-age pension to persons above statutory retirement age (including contributory and non-contributory). g) Proportion of vulnerable persons receiving benefits: ratio of social assistance recipients to the total number of vulnerable persons. The latter are calculated by subtracting from total population all people of working age who are contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving contributory benefits, and all persons above retirement age receiving contributory benefits.
Data Source	NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, DA, PCW
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable groups

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
References/Notes	<p>This is global SDG indicator 1.3.1a @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01a.pdf</p> <p>and supplemented by indicator 1.3.1b @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01b.pdf</p> <p>Not in the Philippine SDG indicator list as of November 2019.</p>

**OU-2-A3-2: INCIDENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)
INVOLVING VULNERABLE GROUPS, BY SEX, BY AGE**

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-2
Indicator Name	Incidence of human rights violations and gender-based violence (GBV) involving vulnerable groups, by sex, by age
Description	<p>Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls.</p> <p>Gender-based violence and violence against women are terms that are often used interchangeably as it has been widely acknowledged that most gender-based violence is inflicted on women and girls, by men. However, using the 'gender-based' aspect is important as it highlights the fact that many forms of violence against women are rooted in power inequalities between women and men.</p> <p>Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which everyone is entitled on the basis of their common humanity. They include civil and political rights, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights.</p> <p>Human rights are drawn from various cultures, religions and philosophies from around the world over many centuries. They are in force at all times and in all places. Human rights protect everyone equally without discrimination according to race, sex, religion, political opinion or other status.</p> <p>This indicator monitors the incidences of violations of human rights and of GBV.</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. This would include defining violations of rights. The framework should include, as well, the sources of data and the system for collecting data and compiling the indicator values.</p> <p>The statistical framework could consider the integration of citizen-generated data into the official statistical system.</p> <p>A baseline value of the indicator will allow meaningful monitoring, with decreasing values being the desired outcome.</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs)

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-2
Indicator Name	Incidence of human rights violations and gender-based violence (GBV) involving vulnerable groups, by sex, by age
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parents
Disaggregate by	By sex; By age; By vulnerable groups; By type of violation (typology to be determined--e.g., GBV-related, other human rights)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data-- reports from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	For a given reference period, by vulnerable group, by sex, by age—by type of violation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of incidences
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, PCW, and Claimholder Groups
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<p>WEDGE MCW</p> <p>Reference on data collection on VAW using administrative data @ https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2018/04/asean-vawg-data-guidelines.pdf?la=en&vs=5541</p>

OU-2-A3-3: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL HARASSMENT, BY SEX, AGE, DISABILITY STATUS AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of the population who are victims of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of persons who have been victims of physical harassment and/or sexual harassment, as a percentage of the total population of the relevant area.</p> <p>Sexual harassment is defined by RA 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995) and RA 11313 (Safe Spaces Act of 2019).</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By age; By disability status; By place of occurrence
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Sample survey [to be developed]</p> <p>For methodology refer to: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-02.pdf</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by sex, by age: [by specified subgroups] [by place of occurrence]--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the total population in the reference year Numerator (N) is the number of persons who experienced a form of physical harassment and/or sexual harassment in the reference year Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority, PCW
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<p>RA 7877 @ https://pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-7877</p> <p>RA 11313 @ https://pcw.gov.ph/article/safe-spaces-act-irr-signed</p> <p>Related to SDG global Indicator 11.7.2 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-02.pdf</p> <p>Philippines has no metadata as of November 2019.</p> <p>The ICCS can be found @ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ICCS/ICCS_English_2016_web.pdf</p> <p>and the 2018 PCSS @ https://psa.gov.ph/classification/pssc/</p>

OU-2-A3-4: PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE INFORMAL SETTLERS

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of urban population who are informal settlers
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of the urban population who are informal settlers.</p> <p>Statistical definition of urban areas: a barangay is considered urban if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has a population size of 5,000 or more, or 2. It has at least one establishment with 100 or more employees, or 3. It has five or more establishments with a minimum of 10 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall. <p>The urban population consists of all persons who are usual residents in urban barangays. Usual residence is as defined in the Census of Population and Housing.</p> <p>Statistical definition of informal settlers or dwellers: one who settles on the land of another without title or right or without the owner's consent.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By age; By geographic level (national, regional)
Mode of Data Collection	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) Census of Population and Housing (CPH)
Frequency of data collection/production	Every three years—FIES Every five years-- CPH
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level: by sex, by age—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the urban population in the specified area in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of informal dwellers in the specified area in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<p>This is related to Philippine SDG indicator 11.1.1p1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%2011_0.xlsx</p> <p>and related to Global SDG indicator 11.1.1 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf</p>

OU-2-A3-5: NUMBER OF GIRLS AND BOYS BELONGING TO VULNERABLE GROUPS WHO ARE PROTECTED AGAINST ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION OR PUNISHMENT ON THE BASIS OF STATUS, ACTIVITIES, EXPRESSED OPINIONS, BELIEFS OF THE CHILD'S PARENTS, LEGAL GUARDIANS OR FAMILY MEMBERS

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-5
Indicator Name	Number of girls and boys belonging to vulnerable groups who are protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of status, activities, expressed opinions, beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians or family members
Description	<p>This indicator looks at measures in place that protect girls and boys belonging to vulnerable groups from discrimination or punishment on the basis of status, activities, expressed opinions, beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians or family members.</p> <p>Claimholder groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parents <p>A list of related protective measures needs to be compiled.</p> <p>Statistical framework for determining coverage of protection needs to be developed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By vulnerable group
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers Citizen-generated data from claimholder groups
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	For a given reference period, by vulnerable group, by sex: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of [girls/boys] who are provided protection
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, Claimholder groups
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.</p> <p>Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 2. Related information @ https://www.unicef.org/media/62371/file/Convention-rights-child-at-crossroads-2019.pdf</p> <p>Related to RA 7610 (Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act of 1991) @ https://pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-7610</p>

**OU-2-A3-6: NUMBER OF LGBT PERSONS PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION
BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY**

Indicator Code	OU-2-A3-6
Indicator Name	Number of LGBT persons protected against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
Description	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which LGBT persons are protected against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.</p> <p>A listing of the protective measures that are in place needs to be compiled.</p> <p>Determination of the population coverage of the protective measures and defining what constitutes discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity are essential in computing the indicator. These are part of the SOGIE Bill (Background @ https://www.rappler.com/newsbreak/ig/238593-timeline-sogie-equality-philippines and a primer @ https://www.cosmo.ph/lifestyle/sogie-bill-philippines-a613-20190919-lfrm).</p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative reports from duty-bearers Citizen-generated data from claimholder groups
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	For a given reference period, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of LGBTQ persons provided protection
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, Claimholder Groups
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<p>UN Human Rights Council Resolution #32/2 @ https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/RES/32/2</p> <p>Statistical Framework for data collection needs to be developed.</p>

OU-2-A4-1: PROPORTION OF RECEIVED AND DOCUMENTED COMPLAINTS ON DEROGATORY PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN MEDIA AND FILM RESOLVED FAIRLY

Indicator Code	OU-2-A4-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of received and documented complaints on derogatory portrayal of women in media and film resolved fairly
Description	This indicator measures the portion of complaints received by the designated duty-bearer regarding the derogatory portrayal of women in media and film that was investigated and eventually resolved.
Disaggregate by	By type of media
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative reports from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of complaints on the derogatory portrayal of women in media and film in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of complaints on the derogatory portrayal of women in media and film that were acted on in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	

**OU-2-A4-2: INCIDENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)
AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS, BY AGE**

Indicator Code	OU-2-A4-2
Indicator Name	Incidence of human rights violations and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against women and girls, by age
Description	<p>Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls.</p> <p>Gender-based violence and violence against women are terms that are often used interchangeably as it has been widely acknowledged that most gender-based violence is inflicted on women and girls, by men. However, using the 'gender-based' aspect is important as it highlights the fact that many forms of violence against women are rooted in power inequalities between women and men.</p> <p>Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which everyone is entitled on the basis of their common humanity. They include civil and political rights, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights.</p> <p>Human rights are drawn from various cultures, religions and philosophies from around the world over many centuries. They are in force at all times and in all places. Human rights protect everyone equally without discrimination according to race, sex, religion, political opinion or other status.</p> <p>This indicator monitors the incidences of violations of human rights and of GBV.</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. This would include the listing of pertinent Philippine legislation at national and local levels covering protections against GBV and defining violations of rights. The framework should include, as well, the sources of data and the system for collecting data and compiling the indicator values.</p> <p>The statistical framework could consider the integration of citizen-generated data into the official statistical system.</p> <p>A baseline value of the indicator will allow meaningful monitoring, with decreasing values the desired outcome.</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls in the general public who consume media products and services as well as the portrayal of women and girls in different forms of media and film

Indicator Code	OU-2-A4-2
Indicator Name	Incidence of human rights violations and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against women and girls, by age
	Women and men media practitioners in print, radio
Disaggregate by	By age; By type of violation (typology to be determined--e.g., GBV-related, other human rights)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative reports from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	For a given reference period, by age— by type of violation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of incidences
Data Source	Duty-bearers: PIA, PCOO, MTRCB; Women claimholder groups
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	<p>WEDGE MCW</p> <p>Reference on data collection on VAW using administrative data @ https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2018/04/asean-vawg-data-guidelines.pdf?la=en&vs=5541</p>

OU-2-A5-1: NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES WITH PRESERVED ACCOUNTS/ DOCUMENTATION OF THEIR OWN CULTURES AND TRADITIONS LED BY IP AND MORO WOMEN

Indicator Code	OU-2-A5-1
Indicator Name	Number of indigenous cultural communities with preserved accounts/ documentation of their own cultures and traditions led by IP and Moro women
Description	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which the rights of IPs and ICCS, particularly women and Moro women are claimed.</p> <p>R. A. 8371 (An Act to Recognize, Protect and Promote the Rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples, Creating a National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Establishing Implementing Mechanisms, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes of 1977) provides relevant rationale, concepts and definitions associated by these rights.</p> <p>The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) states: <i>Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.</i></p> <p>Indigenous knowledge (IK) is deeply rooted to generations of evolving practices of indigenous peoples, generally encompassing intellectual and cultural creativities that have defined their abilities and wellbeing. The broad scope of indigenous knowledge, also referred to as traditional or local knowledge, includes languages; cultural heritage in the forms of traditional stories, songs, dances, and ceremonies; and rituals that reflect beliefs related to spirituality, family, land, and social justice]. It also includes, but is not limited to dwellings, arts, traditional sacred sites, oral history, food, traditional medicine, and clothing. (Source: @ https://arxiv.org/pdf/1802.09685.pdf)</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed—including a list of ICCS and the recording of an event/occurrence where “preserved accounts/documentation of cultures and traditions are led by IP and Moro women” is well-defined.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data	To be determined

Indicator Code	OU-2-A5-1
Indicator Name	Number of indigenous cultural communities with preserved accounts/ documentation of their own cultures and traditions led by IP and Moro women
collection/production	
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the number of occurrences where preservation/documentation of own cultures and traditions are led by IP and Moro women (W) <p>A gender parity index can be constructed by also recording men-led occurrences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the number of occurrences where preservation/documentation of own cultures and traditions are led by IP and Moro men (M) <p>Gender parity ratio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF
Sector/Theme	Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity
References/Notes	<p>References on rights of indigenous peoples</p> <p>@ https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1997/10/29/republic-act-no-8371/</p> <p>@ https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf</p> <p>Also read a progress summary @ https://www.rappler.com/move-ph/185569-indigenous-peoples-rights-act-help-empower-community</p>

OU-2-B6-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 20-24 YEARS WHO WERE MARRIED OR IN A UNION BEFORE AGE 15 AND BEFORE AGE 18

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
Description	<p>This indicator measures the prevalence of early marriage for girls. The practice of early/child marriage is a direct manifestation of gender inequality.</p> <p>Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement and placing her at increased risk of intimate partner violence. In many cultures, girls reaching puberty are expected to assume gender roles associated with womanhood. These include entering a union and becoming a mother.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (National, regional, provincial); By age
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Health Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level: by age –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18) in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	PSA
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	<p>This is related to SDG 5.3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%205_0.xlsx • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-01.pdf

OU-2-B6-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER SUBJECTED TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY PERSONS OTHER THAN AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY AGE AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.</p> <p>Violence directed at women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence. In societies that sanction male dominance over women, violence between intimate partners may be perceived as an ordinary component of interpersonal dynamics between the sexes, particularly in the context of marriage or other formal unions. Therefore, it represents one manifestation of gender inequality.</p> <p>National definitions:</p> <p>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.</p> <p>PHYSICAL VIOLENCE – an act of inflicting physical injuries, parricide, homicide, frustrated parricide, murder or homicide, infanticide, and abortion.</p> <p>SEXUAL ABUSE – an act, which is sexual in nature, committed against a woman without her consent. Sexual abuses include but are not limited to the following: rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness; treating a woman as a sex object; making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks; physically attacking the sexual parts of her body; forcing her to watch pornographic video shows or see pornographic materials; catching the husband having sex with another woman in the marital bedroom; forcing the wife and mistress to sleep with the husband in the same room.</p> <p>SEXUAL VIOLENCE (global definition): any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behavior that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc.</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
Disaggregate by	By age; By place of occurrence
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Health Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference period: by [disaggregation variables]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population Numerator (N) is the number of women and girls (15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months Prevalence = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	<p>Related to SDG indicator 5.2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-02.pdf and Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%205_0.xlsx

OU-2-B6-3: PROPORTION OF EVER-PARTNERED WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL, SEXUAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE BY A CURRENT OR FORMER INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY FORM OF VIOLENCE AND BY AGE

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.</p> <p>According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), Violence against Women is "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.</p> <p>Violence directed at women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence. In societies that sanction male dominance over women, violence between intimate partners may be perceived as an ordinary component of interpersonal dynamics between the sexes, particularly in the context of marriage or other formal unions. Therefore, it represents one manifestation of gender inequality.</p> <p>The different forms of violence are (1) physical violence, (2) sexual violence and (3) psychological violence. These are nationally defined, as follows:</p> <p>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.</p> <p>PHYSICAL VIOLENCE – an act of inflicting physical injuries, parricide, homicide, frustrated parricide, murder or homicide, infanticide, and abortion.</p> <p>SEXUAL VIOLENCE is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behavior that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading.</p> <p>PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE – an act or behavior committed against a woman, which destroys belief in herself, demeans,</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	<p>disempowers, and causes mental and emotional disturbance. This includes but is not limited to: verbal abuse, economic abuse, accusation of infidelity, prolonged silence, taking children away from her, ordering the woman out of the house, infidelity of the partner, threats and coercion and sexual harassment.</p> <p>For (global) definitions, refer to @ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/guidelines_statistics_vaw.pdf.</p> <p>Intimate partner violence includes any abuse perpetrated by a current or former partner within the context of marriage, cohabitation or any other formal or informal union.</p>
Disaggregate by	By age; By form of violence
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Health Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference period, by form of violence: by [disaggregation variables]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population • Numerator (N) is the number of ever-partnered women and girls (15 years and above) who experience [form of violence] by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months • Prevalence = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	<p>Related to SDG indicator 5.2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-01.pdf and • Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%205_0.xlsx

OU-2-B6-4: NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX, AGE AND FORM OF EXPLOITATION

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-4
Indicator Name	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Description	<p>The indicator is defined as the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 populations.</p> <p>According to Article 3, paragraph (a) of the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, trafficking in persons is defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”.</p> <p>Article 3, (b) states “the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used”;</p> <p>Article 3, (c) states “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered trafficking in persons even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a);”</p> <p>The count of detected victims of trafficking has the benefit of referring to victims as defined by the UN Protocol where the act, the mean and the purpose of trafficking have been identified by the national authorities. However, it does not cover the dark figure of crime; i.e. the number of victims not detected by the authorities. While information on detected victims can provide valuable information to monitor sex and age profile of detected victims, as well as on forms of exploitation, trafficking flows, the number of detected victims per se does not monitor the level of trafficking of persons so interpretation of trends should be done with caution, as changes in detected victims of trafficking can be due to multiple factors such as intensity of trafficking flows but also to changes of law enforcement practices, changes in legislation, or changes in victims attitudes.</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-4
Indicator Name	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	<p>More @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-02.pdf</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By age; By form of exploitation
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from reports of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	<p>This numerator of this indicator is composed of two parts: detected and undetected victims of trafficking in persons.</p> <p>The <u>detected</u> part of trafficking victims, as resulting from investigation and prosecution activities of criminal justice system, is counted and reported by national law enforcement authorities.</p> <p>Methodology to estimate the number of <u>undetected</u> victims of trafficking in persons is under development: some methods have been identified, but further testing is needed to produce a consolidated and agreed upon approach. The method to estimate undetected victims will have to allow the estimation of victims' characteristics (sex and age) and the forms of exploitation suffered.</p> <p>The indicator will be calculated as the ratio between the sum of detected and undetected victims of trafficking and the population resident in the country, multiplied by 100,000</p>
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	<p>This indicator is related to SDG indicator 16.2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-02.pdf • Philippines: not in SDG indicator list as of November 2019. <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. Refer to @ https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/human-trafficking and @ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTIP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf for work along this line.</p>

**OU-2-B6-5: PROPORTION OF REPORTED CRIME OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN,
LAST 12 MONTHS**

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of reported crime of violence against children, last 12 months
Description	This indicator measures the percentage of crimes of violence that are crimes against children.
Disaggregate by	By sex; By type of violence
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data – reports of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual for administrative data
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference period, by type of violence: by sex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the number of reported crimes of violence in the reference period Numerator (N) is the number of reported crimes of violence against children in the reference year Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

OU-2-B6-6: ATTRITION LEVEL OF VAWC-RELATED, GBV-RELATED AND WEDC-RELATED CASES

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-6
Indicator Name	Attrition level of VAWC-related, GBV-related and WEDC-related cases
Description	<p><u>Attrition</u> in criminal justice refers to the number of crimes that are committed and the number that end with the perpetrator of the offence being convicted. <u>Case attrition</u> is the failure of arrests to come to trial.</p> <p>This indicator measures the “loss” of cases from the level of where it is first reported, in particular to the police, to the level of conviction. This indicator provides a first level of “attainment of justice” for women and children, who are victims of various crimes, when suspected violators are brought to court.</p> <p>It refers to the ratio of total number of cases involving VAWC that are reported to the police to the total number of cases of those cases that reach the level of conviction.</p> <p>The attrition rate is also understood as the ratio of suspected to convicted persons.</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed. The framework would define flow of cases through the criminal justice system, tracking system recording the disposition of the case at each level to determine where the “loss” occurs.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of crime
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers – such as quarterly report of operations of the DOJ, specifically on the consolidated quarterly report of operations of the National Prosecution Service
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By type of crime –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of VAWC-related, GBV-related and WEDC-related cases reported to the police in a specified reference period • Numerator (N) is the number of VAWC-related, GBV-related and WEDC-related cases reported to the police that end with the perpetrator of the offence being convicted • Ratio = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, PNP
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	A statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

OU-2-B6-7: PROPORTION OF CASES INVOLVING CONVICTED WOMEN THAT MERIT PRESIDENTIAL PARDON

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-7
Indicator Name	Proportion of cases involving convicted women that merit Presidential pardon
Description	This indicator measures the percentage of cases that involved convicted women that were reviewed for possible eligibility for Presidential Pardon. A convicted woman is one who was accused of a crime and was found guilty and sentenced to prison.
Disaggregate by	By type of crime
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data00annual/quarterly reports of operations of the DOJ
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of cases involving convicted women that were reviewed for possible Presidential pardon, within a given timeframe in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of cases involving convicted women that merited Presidential pardon, within a given timeframe in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DOJ, DOJ-BOC
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

OU-2-B6-8: NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE

Indicator Code	OU-2-B6-8
Indicator Name	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Description	<p>The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.</p> <p>This indicator is widely used at national and international level to measure the most extreme form of violent crime and it also provides a direct indication of lack of security.</p> <p>More information @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-01.pdf</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex (victim/perpetrator); By age (victim/perpetrator); By geographic level
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—statistics on all crime incidents referred, processed, gathered by police reporting offices
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level—by disaggregation variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total resident population in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in the reference year • Indicator = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100,000$
Data Source	PNP-DILG
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	<p>This SDG indicator 16.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%2016_0.xlsx • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-01.pdf

OU-2-B7-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN CLAIMHOLDERS, WHO ARE ARRESTED, DETAINED AND INTERNED FOR REASONS RELATED TO ARMED CONFLICT, TREATED ACCORDING TO PROTOCOL

Indicator Code	OU-2-B7-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women claimholders, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict, treated according to protocol
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of women claimholders, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict, treated according to/in compliance with protocol.</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected areas • In particular, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and women/mothers with dependent children <p>The protocol for handling pregnant women, lactating mothers, and women/mothers with dependent children during armed conflict should be well identified. A checklist would help monitor this indicator.</p> <p>Other related protocols need to be identified.</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By status of woman (whether pregnant, lactating mothers, and women/mothers with dependent children, others.)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year—by status of women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women claimholders, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women claimholders, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict but were treated according to/in compliance with protocol in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	<p>MCW Sec 12</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.</p>

**OU-2-B7-2: PROPORTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDPS) DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT,
THAT ARE WOMEN & GIRLS, BY AGE**

Indicator Code	OU-2-B7-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of internally displaced person (IDPs) due to armed conflict, that are women & girls, by age
Description	This indicator measures the portion of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to armed conflict, who are women and girls.
Disaggregate by	By age
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year—by age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of internally displaced person (IDPs) due to armed conflict in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women [of given age group] internally displaced person (IDPs) due to armed conflict in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	MCW Sec 12

OU-2-B7-3: PROPORTION OF VULNERABLE WOMEN AND GIRLS IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES WHO EXPERIENCED AND REPORTED INCIDENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

Indicator Code	OU-2-B7-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of vulnerable women and girls in conflict-affected communities who experienced and reported incidence of human rights violation and gender-based violence (GBV)
Description	<p>Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls.</p> <p>Gender-based violence and violence against women are terms that are often used interchangeably as it has been widely acknowledged that most gender-based violence is inflicted on women and girls, by men. However, using the 'gender-based' aspect is important as it highlights the fact that many forms of violence against women are rooted in power inequalities between women and men.</p> <p>Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which everyone is entitled on the basis of their common humanity. They include civil and political rights, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights.</p> <p>Human rights are drawn from various cultures, religions and philosophies from around the world over many centuries. They are in force at all times and in all places. Human rights protect everyone equally without discrimination according to race, sex, religion, political opinion or other status.</p> <p>This indicator monitors the incidences of violations of human rights and of GBV perpetrated against women and girls in conflict-affected communities.</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. This would include the listing of pertinent Philippine legislation at national and local levels covering protections against GBV and defining violations of rights. The framework should include, as well, the sources of data and the system for collecting data and compiling the indicator values.</p> <p>The statistical framework could consider the integration of citizen-generated data into the official statistical system.</p> <p>A baseline value of the indicator will allow meaningful monitoring, with decreasing values the desired outcome.</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-B7-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of vulnerable women and girls in conflict-affected communities who experienced and reported incidence of human rights violation and gender-based violence (GBV)
Disaggregate by	By type of violation (typology to be determined--e.g., GBV-related, other human rights); By age
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of violation—by age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of vulnerable women and girls in conflict-affected communities in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of vulnerable women and girls in conflict- affected communities, who experienced and reported incidences of sexual and gender-based violence in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DSWD, DOH, OPAPP
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

OU-2-C8-1: PROPORTION OF SEATS OCCUPIED BY WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT INCLUDING GOVERNING BOARDS, POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING BODIES AND/OR PLANNING COUNCILS, SECTORAL BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS, BY POSITION AND BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of seats occupied by women in government including governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral bodies and organizations, by position and by level of government
Description	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of seats in government-constituted bodies occupied by women. The broad groups are governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies, planning councils, sectoral bodies and organizations.</p> <p>These would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial positions • Seats in local and national legislative bodies <p>These would also include, among others (a full list needs to be compiled for producing this indicator):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC) and its local counterparts at the provincial and barangay level • Community-based resource management bodies or mechanisms on Forest Management Stewardship • National Agriculture and Fishery Council (NAFC) and its local counterparts at the regional and local levels • Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) • NAPC Basic Sectoral Councils • NAPC Sectoral Councils • DRRMCs at regional and local levels • Local Housing Boards (LSB) • Local Development Councils at regional and local levels • Peace Panels at national and local levels • Post-conflict and peace-building bodies/entities • National Human Rights governance bodies • Watershed Management Council (WMC) • Multi-sector Forest Protection Committee (MFPC) • Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) • Sector/Industry Groups
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, regional, provincial, local); By position (typology to be specified)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from respective duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by level of government—by position:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of members, men and women, in policy and decision-making committee/council/body in the reference year

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of seats occupied by women in government including governing boards, policy and decision-making bodies and/or planning councils, sectoral bodies and organizations, by position and by level of government
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator (N) is the number of women occupying seats in policy and decision-making committee/council/body in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

OU-2-C8-2: RATIO OF WOMEN TO MEN OCCUPYING SEATS IN LOCAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-2
Indicator Name	Ratio of women to men occupying seats in local and national governments
Description	<p>The indicator measures gender parity in relation to seats in local and national governments.</p> <p>Relevant definitions and coverage of “seats in local and national governments” would include those listed under indicator OU-2-C8-1. In addition, the positions would include the elective positions for provincial and local government units.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government; By geographic level (national, provincial)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level—by level of government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of seats in [local/national] government occupied by women in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of seats in [local/national] government occupied by men in the reference year • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

OU-2-C8-3: PROPORTION OF THIRD-LEVEL POSITIONS IN NATIONAL (INCLUDING GOCCS), SUB-NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OCCUPIED BY WOMEN

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of third-level positions in national (including GOCCs), sub-national and local government agencies occupied by women
Description	<i>See details in the metadata of indicator OU-1-C9-2.</i>
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	
Frequency of data collection/production	
Estimation Procedure	
Data Source	
Sector/Theme	
References/Notes	

OU-2-C8-4: PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL/SUPERVISORY POSITIONS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in managerial/supervisory positions in the private sector
Description	<p>This indicator refers to the proportion of women in the total number of persons employed in managerial or supervisory positions.</p> <p>The indicator provides information on the proportion of women who are employed in decision-making and management roles in enterprises in the private sector, thus providing some insight into women's power in decision making in the economy.</p> <p>Global: Employment in management is determined according to the categories of the latest version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08 @ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_172572.pdf), which organizes jobs into a clearly defined set of groups based on the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. For the purposes of this indicator, it is preferable to refer separately to senior and middle management only on one hand, and to total management (including junior management) on the other. Senior and middle management correspond to sub-major groups 11, 12 and 13.</p> <p>National: Managers – workers in this group plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, governments and other organizations, or of organizational units within them, and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations. For purposes of this indicator, these correspond to major group 1 of the Philippine Standard Classification of Occupations (PSOC-2012 @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/philippine-standard-occupational-classification-psoc)</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, provincial)
Mode of Data Collection	Labor Force Survey (LFS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Quarterly
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, by geographic level—survey estimates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of persons under code 1 of PSOC working in the private sector in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women under Code 1 of

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in managerial/supervisory positions in the private sector
	PSOC working in the private sector in the reference year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	<p>This indicator is related to SDG indicator 5.5.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf • Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%205_0.xlsx <p>In the LFS, persons working in the private sector are those whose Class of Worker is “1-Worked for private establishment”. Reference @ https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog/1906</p>

OU-2-C8-5: PROPORTION OF WOMEN OCCUPYING SUPERVISORY POSITIONS (MID-LEVEL) IN GOVERNMENT

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of women occupying supervisory positions (mid-level) in government
Description	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of <u>supervisory</u> positions (mid- level) in national (including GOCCs), sub-national and local government agencies that are held by women. These include women in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the military, police and other similar organizations; • diplomats in international posts/positions; • foreign service officers (FSOs); and • in S&T agencies and organizations. <p>Definition of supervisory (mid-level positions) are as defined by the Civil Service Commission.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by level of government— totals across all agencies at the specified level of government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of officials, men and women, occupying supervisory positions in [national/sub-national/local] agencies in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women occupying supervisory positions in [national/sub-national/local] agencies in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, DILG, DBM
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	Latest statistics in the news @ https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2019/03/27/1904917/top-posts-govt-still-dominated-men-csc

OU-2-C8-6: PROPORTION OF WOMEN OCCUPYING TECHNICAL POSITIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-6
Indicator Name	Proportion of women occupying technical positions in the government
Description	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of technical positions (mid-level) in national (including GOCCs), sub-national and local government agencies that held by women. These include women in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the military, police and other similar organizations; • diplomats in international posts/positions; • foreign service officers (FSOs); and • in S&T agencies and organizations. <p>Technical positions are as defined by the Civil Service Commission.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by level of government— totals across all agencies at the specified level of government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of officials, men and women, occupying technical positions in [national/sub-national/local] agencies in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women occupying technical positions in [national/sub-national/local] agencies in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, DILG, DBM
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

OU-2-C8-7: PROPORTION OF WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR APPOINTMENT TO THIRD LEVEL/ EXECUTIVE MANAGERIAL POSITIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-7
Indicator Name	Proportion of women eligible for appointment to third level/ executive managerial positions
Description	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of women who are eligible for appointment to third level/executive managerial positions vis-à-vis total number of persons eligible for appointment to these posts.</p> <p>The definition of eligibility to and of third level/executive managerial positions are as defined by the Civil Service Commission.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, totals across all relevant agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the number of officials, men and women, eligible for appointment to third level/executive managerial positions in the reference year Numerator (N) is the number of women officials eligible for appointment to third level/executive managerial positions in the reference year in the reference year Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

OU-2-C8-8: RATIO OF WOMEN TO MEN CANDIDATES IN LOCAL AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-C8-8
Indicator Name	Ratio of women to men candidates in local and national elections
Description	<p>This indicator measures gender parity in candidates for local and national elections.</p> <p>List of elective positions during election years at local and national levels needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government; By elective position
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Every three years (election years)
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given election year, by level of government: by elective position—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of men candidates in the election year • Numerator (N) is the number of women candidates in the election year • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	COMELEC
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

OU-2-C9-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN CLAIMHOLDERS WHO HAVE REPORTED SPECIFIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-C9-1
Indicator Name	Number of women claimholders who have reported specific improvements in their situations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women claimholders (in specific sectors) who have reported improvements in their situations which may be attributed to the interventions provided by duty-bearers.</p> <p>A list of specific interventions provided by duty-bearers is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Combination of analysis of administrative data from duty-bearers—reports covering provision of interventions and qualitative study designed to obtain information from recipient claimholders on improvements in their situations as a result of the intervention.</p> <p>Definition of “improvement” depends on the intervention.</p> <p>Examples of methods for the qualitative study are assessment tools, such as semi-structured interviews, focus groups and observation,</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, across all listed interventions provided by duty-bearers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count number of women reporting improvements in their situations as a result of the interventions in the reference year
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	All Sectors/Thematic Areas
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection and qualitative study design needs to be developed

OU-2-D10-1: RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE PERSONS AFFECTED BY A DISASTER WHO RECEIVED ASSISTANCE

Indicator Code	OU-2-D10-1
Indicator Name	Ratio of female to male persons affected by a disaster who received assistance
Description	<p>The indicator measures gender parity in assistance received by women and men affected by a disaster.</p> <p>A list of forms of assistance (e.g., Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP); humanitarian service packages) needs to be compiled.</p> <p>List of disaster occurrences during the period of measurement needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By region
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, sums across all occurrences of disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of men affected by a disaster who received assistance in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women affected by a disaster who received assistance in the reference year • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	

OU-2-D10-2: INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW) AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN TIMES OF NATURAL DISASTERS

Indicator Code	OU-2-D10-2
Indicator Name	Incidence of violence against women (VAW) and gender-based violence (GBV) in times of natural disasters
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of VAW and GBV against women in disaster-affected areas.</p> <p>The indicator is computed based on the number of incidences reported to duty-bearer agencies.</p> <p>A list of disasters and communities affected needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, for all occurrences of natural disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sum all reported incidences of VAW and GBV against women
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DSWD, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	References on responding to Gender-Based Violence in Disasters @ https://www.pcw.gov.ph/publication/responding-gender-based-violence-disasters

OU-2-E11-1: AVERAGE INCOME OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS, BY SEX AND INDIGENOUS STATUS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-1
Indicator Name	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
Description	<p>This indicator measures income from on-farm production activities, which is related to the production of food and agricultural products. This includes income from crop production, livestock production, fisheries and aquaculture production, and from forestry production. The indicator is computed as annual income.</p> <p>With sex-disaggregation, it can show the gender disparity in average income of small-scale food producers.</p> <p>Currently, there is no official definition of small-scale food producers. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has proposed a definition for purposes of computing this indicator, as follows: small scale food producers are producers who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operate an amount of land falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of land size at national level (measured in hectares); and • operate a number of livestock falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of the number of livestock per production unit at national level (measured in Tropical Livestock Units – TLUs); and • obtain an annual economic revenue from agricultural activities falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of economic revenues from agricultural activities per production unit at national level (measured in Purchasing Power Parity Dollars) not exceeding 34,387 Purchasing Power Parity Dollars. <p>More information @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-03-02.pdf</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection and computation of the indicator is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; by indigenous status; by type of enterprise

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-1
Indicator Name	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
Mode of Data Collection	Recommendation (for SDG indicator 2.3.2, from FAO): survey that collects all the information required with reference to individual production units. The most appropriate data source for collecting information on agricultural production and the associated costs are agricultural surveys. Other possibilities to be explored in absence of an agricultural survey are: 1) household surveys integrated with an agricultural module, 2) agricultural censuses, 3) administrative data.
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	Refer to proposed methodology for SDG indicator 2.3.2 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-03-02.pdf
Data Source	DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR, PSA
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	<p>Related to SDG Indicator 2.3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-03-02.pdf • Philippines- not in SDG indicator list as of November 2019

OU-2-E11-2: NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN FARMERS (INCLUDING AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES) AND FISHER FOLKS AWARDED WITH INSTRUMENTS OF RECOGNITION

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-2
Indicator Name	Number of women and men farmers (including agrarian reform beneficiaries) and fisher folks awarded with instruments of recognition
Description	<p>This indicator measures gender disparity related to farmer recipients of official instruments of recognition. These instruments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emancipation patents • Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA); and • Stewardship contracts • Awarded with lease agreements and other fishery rights • Deputized as fish wardens
Disaggregate by	By type of instrument; By indigenous status
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of instrument: by indigenous status—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (M) is the number of men farmers (including agrarian reform beneficiaries) and fisher folks awarded with [instrument of recognition] in the reference year • Numerator (W) is the number of women farmers (including agrarian reform beneficiaries) and fisher folks awarded with [instrument of recognition] in the reference year in the reference year • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DAR
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	

OU-2-E11-3: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL LAND FREE PATENTS ISSUED, BY SEX OF PATENT HOLDERS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-3
Indicator Name	Number of agricultural and residential land free patents issued, by sex of patent holders
Description	<p>This indicator measures the gender disparity with respect to agricultural and residential land free patents issued.</p> <p>The issuance of agricultural and land free patents are covered by Republic Act No. 10023, otherwise known as The Free Patent Act; Commonwealth Act 141 on the Public Land Act and Free Patent for Agricultural Land and the Agricultural Free Patent Reform Act or Republic Act (RA) No. 11231 that removes restrictions on agricultural free patents under the Public Land Act.</p> <p><u>Definitions:</u></p> <p>Agricultural land – land devoted to or suitable for the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations by persons whether natural or juridical and not classified by law as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, and industrial land. (Source: NSCB Resolution No. 7, Series of 2010)</p> <p>Residential land – all lands that have been identified and zoned as residential through the appropriate ordinance by the Local Government Unit (LGU) having jurisdiction over the area. These include residential lands within areas zoned as mixed residential and commercial or mixed residential and industrial (Source: RA10023, Series of 2010).</p> <p>Free Patent application is a mode of acquiring alienable and disposable lands of the public domain for agricultural purposes thru administrative confirmation of imperfect or incomplete title to qualified occupant who has acquired vested right by virtue of open, continuous, exclusive and notorious possession thereof. (Source: LMB, DENR)</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex of patent holder; By geographic level
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-3
Indicator Name	Number of agricultural and residential land free patents issued, by sex of patent holders
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (M) is the number of agricultural and residential land free patents issued to men in the reference year • Numerator (W) is the number of agricultural and residential land free patents issued to women in the reference year • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	DAR, DENR, LMB, LRA
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	<p>This is Philippine SDG indicator 5.a.1p1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/sdg/Philippines/baselinedata/5%20Gender%20Equality</p> <p>Read also--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • @ https://landrightsp.org/resources/duterte-signs-law-removing-the-restrictions-on-agricultural-free-patents/ • @ https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1075683

OU-2-E11-4: PROPORTION OF ADULT POPULATION OWNING LAND, BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN RESIDENCE

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex and rural/urban residence
Description	<p>This indicator measures gender parity in land ownership.</p> <p>The adult population consists of persons 18 years and older.</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed. The information can be collected through a population-based survey. The National Demographic Health Survey collects information on land ownership only for women 15-49 years of age. The Census of Population and Housing collects information on household ownership of land.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By rural/urban
Mode of Data Collection	To be determined
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by rural/urban—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (M) is the number of adult men who own land in the reference year Numerator (W) is the number of adult women who own land in the reference year Gender parity ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

OU-2-E11-5: NUMBER OF ORGANIZED UPLAND COMMUNITIES ISSUED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS, WITH EQUAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-5
Indicator Name	Number of organized upland communities issued natural resource management agreements, with equal participation of women
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number upland community organizations that have been issued Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMA) or Protected Area Community-Based Resource Management Agreements (PACBRMA) by the government and have been found to have equitable participation of women.</p> <p>Criteria for determining whether an organization has <i>equitable participation of women</i> is needed.</p> <p>To monitor progress, a baseline year and value needs to be computed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of agreement (CBFMA, PACBRMA)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of DA and DENR
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, type of agreement—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of organized upland communities issued natural resource management agreements, with equal participation of women
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DA, DENR
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	

OU-2-E11-6: NUMBER OF MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS (PAS) MANAGED BY WOMEN

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-6
Indicator Name	Number of marine and terrestrial protected areas (PAs) managed by women
Description	<p>This indicated measures the number of protected areas managed by women.</p> <p>The international community recognizes the role of women in ENR utilization and preservation that it has endorsed several plans of action for the full integration of women in all development activities. The Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) for one has included gender inequalities in the management of natural resources and in the safeguarding of the environment under one of its critical areas of concern.</p> <p>Protected areas are defined by Republic Act 11038, or the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (E-Nipas) Act of 2018 which amends the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992 (Republic Act No. 7586, NIPAS Act).</p> <p>A list of all marine and terrestrial areas is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of protected area (marine, terrestrial)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of protected area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of protected areas that are managed by women
Data Source	DENR
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	<p>Background on E-Nipas @</p> <p>https://businessmirror.com.ph/2018/07/15/strengthening-the-management-of-protected-areas-in-philippines/</p>

OU-2-E11-7: PROPORTION OF WOMEN FARMERS WHO ARE BENEFICIARIES OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E11-7
Indicator Name	Proportion of women farmers who are beneficiaries of agricultural programs
Description	<p>This indicator measures the share of women farmers from the benefits derived from agricultural programs provided by duty-bearers vis-à-vis the share of men farmers from the same programs. These agricultural programs may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrarian Reform Programs • CARP • Agricultural credit programs (by DA-ACPC) <p>A list of all agricultural programs needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of program
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of farmer beneficiaries in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women farmer beneficiaries in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DA, DAR
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	

OU-2-E12-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS ENGAGED IN EXPORT TRADE, BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E12-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women entrepreneurs engaged in export trade, by type of industry, by size of business
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of women entrepreneurs engaged in export trade, specifically MSMEs. It is a measure of women's economic empowerment.</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p>To collect the data needed for this indicator, the following information is needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of MSMEs: the list can be compiled from those registered with SEC or DTI. Another source is the list of establishments (LE) of the Philippine Statistics Authority • Type of industry of MSME (based on Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)) • Size of enterprise (defined either in terms of asset size or employment size) • Sex of owner of enterprise • Whether or not the enterprise engages in export trade <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed. The current Annual Survey on Philippine Business and Industry can provide information on SMEs (not micro-enterprises) and whether they engage in export trade, but not information on the owner/entrepreneurs. The upcoming 2019 Census of Philippine Business and Industry intends to obtain sex-disaggregated data on employment of establishments and may provide this information on ownership.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of industry; By size of business
Mode of Data Collection	Potential: Census of Philippine Business and Industry
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years

Indicator Code	OU-2-E12-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women entrepreneurs engaged in export trade, by type of industry, by size of business
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of industry and by size of business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of entrepreneurs in SMEs engaged in export trade in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women entrepreneurs in SMEs engaged in export trade in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade and Industry
References/Notes	<p>On PSA List of Establishment @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/psa-clears-conduct-2018-updating-list-establishments-ule</p> <p>On Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) @ https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/ird/pressrelease/2018%20SSRCS%20CPBI%20PH2%20Press%20Release.pdf</p>

OU-2-E12-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS WHO OBTAINED LOANS FROM FORMAL FINANCING SOURCES

Indicator Code	OU-2-E12-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women entrepreneurs who obtained loans from formal financing sources
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of women entrepreneurs, specifically in MSMEs, who obtained loans from formal financing sources.</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p><i>Formal financing sources</i>, in this indicator, refer to banks or micro-financing institutions.</p> <p>To collect the data needed for this indicator, the following information is needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of MSMEs: the list can be compiled from those registered with SEC or DTI. Another source is the list of establishments (LE) of the Philippine Statistics Authority • Type of industry of MSME (based on Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)) • Size of enterprise (defined either in terms of asset size or employment size) • Sex of owner of enterprise • Whether or not the enterprise obtained loans from formal financing sources <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed. A statistical survey covering MSMEs is the preferred vehicle for data collection. The Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) collects data on interest expense of SMEs (not micro-enterprises) from loans from banks and other financial institutions (an indicator of availment of loans from formal financing sources) but does not have information on the sex of the owner of the enterprise. The upcoming 2019 Census of Philippine Business and Industry intends to obtain sex-disaggregated data on employment of SMEs and may provide this information on ownership.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of industry; By size of business

Indicator Code	OU-2-E12-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women entrepreneurs who obtained loans from formal financing sources
Mode of Data Collection	Potential: Census of Philippine Business and Industry
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of industry and by size of business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the number of entrepreneurs in SMEs who obtained loans from formal financing sources in the reference year Numerator (N) is the number of women entrepreneurs in SMEs who obtained loans from formal financing sources in the reference year Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade and Industry
References/Notes	<p>On PSA List of Establishment @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/psa-clears-conduct-2018-updating-list-establishments-ule</p> <p>On Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) @ https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/ird/pressrelease/2018%20SSRCS%20CPBI%20PH2%20Press%20Release.pdf</p>

OU-2-E12-3: PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS WHO HAVE REPORTED SPECIFIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E12-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in business who have reported specific improvements in their situations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the change in the abilities of women in business that led to improvements in their status, which may be attributed to the capacity building interventions provided by duty-bearers.</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p>A list of standard capacity building programs by duty-bearers for the abovementioned claimholders needs to be compiled. This would include DTI's business development services, entrepreneurship trainings covering financial management, technology information, product development, packaging, market, etc.</p> <p>A definition of "improvements in their situations" is needed. For example, improvements can be in their enterprise operations in terms of financial management, technology, product packaging—corresponding to the training the entrepreneurs availed of.</p> <p>An assessment of the outcome or impact of the capacity-building activities has to be designed to get the information needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data – results of assessment of impact by duty-bearers providing capacity-building programs
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined (sufficient period of time between the capacity-building and the assessment is needed and needs to be determined as part of the design)
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, for specified capacity-building programs –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women in business who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers in the reference period • Numerator (N) is the number of women in business who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers and report improvement in their situations as a result of these programs • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade and Industry
References/Notes	

OU-2-E12-4: NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN WITH BUSINESS PERMITS IN THE LGU AND WITH BUSINESS NAME REGISTRATION

Indicator Code	OU-2-E12-4
Indicator Name	Number of women and men with business permits in the LGU and with business name registration
Description	<p>This indicator measures the gender disparity in the establishment of business enterprises, particularly MSMEs. Enterprises with business permits obtained from LGUs and with business names registered with the DTI represent success in the process of obtaining partial requirements for setting up a business enterprise. Registration with the Bureau of Internal Revenue is another requirement that requires the Certificate of Registration from DTI, the Barangay Business Clearance and the LGU (Mayor's) Business Permit.</p> <p>The indicator refers to first time or new business permits as well as business name registration. Since business name registration with DTI is required to get the Mayor's business permit, it is enough to obtain information about successful applications for mayor's business permits.</p> <p>A statistical framework for systematic data collection is needed especially since LGU business permit processing are independent of each other. Business name registration is centralized with the DTI.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, by geographic level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (M) is the number of men who have obtained new business permits in the reference period • Numerator (W) is the number of women who have obtained new business permits in the reference year • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$ • Proportion of women who have obtained new business permits =
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DTI, LGUs—Mayor's Business Permit Office
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade and Industry

Indicator Code	OU-2-E12-4
Indicator Name	Number of women and men with business permits in the LGU and with business name registration
References/Notes	<p>A statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.</p> <p>Related to Philippine SDG indicator 5.5.s1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/sdg/Philippines/baselinedata/5%20Gender%20Equality</p> <p>Reference on securing business permits and business registration:</p> <p>@ https://ppp.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Steps-in-Securing-Business-Permits.pdf</p>

OU-2-E12-5: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Indicator Code	OU-2-E12-5
Indicator Name	Average monthly income of women in business and entrepreneurship
Description	<p>This indicator measures the average monthly income of women engaged in business or entrepreneurship. It is a measure of economic empowerment.</p> <p>For purposes of this indicator, business or entrepreneurship refers to MSMEs.</p> <p>To collect the data needed for this indicator, the following information is needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of MSMEs: the list can be compiled from those registered with SEC or DTI. Another source is the list of establishments (LE) of the Philippine Statistics Authority • Type of industry of MSME (based on Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)) • Size of enterprise (defined either in terms of asset size or employment size) • Sex of owner of enterprise • Income of the business <p>A statistical survey covering MSMEs is the preferred vehicle for data collection. The Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) collects data on income of SMEs (not micro-enterprises) but does not have information on the sex of the owner of the enterprise. The upcoming 2019 Census of Philippine Business and Industry intends to obtain sex-disaggregated data on employment of SMEs and may provide this information on ownership.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of industry (based on the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)); By size of enterprise
Mode of Data Collection	Potential: Census of Philippine Business and Industry
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of industry and size of enterprise—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average the monthly income across all MSMEs of women
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade and Industry
References/Notes	On Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) @ https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/ird/pressrelease/2018%20SSRCS%20CPBI%20PH2%20Press%20Release.pdf

OU-2-E13-1: PREVALENCE OF GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) AGAINST WOMEN TOURISTS AND WOMEN WORKERS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY, BY AGE

Indicator Code	OU-2-E13-1
Indicator Name	Prevalence of gender- based violence (GBV) against women tourists and women workers in the tourism industry, by age
Description	<p>Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls.</p> <p>Gender-based violence and violence against women are terms that are often used interchangeably as it has been widely acknowledged that most gender-based violence is inflicted on women and girls, by men. However, using the 'gender-based' aspect is important as it highlights the fact that many forms of violence against women are rooted in power inequalities between women and men.</p> <p>This indicator measures the proportion of women tourists and women workers in the tourism industry who experience GBV.</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. This would include a clear definition of the tourism industry, tourists and women workers in the tourism industry, how the number of these populations are to be estimated for a given reference period and how the record of reports of violence are systematically made available for the computation of the indicator. The framework should include, as well, the sources of data and the system for collecting data and compiling the indicator values.</p> <p>The statistical framework could consider the integration of citizen-generated data into the official statistical system.</p> <p>A baseline value of the indicator will allow meaningful monitoring, with decreasing values the desired outcome.</p>
Disaggregate by	By age; By claimholder group (women tourists, women workers in the tourism industry)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data—reports on incidences of GBV</p> <p>Estimates of the population of women tourists and women workers in the tourism industry— data source and estimation procedure need to be developed</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined

Indicator Code	OU-2-E13-1
Indicator Name	Prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) against women tourists and women workers in the tourism industry, by age
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, by vulnerable group: by age—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the estimated population of [women tourists/women workers in the tourism industry] in the reference period Numerator (N) is the number of reported incidences of GBV involving [women tourists/women workers in the tourism industry] in the reference year Prevalence rate = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOT Claimholder women's groups (for citizen-generated data systems)
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be established

OU-2-E13-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN WORKERS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY WHO HAVE REPORTED SPECIFIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E13-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women workers in the tourism industry who have reported specific improvements in their situations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the change in the abilities of women workers in the tourism industry that led to improvements in their status, which may be attributed to the capacity building interventions provided by duty-bearers.</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector <p>A list of standard capacity building programs by duty-bearers for the abovementioned claimholders needs to be compiled.</p> <p>A definition of "improvements in their situations" is needed based on the capacity-building programs availed of.</p> <p>An assessment of the outcome or impact of the capacity-building activities has to be designed to get the information needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—results of assessment of impact by duty-bearers providing capacity-building programs
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined (sufficient period of time between the capacity-building and the assessment is needed and needs to be determined as part of the design)
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, for specified capacity-building programs –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women workers in the tourism industry who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers • Numerator (N) is the number of women workers in the tourism industry who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers and reported improvement in their situations as a result of these programs • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Dutybearers: DOT
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	

OU-2-E14-1: LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR) FOR PERSONS AGED 15-24 AND 15+, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-1
Indicator Name	Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex
Description	<p>The LFPR is the percentage of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over.</p> <p>The <i>labor force</i> consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday who are either employed or unemployed.</p> <p>[Source: @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/concepts-and-definitions/119633]</p> <p><i>Employed population</i> [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/concepts-and-definitions/119421] consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed. <p><i>Unemployed population</i> [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/concepts-and-definitions/120045] include all persons who are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without work, i.e., had no job or business during the basic survey reference period; • AND currently available for work, i.e., were available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment during the basic survey reference period, and/or would be available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment within two weeks after the interview date; • AND seeking work, i.e., had taken specific steps to look for a job or establish a business during the basic survey reference period; • OR not seeking work due to the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ tired/believe no work available, i.e., the discouraged workers who looked for work within the last six months prior to the interview date; ◦ awaiting results of previous job application; ◦ temporary illness/disability; (d) bad weather; and (e)

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-1
Indicator Name	Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex waiting for rehire/job recall.
Disaggregate by	By geographic level; By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Labor Force Survey (LFS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Quarterly
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference quarter, by geographic level: by sex---</p> <p>For ages 15-years old and over</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total population of [women/men] 15 years old and over in the reference quarter • Numerator (N) is the number of [women/men] in the labor force in the reference quarter • LFPR [women/men] = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$ <p>For ages 15 -24 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total population of [women/men] 15-24 years old in the reference quarter • Numerator (N) is the number of [women/men] in the labor force in the reference quarter • LFPR [women/men] = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$ <p>Source: LFPR formula @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119547</p>
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>Concepts and Definitions (Metadata) @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/activity/3283</p> <p>Technical Notes on the Labor Force Survey @ https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/labor-force-survey/tech-notes</p> <p>Current reports on indicators can be found @ http://www.psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-force</p>

OU-2-E14-2: EMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX, BY AGE GROUP AND HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-2
Indicator Name	Employment rate, by sex, by age group and highest grade completed
Description	<p>The employment rate is the percentage of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force. [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119422]</p> <p>The <i>labor force</i> consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday who are either employed or unemployed. [Source: @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119633]</p> <p><i>Employed population</i> [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119421] consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed. <p><i>Highest grade completed</i> categories are as defined in the LFS questionnaire (item column 7 @ https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog/1906/download/14809)</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level; By sex; By age group (15 years and over; 15-24 years old); By highest grade completed
Mode of Data Collection	Labor Force Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Quarterly

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-2
Indicator Name	Employment rate, by sex, by age group and highest grade completed
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference quarter, by geographic level: by sex, highest grade completed</p> <p>For ages 15-years old and over, by highest grade completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total population of [women/men]15 years old and over in the labor force in the reference quarter • Numerator (N) is the number of employed [women/men] in the reference quarter • Employment rate [women/men] = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$ <p>For ages 15 -24 years, by highest grade completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total population of [women/men] 15-24 years old in the labor force in the reference quarter • Numerator (N) is the number of employed [women/men] in the labor force in the reference quarter • Employment rate [women/men] = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>Technical Notes on the Labor Force Survey @ https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/labor-force-survey/tech-notes</p> <p>Current reports on indicators can be found @ http://www.psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-force</p>

OU-2-E14-3: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX, BY AGE AND DISABILITY STATUS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-3
Indicator Name	Unemployment rate, by sex, by age and disability status
Description	<p>The unemployment rate is the percentage of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force. [Source: http://www.psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119785]</p> <p>The <i>labor force</i> consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday who are either employed or unemployed. [Source: @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119633]</p> <p><i>Unemployed population</i> [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/120045] include all persons who are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without work, i.e., had no job or business during the basic survey reference period; • AND currently available for work, i.e., were available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment during the basic survey reference period, and/or would be available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment within two weeks after the interview date; • AND seeking work, i.e., had taken specific steps to look for a job or establish a business during the basic survey reference period; • OR not seeking work due to the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ tired/believe no work available, i.e., the discouraged workers who looked for work within the last six months prior to the interview date; ◦ awaiting results of previous job application; ◦ temporary illness/disability; (d) bad weather; and (e) waiting for rehire/job recall.
Disaggregate by	By geographic level; By sex; By age group (15 years and over; 15-24 years old); By disability status
Mode of Data Collection	Labor Force Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Quarterly

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-3
Indicator Name	Unemployment rate, by sex, by age and disability status
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference quarter, by geographic level: by sex</p> <p>For ages 15-years old and over</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total population of [women/men] 15 years old and over in the labor force in the reference quarter • Numerator (N) is the number of unemployed [women/men] in the reference quarter • Unemployment rate [women/men] = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$ <p>For ages 15 -24 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total population of [women/men] 15-24 years old in the labor force in the reference quarter • Numerator (N) is the number of unemployed [women/men] in the labor force in the reference quarter • Unemployment rate [women/men] = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$ <p>NOTE: As of November 2019, the LFS does not collect data on disability status.</p> <p>Source: Unemployment rate formula @ http://www.psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119785</p>
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>Technical Notes on the Labor Force Survey @ https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/labor-force-survey/tech-notes</p> <p>Current reports on indicators can be found @ http://www.psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-force</p>

OU-2-E14-4: UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX, BY AGE GROUP AND HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-4
Indicator Name	Underemployment rate, by sex, by age group and highest grade completed
Description	<p>The employment rate is the percentage of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force. [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119422]</p> <p>The <i>labor force</i> consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday who are either employed or unemployed. [Source: @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119633]</p> <p>The <i>underemployed population</i> consists of all employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or an additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours. [Source: http://www.psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119778]</p> <p><i>Employed population</i> [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119421] consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed. <p><i>Highest grade completed</i> categories are as defined in the LFS questionnaire (item column 7 @ https://www.ilo.org/surveydata/index.php/catalog/1906/download/14809)</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level; By sex; By age group (15 years and over; 15-24 years old); By highest grade completed
Mode of Data Collection	Labor Force Survey

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-4
Indicator Name	Underemployment rate, by sex, by age group and highest grade completed
Frequency of data collection/production	Quarterly
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference quarter, by geographic level: by sex, highest grade completed</p> <p>For ages 15-years old and over, by highest grade completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total number of employed [women/men] 15 years old and over in the reference quarter • Numerator (N) is the number of underemployed [women/men] in the reference quarter • Underemployment rate [women/men] = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$ <p>For ages 15 -24 years, by highest grade completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total number of employed [women/men] 15-24 years old in the reference quarter • Numerator (N) is the number of underemployed [women/men] in the labor force in the reference quarter • Underemployment rate [women/men] = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$ <p>Source: Underemployment rate formula @ http://www.psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119779</p>
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>Technical Notes on the Labor Force Survey @ https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/labor-force-survey/tech-notes</p> <p>Current reports on indicators can be found @ http://www.psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-force</p>

OU-2-E14-5: GENDER GAP IN WAGES, BY OCCUPATION, AGE

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-5
Indicator Name	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age
Description	<p>Gender gap in wages shows the differentials in wages between women and men.</p> <p>For purposes of this indicator, wages are defined in accordance with the data source (see below).</p>
Disaggregate by	By occupation (in accordance with the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification: 1-digit level); By age
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment-based: Occupational Wages Survey (OWS) • Population-based: Labor Force Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Every three years (OWS)</p> <p>Quarterly (LFS)</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference period, by age groups (groups to be determined):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (M) is the average wage of men working as [occupation] in the reference period • Numerator (W) is the average wage off women working as [occupation] in the reference year • Gender gap in wages [occupation] = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>Technical notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OWS @ https://psa.gov.ph/occupational-wages-survey/technical-notes • LFS @ https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/labor-force-survey/tech-notes <p>Questionnaires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OWS @ http://www.psa.gov.ph/occupational-wages-survey • LFS @ https://www.ilo.org/surveymdata/index.php/catalog/1906/download/14809 <p>Example @ https://www.philstar.com/business/2019/10/31/1964915/gender-pay-gap-philippine-farm-sector-persisted-2018-psa</p>

OU-2-E14-6: NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS IN VULNERABLE SKILLS CATEGORIES BENEFITING FROM BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL LABOR AGREEMENTS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-6
Indicator Name	Number of women workers in vulnerable skills categories benefiting from bilateral and multilateral labor agreements
Description	<p>The indicator measures the beneficial impact of bilateral and multilateral labor agreements facilitated by duty-bearers on women workers in vulnerable skills categories.</p> <p>To collect data for this indicator, the following need to be defined/compiled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable skills and the vulnerable skills categories • Relevant bilateral and multilateral labor agreements and the claimholders addressed • Benefits from the labor agreements <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed. This would include a systematic capturing and recording system.</p>
Disaggregate by	Type of skills (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of DOLE
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of vulnerable skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count of women workers benefitting for a bilateral or multilateral labor agreement
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

OU-2-E14-7: AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE AND MALE EMPLOYEES IN THE FORMAL SECTOR, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AGE AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-7
Indicator Name	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees in the formal sector, by industry, occupation, age and PWD status
Description	<p>This indicator provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age and disability status.</p> <p>Earnings are a key aspect of quality of employment and living conditions. Information on hourly earnings disaggregated by various classifications (sex, age, occupation, disability status) provides some indication of the extent to which pay equality is respected or achieved.</p> <p>The definition of earnings is in accordance with the data source (see below).</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level; By sex; By age; By industry based on 1-digit level of the Philippine Standard Industry Classification (PSIC)); By occupation (based on 1-digit level of the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC)); by disability status
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Labor Force Survey (LFS)</p> <p>NOTE: The LFS does not collect data on disability (as of November 2019).</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Quarterly
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference quarter, by geographic region: by PSIC, by PSOC— survey estimate of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average hourly earnings of women/men employees in the formal sector
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>In the LFS, paid employment workers in the formal sector are those whose class of worker (col 23 of LFS questionnaire) is one of: 1- worked for private establishment, 2- worked for gov't/gov't corporation.</p> <p>This is related to SDG indicator 8.5.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-01.pdf • Philippines: not in the SDG indicator list as of November 2019.

OU-2-E14-8: AVERAGE INCOME OF EMPLOYEES AND WORKERS, BY SEX AND BY OCCUPATION

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-8
Indicator Name	Average income of employees and workers, by sex and by occupation
Description	<p>This indicator measures the average monthly income of employed men and women in the formal sector. It is a measure of the Quality of life (QOL) of women workers and employees engaged in productive work.</p> <p>For a statistical definition of income refer to https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119434. Income includes salaries and wages from employment; commissions, tips, bonuses, family and clothing allowance, transportation and representation allowance and honoraria plus other components—e.g., from additional jobs, from business, etc.</p> <p>For purposes of this indicator, however, income of employees and workers in the formal sector refers only to salaries and wages from employment, in accordance with the definition used in the data source (see below).</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level; By sex; By occupation (based on 1-digit level of the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC))
Mode of Data Collection	Labor Force Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Quarterly
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference quarter, by geographic region: by PSOC—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey estimate of average hourly earnings of women/men employees in the formal sector (E) • Estimate of average daily earnings (D) = E x 8 hours • Estimate of number of days worked in a month (M) • Average monthly income = D x M
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	In the LFS, employees and workers in the formal sector are those whose class of worker (col 23 of LFS questionnaire) is one of: 1- worked for private establishment, 2- worked for gov't/gov't corporation.

OU-2-E14-9: PROPORTION OF TIME SPENT ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK, BY SEX, AGE AND LOCATION

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-9
Indicator Name	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
Description	<p>This indicator is defined as the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. The indicator can be computed for employed persons only.</p> <p>Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households. These include food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of the dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household and family members, among others. The activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 (@https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/icatus-2016/) under the major divisions “3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members” and “4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members”.</p> <p>Data presented for this indicator are expressed as a proportion of time in a day. Weekly data is averaged over seven days of the week to obtain the daily average time.</p> <p>Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is calculated by dividing the daily average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by 24 hours.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By age; By rural/urban; By employment status
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Most data on time use are collected through dedicated time use surveys or from time-use modules integrated in multi-purpose household surveys, conducted at national level.</p> <p>There are currently no such surveys for the Philippines and these need to be developed.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>(Recommended) Every five or ten years for a dedicated time use survey</p> <p>Every five years for modular surveys</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-9
Indicator Name	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, by urban/rural, by sex: [By other disaggregation variables]—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) = 24 hours • Numerator (N) = Daily number of hours spent on domestic work + Daily number of hours spent on care work • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100$ <p>The daily number of hours spent on relevant activities is $\frac{N}{D}$, where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N = Total number of hours spent by the population on relevant activities • D= Total population (regardless of whether they participated in the activity) <p>Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf</p>
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>This is related to SDG indicator 5.4.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf • Philippines does not have metadata on this as of November 2019.

OU-2-E14-10: SHARE OF MEN AND WOMEN TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-10
Indicator Name	Share of men and women to total employment by major occupation group and status in employment
Description	<p>This indicator measures the gender disparity in paid employment in the formal sector.</p> <p><i>Employed population</i> [Source: https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119421] consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed. <p>The status of employment, as applied in the Philippines, is the <i>class of worker</i> of an employed person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0- Worked for private household 1- Worked for private establishment 2- Worked for gov't/gov't corporation 3- Self-employed without any paid employee 4- Employer in own family-operated farm or business 5- Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business 6- Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business <p>For purposes of this indicator, the formal sector workers in paid employment are those whose class of worker is 1 or 2</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level; By occupation (1-digit level of the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC)); By class of worker
Mode of Data Collection	Labor Force Survey
Frequency of data collection/production	Quarterly
Estimation Procedure	For a given reference quarter, by geographic level—by occupation:

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-10
Indicator Name	Share of men and women to total employment by major occupation group and status in employment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (M) is the number of men in paid employment in the formal sector [class of worker] in the reference quarter • Numerator (W) is the number of women in paid employment in the formal sector [class of worker] in the reference quarter • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>Concepts and Definitions (Metadata) @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/activity/3283</p> <p>Technical Notes on the Labor Force Survey @ https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/survey/labor-and-employment/labor-force-survey/tech-notes</p>

OU-2-E14-11: INCIDENCE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE AFFECTING WOMEN IN FORMAL LABOR

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-11
Indicator Name	Incidence of gender-based violence in the workplace affecting women in formal labor
Description	<p>This indicator measures the incidence of gender-based violence in the workplaces in the formal sector affecting women.</p> <p>Convention 190 (2019)- Convention concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work (Source: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_721160.pdf) definitions:</p> <p>"Violence and harassment" in the world of work refers to a range of unacceptable behaviors and practices, or threats thereof, whether a single occurrence or repeated, that aim at, result in, or are likely to result in physical, psychological, sexual or economic harm, and includes gender-based violence and harassment.</p> <p>"Gender-based violence and harassment" means violence and harassment directed at persons because of their sex or gender or affecting persons of a particular sex or gender disproportionately and includes sexual harassment.</p> <p>Key legislation in the Philippines is RA 7877- Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995 (@https://pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-7877).</p> <p>For purposes of producing the indicator, data will refer to records of complaints filed according to relevant procedures. A statistical framework for systematic data collection and recording is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports from duty-bearer
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of complaints that have been filed by women in formal labor
Data Source	Duty-bearer: DOLE
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>Read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.rappler.com/nation/216532-house-3rd-reading-bill-expanding-definition-sexual-harassment • https://www.philstar.com/opinion/2018/10/28/1863743/meto-and-sexual-harassment-philippines

OU-2-E14-12: PROPORTION OF WOMEN WORKERS/EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE REPORTED SPECIFIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E14-12
Indicator Name	Proportion of women workers/employees who have reported specific improvements in their situations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the change in the abilities of women workers/employees in the formal sector that led to improvements in their status, which may be attributed to the capacity building interventions provided by duty-bearers.</p> <p>A list of standard capacity building programs by duty-bearers in the formal sector needs to be compiled.</p> <p>A definition of “improvements in their situations” is needed based on the capacity-building programs availed of.</p> <p>An assessment of the outcome or impact of the capacity-building activities has to be designed to get the information needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—results of assessment of impact by duty-bearers providing capacity-building programs
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined (sufficient period of time between the capacity-building and the assessment is needed and needs to be determined as part of the design)
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, for specified capacity-building programs—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women workers/employees in the formal sector who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers • Numerator (N) is the number of women workers/employees in the formal sector who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers and reported improvement in their situations as a result of these programs • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DOLE
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	

OU-2-E15-1: SHARE OF WOMEN IN INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-1
Indicator Name	Share of women in informal employment in non-agriculture employment
Description	<p>This indicator presents the share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment. In particular, it measures the share of women in employment outside of the agricultural sector and outside of formal labor employment.</p> <p>In contexts where social protection coverage is limited, social security benefits (such as unemployment insurance) are insufficient or even nonexistent, and/or where wages and pensions are low, individuals may have to take up informal employment to ensure their livelihood. In these situations, indicators such as the unemployment rate would provide a very incomplete picture of the labor market situation, overlooking major deficits in the quality of employment. Statistics on informality are key to assessing the quality of employment in an economy.</p> <p>This indicator is related to SDG Indicator 8.3.1. Metadata for this @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf. It includes the statistical definition of informal employment. It is to be noted that informal sector employment is part of informal employment. Informal employment is a broader concept involving specific characteristics of the job itself (see Notes for technical references).</p> <p>The definition of an employed person is as defined in OU-2-E14-1.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level
Mode of Data Collection	<p>The preferred source of data for this indicator is a labor force survey, with sufficient questions to determine the informal nature of jobs and whether the establishment where the person works in belongs to the formal or the informal sector.</p> <p>The Philippine Statistics Authority carried out a pilot survey of this nature in 2008. It has not been conducted as part of the designated statistics of the Philippine Statistical System.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	[Recommended] For a module within the Labor Force Survey, quarterly

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-1
Indicator Name	Share of women in informal employment in non-agriculture employment
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference quarter, by geographic level—survey estimates of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M = the number of men in informal employment in non-agricultural activities in the reference quarter • W = the number of women in informal employment in non-agricultural activities in the reference year • Indicator = $\frac{W}{W+M} \times 100$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy
References/Notes	<p>Measuring informality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • @ https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2013/480862.pdf • @ https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/methods/description-informality/ <p>Operational definition of the informal sector in Philippine official statistics @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/concepts-and-definitions/119527</p> <p>Conceptual definition of the informal sector @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/concepts-and-definitions/119526</p> <p>Related reading on description of informal economy work @ https://www.philstar.com/business/2019/08/07/1941115/employment-and-activity-informal-economy</p>

OU-2-E15-2: NUMBER OF INFORMAL EMPLOYEES BASED ON TYPE OF PRODUCTION UNIT, INFORMALITY, BY NATURE AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF PRIMARY JOB AND BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-2
Indicator Name	Number of informal employees based on type of production unit, informality, by nature and conditions of employment of primary job and by sex
Description	<p>This indicator counts the number of informal employees by sex.</p> <p>It is to be noted that informal sector employment is part but not all of informal employment. Informal employment is a broader concept involving specific characteristics of the job itself. For more information, refer to: Measuring informality @ https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2013/480862.pdf</p> <p>The definition of an employed person is as defined in OU-2-E14-1.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By industry (agriculture, non-agriculture); By conditions of employment of primary job (typology to be defined)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>The preferred source of data for this indicator is a labor force survey, with sufficient questions to determine the informal nature of jobs and whether the establishment where the person works in belongs to the formal or the informal sector.</p> <p>The Philippine Statistics Authority carried out a pilot survey of this nature in 2008. It has not been conducted as part of the designated statistics of the Philippine Statistical System.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	[Recommended] For a module within the Labor Force Survey, quarterly
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, by industry: survey estimates of--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women whose primary job is in informal employment [condition of employment] • Number of men whose primary job is in informal employment [condition of employment]
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-2
Indicator Name	Number of informal employees based on type of production unit, informality, by nature and conditions of employment of primary job and by sex
References/Notes	<p>Measuring informality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • @ https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2013/480862.pdf • @ https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/methods/description-informality/ <p>Operational definition of the informal sector in Philippine official statistics @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119527</p> <p>Conceptual definition of the informal sector @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119526</p>

OU-2-E15-3: PROPORTION OF LOANS GIVEN BY FORMAL SOURCES THAT WERE GRANTED TO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS AND WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of loans given by formal sources that were granted to women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy
Description	<p>This indicator measures the amount of money from the total portfolio of MFIs/ financial lending institutions that were accessed by women informal workers.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed <p>For purposes of this indicator, the MFIs/financial lending institutions are those participating in specific programs of duty-bearers for informal workers. A list of such institutions needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of duty-bearers on programs for claimholders in the informal economy
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M = Total amount of money loaned to women informal workers by MFIs and other formal sources in the reference year • W = Total amount of money loaned to women informal workers by MFIs and other formal sources in the reference year • Indicator = $\frac{W}{W+M} \times 100$
Data Source	DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, DOLE
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy
References/Notes	

OU-2-E15-4: PROPORTION OF BUSINESSES IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY, BY SEX OF OWNERS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of businesses in the informal economy, by sex of owners
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of businesses in the informal economy that are owned or managed by women.</p> <p>The information needed for computing this indicator are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of businesses in the informal economy • Number of businesses owned by women • Number of businesses owned by men <p>An enterprise/business belongs to the informal sector if it fulfils the three following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an unincorporated enterprise (it is not constituted as a legal entity separate from its owners, and it is owned and controlled by one or more members of one or more households, and it is not a quasi-corporation: it does not have a complete set of accounts, including balance sheets); • It is a market enterprise (it sells at least some of the goods or services it produces); • it is not registered, or the employees of the enterprise are not registered (registration system of the country) or the number of persons engaged on a continuous basis is below a threshold determined by the country. <p>More information @ Measuring informality @ https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2013/480862.pdf</p> <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex of owner
Mode of Data Collection	<p>The preferred source of data for this indicator is a labor force survey, with sufficient questions to determine the informal nature of jobs and whether the establishment where the person works in belongs to the formal or the informal sector.</p> <p>The Philippine Statistics Authority carried out a pilot survey of this nature in 2008. It has not been conducted as part of the designated statistics of the Philippine Statistical System.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	[Recommended] For a module within the Labor Force Survey, quarterly

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of businesses in the informal economy, by sex of owners
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference quarter—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M = Number of businesses in the informal economy owned/managed by men in the reference quarter • W = Number of businesses in the informal economy owned/managed by women in the reference quarter • Indicator [Women] = $\frac{W}{W+M} \times 100$ • Indicator [Men] = $\frac{M}{W+M} \times 100$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy
References/Notes	<p>Measuring informality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • @ https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2013/480862.pdf • @ https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/methods/description-informality/ <p>Operational definition of the informal sector in Philippine official statistics @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/concepts-and-definitions/119527</p> <p>Conceptual definition of the informal sector @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSiP/concepts-and-definitions/119526</p>

OU-2-E15-5: PROPORTION OF WOMEN WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY WHO HAVE REPORTED SPECIFIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of women workers in the informal economy who have reported specific improvements in their situations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the change in the abilities of women workers in the informal economy that led to improvements in their status, which may be attributed to the capacity building interventions provided by duty-bearers.</p> <p>The informal economy consists of independent, self-employed small-scale producers and distributors of goods and services. Workers in this sector are for the most part not covered by the country's labor laws and regulations.</p> <p>For measurement purposes, the Philippines has a conceptual and operational definition of the informal sector (see Notes).</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed <p>A list of standard capacity building programs by duty-bearers for the abovementioned claimholders needs to be compiled.</p> <p>A definition of "improvements in their situations" is needed based on the capacity-building programs availed of.</p> <p>An assessment of the outcome or impact of the capacity-building activities has to be designed to get the information needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—results of assessment of impact by duty-bearers providing capacity-building programs
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined (sufficient period of time between the capacity-building and the assessment is needed and needs to be determined as part of the design)
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, for specified capacity-building programs—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women workers in the informal economy who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers • Numerator (N) is the number of women workers in the informal economy who participated in capacity-building

Indicator Code	OU-2-E15-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of women workers in the informal economy who have reported specific improvements in their situations
	<p>programs provided by duty-bearers and reported improvement in their situations as a result of these programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy
References/Notes	<p>Operational definition of the informal sector in Philippine official statistics @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119527</p> <p>Conceptual definition of the informal sector @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions/119526</p>

OU-2-E16-1: PROPORTION OF LABOR MIGRANTS HOLDING LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE CONTRACTS ISSUED IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of labor migrants holding legally enforceable contracts issued in the country of destination, by sex
Description	This indicator shows the percentages of labor migrants, by sex, that are holding legally enforceable contracts issued in their country of destination.
Disaggregate by	By sex; By country of destination
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data – from records of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year: by country of destination--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $D[W/M]$ = number of [women/men] labor migrants working in specified country of destination in the given reference year • M = the number of men labor migrants working in specified country of destination in the given reference year • W = the number of women labor migrants working in specified country of destination in the given reference year • Indicator [women] = $\frac{W}{D[W]} \times 100$ • Indicator [men] = $\frac{M}{D[M]} \times 100$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

OU-2-E16-2: NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF TRAFFICKING, RAPE AND OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND ABUSE, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-2
Indicator Name	Number of reported cases of trafficking, rape and other forms of violence and abuse, by sex
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of cases reported by labor migrants who are victims of trafficking, rape and other forms of violence and abuse to designated duty-bearers.</p> <p>Duty-bearers are primarily the government officials working in the Philippine consulates, embassies and other official agencies located in the host countries of Filipino migrant workers.</p> <p>In the Philippines, trafficking in women are acts of recruiting and transporting a woman within and across national borders for work or services by means of violence or threat of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt-bondage, deception or other forms of coercion.</p> <p>Trafficking through recruitment for employment are acts involving fraudulent recruitment and transportation of a woman within and across borders for work or employment resulting in slavery-like conditions and or sexual servitude.</p> <p>A statistical framework for systematic data collection of reported cases from duty-bearers is needed. Refer to notes below for more information on data collection on trafficking.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By country of work
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data--- reports of duty-bearers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example: POEA said it has recently developed an online application that would aid the monitoring of the condition of deployed OFWs. The monitoring system will be used by Philippine recruitment and manning agencies as a tool in reporting the status and condition of OFWs they have deployed as prescribed by the POEA through Memorandum Circular No. 12, Series of 2018. • NOTE: In this case, a data system that links all duty-bearers to which labor migrants report their cases (Philippine consulates, embassies and other official agencies located in the host countries of Filipino migrant workers) is needed. Administrative data typically leads to underestimates as they rely on reports and not all incidences are reported.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-2
Indicator Name	Number of reported cases of trafficking, rape and other forms of violence and abuse, by sex
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by country of work—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W = Count, across all duty-bearers, of cases reported by women labor migrants who are victims of trafficking, rape and other forms of violence and abuse • M= Count, across all duty-bearers, of cases reported by men labor migrants who are victims of trafficking, rape and other forms of violence and abuse
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	<p>Human trafficking is defined in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons @ https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/human-trafficking#definition.</p> <p>Statistics on human trafficking are difficult to produce. Some global efforts at collecting data are discussed @ https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/human-trafficking#data-sources and difficulties described @ https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/human-trafficking#data-strengths-amp-limitations</p>

OU-2-E16-3: PROPORTION OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED LABOR-RELATED DISCRIMINATION IN HOST COUNTRIES

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of women migrant workers who have experienced labor-related discrimination in host countries
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of women migrant workers that have experienced labor-related discrimination in host countries.</p> <p>Labor discrimination covers wages, conditions of work, and employment opportunities. A list of labor discrimination instances needs to be compiled.</p> <p>Data required are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women migrant workers in a specified host country • Number of women who have experienced labor-related discrimination in the host country <p>A statistical framework for data collection is needed—whether it be from administrative data based on reports or a specially designed population-based survey.</p>
Disaggregate by	By host country
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Data can be collected as administrative data from duty-bearers. In this case, a data system that links all duty-bearers to which migrant workers report their cases (Philippine consulates, embassies and other official agencies located in the host countries of Filipino migrant workers) is needed. Administrative data typically leads to underestimates as they rely on reports and not all incidences are reported.</p> <p>A specially designed survey may be considered.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Annual for administrative data</p> <p>To be determined for survey</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, by host country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women labor migrants in the country in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women labor migrants in the host country who have experienced labor-related discrimination in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

OU-2-E16-4: PROPORTION OF RECRUITMENT AGENCIES THAT ARE SANCTIONED FOR BREACHES OF RELEVANT REGULATIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of recruitment agencies that are sanctioned for breaches of relevant regulations
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of recruitment agencies that are officially sanctioned for breaches of provisions of RA 8042 (@https://www.pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-8042) as amended (RA 10022) and all other related regulations on recruitment.</p> <p>For purposes of computing this indicator, a list of all accredited recruitment agencies needs to be compiled.</p> <p>A statistical framework for systematic data collection is needed. The POEA's http://www.poea.gov.ph/services/recruiters.html provides information of the input forms for licensing recruitment agencies.</p> <p>For illegal recruitment, examples of indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending cases (Start of reporting period) • Cases received • Total cases handled • Number of cases acted upon/disposed • Disposition rate • Number of persons arrested • Number of establishments closed • Cases pending (End of reporting period)
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reporting period,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of duly accredited recruitment agencies that have committed breaches of relevant regulations in the reference period • Numerator (N) is the number of duly accredited recruitment agencies that have committed breaches and have been sanctioned in the reference period • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	<p>A November 2019 article citing an example of a breach of RA 8042 as amended. @</p> <p>https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1186645/poea-to-recruitment-agencies-report-state-of-ofws-or-face-sanction</p>

OU-2-E16-5: PROPORTION OF RETURNING/RETURNED WOMEN MIGRANTS WHO ARE REINTEGRATED IN THE ECONOMY, WITHIN 12 MONTHS UPON RETURN

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of returning/returned women migrants who are reintegrated in the economy, within 12 months upon return
Description	<p>The indicator measures the proportion of returning/returned women migrants who avail of reintegration services provided by duty-bearers and, as a result, are reintegrated in the economy, within 12 months upon return.</p> <p>Reintegration is a way of mainstreaming returning OFWs into Philippine society.</p> <p>The DOLE's Reintegration Services is a package of interventions and mechanisms developed and implemented social partners to facilitate the productive return of the OFWs to their families and communities upon their completion of overseas employment. It provides the OFWs and their families with opportunities for accessing projects and services that would help them mitigate the social cost of migration and cushion the impact of forced repatriation due to unexpected events. It also aims to maximize the gains of overseas employment through local employment/re-employment or business/enterprise development facilitation.</p> <p>Under RA 10022, an act Amending Republic Act No. 8042, otherwise known as the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995, as amended, further improving the standard of protection and promotion of the welfare of migrant workers, their families and overseas Filipinos in distress, and for other purposes, the major duty-bearers are the National Reintegration Center for Overseas Filipinos (NCRO), OWWA, POEA, TESDA and TLRC.</p> <p>Information on reintegration services for OFWS can be read here https://www.dole.gov.ph/reintegration-services-for-overseas-filipino-workers/ and here https://www.owwa.gov.ph/index.php/programs-services/reintegration</p> <p>Under RA10022, Sec 18(f), among the functions of the NCRO is to "(f) Maintain an internet-based communication system for on-line registration and interaction with clients, and maintain and upgrade computer-based service capabilities of the NCRO;</p> <p>This system would serve as the data source for this indicator.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data— from various duty-bearers as compiled by the NCRO

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of returning/returned women migrants who are reintegrated in the economy, within 12 months upon return
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women migrant workers who returned in the past 12 months and availed of the reintegration services provided by duty-bearers • Numerator (N) is the number of women migrant workers who returned in the past 12 months and availed of the reintegration services provided by duty-bearers and are successfully reintegrated in the economy • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DOLE-POEA, DOLE Regional Offices, OWWA, National Integration Center for OFWs (NRCOs)
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	<p>Activities of the NCRO are documented here</p> <p>https://pia.gov.ph/news/tags/national-reintegration-center-for-ofws-nrco</p>

OU-2-E16-6: RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE DOCUMENTED MIGRANTS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-6
Indicator Name	Ratio of female to male documented migrants
Description	<p>This indicator measures differentials or disparities in women and men documented migrants.</p> <p>Definition of terms in the official statistics system can be found @ https://psa.gov.ph/ISSIP/concepts-and-definitions</p> <p>For purposes of this indicator, documented migrants refer to documented migrant workers. A sample of a 2010 set of statistics is @ http://www.poea.gov.ph/ofwstat/depperskill/2010.pdf downloaded from http://www.poea.gov.ph/ofwstat/ofwstat.html.</p> <p>It can also refer to all documented Filipinos overseas based on stock estimates provided by the Commission on Overseas Filipinos. However, the CFO is not currently releasing these statistics, pending the approval of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board of the proposed framework on the counting of overseas Filipinos. The framework which aims to develop a more comprehensive data on migration and harmonize different migration sources of relevant government agencies, was developed in 2016 by the Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) on Migration Statistics. The IAC was established under RA 10625 or the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013. (Refer to https://cto.gov.ph/downloads/statistics/stock-estimates.html). The previous stock estimates did not provide sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The Annual Survey of Overseas Filipinos also provides estimates on overseas workers by sex, place of origin in the Philippines, host country, age and occupation. However, the estimates do not specifically differentiate documented migrants.</p>
Disaggregate by	By host country; By occupation
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearer reports Annual Survey of Overseas Filipinos
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by host country: by occupation—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M = the number of documented migrants who are men • W = the number of document migrants who are women • Gender parity ratio = $\frac{W}{M}$
Data Source	DOLE-POEA, CFO Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

OU-2-E16-7: PROPORTION OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS WHO HAVE REPORTED SPECIFIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATIONS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E16-7
Indicator Name	Proportion of women migrant workers who have reported <i>specific improvements in their situations</i>
Description	<p>The indicator measures the change in the abilities of women migrant workers that led to improvements in their status, which may be attributed to the capacity building interventions provided by duty-bearers.</p> <p>A list of standard capacity building programs by duty-bearers for migrant workers needs to be compiled.</p> <p>A definition of “improvements in their situations” is needed based on the capacity-building programs availed of.</p> <p>An assessment of the outcome or impact of the capacity-building activities has to be designed to get the information needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—results of assessment of impact by duty-bearers providing capacity-building programs
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined (sufficient period of time between the capacity-building and the assessment is needed and needs to be determined as part of the design)
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference period, for specified capacity-building programs—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the number of women migrant workers in who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers Numerator (N) is the number of women migrant workers in who participated in capacity-building programs provided by duty-bearers and reported improvement in their situations as a result of these programs Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, OWWA, DOLE Regional Offices, NCRO
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

OU-2-E17-1a: PROPORTION OF WOMEN, FROM THE TOTAL POPULATION WITH CONVENIENT ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1a
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to electricity
Description	<p>The indicator measures access to electricity of women.</p> <p>Access to electricity addresses major critical issues in all the dimensions of sustainable development. The target has a wide range of social and economic impacts, including facilitating development of household-based income generating activities and lightening the burden of household tasks.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional, provincial)
Mode of Data Collection	<p><u>Global:</u> Data for access to electricity are collected entirely from household surveys (and occasionally censuses), tapping into a wide number of different household survey types including: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the World Health Survey (WHS), other nationally developed and implemented surveys, including those by various government agencies (for example, ministries of energy and utilities).</p> <p><u>Philippines:</u> National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS); Census of Population and Housing (CPH)</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Annual- APIS @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/annual-poverty-indicators-survey-apis</p> <p>Every five years- NDHS @</p> <p>Every census year- Philippine Census of Population and Housing</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>At national, regional by rural/urban:</p> <p>From CPH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total population in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women with convenient access to electricity in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$ <p>From APIS and NDHS: survey estimates of a proportion according to the sample design</p>
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	Related to

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1a
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to electricity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global SDG 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-01.pdf • Philippines SDG 7.1.1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%207_0.xlsx

OU-2-E17-1b: PROPORTION OF WOMEN, FROM THE TOTAL POPULATION WITH CONVENIENT ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1b
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to safe drinking water
Description	<p>Convenient access to safe drinking water is a measure of progress towards the target of achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water.</p> <p>Access to water and sanitation are considered core socio-economic and health indicators, and key determinants of child survival, maternal, and children's health, family wellbeing, and economic productivity. Drinking water and sanitation facilities are also used in constructing wealth quintiles used by many integrated household surveys to analyze inequalities between rich and poor. Access to drinking water and sanitation is therefore a core indicator for most household surveys.</p> <p>Convenient access to safe drinking water is currently being measured in terms of using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of fecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.</p> <p>The global SDGs measure for monitoring this target goes beyond the basic level of access and addresses safe management of drinking water services, including dimensions of accessibility, availability and quality. The proposed indicator of 'safely managed drinking water services' is designed to address this.</p> <p><u>Concepts:</u></p> <p>A water source is considered to be 'located on premises' if the point of collection is within the dwelling, yard, or plot.</p> <p>'Available when needed': households are able to access sufficient quantities of water when needed.</p> <p>'Free from fecal and priority chemical contamination': water complies with relevant national or local standards. In the absence of such standards, reference is made to the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/guidelines/en/). E. coli or thermotolerant coliforms are the preferred indicator for microbiological quality, and arsenic and fluoride are the priority chemicals for global reporting.</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1b
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to safe drinking water
Disaggregate by	By region/province; By urban/rural; By socio-economic status; By vulnerable groups
Mode of Data Collection	Household surveys and censuses currently provide information on types of basic drinking water sources listed above, and also indicate if sources are on premises. These data sources often have information on the availability of water. Philippines: Censuses of Population and Housing (CPH); Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS); National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
Frequency of data collection/production	APIS; annual; NDHS: every five-years; CPH: every ten years
Estimation Procedure	At national, regional by rural/urban, survey estimates of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denominator (D) is the total population in the reference year• Numerator (N) is the number of women with convenient access to safe drinking water in the reference year• Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	Related to SDG 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.pdf Philippines: metadata not yet available (as of November 2019)

OU-2-E17-1c: PROPORTION OF WOMEN, FROM THE TOTAL POPULATION WITH CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1c
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to public transport
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which women have convenient access to public transport.</p> <p>Public transport is defined as a shared passenger transport service that is available to the general public. It includes cars, buses, trolleys, trams, trains, subways, and ferries that are shared by strangers without prior arrangement. However, it excludes taxis, car pools, and hired buses, which are not shared by strangers without prior arrangement. It also excludes informal, unregulated modes of transport (paratransit), motorcycle taxis, three-wheelers, etc.</p> <p>The access to public transport is considered convenient when an officially recognized stop is accessible within a distance of 0.5 km from a reference point such as a home, school, workplace, market, etc. Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations. b. Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times c. Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment <p>This indicator aims to successfully monitor the use of and access to the public transportation system and the move towards easing the reliance on the private means of transportation, improving the access to areas with a high proportion of transport disadvantaged groups such as elderly citizens, physically challenged individuals, and low income earners or areas with specific dwelling types such as high occupancy buildings or public housing and reducing the need for mobility by decreasing the number of trips and the distances travelled.</p> <p>More on importance of public transport @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf</p>
Disaggregate by	By age; By persons with disabilities; By income group; By mode of public transport
Mode of Data Collection	The global metadata recommends that data be collected as follows:

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1c
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population with convenient access to public transport
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on location of public transport stops in city: city administration or service providers, GIS data • Dwelling units within 500m of public transport stops: Census, GIS data • Number of residents per dwellings unit: Census/household survey • Household surveys that collect information on the proportion of households that declare they have access to public means of transport within 0.5 km. These surveys can also collect information about the quality of the service.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Refer to global metadata for SDG 11.2.1 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf</p> <p>Philippines: Statistical framework for data collection and estimation needs to be developed</p>
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTR Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Related to global SDG Indicator 11.2.1- <i>Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf • Philippines: no metadata as of November 2019

OU-2-E17-1d: PROPORTION OF WOMEN, FROM THE TOTAL POPULATION, WITH CONVENIENT ACCESS TO INTERNET

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1d
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population, with convenient access to internet
Description	<p>The indicator measures internet use of women. The Internet has become an increasingly important tool to access public information, which is a relevant means to protect fundamental freedoms. The number of Internet users has increased substantially over the last decade and access to the Internet has changed the way people live, communicate, work and do business.</p> <p>Defining and collecting gender-related statistics on ICT identifies and documents variations in access to and use of ICT by men and women that are needed to inform national policy and set international policy goals as a necessary prerequisite for the achievement of an equitable information society.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic levels
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Philippines: Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) @ https://psa.gov.ph/content/functional-literacy-education-and-mass-media-survey-flemms</p> <p>International Telecommunications Union has related recommendations. (See Notes/references)</p> <p>Demographic and Health Surveys also collect information on internet use.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	FLEMMS- every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>National definition (FLEMMS): Exposure to mass media in FLEMMS includes the surfing internet such as sending/receiving emails, researching through the internet, surfing/searching through the internet. Included here are those who sends/receives email or uses internet through cellphones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women 10-64 years old exposed to internet for social media and research divided by population aged 10-64. <p>Global definition: proportion of individuals (women) who used the Internet from any location in the last three months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1d
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population, with convenient access to internet
	location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals
Data Source	Duty-bearers: Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Related to SDG indicator 17.8.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-08-01.pdf • Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%2017_0.xlsx <p>The International Telecommunications Union, custodian agency for SDGs ICT-related statistics recommendations on data collection @ https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-d/opb/ind/D-IND-ITCMEAS-2014-PDF-E.pdf</p> <p>Gender and ICT statistics @ https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/webdistict2014d1_en.pdf</p>

OU-2-E17-1e: PROPORTION OF WOMEN, FROM THE TOTAL POPULATION, WITH CONVENIENT ACCESS TO MOBILE-CELLULAR TELEPHONE

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-1e
Indicator Name	Proportion of women, from the total population, with convenient access to mobile-cellular telephone
Description	<p>This indicator measures (a) ownership of a mobile telephone by women or (b) use of a mobile cellular telephone by women.</p> <p>Existing data on the proportion of women owning a mobile phone suggest that less women than men own a mobile phone. This indicator highlights the importance of mobile phone ownership to track and to improve gender equality, and monitoring will help design targeted policies to overcome the gender divide.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level; by rural/urban; by educational level; by labor force status; by occupation
Mode of Data Collection	Countries can collect data on this indicator through national household surveys.
Frequency of data collection/production	Depends on frequency of conduct of household survey
Estimation Procedure	This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals (women) who own a mobile phone by the total number of in-scope individuals (men and women).
Data Source	PSA
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Related to SDG indicator 5.b.1- <i>Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</i> @</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0B-01.pdf • Philippines: No available metadata as of November 2019. <p>Related to SDG indicator 9.c.1- <i>Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</i> @</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-0C-01.pdf • Philippines: No metadata available as of November 2019. <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.</p>

OU-2-E17-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN GEOGRAPHICALLY ISOLATED AND DISADVANTAGED AREAS (GIDA) AREAS WITH ACCESS TO ROADS, INCLUDING FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) areas with access to roads, including farm-to-market roads
Description	<p>This measures the total number of women residents of Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) that have access to roads, including farm-to-market roads.</p> <p>Definition of GIDA: (Source: https://www.doh.gov.ph/faqs/What-is-GIDA)</p> <p>Refer to communities with marginalized population physically and socio-economically separated from the mainstream society and characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical Factors - isolated due to distance, weather conditions and transportation difficulties (island, upland, lowland, landlocked, hard to reach and unserved/underserved communities). 2. Socio-economic Factors (high poverty incidence, presence of vulnerable sector, communities in or recovering from situation of crisis or armed conflict). <p>“Access to roads” is defined as follows:</p> <p>The global methodology: The indicator is measured by combining three sets of geospatial data: where people live, the spatial distribution of the road network, and road quality. The key concepts:</p> <p>Population Distribution - Quality population distribution data are essential for correct measurement of rural access.</p> <p>Rural-Urban Definition – Related to population distribution data, an important challenge facing the index is the need for a consistent and reliable urban and rural definition to exclude urban areas from the calculation.</p> <p>Road Network Data – Data on road locations may come from a number of sources. Ideally government data are used, as they are consistent with the road network for which road agencies are responsible and are relatively easily merged with other operational databases.</p> <p>Road Condition Data – The principle of the “all-season” road network remains central to the original concept of measuring the RAI. An “all-season road” is defined as a road that is motorable all year round by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or a truck which does not have four-</p>

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) areas with access to roads, including farm-to-market roads
	wheel drive).
Disaggregate by	By geographic location
Mode of Data Collection	Household survey (to be determined) or from Community-based Monitoring System or from Administrative data of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Depends on frequency of conduct of national household survey
Estimation Procedure	For each geographic location, GIDA areas and their population, by sex are needed. Estimation procedure for “access to roads, including farm-to-market roads” needs to be developed.
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOH Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. Related to OU-2-17-4 For more information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On GIDA: https://www.doh.gov.ph/node/1153 • On “access to roads”: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/367391472117815229/pdf/107996-REVISED-PUBLIC-MeasuringRuralAccessweb.pdf

OU-2-E17-3: PROPORTION OF WOMEN WITH UNSATISFIED HOUSING NEED (OVERCROWDING)

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of women with unsatisfied housing need (overcrowding)
Description	<p>Housing is largely a women's issue, as women are primarily responsible for sustaining and maintaining the home and the family. However, women have limited rights to adequate housing and insufficient security, many challenges consequently arise.</p> <p>Unsatisfied housing need is manifested by overcrowding or lack of sufficient living area. Sufficient living area is defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dwelling unit provides sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable room. (MDG definition) • A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable room that is a minimum of four square meters in area. (SDG Indicator 11.1 definition) • Philippines- no definition as of November 2019. <p>A woman is said to have unsatisfied housing need if she lives in a dwelling unit or house that lacks sufficient living area.</p> <p><i>Note: This indicator is usually computed for urban areas.</i></p>
Disaggregate by	(Potential) By age; By disability
Mode of Data Collection	Census of Population and Housing (CPH); Household Surveys (potential: National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS))
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Annual: APIS</p> <p>Every five or 10 years: CPH</p> <p>Every five years: NDHS</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>By age group and by disability, estimates from sample surveys, according to sample design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is total (urban) population • Numerator (N) is number of women with unsatisfied housing need • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of women with unsatisfied housing need (overcrowding)
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Reference on gaps in Philippine housing statistics: <i>Addressing Data Gaps and Limitation on Housing and Urban Development Statistics: A round table discussion report (August 2019)</i> @ Addressing Data Gaps and Limitation on Housing and Urban Development Statistics</p> <p>Related to SDG indicator 11.1.1- <i>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</i> @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf</p>

OU-2-E17-4: PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION WHO LIVE WITHIN 2 KM OF AN ALL-SEASON ROAD, BY SEX

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road, by sex
Description	<p>The indicator (commonly known as the Rural Access Index or RAI) measures the share of a country's rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road.</p> <p>The global methodology: The indicator is measured by combining three sets of geospatial data: where people live, the spatial distribution of the road network, and road quality. The key concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Distribution - Quality population distribution data are essential for correct measurement of rural access. Rural-Urban Definition – Related to population distribution data, an important challenge facing the index is the need for a consistent and reliable urban and rural definition to exclude urban areas from the calculation. Road Network Data – Data on road locations may come from a number of sources. Ideally government data are used, as they are consistent with the road network for which road agencies are responsible and are relatively easily merged with other operational databases. Road Condition Data – The principle of the “all-season” road network remains central to the original concept of measuring the RAI. An “all-season road” is defined as a road that is motorable all year round by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or a truck which does not have four-wheel drive).
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, subnational); By sex
Mode of Data Collection	To be determined
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 3-5 years (To be determined)
Estimation Procedure	Refer to: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/367391472117815229/pdf/107996-REVISED-PUBLIC-MeasuringRuralAccessweb.pdf
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTR Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>This is SDG indicator 9.1.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metadata (global) @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-01-01.pdf • Metadata (Philippines)- not yet available as of November 2019. Statistical framework needs to be developed.

OU-2-E17-5: NUMBER OF WOMEN CLAIMHOLDERS WHO HAVE REPORTED IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR SITUATION AS COMMUTERS AS A RESULT OF ACCESS TO GENDER-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

Indicator Code	OU-2-E17-5
Indicator Name	Number of women claimholders who have reported improvements in their situation as commuters as a result of access to gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities
Description	<p>A concrete manifestation of gender sensitivity of duty-bearers is the availability of gender-sensitive infrastructure and facilities, made accessible to concerned claimholders.</p> <p>Indicators to determine attainment of this result are those that measure the changes in the number of women claimholders who have reported improvement in their situation. In this indicator, the situation on commuting is the focus.</p> <p>An operational definition of "improvement on their situation as commuters" needs to be developed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic location
Mode of Data Collection	<p>A perception survey (to be designed) that targets claimholders in GIDA areas, women with disabilities, areas with high levels of congestion.</p> <p>Programme data from both duty-bearers and claimholder organizations. For the latter, citizen-generated data methods could be developed. For the former, LGU data such as those generated by community-based information systems could be developed for the target areas.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	With data collection systems established (as above), the data can be compiled, and the indicator generated on an annual basis.
Estimation Procedure	For the target populations of programmes, identify claimholders and among them, count the number who say that there has been an improvement in their situation as commuters as a result of the programme.
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTR</p> <p>Claimholders: Citizen-generated data</p>
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure, Vulnerable groups
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

CHAPTER V

OUTPUT 1-1 INDICATORS

5-1 List of Output 1-1 Indicators

5-2 Metadata for Output 1-1 Indicators

5-1 LIST OF OUTPUT 1-1 INDICATORS

5-1-1 ALL OUTPUT 1.1 INDICATORS

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 1.1 INDICATORS
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe
O1-1-A1-1	Extent to which education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies (b) curricula (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
O1-1-A1-2	Proportion of bullying cases reported in schools that are acted upon within the proper timeframe
O1-1-A2-1	Proportion of private health service providers trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics
O1-1-A2-2	Level of satisfaction of women and girls in health sector on the program, service, assistance or benefits received from duty-bearers
O1-1-A3-1	Level of satisfaction of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups on the program, service, assistance or benefits received that were provided by duty-bearers
O1-1-A4-1	Number of media professionals and Public Information Officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media oriented on gender-fair media guides
O1-1-A4-2	Number of self-regulatory bodies groups and associations in media and film industries that integrated Gender Equality principles in their Code of Ethics/internal guidelines
O1-1-A4-3	Proportion of government and private media entities complying with gender-fair guides and standards to protect women against discrimination in media and film
O1-1-B6-1	Number of duty-bearers with cited violations of the Magna Carta of Women that addressed those violations
O1-1-B6-2	Proportion of court cases involving VAWC, GBV and WEDC resolved in favor of the women/girl victims

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 1.1 INDICATORS
O1-1-B6-3	Proportion of cases involving women as accused that have been pending for more than a year
O1-1-B6-4	Proportion of protection orders requested that are issued by LGUs and courts to protect women and girls from further incidences of VAWC
O1-1-B6-5	Proportion of female officers, by rank
O1-1-B6-6	Proportion of female judges
O1-1-B6-7	Jail Occupancy Rate, by sex
O1-1-B6-8	Level of satisfaction of GBV victims and women offenders with the program, service, assistance or benefits they received provided by duty-bearers
O1-1-D10-1	Number of NGAs and LGUs that have strengthened institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions relating to DRRM-CCA
O1-1-D10-2	Number of primary, secondary and tertiary institutions with curricula that integrate mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning relating to DRRM-CCA
O1-1-E17-1	Number of duty-bearers (national government institutions), including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs on safe, efficient, reliable, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure

5-1-2 OUTPUT 1.1 INDICATORS BY SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

CODE	CROSS-CUTTING OUTPUT 1.1 INDICATORS
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in pursuit of GEWE in the education sector increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers in the education sector trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in the education sector in applying gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs relating to the education sector that support empowerment of women and elimination of discrimination of women and girls

O1-1-O-4	Proportion of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe
O1-1-A1-1	Extent to which education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies (b) curricula (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
O1-1-A1-2	Proportion of bullying cases reported in schools that are acted upon within the proper timeframe

CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in pursuit of GEWE in the health sector increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers in the health sector trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-A2-1	Proportion of private health service providers trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in the health sector in applying gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs relating to the education sector that support empowerment of women and elimination of discrimination of women and girls
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers in the health sector that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-A2-2	Level of satisfaction of women and girls in health sector on the program, service, assistance or benefits received from duty-bearers
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers in the health sector that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders providing assistance to vulnerable groups increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics in support of women and girls in the vulnerable groups (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in applying gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments in support of women and girls in the vulnerable groups
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs that support empowerment of women and elimination of discrimination of women and girls belonging the vulnerable groups

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders providing assistance to vulnerable groups increased
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects in support of women and girls in the vulnerable groups as a result of HGDG
O1-1-A3-1	Level of satisfaction of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups on the program, service, assistance or benefits received that were provided by duty-bearers
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders to support implementation of gender-responsive media programs and products increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers in media trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-A4-1	Number of media professionals and Public Information Officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media oriented on gender-fair media guides
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in media on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-A4-2	Number of self- regulatory bodies groups and associations in media and film industries that integrated Gender Equality principles in their Code of Ethics/ internal guidelines
O1-1-A4-3	Proportion of government and private media entities complying with gender-fair guides and standards to protect women against discrimination in media and film
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs on supporting empowerment and eliminating discrimination of women and girls in media and on supporting positive portrayal of women in media
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in arts and culture to support implementation of gender-responsive programs and products increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers responsible for culture, arts and preservation of cultural identity and integrity trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level

CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in arts and culture to support implementation of gender-responsive programs and products increased
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments in culture and preservation of cultural identity and integrity
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting the contribution of women in the preservation of cultural identity and integrity
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers responsible for culture, arts and preservation of cultural identity and integrity that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers responsible for culture, arts and preservation of cultural identity and integrity that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in support of GEWE towards justice increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers responsible for access to justice trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy) particularly GBV-related issue, by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers responsible for access to justice on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-B6-1	Number of duty-bearers with cited violations of the Magna Carta of Women that addressed those violations
O1-1-B6-2	Proportion of court cases involving VAWC, GBV and WEDC resolved in favor of the women/girl victims
O1-1-B6-3	Proportion of cases involving women as accused that have been pending for more than a year
O1-1-B6-4	Proportion of protection orders requested that are issued by LGUs and courts to protect women and girls from further incidences of VAWC
O1-1-B6-5	Proportion of female officers, by rank
O1-1-B6-6	Proportion of female judges
O1-1-B6-7	Jail Occupancy Rate, by sex
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs and LGUs responsible for access to justice, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs on empowerment and eliminating GBV and discrimination against women and children
O1-1-O-4	Proportion of duty-bearers responsible for access to justice that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers responsible access to justice that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe
O1-1-B6-8	Level of satisfaction of GBV victims and women offenders with the program, service, assistance or benefits they received provided by duty-bearers

CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in support of GEWE in conflict-affected areas increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers responsible for armed conflict, security, peace and development trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in the armed conflict, security, justice and peace sector on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs supporting the empowerment and eliminating discrimination of women and girls in armed conflict, security, peace and development
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers responsible for armed conflict, security, peace and development that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in bureaucracy, politics and governance increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers responsible for bureaucracy, politics and governance trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers responsible for bureaucracy, politics and governance on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting the participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers responsible for bureaucracy, politics and governance that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers responsible for bureaucracy, politics and governance that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in the promotion of women's empowerment in governance increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments

CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in the promotion of women's empowerment in governance increased
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in the implementation of gender-responsive DRRM-CCA programs increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers (officials and employees of DRRM-CCA duty-bearers) trained on gender trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy, and gender-responsive DRRM-CCA, by sex and position level
O1-1-D10-1	Number of NGAs and LGUs that have strengthened institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions relating to DRRM-CCA
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of DRRM-CCA duty-bearers [DENR, DND-OCD, CCC, LGUs] on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments in DRRM-CCA
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs on the empowerment and protection of women and girls in DRRM-CCA
O1-1-D10-2	Number of primary, secondary and tertiary institutions with curricula that integrate mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning relating to DRRM-CCA
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects in DRRM-CCA as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in support of GEWE in the AFF sectors increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers in the AFF sector trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in the AFF sector on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting the empowerment and eliminating discrimination of women in the AFF sector
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers responsible for the AFF sector that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers in the AFF sector that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	E-12 MSMES, TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders to support GEWE in trade, industry and entrepreneurship increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers in MSMEs, Trade and Industry sector trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in MSME, Trade and Industry sector on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting the empowerment and eliminating discrimination of women in MSMEs, Trade and Industry sector
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers in MSMEs, trade and industry sector that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers in MSMEs, trade and industry sector that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders to support GEWE in the tourism industry increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers (officials of national/local government agency) in the tourism industry trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in the tourism industry on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting the empowerment and eliminating discrimination of women in the tourism industry
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers in the tourism industry that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers in the tourism industry that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders responsible for formal labor and employment policies and interventions increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers in the formal labor sector trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy) and on decent work in formal labor and employment, by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in formal labor sector on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting the empowerment and eliminating discrimination of women and girls in formal employment
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers in the formal labor sector that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders responsible for formal labor and employment policies and interventions increased
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers in the formal labor sector that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: Gender sensitivity and enhanced competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies and interventions on informal economy
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers in informal economy trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in the informal economy on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting the empowerment and eliminating discrimination of women and girls in the informal economy
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers in informal economy that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers in informal economy that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders assisting migrant workers and overseas Filipinos increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers for migrant workers & overseas Filipinos trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers for migrant workers & overseas Filipinos on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-O-3	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs promoting the empowerment and eliminating discrimination of women migrant workers & overseas Filipinos
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers for migrant workers & overseas Filipinos that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers for migrant workers & overseas Filipinos that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in the infrastructure sector increased
O1-1-O-1	Number of duty-bearers in the infrastructure sector that are trained on GEWE and other GAD-related topics (including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy), by sex and position level

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Gender sensitivity and competencies of duty-bearers and other stakeholders in the infrastructure sector increased
O1-1-O-2	Level of competency of duty-bearers in the infrastructure sector on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
O1-1-E17-1	Number of duty-bearers (national government institutions), including GOCCs, with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs on safe, efficient, reliable, cost- effective and sustainable infrastructure
O1-1-O-4	Number of duty-bearers in the infrastructure sector that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
O1-1-O-5	Proportion of duty-bearers in the infrastructure sector that increased their organizational GMEF levels within a given timeframe

5-2 METADATA OF OUTPUT 1-1 INDICATORS

O1-1-O-1: NUMBER OF DUTY-BEARERS IN THE (NAME OF THE SECTOR) TRAINED IN GEWE AND OTHER GAD-RELATED TOPICS INCLUDING FRAMEWORK, PROCESSES, TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING AS A STRATEGY, BY SEX AND POSITION LEVEL

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of duty-bearers in the (name of the sector) trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy, by sex and position level
Description	The indicator counts the number of women and men officials and staff in national government agencies (NGAs) or local government units (LGUs) who are duty-bearers in the (name of sector) that completed various capacity building programs related to gender mainstreaming. Standard or recommended capacity building programmes on GEWE and gender mainstreaming (c/o PCW) need to be listed and be the basis for the count.
Disaggregate by	By sex; By position level
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of NGAs/LGUs- GAD Annual report
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For each identified NGA/LGU unit to be monitored, the annual GAD report should include data on the number of personnel that completed capacity building programmes recommended by PCW.
Data Source	Provided by the various NGAs/LGUs to PCW
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Women in Media; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Access to Justice; Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Institutional Mechanisms; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	<u>Education</u> sector specific examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of teaching and non-teaching staff and personnel and

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of duty-bearers in the (name of the sector) trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy, by sex and position level
	<p>administrators of public educational institutions trained on GAD, by sex and positions (Women's EDGE – Tier 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of GAD capacity development programs conducted by educational institutions by type (Women's EDGE – Tier 1) • Number of teaching and non-teaching staff and personnel, and administrators in public educational institutions <u>trained</u> on gender- responsive curriculum and instructional materials development, by sex (WEDGE) • Number of Human Resource Management Officers (HRMOs) of DepEd, CHED, TESDA and HEIs trained in the GAD dimensions of human resource and personnel management in academic facilities, by sex (WEDGE) • Number of GAD <u>capacity development programs</u> developed (WEDGE) • Number of public and private educational institutions implementing a <u>capacity-building program</u> on gender, peace and human rights education for their officials, faculty and non-teaching staff and personnel (MCW 161) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Basic education institutions ○ Higher education institutions ○ TVET institutions • Number of counselors in educational institutions <u>trained</u> on gender-responsive handling of GBV and bullying cases <p><u>Health</u> sector specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public and private health service providers and educators <u>trained</u> on, by sex: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ gender-responsive delivery of health services ○ GRRB-IRH service delivery ○ Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health ○ FPCBT 1 or 2 ○ 4Rs ○ Gender sensitivity <p><u>Vulnerable</u> sector specific examples:</p> <p><i>Informal Settlers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of members of local planning boards/councils <u>trained</u> on GEWE, by sex <p><i>WGWDs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PDAO staff <u>trained</u> in gender and human rights of PWDs/WGWDs, by sex (Women's EDGE) <p><i>Girl Child</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of government service providers/Duty-bearers capacitated to respond to violation cases • Number of duty-bearers oriented on the protection of girl children

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of duty-bearers in the (name of the sector) trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy, by sex and position level
	<p><u>Women in Media</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of media professionals and Public Information Officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media <u>oriented</u> on [gender-fair media guides, by sex (MGEC) • Number of public and private media practitioners <u>trained</u> on gender sensitivity, by sex <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of government personnel <u>trained</u> on gender and development in the context of preservation of culture and traditions, by sex <p><u>Access to Justice</u> sector specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of lawyers <u>trained</u> on gender sensitivity and humane handling of cases, by sex (MCW 12) • Number of local officials and VAW desk personnel/officer <u>trained</u> on RA 9262 and other related laws, by sex (Tier 1) • Number of officers administering justice <u>trained</u> on Gender Ombud guidelines, by sex: Judiciary (judges, justices); Prosecutors; law enforcement personnel • Number of service providers and government personnel <u>trained</u> on the delivery of rights-based, culture-sensitive and gender-responsive interventions for WEDC and their families, by sex <p><u>Armed- Conflict, Security, Peace and Development</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of men and women armed personnel trained on GEWE, by sex <p><u>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance</u> and sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and men in NGAs and LGUs <u>trained</u> on GEWE <p><u>Formal Labor</u> sector specific example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PESO officers and personnel <u>trained</u> on gender equality and decent work <p><u>Infrastructure</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Roads, utilities and other public works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of duty-bearers, by sex, <u>trained</u> on hazard-prone areas • Number of concerned government personnel trained on the provision of gender-sensitive infrastructure projects, services and

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of duty-bearers in the (name of the sector) trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics including framework, processes, tools and instruments for gender mainstreaming as a strategy, by sex and position level
	<p>facilities</p> <p><i>Social infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of duty-bearers, by sex, in the infrastructure sector <u>oriented</u> on the policy and terms of reference on safety, protection of women workers and health hazards

**O1-1-O-2: LEVEL OF COMPETENCY OF DUTY-BEARERS IN THE (NAME OF SECTOR) ON
THE APPLICATION OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING FRAMEWORK, PROCESSES, TOOLS
AND INSTRUMENTS**

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of competency of duty-bearers in the (name of sector) on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments
Description	The indicator measures the extent of the gender mainstreaming efforts of national government agencies (NGAs).
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	Organizational Competency Assessment Tool (OCAT) To be developed
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>The OCAT to be developed to assess the level of competency of NGAs on the application of gender mainstreaming framework, processes, tools and instruments can combine qualitative and quantitative data gathering instruments.</p> <p>The results of the assessment will help to determine the nature and concentration of gaps in the attainment of GEWE in the public sector.</p> <p>Baseline data on the current level of gender competencies of NGAs is needed.</p>
Data Source	Philippine Commission on Women
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Women in Media; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Access to Justice; Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Institutional Mechanisms; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	The indicator can also be measured at the local government level where functions of the specified sector are devolved.

O1-1-O-3: NUMBER OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING GOCCS WITH GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS RELATING TO THE (NAME OF THE SECTOR) THAT SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-3
Indicator Name	Number of national government institutions, including GOCCs with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs relating to the (name of the sector) that support empowerment of women and elimination of discrimination of women and girls
Description	This indicator measures the number of national and local government institutions (including GOCCs and other national government instrumentalities) with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs relating to the (name of the sector) that support empowerment of women and elimination of discrimination of women and girls.
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Policy and programme evaluation
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	Obtaining data for this indicator consists of two parts. The first part requires a qualitative assessment of the extent of gender responsiveness of an existing policy, plan or program of a government institution that is under review. The second part counts how many of those government institutions assessed and were found to have gender responsive policies.
Data Source	Evaluation report of concerned agencies
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Women in Media; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Access to Justice; Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Institutional Mechanisms; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	Considering that there are hundreds of government institutions that need to be monitored, a set of parameters (or guidelines) should be formulated to prioritize the agencies to be monitored. Policy and programme evaluation can be undertaken by sector or theme (e.g., all policies, plans and programmes of agencies related to DRRM-CCA).

O1-1-O-4: NUMBER OF DUTY-BEARERS THAT IMPLEMENT GENDER RESPONSIVE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS AS A RESULT OF HGDG

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-4
Indicator Name	Number of duty-bearers that implement gender responsive programs and projects as a result of HGDG
Description	<p>The Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender responsive.</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of duty-bearers with national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, in that, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sector/theme.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sector/theme; By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	Refer to the HGDG for Project Development, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation (Third Edition) Handbook @ http://w3.neda.gov.ph/hgdg/main/HGDG-guidelines_Third-edition.pdf
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DBM, COA, NEDA, DILG, CSC, CHR, PCW and other concerned agencies
Sector/Theme	All sectors/themes
References/Notes	

O1-1-O-5: PROPORTION OF DUTY-BEARERS FOR THE (NAME OF THE SECTOR) THAT INCREASED THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL GMEF LEVELS WITHIN A GIVEN TIMEFRAME

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of duty-bearers for the education sector that increased their organizational GMEF levels <i>within a given timeframe</i>
Description	<p>The indicator counts the number of government organizations or entities that improved their organizational Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF level) from among the total population of government entities.</p> <p>Government entities include all NGAs including GOCCs, LGUs, and other such government entities.</p> <p>The GMEF assesses the extent of gender mainstreaming of an organization from four entry points: Policies, People, Enabling Mechanisms and Programs/Activities/Projects (PAPs). In terms of Policies, it checks the presence of official statements and pronouncements of support for gender mainstreaming issued by the organization. In terms of People, it considers the relevant stakeholders who assume the task of gender mainstreaming. Enabling Mechanisms refers to the systems and mechanisms installed in the organization as well as the funds allocated for GAD activities such as the GAD Focal Point System (GFPS) and Knowledge Management (KM) System. The fourth entry point – Programs, Activities, & Projects (PAPs) – refers to flagship programs or activities and projects that facilitates GAD mainstreaming in an organization.</p> <p>Based on the assessment of these four entry points, organizations are categorized into five levels: Level 1: Foundation Formation; Level 2: Installation of Strategic Mechanisms; Level 3: GAD Application; Level 4: Commitment Enhancement and Institutionalization; and Level 5: Replication and Innovation.⁷⁶</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of government (NGAs, LGUs, GOCCs)
Mode of Data Collection	Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF)
Frequency of data collection/production	Every three years
Estimation Procedure	Data is taken from PCW Report. For each level of government, compare current GMEF level of government agencies with their GMEF level of the previous year. Count instances when current level increased from previous level. Indicator is calculated as follows:

Indicator Code	O1-1-O-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of duty-bearers for the education sector that increased their organizational GMEF levels <i>within a given timeframe</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total number of duty-bearers in the specified sector with GMEF levels • Numerator (N) is the total number of duty -bearers in the specified sector that increased their GMEF level score • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Commission on Women
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Women in Media; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Access to Justice; Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Institutional Mechanisms; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>PCW. 2016. <i>A Handbook on the Application of the Enhanced Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework</i>. Manila: Philippine Commission on Women @</p> <p>https://www.pcw.gov.ph/publication/enhanced-gender-mainstreaming-evaluation-framework-gmef</p>

O1-1-A1-1: EXTENT TO WHICH EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING GENDER EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, ARE MAINSTREAMED AT ALL LEVELS IN: (A) NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICIES; (B) CURRICULA; (C) TEACHER EDUCATION AND (D) STUDENT ASSESSMENT

Indicator Code	O1-1-A1-1
Indicator Name	Extent to which education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
Description	<p>Definition of education for sustainable development (ESD) @ https://en.unesco.org/themes/education-sustainable-development/what-is-esd</p> <p>ESD and the SDGs (Global)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • @ https://en.unesco.org/themes/education-sustainable-development • @ Work plan for developing SDG indicator 4.7.1- Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/Tier3-04-07-01.pdf <p>ESD and the SDGs (Philippines) – SDG indicator 4.7.1 is not included in the list of Philippine SDGs indicator (as of November 2019)</p>
Disaggregate by	To be determined
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from education sector duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	To be determined
Data Source	Education duty-bearers
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	Methodology needs to be developed

O1-1-A1- 2: PROPORTION OF BULLYING CASES REPORTED IN SCHOOLS THAT ARE ACTED UPON WITHIN THE PROPER TIMEFRAME

Indicator Code	O1-1-A1-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of bullying cases reported in schools that are acted upon within the proper timeframe
Description	<p>The indicator measures the proportion of cases of bullying that are reported in schools at all levels that are acted upon by the school authorities according to established guidelines and procedures.</p> <p>In the case of bullying in elementary and high schools, "acted upon" pertain to the procedures outlined in Rule VI or "Mechanisms and Procedures in Handling Bullying Incidents in Schools" in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act No. 10627, otherwise Known as the Anti-Bullying Act Of 2013.</p> <p>Section 2 or Republic Act No. 10627 defines bullying as "any severe or repeated use by one or more students of a written, verbal or electronic expression, or a physical act or gesture, or any combination thereof, directed at another student that has the effect of actually causing or placing the latter in reasonable fear of physical or emotional harm or damage to his property; creating a hostile environment at school for the other student; infringing on the rights of the other student at school; or materially and substantially disrupting the education process or the orderly operation of a school; such as, but not limited to, the following acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any unwanted physical contact between the bully and the victim like punching, pushing, shoving, kicking, slapping, tickling, headlocks, inflicting school pranks, teasing, fighting and the use of available objects as weapons; b. Any act that causes damage to a victim's psyche and/or emotional well-being; c. Any slanderous statement or accusation that causes the victim undue emotional distress like directing foul language or profanity at the target, name-calling, tormenting and commenting negatively on victim's looks, clothes and body; and d. Cyber-bullying or any bullying done through the use of technology or any electronic means." <p>A decreasing trend in the percent of cases of bullying reported in schools is considered a positive development.</p>
Disaggregate by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By level of schooling (primary, secondary, tertiary) • By public/private schools

Indicator Code	O1-1-A1-2
Indicator Name	<p>Proportion of bullying cases reported in schools that are acted upon within the proper timeframe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By sex of victim and by sex of bully
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—report of duty-bearers in the education sector. Data compiled from school reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by level of schooling, by public/private school:</p> <p>Proportion by sex of victim (Female/Male):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of cases of bullying reported, by sex of victim, in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of cases of bullying resolved, by sex of victim, in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$ <p>Proportion by sex of bully (Female/Male)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of cases of bullying reported, by sex of bully, in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of cases of bullying resolved, by sex of bully, in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DEPED, CHED, SUCs, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<p>R.A. 10627 refers to the "An Act Requiring All Elementary and Secondary Schools to Adopt Policies to Prevent and Address the Acts of Bullying in Their Institutions".</p> <p>While Republic Act No. 10627 covers only elementary and secondary schools, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) also issued its own policies on bullying and regularly monitors incidences of bullying in SUCs and higher education institutions (HEIs) through its regional offices. Likewise, local governments have also passed their own legislations on bullying and/or violence in school.</p>

O1-1-A2-1: PROPORTION OF PRIVATE HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDERS TRAINED IN GEWE AND OTHER GAD-RELATED TOPICS

Indicator Code	O1-1-A2-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of private health service providers trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics
Description	<p>The indicator counts the number of women and men officials and staff in private health institutions that completed various capacity building programs related to gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Standard or recommended capacity building programmes on GEWE and gender mainstreaming (c/o PCW) need to be listed and be the basis for the count.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex; By position level
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of NGAs/LGUs that monitor the GAD trainings provided to private health service providers in their jurisdictions.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	Estimation procedure is yet to be defined.
Data Source	Provided by the various NGAs/LGUs to PCW
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public and private health service providers and educators <u>trained</u> on, by sex: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ gender-responsive delivery of health services ◦ GRRB-IRH service delivery ◦ Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health ◦ FPCBT 1 or 2 ◦ 4Rs ◦ gender sensitivity

O1-1-A2-2: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN HEALTH SECTOR ON THE PROGRAM, SERVICE, ASSISTANCE OR BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM DUTY-BEARERS

Indicator Code	O1-1-A2-2
Indicator Name	Level of satisfaction of women and girls in health sector on the program, service, assistance or benefits received from duty-bearers
Description	<p>This indicator measures how certain specific products and services supplied by public sector duty-bearers <u>met or surpassed</u> the expectations of the intended recipients. It is a qualitative indicator, which relies on the actual experiences and perspectives of the claimholders.</p> <p><u>Claimholders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women, but particularly focused on pregnant women, lactating mothers, female teenagers, and girls
Disaggregate by	By type of intervention, services and benefits (typology to be defined)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Survey, specially designed perception surveys appropriate for the program being assessed. The specific products and services to be considered in this measurement should be identified for the base year of the period of assessment.</p> <p>Survey may be done immediately after the products or services have been provided (e.g. after conduct of job fairs) or after considerable time has elapsed after assistance was provided and completed (e.g. provision of legal assistance to victims of GBV)</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Target respondents for the data collection should be women and girls who actually received the products or services or who have experienced the assistance supplied by the duty-bearers.</p> <p>Scale of levels of satisfaction needs to be developed.</p>
Data Source	Philippine Commission on Women and duty-bearers
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>Target respondents for the data collection should be women and girls who actually received the health-related products or services (e.g. adolescent sexual and reproductive health services, mental health, family planning, prenatal care, birth clinics, HIV-AIDS/STI testing facilities, etc.) or who have experienced the assistance supplied by the duty-bearers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale of levels of satisfaction needs to be developed.

O1-1-A3-1: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS BELONGING TO VULNERABLE GROUPS ON THE PROGRAM, SERVICE, ASSISTANCE OR BENEFITS RECEIVED THAT WERE PROVIDED BY DUTY-BEARERS

Indicator Code	O1-1-A3-1
Indicator Name	Level of satisfaction of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups on the program, service, assistance or benefits received that were provided by duty-bearers
Description	This indicator measures how certain specific products and services supplied by public sector duty-bearers met or surpassed the expectations of the intended recipients. It is a qualitative indicator, which relies on the actual experiences and perspectives of the claimholders.
Disaggregate by	By type of intervention, services and benefits (typology to be defined)
Mode of Data Collection	Survey, specially designed perception surveys appropriate for the program being assessed. The specific products and services to be considered in this measurement should be identified for the base year of the period of assessment. Survey may be done immediately after the products or services have been provided (e.g. after conduct of job fairs) or after considerable time has elapsed after assistance was provided and completed (e.g. provision of legal assistance to victims of GBV)
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	Target respondents for the data collection should be women and girls who actually received the products or services or who have experienced the assistance supplied by the duty-bearers. Scale of levels of satisfaction needs to be developed.
Data Source	Duty-bearers
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	

O1-1-A4-1: NUMBER OF MEDIA PROFESSIONALS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS, INCLUDING MEDIA OWNERS AND MANAGERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NETWORKS, SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION, AND AWARD-GIVING BODIES ON MASS MEDIA ORIENTED ON GENDER-FAIR MEDIA GUIDES

Indicator Code	O1-1-A4-1
Indicator Name	Number of media professionals and public information officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media oriented on gender-fair media guides
Description	This indicator measures the proportion of media professionals and public information officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media that have been trained or oriented on gender-fair media guides.
Disaggregate by	By type of media
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—document reviews
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Requires a list of media professionals and public information officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media.</p> <p>For each type of media, for a specified reference year:</p> <p>Count the number of media professionals and public information officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media that have been trained or orientation on gender-fair media guides.</p>
Data Source	PCOO, MTRCB, PIA, OMB, FAP, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	MCW Sec 19

O1-1-A4-2: NUMBER OF SELF- REGULATORY BODIES GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS IN MEDIA AND FILM INDUSTRIES THAT INTEGRATED GENDER EQUALITY PRINCIPLES IN THEIR CODE OF ETHICS/ INTERNAL GUIDELINES

Indicator Code	O1-1-A4-2
Indicator Name	Number of self- regulatory bodies, groups and associations in media and film industries that integrated Gender Equality principles in their Code of Ethics/ internal guidelines
Description	This indicator measures the proportion of self- regulatory bodies, groups and associations in media and film industry that integrated Gender Equality principles in their Code of Ethics/ internal guidelines.
Disaggregate by	By type of media
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—document reviews
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Requires a list of self-regulatory bodies, groups and associations in media and film industry, both public and private</p> <p>For each type of media, for a specified reference year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of self- regulatory bodies, groups and associations in media and film industry that have mainstreamed GEWE in their Code of Ethics and internal guidelines
Data Source	PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	MCW Sec 19

O1-1-A4-3: PROPORTION OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE MEDIA ENTITIES COMPLYING WITH GENDER-FAIR GUIDES AND STANDARDS TO PROTECT WOMEN AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN MEDIA AND FILM

Indicator Code	O1-1-A4-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of government and private media entities complying with gender-fair guides and standards to protect women against discrimination in media and film
Description	This indicator measures the proportion of government and private media entities complying with gender-fair guides and standards to protect women against discrimination in media and film.
Disaggregate by	By type of media; By public/private entity
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers. To assess compliance, Identification of gender fair guides and standards is needed.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For each type of media, by type of entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of government and private media entities complying with gender-fair guides and standards
Data Source	PCOO, PCW, OMB, NTC, MTRCB, FAP, FDCP, NCCA and CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	Reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Equality Guide @ https://pcoo.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/buk3_gender_equality_guide.pdf • https://pcw.gov.ph/sites/default/files/documents/resources/women_media.pdf

O1-1-B6-1: NUMBER OF DUTY-BEARERS WITH CITED VIOLATIONS OF THE MAGNA CARTA OF WOMEN THAT ADDRESSED THOSE VIOLATIONS

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-1
Indicator Name	Number of duty-bearers with cited violations of the Magna Carta of Women that addressed those violations
Description	<p>Section 40 of the Magna Carta of Women designates the Commission on Human Rights as the Gender Ombud which “shall advocate for the promotion and protection of women’s human rights, strengthen its Human Rights education program, investigate violations including those committed by private institutions or by private individuals, monitor compliance, and recommend appropriate measures to the CSC or to the concerned department of the government for its effective implementation”.</p> <p>This indicator measures number of duty-bearers from the public sector – comprising of NGAs, LGUs, GOCCs and other government instrumentalities – that were reported by the Gender Ombud to have violations against the MCW, and have instituted actions to correct or eliminate those cited violations.</p> <p>There may also be duty-bearers from the private sector, such as those private organizations contracted by Government or those with permits from the government such as private schools and hospitals.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of institution (public, private); By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data – document reviews
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	Total number of duty-bearers that were reported to have violations against the MCW by Gender Ombud but have instituted actions to correct their own violations
Data Source	CHR/Gender Ombud
Sector/Theme	Relevant to all sectors/themes
References/Notes	MCW 35

O1-1-B6-2: PROPORTION OF COURT CASES INVOLVING VAWC, GBV AND WEDC RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE WOMEN/GIRL VICTIMS

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of court cases involving VAWC, GBV and WEDC resolved in favor of the women/girl victims
Description	<p>This indicator measures the “attainment of justice” of the women and girls who are victims of crimes and whose cases were brought to court. Crimes against women and girls include but are not limited to: VAWC (RA 9262); Trafficking (RA 9208; RA 10364); Rape (RA 8353); photo and voyeurism (RA 9995); Acts of Lasciviousness; Sexual Harassment (RA 7877); Unjust Vexation; Threats; Seduction; Abduction/Kidnapping; and Concubinage. It should also include GBV and other discriminatory cases that occurred in all levels education (i.e., basic, tertiary, technical/ vocational) that were filed in courts. It refers to that portion of total VAWC, GBV and WEDC cases that have undergone trial in court and where a judicial decision has been rendered. The resolution of the case is expected to be favorable to the victims.</p> <p>The percentage of cases resolved is the same as <i>Disposition Rate of cases</i>.</p>
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	Document review of Quarterly Report of Operations of the Department of Justice
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Data for this indicator is taken from the consolidated quarterly report of operations of the National Prosecution Service (NPS). It is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total number of cases involving VAWC, GBV and WEDC <i>still under litigation</i> in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the total number of VAWC, GBV and WEDC cases rendered a judicial decision/ resolved in favor of women/girl victims in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Department of Justice; Court of Appeals

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of court cases involving VAWC, GBV and WEDC resolved in favor of the women/girl victims
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	A judicial decision rendered does not necessarily mean that the women and girl victims of crimes have attained justice. The favorability of the resolution to the victims should also be considered as well as the quality of the decisions.

O1-1-B6-3: PROPORTION OF CASES INVOLVING WOMEN AS ACCUSED THAT HAVE BEEN PENDING FOR MORE THAN A YEAR

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of cases involving women as accused that have been pending for more than a year
Description	This indicator measures that portion of cases filed in court involving women as the accused that have been pending in court or have not yet been acted upon or heard for more than one year.
Disaggregate by	By crime (typology needs to be determined)
Mode of Data Collection	Document review of Annual Report of the Department of Justice
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the Total number of cases involving women as accused that have been filed in court in a specified time frame • Numerator (N) is the number of cases involving women as accused that have been pending in court for over a year, within a given timeframe • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DOJ; DOJ-BOC
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

O1-1-B6-4: PROPORTION OF PROTECTION ORDERS REQUESTED THAT ARE ISSUED BY LGUS AND COURTS TO PROTECT WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM FURTHER INCIDENCES OF VAWC

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of protection orders requested that are issued by LGUs and courts to protect women and girls from further incidences of VAWC
Description	<p>A protection order is an order issued under [RA 9262, Section 5] for the purpose of preventing further acts of violence against a woman or her child specified and granting other necessary relief. The protection orders that will be enforced by law enforcement agencies include the barangay protection orders (BPOs), temporary protection orders (TPOs) and permanent protection orders (PPOs).</p> <p>The indicator measures that portion of protection orders (i.e., BPOs, PPOs and TPOs) issued by concerned duty-bearers vis-à-vis requests made.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic coverage; By age; By civil status
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data- review of documents/reports of DOJ, BLGUs
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each geographic level—by age and civil status of women/girls who request protection orders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the number of protection orders that were requested by women/girl victims/complainants in the reference year Numerator (N) is the number of protection orders that were issued upon the request of women/girl victims/complainants in the reference year Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DOJ; BLGUs
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

O1-1-B6-5: PROPORTION OF FEMALE POLICE OFFICERS, BY RANK

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of female police officers, by rank
Description	The indicator measures the percentage of police officers who are women. Presenting the percentages by rank provides an indicator of empowerment. <u>Categories of rank:</u> Based on the PNP rank classification
Disaggregate by	By region/province/municipality
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from the duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>At each level of disaggregation, for each rank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is number of police officers (filled positions) Numerator (N) is number of female police officers Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Access to justice
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

O1-1-B6-6: PROPORTION OF FEMALE JUDGES

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-6
Indicator Name	Proportion of female judges
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of filled positions of judges occupied by women.</p> <p>Judges play important roles in decision-making by carrying out their core functions of interpreting laws and adjudicating controversies over the application of laws to particular circumstances. Thus, with respect to GEWE, this indicator is a measure of women's empowerment.</p> <p>The indicator should be presented by the levels of court in the Philippine court system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review courts: Supreme Court, Court of Appeals • Trial courts: Regional Trial Courts (Provincial, Metro Manila); Metropolitan Trial Court; Municipal Trial Court; Municipal Circuit Trial Court • Special Courts: Court of Tax Appeals; Sandiganbayan
Disaggregate by	By region/province; by levels of court
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from Civil Service Commission
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For each region/province, by level of court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of judges • Numerator (N) is the number of female judges • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Civil Service Commission
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be established

O1-1-B6-7: JAIL OCCUPANCY RATE, BY SEX

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-7
Indicator Name	Jail Occupancy Rate, by sex
Description	This indicator measures the rate of occupancy of jail facilities. It is a measure of the general fairness of living conditions of women offenders while incarcerated.
Disaggregate by	Type of facility (typology to be determined)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data— from BJMP Report
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by sex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denominator (D) is the number of places specified in the official capacity of facility in the reference year• Numerator (N) is the number of prisoners present on a given day in the reference year• Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	BJMP
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

O1-1-B6-8: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF GBV VICTIMS AND WOMEN OFFENDERS WITH THE PROGRAM, SERVICE, ASSISTANCE OR BENEFITS THEY RECEIVED PROVIDED BY DUTY-BEARERS

Indicator Code	O1-1-B6-8
Indicator Name	Level of satisfaction of GBV victims and women offenders with the program, service, assistance or benefits they received provided by duty-bearers
Description	<p>This indicator measures how certain specific products and services supplied by public sector duty-bearers met or surpassed the expectations of the intended recipients. It is a qualitative indicator, which relies on the actual experiences and perspectives of the claimholders.</p> <p>There are two indicators (one for each group: GBV victims; women offenders)</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of intervention, services, assistance or benefits (typology to be defined)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Survey, specially designed perception surveys appropriate for the program being assessed. The specific products and services to be considered in this measurement should be identified for the base year of the period of assessment.</p> <p>Survey may be done immediately after the products or services have been provided or after considerable time has elapsed after assistance was provided and completed (e.g. provision of legal assistance to victims of GBV)</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Target respondents for the data collection should be women and girls who actually received the products or services or who have experienced the assistance supplied by the duty-bearers.</p> <p>Scale of levels of satisfaction needs to be developed.</p>
Data Source	Duty-bearers
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

O1-1-D10-1: NUMBER OF NGAS AND LGUS THAT HAVE STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONAL, SYSTEMIC AND INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY-BUILDING TO IMPLEMENT ADAPTATION, MITIGATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS RELATING TO DRRM-CCA

Indicator Code	O1-1-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number of NGAs and LGUs that have strengthened institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions relating to DRRM-CCA
Description	<p>This indicator is related to SDG Indicator 13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</p> <p>The methodology for determining whether a country has strengthened institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions is still being determined.</p> <p>For more information on the plans for developing the indicator methodology, follow @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/Tier3-13-03-02.pdf</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data-- documents from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	TBD
Estimation Procedure	TBD
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	

O1-1-D10-2: NUMBER OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS WITH CURRICULA THAT INTEGRATE MITIGATION, ADAPTATION, IMPACT REDUCTION AND EARLY WARNING RELATING TO DRRM-CCA

Indicator Code	O1-1-D10-2
Indicator Name	Number of primary, secondary and tertiary institutions with curricula that integrate mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning relating to DRRM-CCA
Description	<p>Section 14 of Republic Act No. 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 directs concerned agencies as follows: "...The DepED, the CHED, the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), in coordination with the OCD, the National Youth Commission (NYC), the DOST, the DENR, the DILG-BFP, the DOH, the DSWD and other relevant agencies, shall integrate disaster risk reduction and management education in the school curricula of secondary and tertiary level of education, including the National Service Training Program (NSTP), whether private or public, including formal and non-formal, technical-vocational, indigenous learning, and out-of-school youth courses and programs."</p> <p>Likewise, Section 9-j of RA 10121 also directs the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) to "Ensure that disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are GENDER RESPONSIVE, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems, and respectful of human rights".</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of schools- i.e., primary, secondary, tertiary and TVET institutions – both public and private, that have amended their curricula to integrate subjects/topics (mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning) relating to DRRM and CCA.</p>
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—review of documents of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual

Indicator Code	O1-1-D10-2
Indicator Name	Number of primary, secondary and tertiary institutions with curricula that integrate mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning relating to DRRM-CCA
Estimation Procedure	<p>A list of primary, secondary, tertiary and TVET institutions, both public and private to be monitored is needed.</p> <p>For the reference year,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number in the list that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning relating to DRRM-CCA
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DEPED, CHED and TESDA and other concerned agencies mentioned in RA 10121
Sector/Theme	Education; DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<p>There is a need for OCD and the key educational institutions to issue a policy setting the minimum requirements that should be included in the curricula so that existing curricula of schools/colleges/universities can be assessed against it.</p> <p>Related to SDG Indicator 13.3.1- Number of countries that have <i>integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</i></p> <p>The methodology for measuring whether a country has “<i>integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</i>” is yet to be determined (as of November 2019). Refer to @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/Tier3-13-03-01.pdf</p>

O1-1-E17-1: NUMBER OF DUTY-BEARERS (NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS), WITH GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS ON SAFE, EFFICIENT, RELIABLE, COST- EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Indicator Code	O1-1-E17-1
Indicator Name	Number of duty-bearers (national and local government institutions), with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs on safe, efficient, reliable, cost- effective and sustainable infrastructure
Description	This indicator measures the number of national and local government institutions (including GOCCs and other national government instrumentalities) with gender-responsive policies, plans and programs on safe, efficient, reliable, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure.
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Policy and programme evaluation
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	Obtaining data for this indicator consists of two parts. The first part requires a qualitative assessment of the extent of gender responsiveness of an existing policy, plan or program of a government institution that is under review. The second part counts how many of those government institutions assessed and were found to have gender responsive policies.
Data Source	Evaluation report of concerned agencies
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure, all other relevant sectors/themes
References/Notes	Considering that there are hundreds of government institutions that need to be monitored, a set of parameters (or guidelines) should be formulated to prioritize the agencies to be monitored. Policy and programme evaluation can be undertaken by sector or theme (e.g., all policies, plans and programmes of agencies related to DRRM-CCA).

CHAPTER VI

OUTPUT 1-2 INDICATORS

6-1 List of Output 1-2 Indicators

6-2 Metadata for Output 1-2 Indicators

6-1 LIST OF OUTPUT 1-2 INDICATORS

6-1-1 LIST OF ALL OUTPUT 1.2 INDICATORS

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 1-2 INDICATORS
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers in the <i>(name of sector)</i> sector that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system for the <i>(name of sector)</i> with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities in the <i>(name of sector)</i> within a given timeframe
O1-2-A1-1	Number of policies, plans, frameworks, and curricula in the education sector on the protection and elimination of discrimination against women and girl-children
O1-2-A1-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/ projects and services implemented in the education sector in support of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-2-A1-3	Presence of functional mechanisms to address gender-based violence and discrimination in the education sector
O1-2-A2-1	Number of gender-responsive health-related policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the protection of women and girls in the health sector
O1-2-A2-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services in the health sector implemented in support of women and girls
O1-2-A2-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote access of women to health services
O1-2-A3-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the protection of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups, including persons with diverse SOGIE
O1-2-A3-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in support of women and girls in vulnerable groups
O1-2-A3-3	Number of agencies adopting protocols and training modules on SOGIE
O1-2-A3-4	Presence of functional mechanisms to address gender-based violence and discrimination among women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups
O1-2-A3-5	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending on sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
O1-2-A4-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws in support of positive, non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in mass media and film
O1-2-A4-2	Proportion of government and private media entities with gender-sensitive media programs and services

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 1-2 INDICATORS
O1-2-A4-3	Number of TV programs, films, movie and TV publicity materials, television commercials and advertisements promoting positive images of women and girls
O1-2-A4-4	Number of award-giving bodies on mass media and advertisements integrating GEWE in their awards and incentives system
O1-2-A4-5	Presence of functional mechanisms in support of positive, non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in mass media and film
O1-2-A5-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women
O1-2-A5-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented on protecting and preserving cultural identity and integrity
O1-2-A5-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote protection and preservation of cultural identity and integrity
O1-2-B6-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legislative bills proposing amendments to existing anti-VAWC laws, anti-sexual harassment policies, and other related laws on eliminating GBV, protecting victims and providing requisite measures for women offenders
O1-2-B6-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs and services provided to women and girl victims of GBV and women offenders, by type of service
O1-2-B6-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote women's access to justice
O1-2-B7-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation on the protection of women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace by duty-bearers
O1-2-B7-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented to protect women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace
O1-2-B7-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that protect women in armed conflict situations
O1-2-B7-4	Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) funds allocated and/or disbursed by bilateral donors to Governments for women, peace and security initiatives including those for the provision of services and other interventions for women and girls who have experienced gender-based violence associated with situations of conflict
O1-2-C8-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the empowerment of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
O1-2-C8-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented to empower and increase participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
O1-2-C8-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 1-2 INDICATORS
O1-2-C9-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws including temporary special measures towards achieving gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-2-C9-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in support of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-2-C9-3	Number of functional mechanisms established to promote gender equality and empowerment of women
O1-2-D10-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation on DRRM-CCA
O1-2-D10-2	Number of gender-responsive disaster management programs instituted at the national, regional and local disaster coordinating councils
O1-2-D10-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that address issues of women in disaster situations
O1-2-E11-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation addressing empowerment of and reduction of gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
O1-2-E11-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs, projects addressing empowerment of and reduction of gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
O1-2-E11-3	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women in AFF
O1-2-E12-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation bearers addressing empowerment of women and reduction of gender disparities in business and entrepreneurship
O1-2-E12-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/ projects implemented for empowering women entrepreneurs and reducing gender disparities in MSMEs, trade and industry
O1-2-E12-3	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women in MSMEs
O1-2-E13-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers in the tourism industry addressing empowerment of women workers and elimination of GBV against women workers and tourists
O1-2-E13-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women workers in the tourism industry and eliminating vulnerability to GBV for workers and women tourists
O1-2-E13-3	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women workers, entrepreneurs and tourists in the tourism industry
O1-2-E14-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers addressing empowerment of women in formal employment
O1-2-E14-2	Number of bilateral and multilateral labor agreements reviewed and forged to ensure better work conditions for women in formal employment including vulnerable skills categories

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 1-2 INDICATORS
O1-2-E14-3	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women in formal labor
O1-2-E14-4	Number of consultative mechanisms (workers, employers' groups, GOs) advancing decent work standards for women
O1-2-E14-5	Number of PESOs established with personnel trained in gender equality and decent work
O1-2-E14-6	Level of satisfaction of employees/women workers with the labor market/decent work programs, projects and activities provided by duty-bearers of the formal labor sector
O1-2-E15-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers addressing empowerment of women in the informal economy
O1-2-E15-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering and eliminating discrimination of women in the informal economy
O1-2-E15-3	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place in support of women in the informal economy
O1-2-E15-4	Level of satisfaction of employees/women workers/returning women migrant workers with the labor market/decent work programs, projects and activities provided by duty-bearers of the informal economy
O1-2-E16-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers on empowering and eliminating discrimination of women migrant workers
O1-2-E16-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented by duty-bearers for empowering and eliminating discrimination of women of women migrant workers
O1-2-E16-3	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place in support of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
O1-2-E16-4	Level of satisfaction of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos with PEOs, PDOs, PAOs [employment/livelihood/reintegration/social protection programs, projects services] by duty-bearers
O1-2-E17-1	Number of issuances of gender-responsive policies and plans addressing empowerment of and discrimination of women in the infrastructure sector
O1-2-E17-2	Number of gender-responsive programs/projects implemented by duty-bearers for the infrastructure sector that address women's empowerment issues relating to infrastructure
O1-2-E17-3	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place to address issues of women clients in the infrastructure sector
O1-2-E17-4	Number of assessments made on the impact of infrastructure and transport systems on women and girls

6-1-2 OUTPUT 1.2 INDICATORS BY SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

CODE	CROSS-CUTTING OUTPUT 1-2 INDICATORS
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers in the (name of sector) sector that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system for the (name of sector) with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities in the (name of sector) within a given timeframe

CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in the education sector promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-A1-1	Number of policies, plans, frameworks, and curricula in the education sector on the protection and elimination of discrimination against women and girl-children
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers in the education sector that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
O1-2-A1-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in the education sector in support of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-2-A1-3	Presence of functional mechanisms in the education sector to promote gender equality and women empowerment and address gender-based violence and discrimination in the education sector
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system for the education sector with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions in the education sector allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities in the education sector within a given timeframe

CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in the health sector promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-A2-1	Number of gender-responsive health-related policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the protection of women and girls in the health sector
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers in the health sector that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
O1-2-A2-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services in the health sector implemented in support of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-2-A2-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote access of women/girls to health services

CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in the health sector promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system for the health sector with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities in the health sector within a given timeframe
CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in vulnerable groups promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-A3-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the protection of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups, including persons with diverse SOGIE
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers responsible for vulnerable groups that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
O1-2-A3-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in support of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in vulnerable groups
O1-2-A3-3	Number of agencies adopting protocols and training modules on SOGIE
O1-2-A3-4	Presence of functional mechanisms to address gender-based violence and discrimination among women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on vulnerable groups including individuals with diverse SOGIE, by sex, by age, by ethnicity, and by disability
O1-2-A3-5	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending on sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities for women and girls in the vulnerable groups within a given timeframe
CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in media promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-A4-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws in support of positive, non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in mass media and film
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers that include enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment in media and film
O1-2-A4-2	Proportion of government and private media entities with gender-sensitive media programs and services
O1-2-A4-3	Number of TV programs, films, movie and TV publicity materials, television commercials and advertisements promoting positive images of women and girls
O1-2-A4-4	Number of award-giving bodies on mass media and advertisements integrating GEWE in their awards and incentives system

CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in media promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-A4-5	Presence of functional mechanisms in support of positive, non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in mass media and film
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators, covering women in media
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in media and film within a given timeframe

CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in arts and culture promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-A5-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on culture and preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers promoting culture and preservation of cultural identity and integrity that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
O1-2-A5-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented on protecting and preserving cultural identity and integrity
O1-2-A5-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote protection and preservation of cultural identity and integrity
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on culture and preservation of cultural identity and integrity
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institution allocated and utilized for the promotion and preservation of cultural identity and integrity

CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Gender-responsive, culture-sensitive and child-friendly instruments and mechanisms in support of women and children victims of GBV and women offenders promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-B6-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legislative bills proposing amendments to existing anti-VAWC laws, anti-sexual harassment policies, and other related laws on eliminating GBV, protecting victims and providing requisite measures for women offenders
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers that include specific commitments to eliminate GBV and VAW/G
O1-2-B6-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs and services provided to women and girl victims of GBV and women offenders, by type of service
O1-2-B6-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote women's access to justice
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on access to justice
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe

CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT: Rights-based, gender-responsive, culture-sensitive and child-friendly instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in conflict-affected areas promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-B7-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation on the protection of women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace by duty-bearers
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equity and women's empowerment in situations of armed conflict, security, justice and peace
O1-2-B7-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented to protect women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace
O1-2-B7-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that protect women in armed conflict situations
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators, including data on armed conflict, security, justice, peace and development
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe
O1-2-B7-4	Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) funds allocated and/or disbursed by bilateral donors to Governments for women, peace and security initiatives including those for the provision of services and other interventions for women and girls who have experienced gender-based violence associated with situations of conflict
CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in bureaucracy, politics and governance promulgated, formulated and design
O1-2-C8-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the empowerment of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equity and women's empowerment in bureaucracy, politics and governance
O1-2-C8-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented to empower and increase participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance.
O1-2-C8-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance.
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators, including data on women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated for GAD programs, projects and activities on women in bureaucracy, politics and governance within a given timeframe

CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in governance promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-C9-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws including temporary special measures towards achieving gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equity and women's empowerment
O1-2-C9-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in support of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
O1-2-C9-3	Number of functional mechanisms established to promote gender equality and empowerment of women
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on governance
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe

CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in DRRM-CCA promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-D10-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation on DRRM-CCA
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers relating to CCA and DRRM especially on mitigating impact on women
O1-2-D10-2	Number of gender-responsive disaster management programs instituted at the national, regional and local disaster coordinating councils
O1-2-D10-3	Presence of functional mechanisms that address issues of women in disaster situations
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of available funds allocated to gender responsive DRR activities, last budget year

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY: Gender-responsive and culture-sensitive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in AFF sectors promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E11-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation addressing empowerment of and reduction of gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers with institutional partners that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equity and women empowerment (GEWE) in the AFF sectors

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY: Gender-responsive and culture-sensitive instruments and mechanisms in support of GEWE in AFF sectors promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E11-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs, projects addressing empowerment of and reduction of gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
O1-2-E11-3	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women in AFF
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators relating to the AFF sectors
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of duty-bearers in the AFF sector allocated for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe

CODE	E-12 MSMEs, TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms to support GEWE in trade, industry and entrepreneurship promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E12-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation bearers addressing empowerment of women and reduction of gender disparities in business and entrepreneurship
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers in the MSME, trade and industry sector with institutional partners that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment for women entrepreneurs
O1-2-E12-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women entrepreneurs and reducing gender disparities in MSMEs, trade and industry
O1-2-E12-3	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women in MSMEs
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on MSMEs, trade and industry
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions who are duty-bearers for MSMEs, trade and industry sector allocated for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms to support GEWE in the tourism sector promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E13-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers in the tourism industry addressing empowerment of women workers and elimination of GBV against women workers and tourists
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers with institutional partners that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment for women workers in the tourism industry and eliminating vulnerability to GBV of women workers and tourists
O1-2-E13-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women workers in the tourism industry and eliminating vulnerability to GBV for workers and women tourists

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms to support GEWE in the tourism sector promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E13-3	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women workers, entrepreneurs and tourists in the tourism industry
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on the tourism industry
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions who are duty-bearers for the tourism industry allocated for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Gender-responsive, decent work-compliant instruments and mechanisms to support GEWE in formal labor promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E14-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers addressing empowerment of women in formal employment
O1-2-E14-2	Number of bilateral and multilateral labor agreements reviewed and forged to ensure better work conditions for women in formal employment including vulnerable skills categories
O1-2-E14-3	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women in formal labor
O1-2-E14-4	Number of consultative mechanisms (workers, employers' groups, GOs) advancing decent work standards for women
O1-2-E14-5	Number of PESOs established with personnel trained in gender equality and decent work
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on the formal labor sector
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions who are duty-bearers for the formal labor sector allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe
O1-2-E14-6	Level of satisfaction of employees/women workers with the labor market/decent work programs, projects and activities provided by duty-bearers of the formal labor sector

CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms to support GEWE in the informal economy promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E15-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers addressing empowerment of women in the informal economy
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers with institutional partners that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment for women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy
O1-2-E15-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering and eliminating discrimination of women in the

CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms to support GEWE in the informal economy promulgated, formulated and designed
	informal economy
O1-2-E15-3	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place in support of women in the informal economy
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on the informal economy
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions who are duty-bearers for the informal economy allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe
O1-2-E15-4	Level of satisfaction of employees/women workers/returning women migrant workers with the labor market/decent work programs, projects and activities provided by duty-bearers of the informal economy

CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS: Gender-responsive and culture-sensitive instruments and mechanisms to support GEWE for women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E16-1	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers on empowering and eliminating discrimination of women migrant workers
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers with institutional partners that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment for women migrant workers
O1-2-E16-2	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented by duty-bearers for empowering and eliminating discrimination of women of women migrant workers
O1-2-E16-3	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place in support of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators on migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions who are duty-bearers for the informal economy allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe
O1-2-E16-4	Level of satisfaction of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos with PEOs, PDOs, PAOs [employment/livelihood/reintegration/social protection programs, projects services] by duty-bearers

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms to support gender-responsive infrastructure promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E17-1	Number of issuances of gender-responsive policies and plans addressing empowerment of and discrimination of women in the infrastructure sector
O1-2-O-1	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers with institutional partners that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment in infrastructure projects

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Gender-responsive instruments and mechanisms to support gender-responsive infrastructure promulgated, formulated and designed
O1-2-E17-2	Number of gender-responsive programs/projects implemented by duty-bearers for the infrastructure sector that address women's empowerment issues relating to infrastructure
O1-2-E17-3	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place to address issues of women clients in the infrastructure sector
O1-2-O-2	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data, on the infrastructure sector
O1-2-O-3	Proportion of budget of government institutions who are duty-bearers for the infrastructure sector allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe
O1-2-E17-4	Number of assessments made on the impact of infrastructure and transport systems on women and girls

6-2 METADATA FOR OUTPUT 1-2 INDICATORS

O1-2-O-1: NUMBER OF FORMAL AGREEMENTS FORGED BY DUTY-BEARERS IN THE (NAME OF SECTOR) THAT INCLUDE SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS TO ENHANCING GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Indicator Code	O1-2-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers in the (name of sector) that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of formal agreements forged by a duty-bearer with institutional partners that include commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the specific sector. (See Reference section for some examples.)</p> <p><u>Formal agreements</u> are those evidenced by officially signed Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs), Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs), bilateral agreements, trade agreements and other such agreements. These documents are usually numbered when these are entered in the records section of an organization.</p> <p><u>Institutional partners</u> include, among others, local and international donors and funding agencies, academe and private companies and associations.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count new formal agreements with institutional partners that include commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p><u>Education</u>: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs et. al.</p> <p><u>Health</u>: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)</p> <p><u>Vulnerable Groups</u>: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p><u>Women in Media</u>: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAP, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR</p>

Indicator Code	O1-2-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of formal agreements forged by duty-bearers in the (name of sector) that include specific commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
	<p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity:</u></p> <p><u>Access to Justice:</u> DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p><u>Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development:</u> OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs</p> <p><u>DRRM-CCA:</u> DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry:</u> DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR</p> <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry:</u> DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, LGUs, DILG</p> <p><u>Tourism:</u> DOT, LGUs, DILG</p> <p><u>Formal Sector:</u> DOLE, LGUs, DILG</p> <p><u>Informal Economy:</u> TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR</p> <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u> DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA</p>
Sector/Theme	Education, Health; Vulnerable Groups; Media; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Access to Justice; Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos;

References/Notes	<p>Examples of formal agreement are the following:</p> <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership agreement with advertising industry and private institutions supporting anti-VAW campaigns and promoting gender mainstreaming initiatives (MCW 16) <p><u>Women and Media</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership agreements forged with advertising industry and private institutions to support anti-VAW campaigns and promoting gender mainstreaming initiatives <p><u>Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the status and security of women and girls <p><u>DRRM-CCA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership agreements on relating to CCA and DRRM especially on mitigating impacts on women <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of equitable participation of women in associations as a criterion for issuance of NRM Agreements <p><u>MSMEs, Tradeand Industry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade agreements forged with trade partners that uphold the principle of equality of opportunity for women and men (MD. <p><u>Tourism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership agreements on improving the situations of women workers in the tourism industry and eliminating vulnerability to GBV of women workers and tourists <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with migrant-recipient countries and regions that are gender responsive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ that ensure safe migration and better work conditions that will curb violence against women among women migrant workers in vulnerable skills categories (Women's EDGE) ○ that cover conditions on remittances (MCW Sec. 30) • For Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos this means agreements for their protection especially of women migrant workers.
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O1-2-O-2: PRESENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR THE (NAME OF SECTOR) WITH GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS, INCLUDING SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA

Indicator Code	O1-2-O-2
Indicator Name	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system for the (name of sector) with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of a gender responsive Monitoring and Evaluation System (M & E System). A gender-responsive M&E system is one that includes sex- disaggregated data as well as gender-specific indicators relevant to the area of responsibility of duty-bearers.</p> <p>For purposes of monitoring development in this area, key duty-bearers need to be identified and their M & E systems are to be assessed on a scale of gender-responsiveness (scale to be developed).</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	PCW assessment of gender-responsiveness of M&E systems of each duty-bearer in the sector (or theme).
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By national/local-- for specified reference year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of assessments of gender-responsiveness of M&E systems across key duty-bearers
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p><u>Education</u>: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs et. al.</p> <p><u>Health</u>: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)</p> <p><u>Vulnerable Groups</u>: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p><u>Women in Media</u>: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAP, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR</p> <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u>: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF</p> <p><u>Access to Justice</u>: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p><u>DRRM-CCA</u>: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</u>: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR</p>

Indicator Code	O1-2-O-2
Indicator Name	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system for the (name of sector) with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data
	<u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry:</u> DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, LGUs, DILG <u>Tourism:</u> DOT, LGUs, DILG <u>Formal Labor:</u> DOLE, LGUs, DILG <u>Informal Economy:</u> TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR <u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u> DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Education, Health; Vulnerable Groups; Media; Access to Justice; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References:	<p><u>Vulnerable sector</u>-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sex-disaggregated data on Informal Settler beneficiaries • Presence of sex-disaggregated database on WGWDs • Presence of sex-disaggregated database on IP women and men (Women's EDGE, Tier 3) • Availability of SOGIE--disaggregated data produced by government (Women's EDGE) <p><u>Women in Media</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of gender responsive M&E system or internal mechanism to monitor implementation of gender-fair guides in private media (Women's EDGE; MCW Sec 19) <p><u>Access to Justice and Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of sex-disaggregated data on women's and men's political participation at the national and local levels (Women's EDGE 15) <p><u>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of sex-disaggregated data on women's and men's political participation at the national and local levels (Women's EDGE 15) • Monitoring the number of women and women's groups organized and/or strengthened to lead in transformative politics at the local and grassroots levels (WEDGE 18) • Monitoring the number of women employees qualified to compete for third level positions (WEDGE 14)

Indicator Code	O1-2-O-2
Indicator Name	Presence of monitoring and evaluation system for the (name of sector) with gender-specific indicators, including sex-disaggregated data
	<p><u>DRRM-CCA</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sex-disaggregated data and statistics on vulnerabilities experienced by and special needs of women and girls during climate-related hazards and natural disasters • Monitoring of companies and enterprises (e.g. mining companies) monitored on their compliance with environmental laws (WEDGE) DENR-EMB <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of updated sex-disaggregated data on women and men farmers and fisher folk <p><u>Tourism</u> sector specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of gender-disaggregated data and statistics on incidence of tourism- related gender-based violence <p><u>Informal Economy</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of gender responsive M&E system to monitor occupational safety and health programs and services provided to women workers in the formal and informal sectors (MCW IRR Sec. 25) <u>Data source:</u> DOLE OSHC) • Presence of gender responsive M&E system to track LGUs with social protection desks (WEDGE WEE 3.1.1) <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos</u> sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of sex-disaggregated database on returning migrant workers (MCW Sec. 27) • Presence of functional and gender responsive databases on women Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos (SGISM/OFIS & POEA database) (Women's EDGE)

O1-2-O-3: PROPORTION OF BUDGET OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS ALLOCATED AND UTILIZED FOR GAD PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE (NAME OF THE SECTOR) WITHIN A GIVEN TIMEFRAME

Indicator Code	O1-2-O-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities in the (name of sector) sector within a given timeframe
Description	<p>The indicator has two parts:</p> <p>(a) measures the proportion of the budget that is earmarked by a government institution for GAD programs, projects and activities within a specific timeframe.</p> <p>(b) measures the actual utilization rate/expenditures for GAD programs, projects and activities within a specific timeframe</p> <p>Government institutions include all NGAs, GOCCs and other government entities with budgetary support from the government.</p> <p>Budgetary support from government means that these agencies receive appropriations from the government as mandated under the General Appropriations Act (GAA).</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of government institutions (NGA, GOCC, Others)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—budget documents
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By type of government institution-- for specified reference year:</p> <p><u>Allocation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total budget (GAA) of the government institutions in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the total budget for GAD programs, projects and activities indicated in the GAD plans of the government institutions in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$ <p><u>Utilization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total budget for GAD programs, projects and activities indicated in the GAD plans of the government institutions in the reference year

Indicator Code	O1-2-O-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of budget of government institutions allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities in the <i>(name of sector)</i> sector within a given timeframe
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerator (N) is the total expenditure for GAD programs, projects and activities indicated in the GAD plans of the government institutions in the reference year Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p><u>Education</u>: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs et. al.</p> <p><u>Health</u>: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)</p> <p><u>Vulnerable Groups</u>: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u>: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF</p> <p><u>Access to Justice</u>: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p><u>Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development</u>: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs</p> <p><u>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance</u>: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress</p> <p><u>DRRM-CCA</u>: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG</p> <p><u>Tourism</u>: DOT, LGUs, DILG</p> <p><u>Formal Labor</u>: DOLE, LGUs, DILG</p> <p><u>Informal Economy</u>: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR</p>
Sector/Theme	Education, Health; Vulnerable Groups; Media; Access to Justice; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	

O1-2-A1-1: NUMBER OF POLICIES, PLANS, FRAMEWORKS, AND CURRICULA IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR ON THE PROTECTION AND ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRL-CHILDREN

Indicator Code	O1-2-A1-1
Indicator Name	Number of policies, plans, frameworks, and curricula in the education sector on the protection and elimination of discrimination against women and girl-children
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs et. al.
Sector/Theme	Education

References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p>Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of policy and standards for gender- responsive curricula and instructional methods and materials developed by DepEd, CHED, and TESDA (<i>WEDGE</i>) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy on ensuring equal treatment and opportunities provided to girls and boys for academic honors, leadership in school/class organizations, leadership in school activities, journalistic endeavors and the like (MCW 35) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy upholding the dignity, practices, traditions, culture, and religious beliefs of students and indigenous children and that are nondiscriminatory to women (MCW 35) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schools with policy and guidelines to promote among public and private schools the sensitivity particular to Moro and indigenous practices such as fasting in the month of Ramadan, choice of clothing (including wearing of hijab), and availability of halal food (MCW 35) ◦ Schools that provide equal access of Muslim and indigenous girl-children in the Madaris, schools of living culture and traditions and regular schools (MCW 35) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on equal access of Muslim and indigenous girl-children in the Madaris, schools of living culture and traditions, and regular schools (MCW 35) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy on anti- bullying in educational institutions • Issuance of policy and its attendant guidelines on the conduct of orientation or training programs on RA 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act) and other GBV laws for teaching and non- teaching staff and personnel, administrators, students/ trainees, and CODI (<i>WEDGE</i>) • Issuance of policy and its attendant guidelines on ensuring the conduct of GAD/GBV orientation/training programs for members of the local school boards (LSBs) (<i>WEDGE</i>) • Policy against expulsion of female faculty and students in public and private schools due to pregnancy outside of marriage (MCW 16) <p>Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of Comprehensive national health plan, with integrated GEWE goals (MCW 20)
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O1-2-AI-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS AND SERVICES IMPLEMENTED IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR IN SUPPORT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	O1-2-A1-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in the education sector in support of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sector.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers – review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs et. al., PCW
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child-friendly programs • GBV prevention programs • Programs and services given to pregnant faculty and students (MCW 16)

O1-2-A1-3: PRESENCE OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS TO ADDRESS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

Indicator Code	O1-2-A1-3
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms to address gender-based violence and discrimination in the education sector
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to address gender-related violence and discrimination. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Committees on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) ○ Child Protection Committees ○ Interagency coordination mechanisms with PNP, DOJ, CHR, DSWD and/ or LGUs (MCW 16)
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs et. al. PCW
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	MCW 12, 15 and 18

References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sex-disaggregated data of Informal Settler beneficiaries • Presence of sex-disaggregated database on WGWDs • Presence of sex-disaggregated database on IP women and men (Women's EDGE, Tier 3) • Availability of SOGIE--disaggregated data produced by government (Women's EDGE) • Monitoring of compliance to policy against expulsion of female faculty and students in public and private schools due to pregnancy outside of marriage
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**O1-2-A2-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE HEALTH-RELATED POLICIES AND PLANS,
INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS ON THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN
AND GIRLS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR**

Indicator Code	O1-2-A2-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive health-related policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the protection of women and girls in the health sector
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive policy</i> is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive plan</i> is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)
Sector/Theme	Health

Indicator Code	O1-2-A2-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive health-related policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the protection of women and girls in the health sector
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <p><u>Quality of Life</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on improving the nutritional status of women and girls, men and boys • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on the implementation of comprehensive health programs and services (MCW 20) <p><u>Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on maternal care, including pre-natal services, delivery and post- natal services to address pregnancy and infant health and nutrition (MCW) • Issuance of gender-responsive policies to promote maternal and neonatal health (RPRH) • Policies and programs developed to ensure women's and men's access to services responding to STI and HIV-AIDS • Issuance of gender-responsive policies to ensure protection of women against all forms of violence (MCW 12 and 20) <p><i>Plans:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of Comprehensive national health plan, with integrated GEWE goals (MCW 20) <p><i>Laws:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (SDG 5.6.2)

O1-2-A2-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS AND SERVICES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR IMPLEMENTED IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	O1-2-A2-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services in the health sector implemented in support of women and girls
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sector.</p> <p>A <i>project</i> is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A <i>program</i>, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive program or project</i> is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)
Sector/Theme	Health

Indicator Code	O1-2-A2-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services in the health sector implemented in support of women and girls
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On improving the nutritional status of women and girls, men and boys • On comprehensive health program implemented (MCW 20) • Promote responsible, ethical, legal, safe and effective methods of family planning (MCW 20) • On health information and education by agencies, LGUs and NGOs (MCW) • On breastfeeding and proper nutrition for lactating mothers that include psychosocial, therapeutic, medical and legal interventions • On the care for elderly women, including prevention of sexual abuse • On the management, treatment, and intervention of mental health problems of women and girls • On promoting family and state collaborations on youth sexuality education and health services (MCW 20) • On the prevention and management of reproductive-related illnesses (<i>breast and cervical cancers</i>) and other gynecological conditions and disorders (MCW 20) • On the prevention of abortion and management of pregnancy-related complications (MCW 20) • On the prevention and management of reproductive tract infection including STIs, HIV and AIDS (MCW 20) • Programs to ensure women's and men's access to services responding to STI and HIV-AIDS • IEC/ awareness campaigns against gender-based violence or violence against women • Gender-responsive health programs and services that include psychosocial, therapeutic, medical and legal interventions and assistance to VAW victims and survivors

O1-2-A2-3: PRESENCE OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS THAT PROMOTE ACCESS OF WOMEN TO HEALTH SERVICES

Indicator Code	O1-2-A2-3
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote access of women to health services
Description	This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to facilitate the access of women to health services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Women and Child Protection Units in DOH Hospitals
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	MCW 12, 15 and 18

O1-2-A3-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS, INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS ON THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS BELONGING TO VULNERABLE GROUPS, INCLUDING PERSONS WITH DIVERSE SOGIE

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the protection of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups, including persons with diverse SOGIE
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the protection of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups, including persons with diverse SOGIE
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><u>Policies and guidelines:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and guidelines to ensure gender-sensitivity and gender-responsiveness during relocation, resettlement, demolition and eviction (MCW Final Indicators-Section 24) • Policy and guidelines for the protection of Women Senior Citizens from neglect and abuse. • Policies and guidelines on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against girl children (MCW Indicators) • Customary laws, policies and practices recognizing the rights of IP women and girls • Customary practices and laws and gender-and-rights-based actions that will allow/entitle IPs access to and control over ancestral lands (WEDGE 2013-2016) • Policies to eliminate discrimination/violence against IP women and children (MCW) • Policies to protect LGBT persons against violence and discrimination (WEDGE) <p><u>Plans:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency plans that reflect interagency strategies for girl children completed • Development plans, with the inclusion of SOGIE completed

O1-2-A3-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS AND SERVICES IMPLEMENTED IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN VULNERABLE GROUPS

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in support of women and girls in vulnerable groups
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A <i>project</i> is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A <i>program</i>, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive program or project</i> is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in support of women and girls in vulnerable groups
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector-specific example: • Programs implemented to improve access and ownership rights of women from low-income and informal settler communities to safe, decent, and affordable housing by key shelter agencies, LGUs, and their partners (MCW Section 24) • Programs for Senior Citizens, IPs, PWDs, WGDC, etc. • IEC campaign for parents, guardians and duty-bearers for the protection of girl children, other women and girls in vulnerable groups, and those individuals with diverse SOGIE • Programs and projects implemented by national government agencies, LGUs and their partners to increase representation of WGWDs in decision-making bodies at the national and local levels. (WEDGE) • Programs to eliminate discrimination/violence against IP women and children (MCW) • Government agencies and the judiciary with sufficient WGWD-sensitive services, particularly woman interpreters in investigative agencies, hospitals, and courts, who can readily assist WGWDs victims of sexual abuse and VAWC. (WEDGE) • Enabling environment for IP women and their communities, such as supporting their livelihood with financial and technical assistance, infrastructure and marketing (WEDGE) • Capability-building and leadership formation programs as well as affirmative action measures to enable grassroots women leaders to effectively participate in the decision and policymaking bodies in the respective sector (MCW Final Indicators-Section 28) • Marketing, credit, technologies and training for women (including rural and indigenous women) (MCW Final Indicators) • Measures adopted to make known to the IPs their rights and duties in regard to labor, economic opportunities, education and health matters and social welfare (UN Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 no. 169-Art.30)

O1-2-A3-3: NUMBER OF AGENCIES ADOPTING PROTOCOLS AND TRAINING MODULES ON SOGIE

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-3
Indicator Name	Number of agencies adopting protocols and training modules on SOGIE
Description	<p>The fight for equality and anti-discrimination for the LGBTQ+ community is one that has known almost two decades of legal struggle. (More @ https://www.rappler.com/newsbreak/ig/238593-timeline-sogie-equality-philippines or @ https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/SOGIE_Equality_Bill).</p> <p>The Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression Equality BILL or SOGIE Equality Bill is a proposed legislation of the Congress of the Philippines. The proposed law will ensure that all people, regardless of their SOGIE are able to exercise their rights to life, education, employment, and expression without fear of reprisal or discrimination.</p> <p>Understanding what SOGIE means, what protocols promote SOGIE quality and anti-discrimination practices and why passage of the bill is important requires training.</p> <p>This indicator monitors the extent to which agencies promote SOGIE equality and anti-discrimination.</p> <p>A standard for protocols and training modules is required.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers (all sectors/themes) —review of relevant documents/ reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the protocols put in place • Count the training modules implemented (i.e., training events)
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI and all other agencies
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-3
Indicator Name	Number of agencies adopting protocols and training modules on SOGIE
References/Notes	<p>RESOURCES: protocols, training and assessment tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Legal gender recognition in the Philippines: A legal and policy review.</i> 2018. @ https://www.undp.org/content/dam/philippines/docs/Others/rbap-hhd-2018-legal-gender-recognition-in-the-philippines.pdf • <i>To serve and protect without exception.</i> 2017. @ https://www.outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/serveProtectFull.pdf • <i>SOGIE Training Manual.</i> 2015. @ https://apcom.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/SOGIE-Training-Manual_EN.pdf • <i>SOGIE Assessment Tools.</i> 2015. @ https://apcom.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/SOGIE-Assessment-Tool_EN.pdf • <i>Gender and SOGIE Safeguard.</i> @ https://consultations.worldbank.org/Data/hub/files/gender_and_sogie_safeguard_submission.pdf

O1-2-A3-4: PRESENCE OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS TO ADDRESS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION AMONG WOMEN AND GIRLS BELONGING TO VULNERABLE GROUPS

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-4
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms to address gender-based violence and discrimination among women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to address gender-related violence and discrimination. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mechanisms for Senior Citizens, IPs, WGWDs, Muslim Women, informal settlers, LGBT, etc. o Local Councils for the Protection of Children o Review mechanisms for the issuance of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs)/FPIC to ensure IP women's and girl's participation in all CADT processes. (WEDGE)
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUS, TESDA, DA, DTI
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	MCW 12, 15 and 18

O1-2-A3-5: PROPORTION OF GOVERNMENT RECURRENT AND CAPITAL SPENDING ON SECTORS THAT DISPROPORTIONATELY BENEFIT WOMEN, THE POOR AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending on sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
Description	<p>This indicator measures government spending on sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups.</p> <p><i>Recurrent expenditures</i> are primarily wages, salaries and employer contributions, purchases of goods and services, subsidies and transfers.</p> <p><i>Capital expenditures</i> are payments for acquisition of fixed capital assets, stock, land or intangible assets (or non-physical assets; examples: patents, trademarks, copyrights)</p> <p>To compute this indicator, the relevant sectors and their corresponding government duty-bearers need to be identified.</p> <p>This is (global) SDG Indicator 1.b.1. No metadata available.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of budgets and expenditure data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total recurrent and capital spending of all duty-bearers across all sectors/themes • Numerator (N) is the total recurrent and capital spending of all duty-bearers in the sectors/themes that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	DBM
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups

Indicator Code	O1-2-A3-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending on sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
References/Notes	<p>Related to SDG 1.b.1-- <i>Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</i></p> <p>No metadata as of November 2019</p>

O1-2-A4-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS, INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS IN SUPPORT OF POSITIVE, NON-DISCRIMINATORY AND NON-DEROGATORY PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN MASS MEDIA AND FILM

Indicator Code	O1-2-A4-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws in support of positive, non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in mass media and film
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive policy</i> is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive plan</i> is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media

Indicator Code	O1-2-A4-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws in support of positive, non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in mass media and film
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines for the creation of local media board to monitor gender sensitivity of local media • Issuance of gender-responsive policy adopting gender equality guidelines in media for government agencies • Issuance of gender-responsive and updated guidelines to protect women against discrimination in media and film (MCW Sec 19) <p><i>Plans:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and Gender Equality Committee (MGEC) Action Plan (to implement MCW provisions for media) completed

O1-2-A4-2: PROPORTION OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE MEDIA ENTITIES WITH GENDER-SENSITIVE MEDIA PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Indicator Code	O1-2-A4-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of government and private media entities with gender-sensitive media programs and services
Description	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of government and private media entities with gender-sensitive media programs and services.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive program, including provision of services</i>, is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By whether public or private media entity; By type of media (typology needs to be defined)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of public sector and private sector duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/ reports on programs and services with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By type of media entity (public or private): By type of media, for specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of public and private media entities in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of public and private media entities with at least one gender-sensitive media program or service in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	Examples: Gender sensitive media programs include TV and radio program that recognize women's concerns. It may also include print and online articles.

**O1-2-A4-3: NUMBER OF TV PROGRAMS, FILMS, MOVIE AND TV PUBLICITY MATERIALS,
TELEVISION COMMERCIALS AND ADVERTISEMENTS PROMOTING POSITIVE IMAGES OF
WOMEN AND GIRLS**

Indicator Code	O1-2-A4-3
Indicator Name	Number of TV programs, films, movie and TV publicity materials, television commercials and advertisements promoting positive images of women and girls
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which broadcast media promotes positive images of women and girls.</p> <p>An operational definition of what constitutes a positive image as opposed to a non-positive image of women and girls is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	Type of broadcast media
Mode of Data Collection	Assessment of TV programs, films, movie and TV publicity materials, television commercials and advertisements that have been broadcast
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By type of broadcast media, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the broadcast media that promoted positive images of women and girls
Data Source	Duty-bearers: MTRCB PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
Notes/References	Reference on “positive images”: 17 marketing campaigns with a positive message for women @ https://econsultancy.com/17-marketing-campaigns-with-a-positive-message-for-women/

**O1-2-A4-4: NUMBER OF AWARD-GIVING BODIES ON MASS MEDIA AND ADVERTISEMENTS
INTEGRATING GEWE IN THEIR AWARDS AND INCENTIVES SYSTEM**

Indicator Code	O1-2-A4-4
Indicator Name	Number of award-giving bodies on mass media and advertisements integrating GEWE in their awards and incentives system
Description	This indicator measures the extent to which award giving bodies for mass media and advertisements have integrated GEWE in their criteria for excellence and included an award for promoting GEWE.
Disaggregate by	By type of award-giving entity (public/private); By type of media
Mode of Data Collection	Assessment of awards and incentives system of award-giving bodies in relation to whether or not these integrate GEWE considerations (or have mainstreamed GEWE)
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By type of award-giving body-- by type of media, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the number of award-giving bodies for mass media and advertisements that have mainstreamed GEWE
Data Source	Duty-bearers: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
Notes/References	To monitor change, baseline list of award-giving bodies needs to be compiled

O1-2-A4-5: PRESENCE OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS IN SUPPORT OF POSITIVE, NON-DISCRIMINATORY AND NON-DEROGATORY PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN MASS MEDIA AND FILM

Indicator Code	O1-2-A4-5
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms in support of positive, non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in mass media and film
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to support of positive, non-discriminatory and non-derogatory portrayal of women in mass media and film. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Media and Gender Equality Committee (MGEC) to implement MCW provisions for media o Internal mechanism for the implementation of gender-fair guides in private media (WEDGE; MCW Sec 19)
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	

O1-2-A5-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS, INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS ON PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY HIGHLIGHTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN

Indicator Code	O1-2-A5-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans, including legal frameworks or enabling laws on preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF
Sector/Theme	Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines for responding to gender issues and preservation of IP and Moro women's cultures and traditions (MCW Sec 31)

**O1-2-A5-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE
PROGRAMS/PROJECTS AND SERVICES IMPLEMENTED ON PROTECTING AND PRESERVING
CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY**

Indicator Code	O1-2-A5-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented on protecting and preserving cultural identity and integrity
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national or local programs/projects or services implemented on protecting and preserving cultural identity and integrity that are gender responsive and culture-sensitive</p> <p>A <i>project</i> is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A <i>program</i>, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive program or project</i> is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programs (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF
Sector/Theme	Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity

Indicator Code	O1-2-A5-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented on protecting and preserving cultural identity and integrity
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research studies on culture and preservation of cultural identity and integrity conducted highlighting the situation of women and girls • Programs implemented that addresses gender issues and preserve IP and Moro women's cultures and traditions (MCW Sec 31) • Culturally appropriate and gender sensitive curriculum and educational materials (MCW Sec 31)

O1-2-A5-3: PRESENCE OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS THAT PROMOTE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY

Indicator Code	O1-2-A5-3
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote protection and preservation of cultural identity and integrity
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to address gender-related violence and discrimination. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Committees on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) ○ Child Protection Committees ○ VAW desks ○ VAW referral systems in place ○ Interagency coordination mechanisms with PNP, DOJ, CHR, DSWD and/ or LGUs (MCW 16) ○ Media and Gender Equality Committee (MGEC) to implement MCW provisions for media.
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF
Sector/Theme	Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity
References/Notes	

O1-2-B6-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGISLATIVE BILLS PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING ANTI-VAWC LAWS, ANTI-SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICIES, AND OTHER RELATED LAWS ON ELIMINATING GBV, PROTECTING VICTIMS AND PROVIDING REQUISITE MEASURES FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS

Indicator Code	O1-2-B6-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legislative bills proposing amendments to existing anti-VAWC laws, anti-sexual harassment policies, and other related laws on eliminating GBV, protecting victims and providing requisite measures for women offenders
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice

Indicator Code	O1-2-B6-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legislative bills proposing amendments to existing anti-VAWC laws, anti-sexual harassment policies, and other related laws on eliminating GBV, protecting victims and providing requisite measures for women offenders
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of policy on gender responsive rights- based and culture sensitive services and interventions for WEDC and their families (MCW Sec 33 & 34) • Issuance of policy and its attendant guidelines for the operation of gender-responsive detention and prison facilities (MCW Sec 33 & 34) • Guidelines and protocols to ensure protection of women against gender-based violence • Guidelines and protocols to eliminate trafficking in persons

O1-2-B6-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES PROVIDED TO WOMEN AND GIRL VICTIMS OF GBV AND WOMEN OFFENDERS, BY TYPE OF SERVICE

Indicator Code	O1-2-B6-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs and services provided to women and girl victims of GBV and women offenders, by type of service
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice

Indicator Code	O1-2-B6-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs and services provided to women and girl victims of GBV and women offenders, by type of service
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender responsive, rights-based and culture-sensitive programs implemented for WEDC and their families • Capacity-building programs developed by duty-bearers to strengthen the organizational capability of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations • Average duration for issuance of a Protection Order by a duty-bearer

O1-2-B6-3: PRESENCE OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS THAT PROMOTE WOMEN'S ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Indicator Code	O1-2-B6-3
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote women's access to justice
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to address gender-related violence and discrimination. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Committees on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) ○ Child Protection Committees ○ VAW desks ○ VAW referral systems in place ○ Interagency coordination mechanisms with PNP, DOJ, CHR, DSWD and/ or LGUs (MCW 16) ○ Media and Gender Equality Committee (MGEC) to implement MCW provisions for media.
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/ reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI PCW
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	MCW 12, 15 and 18

O1-2-B7-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS OR AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION ON THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, JUSTICE AND PEACE BY DUTY-BEARERS

Indicator Code	O1-2-B7-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation on the protection of women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace by duty-bearers
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development

Indicator Code	O1-2-B7-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation on the protection of women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace by duty-bearers
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on ensuring women's participation and decision-making in peace processes and women membership in peace panels (MCW 32) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines/protocols on ensuring protection of children involved in armed-conflict incidences • Peace agenda that provide for women's welfare and concerns and their participation in planning, monitoring and evaluation of rehabilitation and rebuilding of conflict-affected areas (MCW 32) <p><i>Plans:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) on women, peace and security

O1-2-B7-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS AND SERVICES IMPLEMENTED TO PROTECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, JUSTICE AND PEACE

Indicator Code	O1-2-B7-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented to protect women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development

Indicator Code	O1-2-B7-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented to protect women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-Building programs developed by duty-bearers to strengthen the organizational capability of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations including strengthening of women's participation in politics or decision-making • Information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns developed on the protection of women and children in armed conflict, security, justice and peace • Gender-responsive services to pregnant and lactating women, women with dependent children, and women and girls with disabilities during armed conflict (MCW 12.2)

O1-2-B7-3: PRESENCE OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS THAT PROTECT WOMEN IN ARMED CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Indicator Code	O1-2-B7-3
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms that protect women in armed conflict situations
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to address gender-related violence and discrimination. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Committees on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) ○ VAW desks ○ VAW referral systems in place ○ Interagency coordination mechanisms with PNP, DOJ, CHR, DSWD and/ or LGUs (MCW 16)
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs PCW
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	MCW 12, 15 and 18

O1-2-B7-4: PROPORTION OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) FUNDS ALLOCATED AND/OR DISBURSED BY BILATERAL DONORS TO GOVERNMENTS FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY INITIATIVES INCLUDING THOSE FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT

Indicator Code	O1-2-B7-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) funds allocated and/or disbursed by bilateral donors to Governments for women, peace and security initiatives including those for the provision of services and other interventions for women and girls who have experienced gender-based violence associated with situations of conflict
Description	The indicator measures the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that are allocated and/or disbursed to Governments for women, peace and security initiatives.
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data— ODA
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total ODA allocated and/or disbursed by bilateral donors to Governments in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the total (ODA) funds allocated and/or disbursed by bilateral donors to Governments for women, peace and security initiatives in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs NEDA, PCW
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	Reference: Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security @ https://gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/Philippines_20172022NAP.pdf

O1-2-C8-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS ON THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

Indicator Code	O1-2-C8-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the empowerment of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance

Indicator Code	O1-2-C8-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws on the empowerment of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant accreditation guidelines for the integration of women in political parties • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on ensuring equal opportunities for women to become representatives in different national and international bodies <p><i>Plans:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans and programs on gender balance³ (WEDGE 14) • Gender-responsive learning and development (L&D) plan which includes training and career development interventions for women employees (WEDGE 14) <p><i>Laws:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling law and/or administrative law to promote women's increased political participation (WEDGE 15) • Enabling law for women's local sectoral representation, pursuant to the Local Government Code of 1991 (WEDGE 18)

³ Programs on gender balance will include the following: gender-responsive competency based recruitment policy, CSC Prime HRM on recruitment, selection, performance management, rewards, recognition).

**O1-2-C8-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE
PROGRAMS/PROJECTS AND SERVICES IMPLEMENTED TO EMPOWER AND INCREASE
PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE**

Indicator Code	O1-2-C8-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented to empower and increase participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance.
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A <i>project</i> is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A <i>program</i>, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive program or project</i> is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By sector
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress, LGUs

Indicator Code	O1-2-C8-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented to empower and increase participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance.
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	<p>Sector specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research studies conducted on gender and women in the bureaucracy, politics and governance • Capacity-building programs developed by duty-bearers to strengthen the organizational capability of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations • Capability-building and leadership formation programs and affirmative action measures supporting grassroots women leaders' participation in decision and policymaking bodies in the respective sectors (MCW Sec. 28) • Capability- building⁴ activities to strengthen women's participation in politics (WEDGE 15) • Policies on recruitment and selection, qualifying examinations, assignment of posts and missions to ensure that women are given equal opportunities to be representatives in different, national, international bodies and positions

⁴ Capability building refers to training, coaching, mentoring, job rotation, among others.

O1-2-C8-3: PRESENCE OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS THAT PROMOTE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

Indicator Code	O1-2-C8-3
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms that promote participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
Description	This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to promote participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance.
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

O1-2-C9-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS INCLUDING TEMPORARY SPECIAL MEASURES TOWARDS ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	O1-2-C9-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws including temporary special measures towards achieving gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans towards achieving gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DBM, COA, NEDA, DILG, CSC, CHR, PCW, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Institutional Mechanisms

Indicator Code	O1-2-C9-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws including temporary special measures towards achieving gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Plans:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender responsive Philippine Development Plan (PDP) completed • Public Investment Program (PIP) formulated, integrated with GAD goals, objectives and indicators • Agency GAD Plan completed

O1-2-C9-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS AND SERVICES IMPLEMENTED IN SUPPORT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	O1-2-C9-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects and services implemented in support of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A <i>project</i> is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A <i>program</i>, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive program or project</i> is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By sector
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: All sectors/themes
Sector/Theme	Institutional Mechanisms and all other sectors/themes
References/Notes	Example: Capacity-Building programs developed to strengthen the organizational capability as well as that of beneficiary groups/women clients

O1-2-C9-3: NUMBER OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Indicator Code	O1-2-C9-3
Indicator Name	Number of functional mechanisms established to promote gender equality and empowerment of women
Description	This indicator measures the number of functional mechanisms that are put in place to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.
Disaggregate by	By sector/theme; By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year: across all sectors and themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: All sectors/themes
Sector/Theme	Institutional Mechanisms and all other sectors/themes
References/Notes	Examples: GFPS, CODI

O1-2-D10-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS OR AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION ON DRRM-CCA

Indicator Code	O1-2-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation on DRRM-CCA
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA

Indicator Code	O1-2-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation on DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policies on management responses to disasters instituted at the national, regional and local disaster coordinating councils (MCW Sec. 13) • Policies to ensure full participation of women in CCA and DRRM including planning and management of relief operations (MCW Sec. 12) <p><i>Plans:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-responsive and rights-based work and financial plan on disasters, and other crises (MCW Sec. 13)

**O1-2-D10-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
INSTITUTED AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCILS**

Indicator Code	O1-2-D10-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive disaster management programs instituted at the national, regional and local disaster coordinating councils
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, regional or local programs on disaster management instituted by disaster coordinating councils that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Regional, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the gender-responsive programmes on disaster management (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs implemented for relief operations (i.e. relief programs that comply with international standards such as Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) and other humanitarian service package for disaster situations

O1-2-D10-3: PRESENCE OF MECHANISMS THAT ADDRESS ISSUES OF WOMEN IN DISASTER SITUATIONS

Indicator Code	O1-2-D10-3
Indicator Name	Presence of functional mechanisms that address issues of women in disaster situations
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of functional mechanisms that are put in place to address issues of women in disaster situations. These mechanisms may include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Committees on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) ○ Child Protection Committees ○ VAW desks ○ VAW referral systems in place ○ Interagency coordination mechanisms with PNP, DOJ, CHR, DSWD and/ or LGUs (MCW 16)
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/ reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year: across all sectors and themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs PCW
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	

O1-2-E11-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS OR AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION ADDRESSING EMPOWERMENT OF AND REDUCTION OF GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN FARMERS, AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES AND FISHERFOLKS

Indicator Code	O1-2-E11-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation addressing empowerment of and reduction of gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A gender responsive policy is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A gender responsive plan is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Indicator Code	O1-2-E11-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation addressing empowerment of and reduction of gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy on titling of lands, issuance of stewardship contracts and emancipation patents and share in agriculture and other forms of assets (MCW 23) • Issuance of gender responsive agrarian reform policy and its attendant guidelines • Issuance of gender-responsive policy on food security and sustainable use of productive resources (MCW Sec. 23) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on ensuring the participation of rural women's groups in policy and program formulation, planning and designing, implementation of DA programs at the local level (MCW Sec. 23) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on ensuring membership and participation of marginalized women in councils for sustainable development. <p><i>Plans:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of Comprehensive Development and Management Plans (CDMP, integrated with gender concerns, by DA) • Industrial Forest Management Agreement (IFMA), integrated with gender concerns, by DA • Completion of Gender responsive food security plan, that respects religious and cultural practices, formulated by DA (MCW Sec. 23) <p><i>Laws:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG Goal 5, Indicator 5.a.2 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0A-02.pdf)

**O1-2-E11-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS,
PROJECTS ADDRESSING EMPOWERMENT OF AND REDUCTION OF GENDER-BASED
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN FARMERS, AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES AND
FISHERFOLKS**

Indicator Code	O1-2-E11-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs, projects addressing empowerment of and reduction of gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to agriculture, fisheries and forestry claimholders.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR

Indicator Code	O1-2-E11-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs, projects addressing empowerment of and reduction of gender-based discrimination against women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land management programs providing information and assistance to women in claiming land rights (<i>MCW 23. B.4</i>) • Capacity-building programs developed by duty-bearers in the AFF sectors to strengthen the organizational capability of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations • Research studies conducted on gender and agriculture, gender and fisheries, gender and forestry • Available credit window for women fisher folk

O1-2-E11-3: PRESENCE OF MECHANISMS THAT ADDRESS ISSUES OF WOMEN IN AFF

Indicator Code	O1-2-E11-3
Indicator Name	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women in AFF
Description	This indicator measures the number of mechanisms that are put in place to address issues of women in AFF.
Disaggregate by	By sector/theme; By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year: across all sectors and themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	

O1-2-E12-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS OR AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION BEARERS ADDRESSING EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND REDUCTION OF GENDER DISPARITIES IN BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Indicator Code	O1-2-E12-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation bearers addressing empowerment of women and reduction of gender disparities in business and entrepreneurship
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive policy</i> is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive plan</i> is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Tradeand Industry

Indicator Code	O1-2-E12-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation bearers addressing empowerment of women and reduction of gender disparities in business and entrepreneurship
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on livelihood credit, capital, training and technology information, packaging, marketing and social protection including financial literacy and risk management programs developed for women including (MCW 27.1.1)

O1-2-E12-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED FOR EMPOWERING WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS AND REDUCING GENDER DISPARITIES IN MSMES, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Indicator Code	O1-2-E12-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women entrepreneurs and reducing gender disparities in MSMEs, trade and industry
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Tradeand Industry

Indicator Code	O1-2-E12-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women entrepreneurs and reducing gender disparities in MSMEs, trade and industry
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs implemented on livelihood credit, capital, training and technology information, packaging, marketing and social protection developed for women (MCW 26.1, MCW 27.1.1) • Capacity building programs developed by duty-bearers to strengthen the organizational capability of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations supporting women entrepreneurs • Research studies conducted on gender and entrepreneurship

O1-2-E12-3: PRESENCE OF MECHANISMS THAT ADDRESS ISSUES OF WOMEN IN MSMES

Indicator Code	O1-2-E12-3
Indicator Name	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women in MSMEs
Description	This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to address issues of women in MSMEs.
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year: across all sectors and themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade and Industry
References/Notes	MCW 12, 15 and 18

O1-2-E13-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS OR AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION BY DUTY-BEARERS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY ADDRESSING EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN WORKERS AND ELIMINATION OF GBV AGAINST WOMEN WORKERS AND TOURISTS

Indicator Code	O1-2-E13-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers in the tourism industry addressing empowerment of women workers and elimination of GBV against women workers and tourists
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans addressing empowerment of women workers and elimination of GBV against women workers and tourists.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive policy</i> is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive plan</i> is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOT, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	Tourism

Indicator Code	O1-2-E13-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers in the tourism industry addressing empowerment of women workers and elimination of GBV against women workers and tourists
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policies to protect women and children from gender-based violence in the tourism industry, which includes programs on child-friendly hotels • Policies established and implemented in support of women entrepreneurs in tourism industry, e.g. credit, capital, training, etc.

O1-2-E13-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED FOR EMPOWERING WOMEN WORKERS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY AND ELIMINATING VULNERABILITY TO GBV FOR WORKERS AND WOMEN TOURISTS

Indicator Code	O1-2-E13-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women workers in the tourism industry and eliminating vulnerability to GBV for workers and women tourists
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects implemented for empowering women workers in the tourism industry and eliminating vulnerability to GBV for workers and women tourists.</p> <p>A <i>project</i> is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A <i>program</i>, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive program or project</i> is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOT, LGUs, DILG

Indicator Code	O1-2-E13-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women workers in the tourism industry and eliminating vulnerability to GBV for workers and women tourists
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and mechanisms established and implemented in support of women entrepreneurs in tourism industry, e.g. credit, capital, training, etc. • Capacity-building programs developed by duty-bearers to strengthen the organizational capability of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations supporting women workers in the tourism industry • Programs supporting empowerment of women workers in the tourism industry and elimination of vulnerability to GBV of women workers and tourists • Research studies conducted on gender and tourism

**O1-2-E13-3: PRESENCE OF MECHANISMS THAT ADDRESS ISSUES OF WOMEN WORKERS,
ENTREPRENEURS AND TOURISTS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY**

Indicator Code	O1-2-E13-3
Indicator Name	Presence of mechanisms that address issues of women workers, entrepreneurs and tourists in the tourism industry
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of mechanisms that are put in place to address issues of women workers, entrepreneurs and tourists in the tourism industry. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Committees on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) ○ Child Protection Committees ○ VAW desks ○ VAW referral systems in place ○ Interagency coordination mechanisms with PNP, DOJ, CHR, DSWD and/ or LGUs (MCW 16) ○ Media and Gender Equality Committee (MGEC) to implement MCW provisions for media.
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local); By type of mechanisms (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year: across all sectors and themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOT, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	MCW 12, 15 and 18

O1-2-E14-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS OR AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION BY DUTY-BEARERS ADDRESSING EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Indicator Code	O1-2-E14-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers addressing empowerment of women in formal employment
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive policy</i> is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive plan</i> is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	

O1-2-E14-2: NUMBER OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL LABOR AGREEMENTS REVIEWED AND FORGED TO ENSURE BETTER WORK CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDING VULNERABLE SKILLS CATEGORIES

Indicator Code	O1-2-E14-2
Indicator Name	Number of bilateral and multilateral labor agreements reviewed and forged to ensure better work conditions for women in formal employment including vulnerable skills categories
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of formal agreements forged by a duty-bearer with institutional partners that include commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p><i>Formal agreements</i> are those evidenced by officially signed Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs), Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs), bilateral agreements, trade agreements and other such agreements. These documents are usually numbered when these are entered in the records section of an organization.</p> <p><i>Institutional partners</i> include, among others, local and international donors and funding agencies, academe and private companies and associations.</p> <p><i>Bilateral labor agreements</i> are those formal agreements signed by two parties while <i>multilateral labor agreements</i> involve three or more parties.</p>
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count new formal agreements with institutional partners that include commitments to enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE; DILG; LGUs,
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor

Indicator Code	O1-2-E14-2
Indicator Name	Number of bilateral and multilateral labor agreements reviewed and forged to ensure better work conditions for women in formal employment including vulnerable skills categories
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Partnership agreements forged with industry associations and private companies that include commitments to enhancing women's employment</i></p>

O1-2-E14-3: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED FOR EMPOWERING WOMEN IN FORMAL LABOR

Indicator Code	O1-2-E14-3
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women in formal labor
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A <i>project</i> is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A <i>program</i>, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive program or project</i> is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor

Indicator Code	O1-2-E14-3
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering women in formal labor
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor market programs implemented to facilitate employment and alternative livelihood following decent work standards (MCW IRR Sec. 30)

O1-2-E15-4: NUMBER OF CONSULTATIVE MECHANISMS (WORKERS, EMPLOYERS' GROUPS, GOS) ADVANCING DECENT WORK STANDARDS FOR WOMEN (MCW IRR SEC.25)

Indicator Code	O1-2-E15-4
Indicator Name	Number of consultative mechanisms (workers, employers' groups, GOs) advancing decent work standards for women
Description	This indicator measures the number of consultative mechanisms (workers, employers' groups, GOs) advancing decent work standards for women
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the consultative mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	MCW IRR Sec.25

O1-2-E14-5: NUMBER OF PESOS ESTABLISHED WITH PERSONNEL TRAINED IN GENDER EQUALITY AND DECENT WORK

Indicator Code	O1-2-E14-5
Indicator Name	Number of PESOs established with personnel trained in gender equality and decent work
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of gender-responsive facilities and services that are established for women workers and employees in the formal economy.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p><i>For the given reference year. By level of government, for each claimholder group:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count, across all duty-bearers for the sector the number of PESOs established with personnel trained in gender equality and decent work
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	WEDGE

O1-2-E14-6: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES/WOMEN WORKERS WITH THE LABOR MARKET/DECENT WORK PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES PROVIDED BY DUTY-BEARERS OF THE FORMAL LABOR SECTOR

Indicator Code	O1-2-E14-6
Indicator Name	Level of satisfaction of employees/women workers with the labor market/decent work programs, projects and activities provided by duty-bearers of the formal labor sector
Description	<p>This indicator measures how certain specific products and services supplied by public sector duty-bearers met or surpassed the expectations of the intended recipients. It is a qualitative indicator, which is derived from opinions on the actual experiences and perspectives of the claimholders.</p> <p>The indicator is measured as the percentage of claimholders who availed of the services and products who say that these met or surpassed their expectations.</p>
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Perception survey administered to claimholders who have availed of the specified products and services</p> <p>A standard data collection instrument needs to be designed, with well-defined measurement scale for level of satisfaction</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year: across all products and services made available by duty-bearers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of claimholders who availed of products and services provided by duty-bearers • Numerator (N) is the number of claimholders who availed of the services and products who say that these met or surpassed their expectations in the reference year • Percentage = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE, LGUs, DILG
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of satisfaction of women job seekers with the gender responsiveness and effectiveness of job fairs

O1-2-E15-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS OR AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION BY DUTY-BEARERS ADDRESSING EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Indicator Code	O1-2-E15-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers addressing empowerment of women in the informal economy
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive policy</i> is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive plan</i> is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy

Indicator Code	O1-2-E15-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers addressing empowerment of women in the informal economy
References/Notes	<i>Includes:</i> Policy measures to increase productivity and income of women informal workers (such as to improve assets and market access, to provide legal identity and rights, and to improve terms of trade or employment)

O1-2-E15-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED FOR EMPOWERING AND ELIMINATING DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Indicator Code	O1-2-E15-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering and eliminating discrimination of women in the informal economy
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the informal economy.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy

Indicator Code	O1-2-E15-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented for empowering and eliminating discrimination of women in the informal economy
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs implemented on sustainable livelihood and entrepreneurship programs, projects and services for women workers in the informal and MSME sectors (WEDGE WEE 3.1.2) • Programs implemented for the informal sector workers with social protection components; i.e., Labor market interventions, Social Insurance, Social Welfare, Social Safety Nets • Occupational safety and health programs and services to women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy (MCW IRR Sec. 25) • Livelihood programs on livelihood for the unemployed and for the displaced by natural or human induced calamities

O1-2-E15-3: NUMBER OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED OR IN PLACE IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Indicator Code	O1-2-E15-3
Indicator Name	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place in support of women in the informal economy
Description	This indicator measures the number of functional mechanisms established or in place in support of women in the informal economy
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year: across all sectors and themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy
References/Notes	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation desks for women's entrepreneurship, livelihood and employment at national and local levels • Functional social protection desks established in LGUs (WEDGE WEE 3.1.1)

O1-2-E15-4: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES/WOMEN WORKERS/RETURNING WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS WITH THE LABOR MARKET/DECENT WORK PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES PROVIDED BY DUTY-BEARERS OF THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Indicator Code	O1-2-E15-4
Indicator Name	Level of satisfaction of employees/women workers/returning women migrant workers with the labor market/decent work programs, projects and activities provided by duty-bearers of the informal economy
Description	<p>This indicator measures how certain specific products and services supplied by public sector duty-bearers met or surpassed the expectations of the intended recipients. It is a qualitative indicator, which is derived from opinions on the actual experiences and perspectives of the claimholders.</p> <p>The indicator is measured as the percentage of claimholders who availed of the services and products who say that these met or surpassed their expectations.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Perception survey administered to claimholders who have availed of the specified products and services</p> <p>A standard data collection instrument needs to be designed, with well-defined measurement scale for level of satisfaction</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year: across all products and services made available by duty-bearers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of claimholders who availed of products and services provided by duty-bearers • Numerator (N) is the number of claimholders who availed of the services and products who say that these met or surpassed their expectations in the reference year • Percentage = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy
References/Notes	

O1-2-E16-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS INCLUDING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OR ENABLING LAWS OR AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION BY DUTY-BEARERS ON EMPOWERING AND ELIMINATING DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS

Indicator Code	O1-2-E16-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers on empowering and eliminating discrimination of women migrant workers
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that are gender responsive.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive policy</i> is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive plan</i> is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos

Indicator Code	O1-2-E16-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive policies and plans including legal frameworks or enabling laws or amendments to existing laws and legislation by duty-bearers on empowering and eliminating discrimination of women migrant workers
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy and its attendant guidelines on providing incentives to companies that employ returning OFWs (MCW Sec. 26) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy on livelihood, credit, capital, training and technology information, packaging, marketing and social protection developed for women, including returning women migrant workers (MCW Sec. 26) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy for returning women migrant workers (MCW Sec. 25) • Issuance of gender-responsive policies for OFWs by Philippine diplomatic posts • Policies implemented that reduce or eliminate transfer cost of remittances from abroad through bilateral or multilateral agreements, including policies to encourage banks and non-banks in reducing cost of remittances as well as the private sector to introduce incentive schemes (MCW Sec. 30) • Investment-friendly systems, programs, procedures and technical assistance for returning women migrant workers (MCW Sec. 25) • Pre-employment orientation seminars (PEOs), pre-departure orientation seminars (PDOs) and post-arrival orientation seminars (PAOs) integrating modules on gender and migration issues (WEDGE)

O1-2-E16-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY DUTY-BEARERS FOR EMPOWERING AND ELIMINATING DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS

Indicator Code	O1-2-E16-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented by duty-bearers for empowering and eliminating discrimination of women of women migrant workers
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A project is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A program, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos

Indicator Code	O1-2-E16-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive and culture-sensitive programs/projects implemented by duty-bearers for empowering and eliminating discrimination of women of women migrant workers
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs implemented on livelihood, credit, capital, training and technology information, packaging, marketing and social protection developed for women, including returning women migrant workers (MCW Sec. 26) • Programs implemented that provide technical assistance to returning women migrant workers (MCW Sec. 25) • Programs implemented for returning women migrant workers and their families (MCW Sec. 30) • Programs implemented that reduce or eliminate transfer cost of remittances from abroad through bilateral or multilateral agreements, including policies to encourage banks and non-banks in reducing cost of remittances as well as the private sector to introduce incentive schemes (MCW Sec. 30) • Socio-psychological support to handle separation from family by duty-bearers • Capacity building programs to strengthen the organizational capability of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations • Research studies conducted on gender and migration

O1-2-E16-3: NUMBER OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED OR IN PLACE IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS

Indicator Code	O1-2-E16-3
Indicator Name	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place in support of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
Description	This indicator measures the number of functional mechanisms established or in place in support of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

O1-2-E16-4: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS WITH PEOs, PDOS, PAOS [EMPLOYMENT/LIVELIHOOD/REINTEGRATION/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS, PROJECTS SERVICES] BY DUTY-BEARERS

Indicator Code	O1-2-E16-4
Indicator Name	Level of satisfaction of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos with PEOs, PDOs, PAOs [employment/livelihood/reintegration/social protection programs, projects services] by duty-bearers
Description	<p>This indicator measures how certain specific products and services supplied by public sector duty-bearers met or surpassed the expectations of the intended recipients. It is a qualitative indicator, which is derived from opinions on the actual experiences and perspectives of the claimholders.</p> <p>The indicator is measured as the percentage of claimholders who availed of the services and products who say that these met or surpassed their expectations.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Perception survey administered to claimholders who have availed of the specified products and services</p> <p>A standard data collection instrument needs to be designed, with well-defined measurement scale for level of satisfaction</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year: across all products and services made available by duty-bearers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of claimholders who availed of products and services provided by duty-bearers • Numerator (N) is the number of claimholders who availed of the services and products who say that these met or surpassed their expectations in the reference year • Percentage = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos

Indicator Code	O1-2-E16-4
Indicator Name	Level of satisfaction of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos with PEOs, PDOs, PAOs [employment/livelihood/reintegration/social protection programs, projects services] by duty-bearers
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of satisfaction of overseas bound women workers with the pre-departure services provided by POEA • Level of satisfaction of returning women migrant workers with the reintegration services provided by duty-bearers

**O1-2-E17-1: NUMBER OF ISSUANCES OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICIES AND PLANS
ADDRESSING EMPOWERMENT OF AND DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE
SECTOR**

Indicator Code	O1-2-E17-1
Indicator Name	Number of issuances of gender-responsive policies and plans addressing empowerment of and discrimination of women in the infrastructure sector
Description	<p>This indicator measures the presence of specific national, sectoral or local policies and plans that address empowerment of and discrimination of women in the infrastructure sector.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive policy</i> is one that goes beyond acknowledging the existence of gender issues or gaps; it also includes mechanisms for addressing these gender discrepancies. It likewise provides a framework for claimholders to be engaged in the actions that will ensure participation in the implementation of such policy as well as to benefit from their participation. Its formulation is supported by relevant and comprehensive gender analysis.</p> <p>A <i>gender responsive plan</i> is one that has embedded measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, fosters women's inclusion and provides equal opportunities for women and men to derive benefits. It is also characterized by its recognition of relevant gender issues and use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>The indicator is to be generated separately for policies and plans.</p>
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the gender-responsive policies issued • Count the gender-responsive plans completed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTR, DOE, LGUs/DILG
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure

Indicator Code	O1-2-E17-1
Indicator Name	Number of issuances of gender-responsive policies and plans addressing empowerment of and discrimination of women in the infrastructure sector
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy to ensure equitable access of women and men, girls and boys to social infrastructure and other facilities (Tier 3) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy to ensure the participation of women in construction, operations and decision-making relating to community infrastructure management • (ICT) Issuance of gender-responsive policy on prevention of cyber bullying and anti-voyeurism

O1-2-E17-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY DUTY-BEARERS FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR THAT ADDRESS WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT ISSUES RELATING TO INFRASTRUCTURE

Indicator Code	O1-2-E17-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive programs/projects implemented by duty-bearers for the infrastructure sector that address women's empowerment issues relating to infrastructure
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of national, sectoral or local programs or projects that are gender responsive, <i>in that</i>, they include interventions to eliminate or reduce gender disparities pertinent to the specific sub-sector.</p> <p>A <i>project</i> is a temporary set of activities intended to provide a unique product or service. It has a definite start and end as well as specific objectives that, when attained, signal its completion. A <i>program</i>, on the other hand, pertains to on-going or operational work created in pursuit of broad development or organizational objectives. It is comprised of a cluster of related projects managed in a coordinated manner in order to obtain optimum benefits that cannot be delivered by one project alone.</p> <p>A gender responsive program or project is one that has obtained the appropriate score in the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. The HGDG is the official tool used to determine whether a program or project is gender-responsive; thus, all important programs and projects of the agencies should be assessed as to their gender-responsiveness prior to determining whether they are gender-responsive.</p>
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the HGDG
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For specified reference year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the gender-responsive projects and programmes (as identified by application of the HGDG) implemented by duty-bearers in the sector
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE, LGUs/DILG
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure

Indicator Code	O1-2-E17-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive programs/projects implemented by duty-bearers for the infrastructure sector that address women's empowerment issues relating to infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building programs developed by duty-bearers to strengthen the organizational capability of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations • Programs implemented to ensure equitable access of women and men, girls and boys to social infrastructure and other facilities • Programs implemented to increase access of women and girls to ICT • Research studies conducted on <i>gender and infrastructure</i>

O1-2-E17-3: NUMBER OF FUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED OR IN PLACE TO ADDRESS ISSUES OF WOMEN CLIENTS IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Indicator Code	O1-2-E17-3
Indicator Name	Number of functional mechanisms established or in place to address issues of women clients in the infrastructure sector
Description	This indicator measures the number of functional mechanisms established or in place to address issues of women clients in the infrastructure sector
Disaggregate by	By government level (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports with reference to the mechanisms
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the functional mechanisms in place
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE, LGUs/DILG
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	

O1-2-E17-4: NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS MADE ON THE IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT SYSTEMS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	O1-2-E17-4
Indicator Name	Number of assessments made on the impact of infrastructure and transport systems on women and girls
Description	<p>This indicator measures the impact of infrastructure and transport systems on women and girls.</p> <p>The importance of the issues behind this indicator are discussed in, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making infrastructure work for both women and men. (2019) @ https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/making-infrastructure-work-both-women-and-men • Gender equality and sustainable infrastructure. (2019). @ https://www.oecd.org/gov/gender-mainstreaming/gender-equality-and-sustainable-infrastructure-7-march-2019.pdf • How to make transport safer for women. 2015. @https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/01/how-to-make-transport-safer-for-women/ • Gender and transport. 2011. @ https://www.itf-oecd.org/sites/default/files/docs/dp201111.pdf
Disaggregate by	Level of government (National, Local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data of duty-bearers—review of relevant documents/reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>By level of government, for specified reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the impact assessment studies conducted on the impact of infrastructure and transport systems on women and girls
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTR, DOE, LGUs/DILG
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure

Indicator Code	O1-2-E17-4
Indicator Name	Number of assessments made on the impact of infrastructure and transport systems on women and girls
References/Notes	<p>Sector-specific examples:</p> <p><i>Policies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of gender-responsive policy to ensure equitable access of women and men, girls and boys to social infrastructure and other facilities (Tier 3) • Issuance of gender-responsive policy to ensure the participation of women in construction, operations and decision-making relating to community infrastructure management • (ICT) Issuance of gender-responsive policy on prevention of cyber bullying and anti- voyeurism

CHAPTER VII

OUTPUT 1-3 INDICATORS

7-1 List of Output 1-3 Indicators

7-2 Metadata for Output 1-3 Indicators

7-1 LIST OF OUTPUT 1-3 INDICATORS

7-1-1 ALL OUTPUT 1.3 INDICATORS

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 1-3 INDICATORS
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities established in the (name of sector)
O1-3-A1-1 (a) – (g)	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (SDG 4.a.1)
O1-3-A2-1	Proportion of health facilities, public and private, implementing client satisfaction feedback systems and mechanisms
O1-3-B6-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities established for women and children victims of GBV
O1-3-B6-2	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities established that provide requisite support for women offenders
O1-3-D10-1	Number of evacuation centers and temporary shelters compliant with gender-sensitive design and standards
O1-3-D10-2	Number of evacuation centers with women- and child-friendly spaces and trained service providers
O1-3-E13-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women workers in the tourism industry
O1-3-E13-2	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women tourists
O1-3-E17-1	Percentage of gender-responsive infrastructure and transportation projects
O1-3-E17-2 (a) – (d)	Ratio of basic infrastructure to total population, by sex in terms of: (a) National and local roads (b) Bridges (c) Health centers/facilities (d) Basic schools

7-1-2 OUTPUT 1.3 INDICATORS PER SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

CODE	CROSCUTTING OUTPUT 1-3 INDICATOR
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities established in the (name of sector)
CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities in the education sector designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities established in the education sector
O1-3-A1-1 (a) – (g)	Proportion of schools with access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. electricity; b. the Internet for pedagogical purposes; c. computers for pedagogical purposes; d. adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; e. basic drinking water; f. single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and g. basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (SDG 4.a.1)
CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Gender-responsive health infrastructure and facilities designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established in the health sector
O1-3-A2-1	Proportion of health facilities, public and private, implementing client satisfaction feedback systems and mechanisms
CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities to support GEWE in vulnerable groups designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities addressing needs of women and girls in vulnerable groups established
CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: Gender-sensitive infrastructure and facilities for women in media designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities that support eliminating demeaning, derogatory and discriminatory portrayal of women in mass media and film established
CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities in arts and culture designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender- responsive infrastructure or facilities supporting cultural preservation, identity and integrity established

CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities in support of women and children victims of GBV and for women offenders designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-B6-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities established for women and children victims of GBV
O1-3-B6-2	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facilities established that provide requisite support for women offenders
CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT: Gender-sensitive infrastructure and facilities for women, girls and children in conflict-affected areas designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women and children in armed conflict situations
CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities in bureaucracy, politics and governance designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for supporting gender parity in bureaucracy, politics and governance
CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities for empowering women in governance designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established
CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities that empower women and reduce their vulnerabilities to climate-related hazards and natural disasters constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-D10-1	Number of evacuation centers and temporary shelters compliant with gender-sensitive design and standards (WEDGE)
O1-3-D10-2	Number of evacuation centers with women- and child-friendly spaces and trained service providers
CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities for women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisher folk designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisher folk
CODE	E-12 MSMEs, TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities for women in business & entrepreneurship designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women in business and entrepreneurship

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Gender-responsive and child-friendly infrastructure, establishments and facilities for tourists, including women/girl workers in the tourism sector designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-E13-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women workers in the tourism industry
O1-3-E13-2	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women tourists

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities for all workers designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women workers in formal employment in place

CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities for all workers in the informal economy designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women entrepreneurs and workers in informal economy

CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities for women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-O-1	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Gender-responsive infrastructure and facilities designed, constructed and made fully operational
O1-3-E17-1	Percentage of gender-responsive infrastructure and transportation projects
O1-3-E17-2 (a) – (d)	Ratio of basic infrastructure to total population, by sex in terms of: (e) National and local roads (f) Bridges (g) Health centers/facilities (h) Basic schools

7-2 METADATA FOR OUTPUT 1-3 INDICATORS

O1-3-O-1: NUMBER OF GENDER RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE OR FACILITIES ESTABLISHED IN THE (NAME OF SECTOR)

Indicator Code	O1-3-O-1																							
Indicator Name	Number of gender responsive infrastructure or facilities established in the (name of sector)																							
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of infrastructure and facilities that are established to provide assistance and services to the specific needs of women and girls claimholders.</p> <p>These needs are, but not limited to the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector/ Thematic Area</th><th>Claimholders</th><th>Needs</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Education</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are students or trainees • Women teachers and employees in educational institutions </td><td>To provide assistance to specific needs of women and girls in the education sector</td></tr> <tr> <td>Health</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women, but particularly focused on pregnant women, lactating mothers, female teenagers, and girls </td><td>To provide assistance to the specific healthcare needs of women and girls</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vulnerable Groups</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo parents </td><td>To address the needs of women and girls in the vulnerable groups</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women in Media</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the general public who consume media products and services as well as the portrayal of women and girls in different forms of media and film • Women and men media practitioners in print, radio, TV and film </td><td>To support eliminating demeaning, derogatory and discriminatory portrayal of women in mass media and film</td></tr> <tr> <td>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women members of indigenous cultural communities • Moro women </td><td>To support cultural preservation, identity and integrity</td></tr> <tr> <td>Armed Conflict,</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected </td><td>To support women and children in</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Sector/ Thematic Area	Claimholders	Needs	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are students or trainees • Women teachers and employees in educational institutions 	To provide assistance to specific needs of women and girls in the education sector	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women, but particularly focused on pregnant women, lactating mothers, female teenagers, and girls 	To provide assistance to the specific healthcare needs of women and girls	Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo parents 	To address the needs of women and girls in the vulnerable groups	Women in Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the general public who consume media products and services as well as the portrayal of women and girls in different forms of media and film • Women and men media practitioners in print, radio, TV and film 	To support eliminating demeaning, derogatory and discriminatory portrayal of women in mass media and film	Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women members of indigenous cultural communities • Moro women 	To support cultural preservation, identity and integrity	Armed Conflict,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected 	To support women and children in
Sector/ Thematic Area	Claimholders	Needs																						
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Armed Conflict,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected 	To support women and children in																						

Indicator Code	O1-3-O-1		
Indicator Name	Number of gender responsive infrastructure or facilities established in the (name of sector)		
	Security, Peace and Development	situations/areas	armed conflict situations, including those in armed conflict areas
	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women voters • Women candidates for national and local elective posts • Women occupying national and local elective posts • Women in leadership positions in national, local and community-based associations such as labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral or political organizations • Women occupying third level positions in the executive, judiciary and legislative branches of government • Women in middle management or those who have potential to occupy leadership positions in the bureaucracy 	To support gender parity in bureaucracy, politics and governance.
	Institutional Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in government in the executive, judiciary and legislative branches, both at the national and local levels • Women employees and workers in GOCCs and other public entities 	To support gender equality and women's empowerment for claimholders
	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers • Women fisher folk • Women agrarian beneficiaries 	To support women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisher folk
	MSMEs, Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services 	To support women in business and entrepreneurship

Indicator Code	O1-3-O-1		
Indicator Name	Number of gender responsive infrastructure or facilities established in the (name of sector)		
	Formal Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy 	To support women workers in the formal economy
	Informal Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed 	To support women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy
	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women migrant workers • Returning women migrant workers • Women overseas Filipinos 	To support women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By geographic location and/or rural- urban		
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports		
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual		
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a specified reference year. For each claimholder group, by geographic location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count, across all duty-bearers for the sector the number of gender-responsive infrastructure/facilities they have provided 		
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p><u>Education</u>: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs</p> <p><u>Health</u>: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)</p> <p><u>Vulnerable Groups</u>: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p><u>Women in Media</u>: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR</p> <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u>: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF</p> <p><u>Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development</u>: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs</p> <p><u>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance</u>: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress, LGUs</p> <p><u>Institutional Mechanisms</u>: DBM, COA, NEDA, DILG, CSC, CHR, PCW, LGUs</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</u>: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR, LGUs</p> <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry</u>: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, LGUs</p> <p><u>Formal Economy</u>: DOLE, LGUs</p>		

Indicator Code	O1-3-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender responsive infrastructure or facilities established in the (name of sector)
	<u>Informal Economy:</u> TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR, DOLE <u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u> DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Women in Media; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Institutional Mechanisms; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Tradeand Industry: Formal Economy; Informal Economy: Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	<p>Examples include:</p> <p><u>Education:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning centers and women's desks facilities <p><u>Health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of WCPUs established in DOH- retained and LGU hospitals (WEDGE) • Number of satellite treatment hubs <p><u>Vulnerable Groups:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of anti-VAWC service centers established for LGBT persons (WEDGE) • Number of government facilities with ablution area for Muslim Women <p><u>Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of breastfeeding facilities established for lactating mothers in conflict areas (MCW 32) • Number of child-friendly spaces established for children affected by conflicts in conflict areas <p><u>Informal Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women's facilitation desks established for women in the informal sector, by national and local agencies <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of on-site service centers established for overseas Filipino workers

O1-3-A1-1: PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities

Indicator Code	O1-3-A1-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities
Description	<p>The indicator is the proportion of schools, by level of education, with access to the given facility or service.</p> <p>The indicator measures access in schools to key basic services and facilities necessary to ensure a safe and effective learning environment for all students. A high value indicates that schools have good access to the relevant services and facilities. Ideally each school should have access to all these services and facilities.</p> <p>This is global SDG indicator 4.a.1. The related Philippine SDG indicator currently (as of November 2019) does not have data collection on (f) and (g).</p> <p>For definition of "access to" the basic services and facilities refer to the global metadata @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-0A-01.pdf.</p>
Disaggregate by	By level of education (primary, lower-secondary, upper-secondary); By geographic location
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the specified reference year. For a specified facility, by level of education—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of schools at the given level of education in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of schools at the given level of education with access to the specified facility in the reference year • Proportion with access to the facility = $\frac{N}{D}$

Indicator Code	O1-3-A1-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	Global SDG indicator 4.a.1 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-0A-01.pdf Philippine SDG indicator 4.a.1 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx

O1-3-A2-1: PROPORTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, IMPLEMENTING CLIENT SATISFACTION FEEDBACK SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS

Indicator Code	O1-3-A2-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of health facilities, public and private, implementing client satisfaction feedback systems and mechanisms
Description	<p>This indicator measures the portion of public and private health facilities that are implementing client satisfaction feedback systems and mechanisms in accordance with a quality policy. These public health facilities include those managed by LGUs and national government agencies.</p> <p>Quality policy standard needs to be specified.</p>
Disaggregate by	By whether public or private facility; By type of health facility (typology to be defined)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Every 3-5 years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For given reference year: By private/public, by type of health facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of health facilities • Numerator (N) is the number of health facilities implementing client satisfaction feedback systems and mechanisms in accordance with a quality policy • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth), PCW
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	

O1-3-B6-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE OR FACILITY ESTABLISHED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF GBV

Indicator Code	O1-3-B6-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women and children victims of GBV
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of infrastructure and facilities that are established for women and children victims of GBV.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW)and girls
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By geographic location and/or rural- urban
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a specified reference year. For each claimholder group, by geographic location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count, across all duty-bearers for the sector the number of gender-responsive infrastructure/facilities they have provided
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	<p><i>Includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of shelters established for WEDC victims • Number of police stations with functional Women's Desks

O1-3-B6-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE OR FACILITY ESTABLISHED THAT PROVIDE REQUISITE SUPPORT FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS

Indicator Code	O1-3-B6-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established that provide requisite support for women offenders
Description	The indicator measures the number of infrastructure and facilities that are established provide requisite support for women offenders. Claimholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women offenders or women convicted of crimes
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By geographic location and/or rural- urban
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For a given reference year. For each claimholder group, by geographic location: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count, across all duty-bearers for the sector the number of gender-responsive infrastructure/facilities they have provided
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	<i>Includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of courts with separate holding facilities for women offenders• Number of prison facilities with separate dormitories for female inmates

O1-3-D10-1: NUMBER OF EVACUATION CENTERS AND TEMPORARY SHELTERS COMPLIANT WITH GENDER-SENSITIVE DESIGN AND STANDARDS

Indicator Code	O1-3-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number of evacuation centers and temporary shelters compliant with gender-sensitive design and standards
Description	This indicator measures the extent to which evacuation centers and temporary shelters comply with gender-sensitive design standards. Gender-sensitive design standards need to be defined (checklist of features). Gender-sensitivity of designs of evacuation centers and temporary shelters will be assessed using this checklist. Criteria for whether or not a center or shelter is compliant needs to be set.
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Assessment process using the checklist to be conducted under supervision of PCW.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year, including a baseline year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the evacuation centers and temporary shelters that have been assessed and found as compliant
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WEDGE Example: reporting by DPWH-- DPWH completed six disaster resilient evacuation centers in Bicol: "The design of the structures and facilities are gender sensitive giving comfort and ease to women, children, senior citizens and physically challenged individuals. Separate toilets/bath areas for male and female, ramps, railings, water/lighting facilities and fixtures are also constructed to address the basic needs of targeted beneficiaries." <p>More @ https://pia.gov.ph/news/articles/1025280</p>

O1-3-D10-2: NUMBER OF EVACUATION CENTERS WITH WOMEN- AND CHILD-FRIENDLY SPACES AND TRAINED SERVICE PROVIDERS

Indicator Code	O1-3-D10-2
Indicator Name	Number of evacuation centers with women- and child-friendly spaces and trained service providers
Description	This indicator measures the extent to which evacuation centers are gender-responsive—specifically, with women- and child-friendly spaces and trained service providers.
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Assessment process to be conducted under supervision of PCW.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For specified reference year, including a baseline year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the evacuation centers with women- and child-friendly spaces and trained service providers
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEDGE

O1-3-E13-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE OR FACILITY ESTABLISHED FOR WOMEN WORKERS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Indicator Code	O1-3-E13-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women workers in the tourism industry
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of infrastructure and facilities that are established for women workers in the tourism industry.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year. By level of government, for each claimholder group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count, across all duty-bearers for the sector the number of gender-responsive infrastructure/facilities they have provided
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOT, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	

O1-3-E13-2: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE OR FACILITY ESTABLISHED FOR WOMEN TOURISTS

Indicator Code	O1-3-E13-2
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure or facility established for women tourists
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of infrastructure and facilities that are established for women tourists.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourists
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By level of government (national, local)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year. By level of government, for each claimholder group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count, across all duty-bearers for the sector the number of gender-responsive infrastructure/facilities they have provided
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOT, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	

O1-3-E17-1: NUMBER OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

Indicator Code	O1-3-E17-1
Indicator Name	Number of gender-responsive infrastructure and transportation projects
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of gender-responsive infrastructure and transportation projects (e.g., railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology)</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Filipino women and girls who are <i>commuters or members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers or recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i>
Disaggregate by	By level of government (national, local); By type of transport-related project (typology to be defined)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: review of duty-bearer agencies reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year. By level of government, for each type of project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count, across all duty-bearers for the sector the number of gender-responsive infrastructure/transportation projects
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	

O1-3-E17-2: RATIO OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO TOTAL POPULATION, BY SEX

Indicator Code	O1-3-E17-2
Indicator Name	Ratio of basic infrastructure to total population, by sex
Description	<p>This indicator measures the portion of the total population that has access to basic (social) infrastructure. It is intended to provide a measure of the quality of life experienced by Filipino women and men brought about by the availability, use and access of built infrastructure.</p> <p>Types of infrastructure and data required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National and local roads (length in kilometers) b) Bridges (number) c) Health centers/facilities (number) d) Basic schools (number)
Disaggregate by	By urban/rural; By type of infrastructure; By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data and population data: review of duty-bearer agencies data on types of infrastructure and annual population data/projections from the PSA
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year. By urban/rural, for each type of infrastructure, by sex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the population (women/men) by urban/rural • Numerator (N) is the (length/number) of the infrastructure • Ratio = $\frac{N}{D}$ [converted to per 1000/10,000/100,000 population]
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE, LGUs Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	Statistical framework needs to be developed

CHAPTER VIII

OUTPUT 2-1 INDICATORS

8-1 List of Output 2-1 Indicators

8-2 Metadata for Output 2-1 Indicators

8-1 LIST OF OUTPUT 2-1 INDICATORS

8-1-1 ALL OUPUT 2.1 INDICATORS

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 2-1 INDICATORS
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the (name of sector)
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the (name of sector)
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the (name of sector) trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
O2-1-A2-1	Number of women and men aware of GBV-related laws and services addressing VAW/GBV
O2-1-A2-2	Number of men participating in activities to raise consciousness on GEWE in health sector
O2-1-A3-1	Number of women belonging to vulnerable groups capacitated for leadership, management and governance
O2-1-E11-1	Number of (a) women and (b) women's groups involved in development process in the AFF sectors

8-1-2 OUTPUT 2.1 INDICATORS PER SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

CODE	CROSSCUTTING OUTPUT 2-1 INDICATORS
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the (name of sector)
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the (name of sector)
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the (name of sector) trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics

CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: Gender sensitivity and awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the education sector increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the education sector
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the education sector
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the education sector trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics

CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Gender sensitivity and awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are beneficiaries/ clients in the health sector increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the health sector
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness on GEWE women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the health sector

CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Gender sensitivity and awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are beneficiaries/ clients in the health sector increased
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls who are claimholders trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
O2-1-A2-1	Number of women and men aware of GBV-related laws and services addressing VAW/GBV
O2-1-A2-2	Number of men participating in activities to raise consciousness on GEWE in health sector

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Gender sensitivity and awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys in vulnerable groups increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys belonging to the vulnerable groups on GEWE
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women and girls belonging to vulnerable groups on GEWE
O2-1-O-3	Proportion of women/girls and men/boys claimholders who belong to the vulnerable groups trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
O2-1-A3-1	Number of women belonging to vulnerable groups capacitated for leadership, management and governance

CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE and non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE and non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE and non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media

CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE and on the contributions of women to positive Filipino values and to cultural identity and integrity increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys claimholders trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics including contributions of women to positive Filipino values and to cultural identity and integrity

CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GBV-related laws and services increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE and gender-based violence
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GBV-related laws and services

CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GBV-related laws and services increased
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys claimholders trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics including access to justice

CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women/girls and men/boys in conflict-affected areas on GEWE increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys in armed conflict, security, justice and peace sector on GEWE related laws, policies and programs

CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE: Gender sensitivity and awareness of grassroots women and men on GEWE in bureaucracy, politics and governance increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE particularly on gender and gender parity issues
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women and men on gender and gender parity issues
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys claimholders trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics including the role of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance

CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women and men on GEWE in governance increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in governance increased
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE issues and GEWE-related laws, policies and programs relating to governance
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys claimholders trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics

CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women and men on GEWE in DRRM-CCA increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in DRRM-CCA
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE-related issues relating to DRRM-CCA
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys claimholders trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics in DRRM-CCA

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women/girls and men/boys in the AFF sectors on GEWE increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in AFF
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE as these relate to women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisher folk
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys in the AFF sector trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women/girls and men/boys in the AFF sectors on GEWE increased
O2-1-E11-1	Number of (a) women and (b) women's groups involved in development process in the AFF sectors
CODE	MSMEs, TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women and men engaged in trade, industry and entrepreneurship on GEWE increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE MSMEs, Trade and Industry sector
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE as these relate to women entrepreneurs in MSMEs, Trade and Industry sector
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys in the trade, industry and entrepreneurship trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women and men workers in the tourism sector on GEWE increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in tourism sector
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women and men on GEWE as these relate to women in the tourism industry
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys in the tourism industry trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women and men on GEWE in labor and employment sector increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in formal employment
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in formal labor
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys in formal labor trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women and men on GEWE in the informal economy increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in informal economy
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys claimholders on GEWE as these relate to women in the informal economy
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys in the informal economy trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women and men migrant workers and overseas Filipinos on GEWE increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE among migrant workers and overseas Filipinos

CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women and men migrant workers and overseas Filipinos on GEWE increased
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women and men claimholders on GEWE-related issues on migrant workers and overseas Filipinos
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys migrant workers/overseas Filipinos trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Gender sensitivity and awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the infrastructure sector increased
O2-1-O-1	Level of sensitivity of women and men claimholders in the infrastructure sector on the process/absence of gender-responsive infrastructure
O2-1-O-2	Level of awareness of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the infrastructure sector on the process/absence of gender-responsive infrastructure
O2-1-O-3	Number of women/girls and men/boys beneficiaries of or affected by infrastructure projects trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics

8-2 METADATA FOR OUTPUT 2-1 INDICATORS

O2-1-O-1: LEVEL OF SENSITIVITY OF WOMEN/GIRLS AND MEN/BOYS ON GEWE IN THE (NAME OF THE SECTOR)

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the (name of the sector)
Description	<p>The indicator on <i>level of gender sensitivity</i> measures the extent to which specific behaviors in everyday home, school or work lives changed upon application of a gender lens presented at a consciousness-raising or information dissemination activity on GEWE.</p> <p>In Women and Media, this is particularly on non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media. On Access to Justice, on gender based violence (GBV) and GBV laws and services.</p> <p>Gender sensitivity refers to “the ability to recognize gender issues and to recognize women’s different perceptions and interests arising from their different social position and gender roles”.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <p><u>Women and Media:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women in the general public who consume media products and services as well as the portrayal of women and girls in different forms of media and film• Women and men media practitioners in print, radio, TV and film <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women members of indigenous cultural communities• Moro women <p><u>Access to Justice:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW)and girls• Women offenders or women convicted of crimes <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women farmers• Women fisher folk• Women agrarian beneficiaries <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship• Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the (name of the sector)
	<p><u>Tourism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourists • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector <p><u>Formal Labor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy <p><u>Informal Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women migrant workers • Returning women migrant workers • Women overseas Filipinos <p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Filipino women and girls who are <i>commuters or members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers or recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i> such as the railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology, among others
Disaggregate by	By sex of participant; By whether activity is provided by duty-bearer or claimholder group
Mode of Data Collection	<p>A behavioral survey designed to collect data from individuals about certain actions or behaviors related to the topics or subject matter. The survey should be administered twice—prior to the start of the activity and post-activity. The suitable time gap between the activity and the post-activity survey <u>should also be determined</u>.</p> <p>The behavioral survey should be developed by PCW and administered by duty-bearers for the relevant activities it holds.</p> <p>Examples of questions relative to change in behavior or actions could be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women/girls (15-49) who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons • Men/boys (15-49) who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons <p>Generally, such activities would be included in the annual GAD plans and summary reports of duty-bearers on the results of the evaluation should be included in the annual GAD reports.</p> <p>The survey instrument and process should also be made available to claimholder groups who can field this to participants of the events</p>

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the (name of the sector)
	they organize to be used for their own programme monitoring and reporting. Available results from both duty-bearers and claimholder groups (registered with PCW) events for a given timeframe may be compiled by PCW.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	Scale of level of gender-sensitivity (e.g., low to high) needs to be devised based on the items in the behavioral survey. The results are to be summarized, disaggregated by the sex of the participant, for each event. Summaries across all events by duty-bearer/claimholder groups, for a given reference year can be generated.
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p><u>Education</u>: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs</p> <p><u>Health</u>: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth), LGUs</p> <p><u>Vulnerable Groups</u>: NAPC, HUDCC, NCMF, DSWD, NCDA, DA, DTI</p> <p><u>Women in Media</u>: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR</p> <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u>: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF</p> <p><u>Access to Justice</u>: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p><u>DRRM-CCA</u>: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</u>: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR</p> <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry</u>: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA</p> <p><u>Tourism</u>: DOT</p> <p><u>Formal Labor</u>: DOLE</p> <p><u>Informal Economy</u>: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR, DOLE</p> <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos</u>: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA</p> <p><u>Infrastructure</u>: DPWH, DOTr, DOE, DICT, LGUs</p> <p>Claimholders: Registered groups</p>
Sector/Theme	Education, Health, Vulnerable Groups, Women in Media, Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity, Access to Justice; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	Examples of events/topics:

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-1
Indicator Name	Level of sensitivity of women/girls and men/boys on GEWE in the <i>(name of the sector)</i>
	<p><u>Women and Media:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation for media professionals and Public Information Officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media on gender-fair media guides

O2-1-O-2: LEVEL OF AWARENESS ON GEWE OF WOMEN/GIRLS AND MEN/BOYS WHO ARE BENEFICIARIES/CLIENTS IN THE (NAME OF THE SECTOR)

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are beneficiaries/clients in the (name of the sector)
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of factual knowledge or information acquired by an individual after having participated in a consciousness-raising or information dissemination activity on gender equality and women's empowerment topics.</p> <p>The indicator includes the awareness of individuals on GEWE related laws, policies and programs.</p> <p>For the Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance, awareness includes gender and gender parity issues in the bureaucracy, politics and governance.</p> <p>For the infrastructure sector this relates to the presence/absence of gender-responsive infrastructure.</p> <p>Gender awareness is "the ability to identify problems arising from gender inequality and discrimination, even if these are not evident on the surface and are "hidden," or are not part of the general and commonly accepted explanation of what and where the problem lies".</p> <p><i>Beneficiaries or clients</i> refer, in general, to the participants of the gender-awareness raising activity.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <p><u>Health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women, but particularly focused on pregnant women, lactating mothers, female teenagers, and girls <p><u>Vulnerable Groups:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parents <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women members of indigenous cultural communities • Moro women <p><u>Access to Justice:</u></p>

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are beneficiaries/clients in the <i>(name of the sector)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW)and girls • Women offenders or women convicted of crimes <p><u>Armed Conflict, Security, Justice and Peace:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected areas <p><u>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women voters • Women candidates for national and local elective posts • Women occupying national and local elective posts • Women in leadership positions in national, local and community-based associations such as labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral or political organizations (women POs) • Women occupying third level positions in the executive, judiciary and legislative branches of government • Women in middle management or those who have potential to occupy leadership positions in the bureaucracy <p><u>Institutional Mechanisms:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in government in the executive, judiciary and legislative branches, both at the national and local levels • Women employees and workers in GOCCs and other public entities <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers • Women fisher folk • Women agrarian beneficiaries <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p><u>Tourism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourists • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector <p><u>Formal Labor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy <p><u>Informal Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are beneficiaries/clients in the <i>(name of the sector)</i>
	<p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women migrant workers • Returning women migrant workers • Women overseas Filipinos <p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Filipino women and girls who are <i>commuters or members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers or recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i> such as the railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology, among others
Disaggregate by	By sex of participant; By whether activity is provided by duty-bearer or claimholder group
Mode of Data Collection	<p>A knowledge survey to be administered to participants of the consciousness-raising or information dissemination activity as part of a standardized event evaluation instrument. The survey should be administered after completion of the event.</p> <p>The evaluation instrument should be developed by PCW and administered by duty-bearers for the relevant activities it holds.</p> <p>Generally, such activities would be included in the annual GAD plans and summary reports of duty-bearers on the results of the evaluation should be included in the annual GAD reports.</p> <p>The standardized evaluation instruments and process should also be made available to claimholder groups who can field this to participants of the events they organize to be used for their own programme monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>Available results from both duty-bearers and claimholder groups (registered with PCW) events for a given timeframe may be compiled by PCW.</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	A scale of levels of awareness (e.g., high to low) needs to be devised based on the scores of the knowledge survey. The results are to be summarized, disaggregated by the sex of the participant. Summaries across all events by duty-bearer/claimholder groups, for a given reference year can be generated.
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p><u>Education:</u> DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs</p> <p><u>Health:</u> DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth), LGUs</p>

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are beneficiaries/clients in the <i>(name of the sector)</i>
	<p><u>Vulnerable Groups</u>: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p><u>Women and Media</u>: PIA, PCOO, MTRCB</p> <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u>: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF</p> <p><u>Access to Justice</u>: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p><u>Armed Conflict, Security, Justice and Peace</u>: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs</p> <p><u>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance</u>: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress</p> <p><u>Institutional Mechanisms</u>: DBM, COA, NEDA, DILG, CSC, CHR, PCW</p> <p><u>DRRM-CCA</u>: DENR-OSEC, OCD, CCC, DILG, LGUs</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</u>: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR</p> <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry</u>: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA</p> <p><u>Tourism</u>: DOT</p> <p><u>Formal Labor</u>: DOLE</p> <p><u>Informal Economy</u>: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR, DOLE</p> <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos</u>: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA</p> <p><u>Infrastructure</u>: DPWH, DOTr, DOE, DICT, LGUs</p> <p>Claimholders: Registered Groups</p>
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Women in Media; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Access to Justice; Armed Conflict, Security, Justice and Peace; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Institutional Mechanisms; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Examples of events/topics:</p> <p><u>Education</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation conducted by primary and secondary schools for students on: sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development Orientation conducted for teachers on: sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development <p><u>Health</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual and reproductive health and rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars for parents on sexuality education; adolescent health Age-appropriate seminars on adolescent health and sexuality education conducted in schools Orientation on gender sensitivity: respecting women's self-

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of awareness on GEWE of women/girls and men/boys who are beneficiaries/clients in the <i>(name of the sector)</i>
	<p>determination and in sharing responsibilities of sexuality and reproduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seminars for adolescent boys and girls on the risk of unwanted and too early pregnancy, HIV infections, other STDs and unsafe abortion ○ Orientation for couples on family development ○ Orientation on reproductive health services • Violence against women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Orientation on women's rights under GBV-related laws <p><u>Vulnerable Groups:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on housing rights of informal settlers • Orientation on rights and privileges for senior citizens • Orientation on protection of girl-child • Orientation for IPs on rights and duties in regard to labor, economic opportunities, education and health matters and social welfare (UN Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 no. 169-Art.30, Tier) • Orientation of security personnel on SOGIE and related rights <p><u>Women in Media:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation for media professionals and Public Information Officers, including media owners and managers in public and private networks, schools of journalism and communication, and award-giving bodies on mass media on gender-fair media guides <p><u>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter's Education Program: importance of a "women's vote" <p><u>DRRM-CCA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on ENR management and CCA strategies <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on claiming land rights <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on violence in the work place <p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights to gender-responsive ICT infrastructure

O2-1-O-3: NUMBER OF WOMEN/GIRLS AND MEN/BOYS WHO ARE CLAIMHOLDERS IN THE (NAME OF SECTOR) TRAINED ON GENDER SENSITIVITY AND OTHER GAD-RELATED TOPICS

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-3
Indicator Name	Number of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the (name of sector) trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
Description	<p>An increase in gender sensitivity and awareness of individuals is usually attributed to attendance to seminars, training programs or events where they receive information on the status of sector specific gender issues. It may also be attributed to other forms of disseminating information such as through TV programs, radio programs and printed materials.</p> <p>This indicator counts the number of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders who have undergone training on gender sensitivity or other GAD-related topics.</p> <p>Training activities can be conducted by duty-bearers as part of their GAD activities. Claimholder groups can also conduct such activities.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <p><u>Education:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are students or trainees • Women teachers and employees in educational institutions <p><u>Health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women, but particularly focused on pregnant women, lactating mothers, female teenagers, and girls <p><u>Vulnerable Groups:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parent <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers • Fisher folk • Agrarian beneficiaries <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p><u>Tourism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourists • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-3
Indicator Name	Number of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the <i>(name of sector)</i> trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
	<p><u>Formal Labor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy <p><u>Informal Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women migrant workers • Returning women migrant workers • Women overseas Filipinos <p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Filipino women and girls who are <i>commuters or members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers or recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i> such as the railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology, among others.
Disaggregate by	By sex
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers—reports on their GAD activities</p> <p>Programme data (citizen-generated data) from registered or identified claimholder groups</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	Count the number of women/men who have participated in gender-sensitivity training provided by duty-bearers /claimholder groups
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p><u>Education:</u> DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs</p> <p><u>Health:</u> DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth), LGUs</p> <p><u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity:</u> : NCCA, NCIP, NCMF</p> <p><u>Vulnerable Groups:</u> NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry:</u> DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR</p> <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry:</u> DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA</p> <p><u>Tourism:</u> DOT</p> <p><u>Formal Labor:</u> DOLE</p> <p><u>Informal Economy:</u> TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR, DOLE</p> <p><u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</u> DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA</p> <p><u>Infrastructure:</u> DPWH, DOTr, DOE, DICT, LGUs</p>

Indicator Code	O2-1-O-3
Indicator Name	Number of women/girls and men/boys who are claimholders in the <i>(name of sector)</i> trained on gender sensitivity and other GAD-related topics
Sector/Theme	Education, Health, Vulnerable Groups; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos; Infrastructure
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. Need for a system for compiling the data from claimholder groups.</p> <p>For the AFF, it includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers and fisher folk informed, oriented/trained, organized on claiming land rights • Women and men farmers trained on food security and sustainable use of productive resources • Rural women trained on food production, processing and marketing of food products, including food safety, labeling, traceability, and use of alternative or renewable energy in food production

O2-1-A2-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN AWARE ON GBV-RELATED LAWS AND SERVICES ADDRESSING VAW/GBV

Indicator Code	O2-1-A2-1
Indicator Name	Number of women and men aware on GBV-related laws and services addressing VAW/GBV
Description	<p>The indicator counts women and men claimholders in the health sector who are aware (have knowledge of) of GBV-related laws and services addressing VAW/GBV.</p> <p>Awareness is measured in terms of whether or not an individual has attended an awareness-raising event (e.g., training; orientation) on the topic.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i> All women, but particularly focused on pregnant women, lactating mothers, female teenagers, and girls</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers—reports on number of participants to awareness-raising events</p> <p>Programme data (citizen-generated data) from claimholder groups</p> <p>National survey, such as the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), that incorporates questions to determine awareness of respondents</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Annual: administrative and programme data</p> <p>Every five years: NDHS</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>Administrative and programme data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of women/men participants of awareness-raising events <p>NDHS or any sample survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate the number (or the proportion) who say they have knowledge of the topic, by sex
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)</p> <p>Claimholder groups</p> <p>Philippine Statistics Authority</p>
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

O2-1-A2-2: NUMBER OF MEN PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVITIES TO RAISE CONSCIOUSNESS ON GEWE IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

Indicator Code	O2-1-A2-2
Indicator Name	Number of men participating in activities to raise consciousness on GEWE in the health sector
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of men's participation in activities to raise consciousness on GEWE in the health sector.</p> <p>Within the gender equality discourse, men are still under-represented. Yet, the effects of gender disparities in society also have significant effects on them. Moreover, the role of men in influencing future generations to discard the traditional patriarchal mindset is equally important as that of women. Thus, it is important to involve and capacitate more men from all over the Philippines and influence them to be advocates for gender equality and women's empowerment</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers – reports on number of participants to consciousness-raising events</p> <p>Programme data (citizen-generated data) from claimholder groups</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual: administrative and programme data
Estimation Procedure	<p>Administrative and programme data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of men participants of consciousness-raising events
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

O2-1-A3-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN BELONGING TO VULNERABLE GROUPS CAPACITATED FOR LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Indicator Code	O2-1-A3-1
Indicator Name	Number of women belonging to vulnerable groups capacitated for leadership, management and governance
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which women belonging to vulnerable groups are being capacitated for leadership, management and governance</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parent
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers—reports on number of participants to capacity-building activities on leadership, management and governance</p> <p>Programme data (citizen-generated data) from claimholder groups engaged in capacity-building activities</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual: administrative and programme data
Estimation Procedure	<p>Administrative and programme data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of women participants of capacity-building events
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p>Claimholder groups</p>
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable groups
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

O2-1-E11-1: NUMBER OF (A) WOMEN AND (B) WOMEN'S GROUPS INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN THE AFF SECTORS

Indicator Code	O2-1-E11-1
Indicator Name	Number of (a) women and (b) women's groups involved in development process in the AFF sectors
Description	<p>The indicator counts (a) women and (b) women's groups involved in the development process in the AFF sectors.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers • Women fisher folk • Agrarian beneficiaries
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers—reports on number of (a) women and (b) women's groups involved in any phase of the development process in the AFF sectors</p> <p>Programme data (citizen-generated data) from claimholder women's groups on whether or not they are engaged in the development process and the number of women members who are involved</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual: administrative and programme data
Estimation Procedure	<p>Administrative and programme data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of (a) women and (b) women groups involved in any phase of the development process
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR</p> <p>Claimholder groups</p>
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.</p> <p><i>Includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural women's groups consulted on planning, designing, implementation of forestry programs at the local level • Women and men farmers involved in the implementation of the management plan of the forestry tenure/management arrangement (e.g. IFMA, SIFMA, FLaG, FLaGt, FLGMA)

CHAPTER IX

OUTPUT 2-2 INDICATORS

9-1 List of Output 2-2 Indicators

9-2 Metadata for Output 2-2 Indicators

9-1 LIST OF OUTPUT 2-2 INDICATORS

9-1-1 ALL OUTPUT 2.2 INDICATORS

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 2.2 INDICATORS
O2-2-O-1	Number of women/girl claimholders in the (name of sector)sector availing of gender-responsive products and utilizing gender-responsive services
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them
O2-2-A1-1	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
O2-2-A2-1	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
O2-2-A2-2	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
O2-2-A2-3	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
O2-2-A2-4	Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
O2-2-A2-5	Proportion of mothers receiving postpartum care by skilled health personnel (within 24 hours)
O2-2-A2-6	Number of women and men claimholders in the health sector reached by the IEC/ awareness campaigns
O2-2-A2-7	Number of VAWC reported cases and cases served
O2-2-A3-1	Number of informal settlers, senior citizens, girl- children and PWDs with access/availed gender- responsive programs and services for their protection, by sex
O2-2-A3-2	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
O2-2-A3-3	Number of qualified women household heads and other vulnerable groups awarded land or housing titles/certificates
O2-2-A3-4	Proportion of women household heads with access to housing financing
O2-2-A3-5	Proportion of cases on abused girl children addressed/resolved
O2-2-A3-6	Number of LGBT persons protected against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
O2-2-A4-1	Number of complaints filed by women/girls and men/boys on derogatory portrayal of women in media and film
O2-2-A5-1	Proportion of IP and Moro women that participated in consultations on the preservation of their culture and traditions
O2-2-B6-1	Number of reported cases of gender-based violence committed against women and girls
O2-2-B6-2	Proportion of court cases involving crimes committed against children resolved justly
O2-2-B6-3	Proportion of cases involving women as victims/complainants that have been pending for more than a year
O2-2-B7-1	Proportion of representatives of post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities who are women, for local, national and international bodies separately

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 2.2 INDICATORS
O2-2-B7-2	Number of women and girls benefiting from measures for the protection of civilians in conflict- affected communities with special consideration of the specific needs of women and girls
O2-2-B7-3	Number of cases of pregnant women, lactating mothers, women and mothers with dependent children, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict, given utmost priority and humanitarian consideration.
O2-2-C8-1	Proportion of grassroots women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers
O2-2-C8-2	Number of grassroots women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended capacity building programs on BPG
O2-2-C9-1	Proportion of duty-bearers trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics, by sex and position
O2-2-D10-1	Number of affected populations provided with relief goods and basic services such as food, water, sanitary packs, psychosocial support, livelihood, and education by sex
O2-2-D10-2	Number and proportion of priority woman survivors of affected population who have benefitted from the comprehensive package of assistance
O2-2-D10-3	Proportion of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal/marine areas important for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services that are effectively and equitably managed by women- led community-based people's organizations
O2-2-D10-4	Proportion of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) managed by community-based people's organizations (POs) that have equitable participation of women
O2-2-D10-5	Number of environmental and natural resources (ENR) violators (individuals and companies) convicted and penalized (including cancelled ENR permits)
O2-2-E12-1	Proportion of micro and small enterprises established by women
O2-2-E12-2	Proportion of women and men entrepreneurs accessing gender-responsive programs, projects and services: (a) with access to "financing" (b) who have availed of entrepreneurship trainings (c) with accounts in a formal institution (d) entrepreneurs who have availed of social protection programs
O2-2-E13-1	Number of women tourists availing of gender-responsive programs and services
O2-2-E13-2	Number of women and men with registered businesses in the tourism industry
O2-2-E14-1	Number of women workers in formal employment benefiting from labor market programs, alternative employment and livelihood, occupational safety and health, social protection and other decent work standards
O2-2-E14-2	Proportion of agency-hired and contractual women workers and employees provided with social protection coverage
O2-2-E14-3	Proportion of women job seekers hired during job fairs conducted by duty-bearers
O2-2-E17-1	Number of women/girls availing of gender- responsive safe, efficient, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure

9-1-2 OUTPUT 2.2 INDICATORS PER SECTOR/THEMATIC AREA

CODE	CROSS-CUTTING OUTPUT 2.2 INDICATORS
O2-2-O-1	Number of women/girl claimholders in the (name of sector)sector availing of gender-responsive products and utilizing gender-responsive services
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them

CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: Capacities of women and girls to access resources, participate in education-related development processes, and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of women/girl claimholders in the education sector availing of gender-responsive products and utilizing gender-responsive services
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them in the education sector
O2-2-A1-1	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Capacities of women and girls to access resources for health, participate in health-related development processes, and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of women/girls availing of gender- responsive products and utilizing gender-responsive services in the health sector
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them in health sector
O2-2-A2-1	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
O2-2-A2-2	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
O2-2-A2-3	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
O2-2-A2-4	Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
O2-2-A2-5	Proportion of mothers receiving postpartum care by skilled health personnel (within 24 hours)
O2-2-A2-6	Number of women and men claimholders in the health sector reached by the IEC/ awareness campaigns
O2-2-A2-7	Number of VAWC reported cases and cases served

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Capacities of women and girls in vulnerable groups to access resources, participate in development processes, and exercise their socio-cultural, economic and political rights increased
O2-2-A3-1	Number of informal settlers, senior citizens, girl- children and PWDs availing gender- responsive programs and services for their protection, by sex
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in vulnerable groups in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them
O2-2-A3-2	Proportion of vulnerable population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Capacities of women and girls in vulnerable groups to access resources, participate in development processes, and exercise their socio-cultural, economic and political rights increased
O2-2-A3-3	Number of qualified women household heads and other vulnerable groups awarded land or housing titles/certificates
O2-2-A3-4	Proportion of women household heads with access to housing financing
O2-2-A3-5	Proportion of cases on abused girl children addressed/resolved
O2-2-A3-6	Number of LGBT persons protected against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: Access of women and girls to resources including mechanisms that facilitate their participation in development processes concerning non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media increased
O2-2-A4-1	Number of complaints filed by women/girls and men/boys on derogatory portrayal of women in media and film
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them

CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Access of women and girls to resources including mechanisms that facilitate their participation in development processes aimed to highlight the contributions of women to positive Filipino values and cultural identity and integrity increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of IP and Moro women availing of gender-responsive products and utilizing gender-responsive services
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them in the education sector
O2-2-A5-1	Proportion of IP and Moro women that participated in consultations on the preservation of their culture and traditions

CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Capacities of women and children victims of GBV and discrimination and women offenders to enable them to claim and exercise their rights and protect themselves increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of women/girls availing of gender- responsive products and utilizing gender- responsive services in seeking justice
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing access to justice
O2-2-B6-1	Number of reported cases of gender-based violence committed against women and girls
O2-2-B6-2	Proportion of court cases involving crimes committed against children resolved justly
O2-2-B6-3	Proportion of cases involving women as victims/complainants that have been pending for more than a year

CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT: Capacities of women, girls and children in conflict-affected areas to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes relating to armed conflict, security, peace and development
O2-2-B7-1	Proportion of representatives of post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities who are women, for local, national and international bodies separately
O2-2-B7-2	Number of women and girls benefiting from measures for the protection of civilians in conflict- affected communities with special consideration of the specific needs of women and girls
O2-2-B7-3	Number of cases of pregnant women, lactating mothers, women and mothers with dependent children, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict, given utmost priority and humanitarian consideration.

CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE: Capacities of grassroots women to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of grassroots women in processes for attaining gender parity in BPG
O2-2-C8-1	Proportion of grassroots women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers
O2-2-C8-2	Number of grassroots women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended capacity building programs on BPG

CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: Capacities of women in governance roles to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-C9-1	Proportion of duty-bearers trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics, by sex and position
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them

CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: Capacities of women and girls vulnerable to climate change hazards/natural disasters to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-D10-1	Number of affected populations provided with relief goods and basic services such as food, water, sanitary packs, psychosocial support, livelihood, and education by sex
O2-2-D10-2	Number and proportion of priority woman survivors of affected population who have benefitted from the comprehensive package of assistance
O2-2-D10-3	Proportion of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal/marine areas important for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services that are effectively and equitably managed by women- led community-based people's organizations

CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: Capacities of women and girls vulnerable to climate change hazards/natural disasters to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-D10-4	Proportion of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) managed by community-based people's organizations (POs) that have equitable participation of women
O2-2-D10-5	Number of environmental and natural resources (ENR) violators (individuals and companies) convicted and penalized (including cancelled ENR permits)
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY: Capacities of women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolk to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of women claimholders in the AFF sector accessing gender-responsive programs, projects and services
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes addressing gender issues affecting them

CODE	E-12 MSMEs, TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Capacities of women in MSMEs and the trade and industry sectors to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of women and men entrepreneurs accessing gender- responsive programs, projects and services
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in business in development processes that impact them
O2-2-E12-1	Proportion of micro and small enterprises established by women
O2-2-E12-2	Proportion of women and men entrepreneurs accessing gender-responsive programs, projects and services: (a) with access to "financing" (b) who have availed of entrepreneurship trainings (c) with accounts in a formal institution (d) entrepreneurs who have availed of social protection programs

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Capacities of women and girl workers in the tourism sector to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of women workers in the tourism industry availing of gender- responsive programs and services
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women workers in the tourism industry in development processes that impact them
O2-2-E13-1	Number of women tourists availing of gender-responsive programs and services
O2-2-E13-2	Number of women and men with registered businesses in the tourism industry

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Capacities of women workers in labor and employment sector to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of employees/women workers/returning migrant workers in the labor market/decent work programs, projects and activities provided by duty-bearers of the formal labor sector
O2-2-E14-1	Number of women workers in formal employment benefiting from labor market programs, alternative employment and livelihood, occupational safety and health, social protection and other decent work standards
O2-2-E14-2	Proportion of agency-hired and contractual women workers and employees provided with social protection coverage
O2-2-E14-3	Proportion of women job seekers hired during job fairs conducted by duty-bearers

CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: Capacities of women workers in the informal economy to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy availing of gender-responsive programs and services
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy in development processes that impact them

CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS: Capacities of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos to access resources, participate in development processes and exercise their rights increased
O2-2-O-1	Number of women migrant workers including the returning migrant workers with access to gender-responsive programs and services provided by duty-bearers
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos in development processes that impact them

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Capacities of women to access resources, participate in development processes and claim their rights in relation to infrastructure increased
O2-2-E17-1	Number of women/girls availing of gender- responsive safe, efficient, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure
O2-2-O-2	Level of participation of women in development processes relating to gender-responsive safe, efficient, cost- effective and sustainable infrastructure

9-2 METADATA FOR OUTPUT 2-2 INDICATORS

O2-2-O-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN/GIRL CLAIMHOLDERS IN THE (NAME OF THE SECTOR) AVAILING OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE PRODUCTS AND UTILIZING GENDER-RESPONSIVE SERVICES

Indicator Code	O2-2-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of women/girl claimholders in the (name of sector) availing of gender-responsive products and utilizing gender-responsive services
Description	<p>The indicator measures the availment and use by women/girls of gender responsive products, services or facilities provided by duty-bearers in the sector.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <p><i>Education:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women and girls who are students or trainees• Women teachers and employees in educational institutions <p><i>Access to Justice:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW)and girls• Women offenders or women convicted of crimes <p><i>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women farmers• Women fisher folk• Women agrarian beneficiaries <p><i>MSMEs, Trade and Industry & Informal Economy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship• Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p><i>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women migrant workers• Returning women migrant workers• Women overseas Filipinos <p><i>Infrastructure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All Filipino women and girls who are <i>commuters or members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers or recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i> such as the railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology, among others <p>A list of gender-responsive products, services and facilities provided by duty-bearers needs to be compiled for purposes of counting</p>

Indicator Code	O2-2-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of women/girl claimholders in the (name of sector) availing of gender-responsive products and utilizing gender-responsive services
	women/girl users. For the indicator to be meaningful, duty-bearers should specify the number of target users. The target number would then be compared to the actual number of users.
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers – report on availment/utilization of gender-responsive products, services and facilities
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, across all the products, services and facilities provided by duty-bearers in the sector, count all women/girls who availed of/used these products, services and facilities.
Data Source	Duty-bearers: <u>Education</u> : DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs <u>Health</u> : DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth), LGUs <u>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity</u> : NCCA, NCIP, NCMF <u>Access to Justice</u> : DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI <u>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</u> : DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR <u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry</u> : DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA <u>Tourism</u> : DOT <u>Formal Labor</u> : DOLE <u>Informal Economy</u> : TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR, DOLE <u>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos</u> : DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Access to Justice, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	The gender-responsive programs and services are those classified as such through the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines or HGDG. <i>Includes:</i> <u>Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant faculty and students availing of gender responsive services <u>Access to Justice</u> :

Indicator Code	O2-2-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of women/girl claimholders in the (name of sector) availing of gender-responsive products and utilizing gender-responsive services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use or availment of shelters, police stations with Women's Desks, protection orders and legal assistance by WEDC victims <p>Informal Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women from poor households (below poverty thresholds) provided with employment facilitation services • Workers accessing programs and services on sustainable livelihood, entrepreneurship, credit, capital, training and technology information, packaging, marketing and social protection, by sex (MCW 26 and 27) • Women workers in the informal economy with social protection coverage (i.e. SSS, PHILHEALTH, PAGIBIG, HOUSING, etc.) (WEDGE WEE 3.1.1) • Women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy provided with social protection coverage • Women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy who were granted loans by MFIs and other formal sources <p>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women migrants accessing economic services, including education and skills training programs for overseas bound and returning women migrant workers (MCW 27) • Women migrant workers covered by the national health insurance program and other social protection benefits • Women migrant workers provided with socio-psychological support to handle separation from family by duty-bearers • Returning migrant workers provided with livelihood, credit, capital, training, technology information, packaging, marketing and social protection by relevant NGAs (MCW Sec. 26) • Returning/returned women migrants employed in the regular labor force of private companies and government agencies (WEDGE) <p>MSMEs, Trade and Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women availing livelihood, credit, capital, training, technology information, packaging, marketing and social protection including financial literacy and/or risk management programs to women including returning women migrant workers <p>Agriculture, Fisheries and forestry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty- bearers • Women farmers with access to small farmer-based and controlled seeds production and distribution by DA

O2-2-O-2: LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN (NAME OF SECTOR) IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES AFFECTING THEM

Indicator Code	O2-2-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of participation of women in (name of sector) in development processes affecting them
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of participation of women in vulnerable groups in development processes (i.e., program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) that impact them.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <p>Vulnerable Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parents <p>Access to Justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW)and girls • Women offenders or women convicted of crimes <p>Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected area <p>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women voters • Women candidates for national and local elective posts • Women occupying national and local elective posts • Women in leadership positions in national, local and community-based associations such as labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral or political organizations (women POs) • Women occupying third level positions in the executive, judiciary and legislative branches of government • Women in middle management or those who have potential to occupy leadership positions in the bureaucracy <p>MSMEs, Trade and Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourism service providers

Indicator Code	O2-2-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of participation of women in (name of sector) in development processes affecting them
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls employed in the tourism sector <p>Formal Labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women workers and employees in the formal economy Returning migrant workers <p>Informal Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p>A list of specific development process activities undertaken by duty-bearers is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder groups
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers— reports covering engagement of claimholders in program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder groups, across all listed development process activities undertaken by duty-bearers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the participating claimholders
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p><u>Vulnerable Groups</u>: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p><u>Access to Justice</u>: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p><u>Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development</u>: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs</p> <p><u>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance</u>: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress</p> <p><u>MSMEs, Trade and Industry</u>: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, PSA</p> <p><u>Tourism</u>: DOT</p> <p><u>Formal Labor</u>: DOLE</p> <p><u>Informal Economy</u>: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR</p>
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups, Access to Justice; Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy
References/Notes	<p><i>Includes:</i></p> <p>Vulnerable Groups</p>

Indicator Code	O2-2-O-2
Indicator Name	Level of participation of women in (name of sector) in development processes affecting them
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassroots women participating in planning and monitoring development programs in their respective localities (e.g. Lumad) <p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who have availed of livelihood and skills training • Women who have availed of financial facilities <p>Informal Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of women workers in the informal economy in local area development planning <p>This indicator can also be produced by community-based organizations working in this area. In this case, a system for using the resulting "citizen-generated data" for producing official reports needs to be developed</p> <p>WEDGE</p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p>

O2-2-A1-1: PARTICIPATION RATE IN ORGANIZED LEARNING (ONE YEAR BEFORE THE OFFICIAL PRIMARY ENTRY AGE), BY SEX

Indicator Code	O2-2-A1-1
Indicator Name	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
Description	<p><u>Global definition (SDG Indicator 4.2.2)</u> The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.</p> <p>The indicator measures children's exposure to organized learning activities in the year prior to the start of primary school. A high value of the indicator shows a high degree of participation in organized learning immediately before the official entrance age to primary education.</p> <p>An organized learning programme is one which consists of a coherent set or sequence of educational activities designed with the intention of achieving pre-determined learning outcomes or the accomplishment of a specific set of educational tasks. Early childhood and primary education programmes are examples of organized learning programmes.</p> <p>The <i>official primary entry age</i> is the age at which children are obliged to start primary education according to national legislation or policies.</p> <p><u>Philippine definition:</u> Indicator that measures general level of participation of 5-year-old children in kindergarten. It indicates the capacity of the education system to prepare young children for elementary education.</p>
Disaggregate by	Geographic levels (National, regional, provincial); By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data: Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS)
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographic level: by sex</p> <p>Source: Philippine SDG indicator 4.2.2 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx:</p>

Indicator Code	O2-2-A1-1
Indicator Name	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is population of the 5-year-old children in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of 5-year old children in kindergarten level in the reference year • Rate = $\frac{N}{D} \times 100\%$ <p>Alternative computation: @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-02-02.pdf</p>
Data Source	DEPED Basic data provider: DEPED regional Offices—Learner Information System (LIS) PSA: Population projections
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	This is Philippine SDG indicator 4.2.2 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%204_0.xlsx and global SDG Indicator 4.2.2 @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-02-02.pdf

O2-2-A2-1: NUMBER OF PEOPLE COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE OR A PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM PER 1,000 POPULATION

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-1
Indicator Name	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
Description	<p>The indicator measures coverage rate or the aggregate count of PhilHealth beneficiaries (eligible member and qualified dependents) as a percentage of the total population.</p> <p><i>Sectors/claimholder groups and programmes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal Economy-- Private, Government, Household Help/Kasambahay, Enterprise Owner and Family Drivers • Informal Economy-- Migrant Worker, Informal Sector, Self-Earning Individual and Organized Group and Others • Indigents, Sponsored Members, Senior Citizens and Lifetime Members.
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional, provincial); By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from PhilHealth
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by geographic level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count number of women/men covered by health insurance or a public health system
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOH, PHIC (PhilHealth)
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	This indicator is related to Philippine SDG indicator 3.8.2 @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%203_0.xlsx

O2-2-A2-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS WHO MAKE THEIR OWN INFORMED DECISIONS REGARDING SEXUAL RELATIONS, CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
Description	<p>Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas; i.e. ,can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want; decide on use of contraception; and decide on their own health care.</p> <p>Women's autonomy in decision-making and exercise of their reproductive rights is assessed from responses to the following three questions:</p> <p>1. Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - YES - NO - DEPENDS/NOT SURE <p>2. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/ partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAINLY RESPONDENT1 - MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER2 - JOINT DECISION3 - OTHER SPECIFY <p>3. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - YOU - YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) - YOU AND YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) JOINTLY - SOMEONE ELSE? <p>A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they (1) can say "NO' to sex with their husband/partner if they do not want to, (2) decide on use/ non-use of contraception and (3) decide on health care for themselves.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional, provincial); By age; By education; By wealth quintile
Mode of Data	National Demographic and Health Survey, with the three questions

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
Collection	described above
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by geographic level, by disaggregation variables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is number of women aged 15-49 years old, who are married or in union • Numerator (N) is number of married or in union women aged 15-49 years old-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Who can say “no” to sex; and ◦ For whom the decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner; and ◦ For whom decision on health care for themselves is not usually made by the husband/partner or someone else • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>This indicator is related to SDG indicator 5.6.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-06-01.pdf • Philippines—no metadata as of November 2016.

O2-2-A2-3: PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labor and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.</p> <p>Having a skilled attendant at the time of delivery is an important lifesaving intervention for both mothers and babies. Not having access to this key assistance is detrimental to women's health and gender empowerment because it could cause the death of the mother or long-lasting disability, especially in marginalized settings.</p> <p>This is SDG indicator 3.1.2.</p> <p>Philippine definition: The number of births attended by skilled health professional as a percentage of all livebirths.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional, provincial); By rural/urban; By age; By education; By wealth quintile
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); Vital statistics reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years for NDHS
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by geographic level, by disaggregation variables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines: (Total number of births attended by skilled health professional (doctors, nurses and midwives) in a particular period)/(Total number of livebirths in the same period) x 100 • Global: The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) during delivery is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period.
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	<p>This indicator is related to SDG indicator 3.1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global @

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	<p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-06-01.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%203_0.xlsx

O2-2-A2-4: PROPORTION OF BIRTHS DELIVERED IN A HEALTH FACILITY

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of live births (in the five years preceding the survey) delivered in a public or private health facility.</p> <p>This is Philippine SDG indicator 3.1.2s @ https://psa.gov.ph/system/files/kmcd/goal%203_0.xlsx</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional); By rural/urban; By place of delivery (public, private health facility); By age; By education; By wealth quintile
Mode of Data Collection	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); Vital statistics reports
Frequency of data collection/production	Every five years for NDHS
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by geographic level, by disaggregation variables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Philippines: Percentage distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	

O2-2-A2-5: PROPORTION OF MOTHERS RECEIVING POSTPARTUM CARE BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (WITHIN 24 HOURS)

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of mothers receiving postpartum care by skilled health personnel (within 24 hours)
Description	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of women who, within 24 hours after giving birth, receive postpartum care from skilled health personnel.</p> <p>Skilled health personnel are health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labor and the postpartum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.</p> <p>The main purpose of an indicator for postpartum care is to provide information on women's use of postpartum services in the postpartum period.</p>
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional); By rural/urban; By age; By education; By wealth quintile
Mode of Data Collection	<p>National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)</p> <p>Routine health service data from health information system or programme data from community-based programmes (if this is the data collection instrument, then suggested disaggregation such as by education, by wealth quintile are not possible.)</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Every five years for NDHS</p> <p>Annual if source is routine health service data or programme data</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by geographic level, by disaggregation variables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is total number of livebirths • Numerator (N) is number of women attended during the first 24 hours postpartum by skilled personnel <p>The number of live births is a proxy for the numbers of all women who need postnatal care.</p>
Data Source	Philippine Statistics Authority, DOH
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	RPRH

O2-2-A2-6: NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN CLAIMHOLDERS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR REACHED BY THE IEC/ AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-6
Indicator Name	Number of women and men claimholders in the health sector reached by the IEC/ awareness campaigns
Description	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which IEC/awareness campaigns conducted by duty-bearers reach the target audience.</p> <p>A list of IEC/awareness campaigns needs to be compiled.</p> <p>To use this indicator as a measure of effectiveness of their campaigns, duty-bearers need to set targets for number of claimholders the campaigns should reach.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Special study to assess exposure to the campaign (needs to be designed). For example, a survey question about whether respondents had heard about the specific campaign.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, by sex across all IEC/awareness campaigns, sum up the estimate of the target population exposed to the IEC/awareness campaign
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth) Claimholder groups
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	

O2-2-A2-7: NUMBER OF VAWC REPORTED CASES AND CASES SERVED

Indicator Code	O2-2-A2-7
Indicator Name	Number of VAWC reported cases and cases served
Description	This indicator measures the number of VAWC cases reported and served.
Disaggregate by	By type of violence
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—the IAC-VAWC membership
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual for administrative data—a statistical framework for data collection needs to be strengthened to enhance coverage National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), covering women of reproductive age in the VAW module Women's groups programme data
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, by type of violence, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count the number of reported cases and cases served
Data Source	IAC-VAWC members Claimholder groups
Sector/Theme	Health
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed.

**O2-2-A3-1: NUMBER OF INFORMAL SETTLERS, SENIOR CITIZENS, GIRL- CHILDREN AND PWDS
AVAILING OF GENDER- RESPONSIVE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR THEIR PROTECTION**

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-1
Indicator Name	Number of informal settlers, senior citizens, and PWDs availing of gender- responsive programs and services for their protection
Description	<p>The indicator measures the availment and use by women/girl informal settlers, senior citizens, PWDs (and other vulnerable groups) of gender responsive programs and services provided by duty-bearers for their protection.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) <p>A list of gender-responsive programs and services provided by duty-bearers for the protection of vulnerable women/girls needs to be compiled for purposes of counting women/girl users.</p> <p>For the indicator to be meaningful, duty-bearers should specify the number of target users. The target number would then be compared to the actual number of users.</p>
Disaggregate by	By vulnerable group claimholders
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on availment/utilization of gender-responsive programs and services
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, by vulnerable group claimholders, across all the programs, services and facilities provided by duty-bearers count all women/girls who availed of/used these programs and services.
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable groups
References/Notes	<p>MCW Sec 36</p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p>

O2-2-A3-2: PROPORTION OF VULNERABLE POPULATION THAT HAS CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of vulnerable population that has convenient access to public transport
Description	<p>The access to public transport is considered convenient when an officially recognized stop is accessible within a distance of 0.5 km from a reference point such as a home, school, workplace, market, etc. Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations. b. Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times c. Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment <p><i>Public transport</i> is defined as a shared passenger transport service that is available to the general public. It includes cars, buses, trolleys, trams, trains, subways, and ferries that are shared by strangers without prior arrangement. However, it excludes taxis, carpools, and hired buses, which are not shared by strangers without prior arrangement. It also excludes informal, unregulated modes of transport (paratransit), motorcycle taxis, three-wheelers, etc. Public transport refers to a public service that is considered as a public good that has well designed 'stops' for passengers to embark and disembark in a safe manner and demarcated 'routes' that are both officially and/or formally recognized.</p> <p>More @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs)
Disaggregate by	By claimholder groups
Mode of Data Collection	<p>To be determined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to proposed methodology for national statistics https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf • A perception survey conducted at the grassroots level by

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of vulnerable population that has convenient access to public transport
	community-based claimholder organizations as part of monitoring system of their programmes (citizen-generated data)
Frequency of data collection/production	To be determined
Estimation Procedure	<p>Refer to proposed methodology https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf</p> <p>Or, generate survey estimates, by vulnerable groups, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the total population of vulnerable group in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of vulnerable group population that say they have convenient access to public transport in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOTr, DPWH, DILG, LGUs, PSA
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<p>This is related to SDG 11.2.1, with focus on women in vulnerable groups @:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global- https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf • Philippines- No metadata as of November 2019 <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p>

O2-2-A3-3: NUMBER OF QUALIFIED WOMEN HOUSEHOLD HEADS AWARDED LAND OR HOUSING TITLES/CERTIFICATES

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-3
Indicator Name	Number of qualified women household heads belonging to vulnerable groups awarded land or housing titles/certificates
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of women household heads belonging to vulnerable groups who have been awarded land or housing titles certificates.</p> <p>Global SDG indicators related to land ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG indicator 1.4.2-- <i>Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.</i> Explanation of concepts @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf SDG Indicator 5.a.1: (a) <i>Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.</i> Explanation of concepts @ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0a-01.pdf <p>The Philippine SDG indicators related to land and housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG indicator 1.4.2p1-- <i>Proportion of families which own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot; rent house/room including lot; own house, rent lot; own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner; rent-free house and lot with consent of owner.</i> But no sex-disaggregation is made. <p><i>Claimholders (Household heads):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women informal settlers (or urban poor) Elderly women (Senior Citizens) Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) Women IPs Women with Diverse SOGIE Muslim women Solo Parents <p>For the indicator to be useful in monitoring change, the value for a baseline year needs to be computed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder groups; By land/housing

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-3
Indicator Name	Number of qualified women household heads belonging to vulnerable groups awarded land or housing titles/certificates
Mode of Data Collection	<p>To be determined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme data at the grassroots level by community-based claimholder organizations as part of monitoring system of their programmes (citizen-generated data) • Administrative data from concerned duty-bearers who award land titles/housing certificates • For national-level estimates – sample survey such as the Annual Poverty Indicator Survey of the PSA (source of abovementioned national definition)
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>To be determined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual for programme and administrative data
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group, by land/housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count/estimate the number of women household heads that have been awarded title/certificates in the reference year
Data Source	NHA, HUDCC, LGUs, PSA
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

O2-2-A3-4: PROPORTION OF WOMEN HOUSEHOLD HEADS WITH ACCESS TO HOUSING FINANCING

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of women household heads with access to housing financing
Description	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of women household heads belonging to vulnerable groups who have access to housing financing.</p> <p><i>Claimholders (Household heads):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parents
Disaggregate by	By geographic level (national, regional, provincial); By claimholder groups
Mode of Data Collection	<p>To be determined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme data at the grassroots level by community-based claimholder organizations as part of monitoring system of their programmes (citizen-generated data) • Administrative data from concerned duty-bearers who provide programs and services on housing loans • For geographic level estimates—sample survey such as the Annual Poverty Indicator Survey of the PSA
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>To be determined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual for programme and administrative data
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by geographic level, by claimholder group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women household heads who have access to housing financing • Numerator (N) is the number of women household heads belonging to vulnerable groups who have access to housing financing • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	NHA, HUDCC, NAPC, DSWD, NCMF, NCDA, LRA, DAR, LGUs, PSA
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed

O2-2-A3-5: PROPORTION OF CASES ON ABUSED GIRL CHILDREN ADDRESSED/RESOLVED

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of cases on abused girl children addressed/resolved
Description	<p>This indicator measures the “attainment of justice” of the girls who are victims of abuse whose cases were brought to court.</p> <p>Abuse refers to crimes as defined by VAWC (RA 9262); Trafficking (RA 9208; RA 10364); Rape (RA 8353); photo and voyeurism (RA 9995); Acts of Lasciviousness; Sexual Harassment (RA 7877); unjust vexation; threats; seduction; abduction/kidnapping. It includes GBV.</p> <p>It refers to that portion of total abuse-related cases that have undergone trial in court and where a judicial decision has been rendered.</p> <p>A judicial decision rendered does not necessarily mean that the women and girl victims of crimes have attained justice. The favorability of the resolution to the victims should also be considered as well as the quality of the decisions.</p> <p>The percentage of cases resolved is the same as <i>disposition rate of cases</i>.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girl children
Disaggregate by	By type of abuse (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data—document review of quarterly report of operations of DOJ • Programme data at the grassroots level by community-based claimholder organizations as part of monitoring system of their programmes (citizen-generated data)
Frequency of data collection/production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of cases involving girl child abuse still under litigation in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of cases involving girl child abuse for which a judicial decision has been rendered in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-5
Indicator Name	Proportion of cases on abused girl children addressed/resolved
Data Source	DOJ, Court of Appeals
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p> <p>Related indicator is: Attrition level of VAWC-related cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “loss” of cases within the criminal justice chain, particularly from the police to conviction level is known as <i>attrition</i>. This indicator provides a first level of “attainment of justice” for women and children, who are victims of various crimes, when suspected violators are brought to court. • It refers to the ratio of total number of cases involving VAWC that are reported to the police to the total number of cases of those cases that reach the level of conviction. • The <i>attrition rate</i> is also understood as the ratio of suspected to convicted persons.

O2-2-A3-6: NUMBER OF LGBT PERSONS PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

Indicator Code	O2-2-A3-6
Indicator Name	Number of LGBT persons protected against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
Description	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which relevant duty-bearers for anti-discrimination and equality for persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity and expression (SOGIE) protect LGBT persons against violence and discrimination.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with Diverse SOGIE
Disaggregate by	By type of protection measure (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data— document review of reports of duty-bearers • Programme data at the grassroots level by community-based claimholder organizations as part of monitoring system of their programmes (citizen-generated data)
Frequency of data collection/production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of protection measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of LGBT persons who have been provided protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the reference year
Data Source	To be determined
Sector/Theme	Vulnerable Groups
References/Notes	<p>UN Human Rights Council Res. No.32/2 Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed Note: Protection measures would be better defined and implemented upon passage of the SOGIE Bill. https://pcw.gov.ph/article/pcw-lawmakers-pass-sogie-law</p>

O2-2-A4-1: NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS FILED BY WOMEN/GIRLS AND MEN/BOYS ON DEROGATORY PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN MEDIA AND FILM

Indicator Code	O2-2-A4-1
Indicator Name	Number of complaints filed by women/girls and men/boys on derogatory portrayal of women in media and film
Description	This indicator measures the number of complaints received by the designated duty-bearer regarding the derogatory portrayal of women in media and film.
Disaggregate by	By type of media (print; broadcast; internet; others)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from designated duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For a given reference year, by type of media, count the number of complaints filed
Data Source	Duty-bearers: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	Reference; PCW. Gender equality Guide @ https://pcw.gov.ph/sites/default/files/documents/resources/gender_equality_guide.pdf

O2-2-A5-1: PROPORTION OF IP AND MORO WOMEN THAT PARTICIPATED IN CONSULTATIONS ON THE PRESERVATION OF THEIR CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

Indicator Code	O2-2-A5-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of IP and Moro women that participated in consultations on the preservation of their culture and traditions
Description	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of IP women and Moro women who participated in the consultations on the preservation of their culture and traditions.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women members of indigenous cultural communities • Moro women
Disaggregate by	By geographical location
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—documents from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by geographical level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of IP and Moro women and men who participated in consultations in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of IP and Moro women who participated in consultations in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF, OMA
Sector/Theme	Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity
References/Notes	

O2-2-B6-1: NUMBER OF REPORTED OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	O2-2-B6-1
Indicator Name	Number of reported cases of gender-based violence committed against women and girls
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of gender-based violence committed against women and girls reported with the proper government authorities.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW) and girls
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above)
Mode of Data Collection	Combination of analysis of administrative data from duty-bearers.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	Cases shall be classified according to the type of gender-based violence. Examples are RA 9262, rape, sexual harassment, etc.
Data Source	Duty-bearers: Members of IACVAWC
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

O2-2-B6-2: PROPORTION OF COURT CASES INVOLVING CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN RESOLVED JUSTLY

Indicator Code	O2-2-B6-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of court cases involving crimes committed against children resolved justly
Description	This indicator measures the "attainment of justice" of the children who are victims of crimes and whose cases were brought to court. A just resolution means the criminal case has undergone trial in court and a judicial decision has been rendered. The resolution of the case is expected to be favorable to the victims.
Disaggregate by	By sex of victim; By type of crime
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—reports of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of crime: by sex of victim—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of crimes committed against children in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of crimes committed against children that were resolved justly in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

O2-2-B6-3: PROPORTION OF CASES INVOLVING WOMEN AS VICTIMS/COMPLAINANTS THAT HAVE BEEN PENDING FOR MORE THAN A YEAR

Indicator Code	O2-2-B6-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of cases involving women as victims/complainants that have been pending for more than a year
Description	This indicator measures the percentage of cases filed in court involving women as victims/complainants that have been pending in court or have not yet been acted upon or heard for more than one year since the case was filed.
Disaggregate by	By type of crime;
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data—report of duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by type of crime—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of cases involving women as victim/complainant pending in court in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of cases involving women as victims/complainants that have been pending in court for over a year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

O2-2-B7-1: PROPORTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF POST-CONFLICT AND PEACEBUILDING BODIES/ENTITIES WHO ARE WOMEN, FOR LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES SEPARATELY

Indicator Code	O2-2-B7-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of representatives of post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities who are women, for local, national and international bodies separately
Description	The indicator measures the extent of participation of women in post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities. <i>Claimholders:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected areas A list of relevant post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities is needed.
Disaggregate by	By local/national/international bodies
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—sex-disaggregated reports on memberships in post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, across all listed post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of representatives in post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women representatives in post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	<i>Includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in peace panels (MCW 35) • Women participating in local peace councils (MCW 32) • Women and women's organizations participating in discussions and decision-making in the peace process (MCW 32) • Women and/or women's organizations that participated in the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of rehabilitation and rebuilding of conflict-affected areas

O2-2-B7-2: NUMBER OF WOMEN AND GIRLS BENEFITING FROM MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN CONFLICT- AFFECTED COMMUNITIES WITH SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Indicator Code	O2-2-B7-2
Indicator Name	Number of women and girls benefiting from measures for the protection of civilians in conflict- affected communities with special consideration of the specific needs of women and girls
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which women and girls in conflict-affected communities benefit from measures for the protection of civilians. Women and girls benefit from these measures if they are gender-responsive and gender-sensitive.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected areas <p>A list of gender-responsive measures provided by duty-bearers for the protection of civilians in conflict-affected communities needs to be compiled for purposes of counting women/girl users.</p> <p>For the indicator to be meaningful, duty-bearers should specify the number of target beneficiaries. The target number would then be compared to the actual number of users.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on beneficiaries of gender-responsive and gender-sensitive measures
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, across all the measures provided by duty-bearers for conflict-affected populations, count all women/girl beneficiaries.
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	<p><i>Includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls provided with MISP (MCW 13 and 32) • Lactating mothers provided with breastfeeding facilities (MCW 32) • Women and men, girls and boys provided with relief supplies (MCW 13)

O2-2-B7-3: NUMBER OF CASES OF PREGNANT WOMEN, LACTATING MOTHERS, WOMEN AND MOTHERS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, WHO ARE ARRESTED, DETAINED AND INTERNED FOR REASONS RELATED TO ARMED CONFLICT, GIVEN UTMOST PRIORITY AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATION.

Indicator Code	O2-2-B7-3
Indicator Name	Number of cases of pregnant women, lactating mothers, women and mothers with dependent children, who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict, given utmost priority and humanitarian consideration.
Description	<p>This indicator measures the number of cases involving women claimholders (as listed below), who are arrested, detained and interned for reasons related to armed conflict, and are treated according to/in compliance with protocols; i.e., given utmost priority and humanitarian consideration.</p> <p>The protocol for handling pregnant women, lactating mothers, and women/mothers with dependent children during armed conflict should be well identified. A checklist would help monitor this indicator.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women • Lactating mothers • Women with dependent children
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above; and "Others")
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers— reports on arrests, detention and internment disaggregated by sex and by claimholder group (for women) and compliance with protocols
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group (as above),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count number of cases (arrests, detention and internment) with compliance with protocols
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	MCW Sec 12

O2-2-C8-1: PROPORTION OF GRASSROOTS WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN BENEFICIARY GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE PARTNERS OR RECIPIENTS OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OF DUTY-BEARERS

Indicator Code	O2-2-C8-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of grassroots women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women officers in a beneficiary group vis-à-vis the total number of officers that the specific beneficiary group has. The equitable access of women to leadership and decision-making positions in organized groups is equated with the gender responsiveness of the group.</p> <p>Leadership positions refer to the elected officers of the organization as well as elected or appointed chairpersons of committees.</p> <p>A list of the beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipient of programs and services of duty-bearers needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sector; By type of organization (partners; recipients); by position of leadership (chair, other leadership position)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data – programme reports by duty-bearers on the groups or organizations that are their partners or recipients of their programs and services: sex-disaggregated data on leadership positions
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by sector, by type of organization, disaggregated by leadership position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of officers, both men and women, in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women officers in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	To be compiled by PCW or designated duty-bearer
Sector/Theme	<p>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry • Formal Labor

Indicator Code	O2-2-C8-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of grassroots women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal Economy • Institutional Mechanisms • DRRM-CCA • MSMEs, Trade, Industry • Vulnerable Groups • Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

O2-2-C8-2 NUMBER OF GRASSROOTS WOMEN OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BENEFICIARY GROUPS, COOPERATIVES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT ATTENDED CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS ON BPG

Indicator Code	O2-2-C8-2
Indicator Name	Number of grassroots women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended capacity building programs on BPG
Description	<p>The indicator intends to determine the number of women officers and members in beneficiary groups, cooperatives and other organizations that attended capacity building programs on BPG.</p> <p>The capacity building programs are those programs that build the capacity of organizations on human, financial and resource management as well as in leadership.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sector; By type of organization (beneficiary groups, cooperatives, other organizations – typology to be developed); by position of leadership (chair, other leadership position, member)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data – programme reports by duty-bearers on the groups or organizations beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended capacity building programs on BPG that they conducted: sex-disaggregated data on leadership positions
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by sector, by type of organization, disaggregated by leadership position across all capacity building activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the number of women officers and members who attended capacity building activities in the reference year
Data Source	Duty-bearer
Sector/Theme	<p>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Formal Labor Informal Economy Institutional Mechanisms DRRM-CCA MSMEs, Trade, Industry, Science and Technology Vulnerable Groups Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

O2-2-C9-1: PROPORTION OF DUTY-BEARERS TRAINED IN GEWE AND OTHER GAD-RELATED TOPICS, BY SEX AND POSITION

Indicator Code	O2-2-C9-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of duty-bearers trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics, by sex and position
Description	<p>The indicator counts that portion of women and men officials and staff for duty-bearer agencies responsible for bureaucracy, politics and governance that completed various <i>capacity building programs</i> related to gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>A general compendium of GEWE/GAD-related capacity building programs needs to be prepared by PCW to avoid automatically classifying any kind of training programs with women participants or with some GAD topics as GAD.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sector of duty-bearer organizations; By sex of staff of duty-bearer organizations; By position level of staff of duty-bearer organizations
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from GAD annual reports of duty-bearer organizations regarding participation of staff in capacity building programs on GEWE/GAD-related topics: sex-disaggregated data
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of staff of duty-bearer organizations in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of staff of duty-bearer organizations who have completed at least one capacity building program on GEWE/HAD-related topics in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	PCW—compilation of administrative data from duty-bearers
Sector/Theme	Institutional mechanisms, Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government lawyers <u>trained</u> on gender sensitivity and humane handling of cases, by sex (MCW 12) • Local officials and VAW desk personnel/officer <u>trained</u> on RA 9262 and other related laws • Officers administering justice <u>trained</u> on Gender Ombud

Indicator Code	O2-2-C9-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of duty-bearers trained in GEWE and other GAD-related topics, by sex and position
	<p>guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers and government personnel <u>trained</u> on the delivery of rights-based, culture-sensitive and gender-responsive interventions for WEDC and their families • Government service providers <u>trained</u> on the provision of gender-responsive, culture-sensitive and child-friendly handling of cases • Teaching and non-teaching staff and personnel, and administrators in public educational institutions <u>trained</u> on gender-responsive curriculum and instructional materials development • Concerned government personnel trained on the provision of gender-sensitive infrastructure projects, services and facilities • Members of local planning boards/councils <u>trained</u> on GEWE • PESO officers and personnel <u>trained</u> on gender equality and decent work

O2-2-D10-1: NUMBER OF AFFECTED POPULATIONS PROVIDED WITH RELIEF GOODS AND BASIC SERVICES SUCH AS FOOD, WATER, SANITARY PACKS, PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT, LIVELIHOOD, AND EDUCATION, BY SEX

Indicator Code	O2-2-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number of affected populations provided with relief goods and basic services such as food, water, sanitary packs, psychosocial support, livelihood, and education, by sex
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of affected populations provided with relief goods and basic services such as food, water, sanitary packs, psychosocial support, livelihood, and education.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of or are vulnerable to climate-related hazards and natural disasters <p>The key concepts involved, which are part of the “Situational Reports” issued by the NDRRMC @ http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/incidents-monitored</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of a disaster • Defining, for a given disaster, who constitute the affected population and number of persons affected • Determining when it can be said that individuals of affected populations have been provided with relief goods and basic services (e.g., minimum “package”). Note: The Situation Report provides data on the amount of assistance provided but not the number of individuals or households who have benefitted.
Disaggregate by	By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on recipients of relief goods and basic services
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, across all the disaster events, count the number of women/men in affected populations who have been provided by duty-bearers with relief goods and basic services
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD-NDRRMC, CCC, DILG, LGUs
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	MCW Sec 13

Indicator Code	O2-2-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number of affected populations provided with relief goods and basic services such as food, water, sanitary packs, psychosocial support, livelihood, and education, by sex
	<p>Statistical framework for data collection and compilation needs to be developed. Statistical references on disaster-related statistics @:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/disaster-statistics • https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_2018.CRP_2_Disaster-related_Statistics_Framework.pdf

O2-2-D10-2: NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PRIORITY WOMEN SURVIVORS OF AFFECTED POPULATION WHO HAVE BENEFITTED FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE OF ASSISTANCE

Indicator Code	O2-2-D10-2
Indicator Name	Number and proportion of priority women survivors of affected population who have benefitted from the comprehensive package of assistance
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number and proportion of priority women survivors affected populations provided with relief goods and basic services such as food, water, sanitary packs, psychosocial support, livelihood, and education.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of or are vulnerable to climate-related hazards and natural disasters <p>The key concepts involved are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of a disaster • Defining, for a given disaster, who constitute the affected population and the “priority women survivors” • Defining what constitutes a comprehensive package of assistance
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on recipients of assistance, specifically comprehensive package of assistance</p> <p>Programme data from registered women’s groups working in disaster-affected populations</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, across all the disaster events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of priority women survivors • Numerator (N) is the number of priority women survivor who have received a comprehensive package of assistance • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers: DENR-OSEC, OCD-NDRRMC, CCC, DILG, LGUs</p> <p>Claimholder groups</p>

Indicator Code	O2-2-D10-2
Indicator Name	Number and proportion of priority women survivors of affected population who have benefitted from the comprehensive package of assistance
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<p>WEDGE</p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection and compilation needs to be developed. Statistical references on disaster-related statistics @:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/disaster-statistics • https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_2018.CRP_2_Disaster-related_Statistics_Framework.pdf

**O2-2-D10-3: PROPORTION OF TERRESTRIAL, INLAND WATER, AND COASTAL/MARINE AREAS
IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES THAT ARE
EFFECTIVELY AND EQUITABLY MANAGED BY WOMEN- LED COMMUNITY-BASED PEOPLE'S
ORGANIZATION**

Indicator Code	O2-2-D10-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal/marine areas important for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services that are effectively and equitably managed by women- led community-based people's organization
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which women-led community-based people's organizations manage key biodiversity areas (KBA) (Types: terrestrial, inland water and coastal/marine areas).</p> <p>The key concepts involved are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the key biodiversity areas (KBA) and their size (in hectares) important for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services to be monitored Identifying the women-led community-based people's organizations operating in each KBA
Disaggregate by	By type of KBA (terrestrial, inland water and coastal/marine areas)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of KBA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the total size of key biodiversity areas (in hectares) Numerator (N) is the total size of key biodiversity areas (in hectares) managed by women-led community-based organizations Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-FMB, EMB, BMB
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<p>WEDGE</p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p>

O2-2-D10-4: PROPORTION OF KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS) MANAGED BY COMMUNITY-BASED PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS (POS) THAT HAVE EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

Indicator Code	O2-2-D10-4
Indicator Name	Proportion of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) managed by community-based people's organizations (POs) that have equitable participation of women
Description	<p>The indicator measures that portion of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) that are managed either by women's organizations or community-based people's organizations (POs) that have equitable participation of women.</p> <p>The key concepts involved are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the key biodiversity areas (KBA: terrestrial, inland water and coastal/marine areas) and their size (in hectares) be monitored Identifying the community-based people's organizations and the women-led organizations operating in each KBA
Disaggregate by	By type of KBA (terrestrial, inland water and coastal/marine areas)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of KBA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denominator (D) is the total size of key biodiversity areas (in hectares) managed by all types of community-based organizations Numerator (N) is the total size of key biodiversity areas (in hectares) managed by women-led community-based organizations Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-FMB, EMB, BMB
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<p>WEDGE</p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p>

O2-2-D10-5: NUMBER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES (ENR) VIOLATORS (INDIVIDUALS AND COMPANIES) CONVICTED AND PENALIZED (INCLUDING CANCELLED ENR PERMITS)

Indicator Code	O2-2-D10-5
Indicator Name	Number of environmental and natural resources (ENR) violators (individuals and companies) convicted and penalized (including cancelled ENR permits)
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which legislation and measures relating to management of natural resources and environmental protection are implemented. It counts the violations that have led to convictions and penalties.</p> <p>The key concepts involved are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation and measures on management of natural resources and environmental protection and list of possible violations
Disaggregate by	By type/area of violation (typology to be developed—e.g., forest use; mining; land-use)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of cases of violations that have led to conviction and penalties
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DENR-FMB, EMB, BMB
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<p>WEDGE</p> <p><i>Example of penalty: cancellation of ENR permit</i></p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed</p>

O2-2-E12-1: PROPORTION OF MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED BY WOMEN

Indicator Code	O2-2-E12-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of micro and small enterprises established by women
Description	<p>The indicator measures the proportion of micro and small enterprises that have been established by women.</p> <p>The indicator is a measure of women's empowerment. It can be used to measure the impact of capacity-building programmes and interventions that aim to assist women establish MSMEs.</p> <p>A list of micro and small enterprises with information on who established the enterprise.</p>
Disaggregate by	By industry sector (typology to be developed, based on the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification for Economic Activities (PSIC)
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers – whose function includes registrations of MSMEs</p> <p>A survey on MSMEs, such as an establishment survey whose coverage includes MSMEs</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For a given reference year, by sector</p> <p>For the given reference year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of MSMEs that were established in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of MSMEs that were established in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, PSA
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade, Industry
References/Notes	

O2-2-E12-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN ENTREPRENEURS ACCESSING GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES: (A) WITH ACCESS TO FINANCING; (B) WHO HAVE AVAILED OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAININGS; (C) WITH ACCOUNTS IN A FORMAL INSTITUTION; (D) ENTREPRENEURS WHO HAVE AVAILED OF SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS

Indicator Code	O2-2-E12-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women and men entrepreneurs accessing gender-responsive programs, projects and services: (a) with access to financing; (b) who have availed of entrepreneurship trainings; (c) with accounts in a formal institution; (d) entrepreneurs who have availed of social protection programs
Description	<p>The indicator measures the availment and use by women and men entrepreneurs of specific gender responsive programs, products, or services provided by duty-bearers in the MSMEs, Trade and Industry sectors, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with access to financing; (b) availed of entrepreneurship trainings (c) with accounts in a formal institution; (d) have availed of social protection programs <p>A list of gender-responsive products, programs and services provided by duty-bearers relating to the above four areas needs to be compiled for purposes of counting entrepreneurs who avail of the program.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex of entrepreneur
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on availment/utilization of specified programs, products or services
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>Four indicators, corresponding to (a) – (d) above.</p> <p>For the given reference year, by sex of entrepreneur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women and men entrepreneurs who had access to or availed of any program, product or service in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women/men entrepreneurs who have availed of/have [(a), (b), (c), (d)] in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$

Indicator Code	O2-2-E12-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women and men entrepreneurs accessing gender-responsive programs, projects and services: (a) with access to financing; (b) who have availed of entrepreneurship trainings; (c) with accounts in a formal institution; (d) entrepreneurs who have availed of social protection programs
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA
Sector/Theme	MSMEs, Trade, Industry
References/Notes	(a) With access to financing— APEC/PPWE WE Dashboard (b) Availed of entrepreneurship trainings- (c) With accounts in a formal institution; APEC/PPWE WE Dashboard (d) have availed of social protection programs (SSS, PhilHealth, etc.)

O2-2-E13-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN TOURISTS AVAILING OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Indicator Code	O2-2-E13-1
Indicator Name	Number of women tourists availing of gender-responsive programs and services
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which women tourists avail of gender-responsive programs and services provided by duty-bearers.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourists <p>A list of specific gender-responsive programs and services provided by duty-bearers needs to be compiled.</p> <p>For the indicator to be meaningful, duty-bearers should specify the number of target users. The target number would then be compared to the actual number of users.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	Special surveys with women tourists as respondents to capture their use of programs and services that have been made available by duty-bearers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, generate survey estimates of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women tourists who have availed of the gender-responsive programs/services
Data Source	Duty-bearer: DOT
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	<p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. The special surveys targeting women tourists need to be designed properly.</p> <p>Note: A description of the state and prospects of tourism in the Philippines as of September 2019 @ https://business.inquirer.net/279995/a-new-era-dawns-for-ph-tourism or as of November 2019 @ https://www(tpb.gov.ph/whats-new/philippines-gears-up-for-a-stronger-tourism-industry/.</p> <p>Both have no mention of how the Tourism Act of 2009 addresses gender issues.</p>

O2-2-E13-2: NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN WITH REGISTERED BUSINESSES IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Indicator Code	O2-2-E13-2
Indicator Name	Number of women and men with registered businesses in the tourism industry
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of registered businesses in the tourism industry.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector <p>A definition of the tourism industry is needed. For example, it would typically include accommodations, travel, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, transportation, and travel services.</p> <p>Registration can be made with LGUs, the SEC, Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Tourism, BIR and SEC. For purposes of generating this indicator, which registration system the data comes from should be decided. Or, a merged list clear of duplications from the various registrations can be constructed.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	From registration lists
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, compile the list of registered businesses and count.
Data Source	Duty-bearer/s: DOT
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	A statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. This would include: defining the tourism industry in terms of its sectors as mentioned above and determining the process for compiling the list of registered businesses.

O2-2-E14-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT BENEFITING FROM LABOR MARKET PROGRAMS, ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND OTHER DECENT WORK STANDARDS

Indicator Code	O2-2-E14-1
Indicator Name	Number of women workers in formal employment benefiting from labor market programs, alternative employment and livelihood, occupational safety and health, social protection and other decent work standards
Description	<p>The indicator measures the extent to which women workers in formal employment benefiting from labor market programs, alternative employment and livelihood, occupational safety and health, social protection and other decent work standards.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy <p>The key concepts involved are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of labor market programs, alternative employment and livelihood, occupational safety and health, social protection and other decent work standards to be monitored <p>For the indicator to be meaningful, duty-bearers should specify the number of target beneficiaries. The target number would then be compared to the actual number of beneficiaries.</p>
Disaggregate by	Type of program/standard (typology to be developed)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on beneficiaries of programs and standards to be monitored
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, by type of program/standard: count all women workers and employees in the formal economy who have benefitted.
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-BLE
Sector/Theme	Formal labor
References/Notes	

O2-2-E14-2: PROPORTION OF AGENCY-HIRED AND CONTRACTUAL WOMEN WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES PROVIDED WITH SOCIAL PROTECTION COVERAGE

Indicator Code	O2-2-E14-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of agency-hired and contractual women workers and employees provided with social protection coverage
Description	<p>This indicator measures the share of agency-hired and contractual women workers and employees in the formal sector from the government program on social protection vis-à-vis the share of agency-hired and contractual women workers and employees in the formal sector.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy <p><i>Key Concepts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection: The MCW defines social protection as the "policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of all women, especially the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to manage risk." Its components are labor market programs, social insurance, social welfare, and social safety nets. • Social protection coverage includes SSS, PHILHEALTH, PAGIBIG, and housing. • Agency-hired and contractual workers: agency-hired workers are "employed by contractors to perform or complete a job, work or service pursuant to a service agreement within the premises of the establishment."
Disaggregate by	By type of social protection (labor market, social insurance, social welfare, social safety nets)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers— data collected from businesses on workers
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of social protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of agency-hired and contractual workers and employees, both men and women, who are provided with social protection coverage in the

Indicator Code	O2-2-E14-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of agency-hired and contractual women workers and employees provided with social protection coverage
	<p>reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator (N) is the number of agency-hired and contractual women workers and employees who are provided with social protection coverage in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-BLE
Sector/Theme	Formal labor
References/Notes	<p>WEDGE</p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection needs to be developed. Use of an existing PSA nation-wide establishment survey to collect needed data by adding relevant questionnaire items could be explored.</p>

O2-2-E14-3: PROPORTION OF WOMEN JOB SEEKERS HIRED DURING JOB FAIRS CONDUCTED BY DUTY-BEARERS

Indicator Code	O2-2-E14-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of women job seekers hired during job fairs conducted by duty-bearers
Description	<p>This indicator measures the share of women job seekers hired in the formal sector as a result of attending and applying for jobs through job fairs.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy <p><i>Key Concepts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government programs for employment (job fairs)
Disaggregate by	
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers— data collected from job fairs
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, across all job fair events during the year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of job-seekers, both men and women, hired through job fairs in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women job seekers hired through job fairs in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-BLE
Sector/Theme	Formal labor
References/Notes	

O2-2-E17-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN/GIRLS AVAILING OF GENDER- RESPONSIVE SAFE, EFFICIENT, COST-EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Indicator Code	O2-2-E17-1
Indicator Name	Number of women/girls availing of gender- responsive safe, efficient, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure
Description	<p>The indicator measures the availment by women/girls of gender-responsive safe, efficient, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure provided by duty-bearers.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Filipino women and girls who are <i>commuters or members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers or recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i> such as the railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology, among others. <p>A list of specific gender-responsive safe, efficient, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure provided by duty-bearers needs to be compiled.</p> <p>For the indicator to be meaningful, duty-bearers should specify the number of target users. The target number would then be compared to the actual number of users.</p>
Disaggregate by	-
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers</p> <p>Sample survey or an existing survey with questionnaire items added to collect data on availability and use of <i>public infrastructure facilities and services including light railway system, regular railway, utilities, ICT</i></p>
Frequency of data collection/production	<p>Annual: Administrative data</p> <p>Every five years: sample survey (e.g., module questions for NHDS)</p>
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, across all listed specific gender-responsive safe, efficient, cost-effective and sustainable infrastructure provided by duty-bearers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count (or estimate the number of) women/girls who have availed of these
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	

CHAPTER X

OUTPUT 2-3 INDICATORS

10-1 List of Output 2-3 Indicators

10-2 Metadata for Output 2-3 Indicators

10-1 LIST OF OUTPUT 2-3 INDICATORS

10-1-1 ALL OUTPUT 2.3 INDICATORS

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 2-3 INDICATORS
O2-3-O-1	Number of beneficiary organizations in (name of sector) formed with equitable participation of women
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the education sector
O2-3-A1-1	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups in the education sector
O2-3-A4-1	Number of women's groups organized to advocate for non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media
O2-3-A5-1	Number of women's groups organized to advocate preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women
O2-3-B6-1	Number of women's groups organized working on access to justice
O2-3-B6-2	Number of key advocacy initiatives for empowerment of women and children victims of discrimination and GBV led by women organizations
O2-3-B7-1	Number of women's groups organized in armed conflict, security, justice and peace sector
O2-3-C8-1	Number of beneficiary organizations formed promoting the equitable participation of grassroots women
O2-3-C8-2	Proportion of women in leadership in labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral organization, by sex
O2-3-D10-1	Number and proportion of women in disaster-prone areas involved in CCAP and DRRM efforts (WEDGE) Data Source: DENR Field Offices
O2-3-E11-1	Number of key advocacy initiatives led by women organizations in the AFF sector
O2-3-E13-1	Number of key advocacy initiatives for women workers and tourists led by women in the tourism industry
O2-3-E14-1	Proportion of sector consultations conducted by duty-bearers of the formal labor sector that are participated in equitably by women workers and employees and women's groups
O2-3-E15-1	Number of key advocacy initiatives on empowerment of women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy led by informal economy claimholder organizations
O2-3-E16-1	Number of women's groups organized supporting women migrant workers with equitable participation of women migrant workers
O2-3-E16-2	Proportion of claimholder women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations
O2-3-E16-3	Number of key advocacy initiatives led by women migrant worker organizations
O2-3-E17-1	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers of the infrastructure sector

CODE	ALL OUTPUT 2-3 INDICATORS
O2-3-E17-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations who are claimholders in the infrastructure sector that attended capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers
O2-3-E17-3	Number of women and men stakeholders consulted in each level of development process

10-1-2 OUTPUT 2.3 INDICATORS PER SECTOR/THEMATIC AREAS

CODE	CROSSCUTTING OUTPUT 2-3 INDICATORS
O2-3-O-1	Number of beneficiary organizations in (name of sector) formed with equitable participation of women
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the education sector

CODE	A-1 EDUCATION: Women and girls organized and capacitated towards collective action
O2-3-O-1	Number of beneficiary organizations in education sector formed with equitable participation of women
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the education sector
O2-3-A1-1	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups in the education sector

CODE	A-2 HEALTH: Women clients organized and capacitated towards collective action to reduce health-related vulnerabilities and VAW/G
O2-3-O-1	Number of beneficiary organizations in health sector formed with equitable participation of women
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the health sector

CODE	A-3 VULNERABLE GROUPS: Women in vulnerable groups organized and capacitated to take collective action to achieve women's empowerment and reduce gender disparities
O2-3-O-1	Number of beneficiary organizations in the vulnerable groups formed with equitable participation of women
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations in the vulnerable groups that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the health sector

CODE	A-4 WOMEN IN MEDIA: Women and girls organized and capacitated to take collective action to achieve GEWE in all forms of media
O2-3-A4-1	Number of women's groups organized to advocate for non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media
CODE	A-5 CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY: Women and girls organized and capacitated to take collective action to achieve GEWE preserving positive Filipino values and promote cultural identity and integrity
O2-3-A5-1	Number of women's groups organized to advocate preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the education sector
CODE	B-6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Women and children victims of GBV and discrimination organized, linked to support groups/networks and capacitated towards collective action
O2-3-B6-1	Number of women's groups organized working on access to justice
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the education sector
O2-3-B6-2	Number of key advocacy initiatives for empowerment of women and children victims of discrimination and GBV led by women organizations
CODE	B-7 ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT: Women, girls and children in conflict-affected areas capacitated towards collective action to reduce all forms of violence, discrimination, exploitation and trafficking
O2-3-B7-1	Number of women's groups organized in armed conflict, security, justice and peace sector
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the armed conflict, security, peace and developments
CODE	C-8 WOMEN IN BUREAUCRACY, POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE: Women in bureaucracy, politics and governance organized and capacitated towards collective action
O2-3-C8-1	Number of beneficiary organizations formed promoting the equitable participation of grassroots women
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers to promote participation of women in bureaucracy, politics and governance
O2-3-C8-2	Proportion of women in leadership in labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral organization, by sex

CODE	C-9 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS: Women in governance roles organized and capacitated towards collective action on eliminating institutional barriers to GEWE
O2-3-O-1	Number of organizations formed with equitable participation of women
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers

CODE	D-10 DRRM-CCA: Women and girls vulnerable to climate change hazards/natural disasters organized and capacitated towards collective action to empower them and reduce vulnerabilities
O2-3-O-1	Number of beneficiary organizations in the DRRM-CCA formed towards collective action to empower and reduce vulnerabilities of women and girls
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in DRRM-CCA
O2-3-D10-1	Number and proportion of women in disaster-prone areas involved in CCAP and DRRM efforts (WEDGE) Data Source: DENR Field Offices

CODE	E-11 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY: Women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisher folk organized and capacitated towards collective action
O2-3-O-1	Number of beneficiary organizations in agriculture, fisheries and forestry (AFF) with equitable participation of women farmers, agrarian reform beneficiaries and fisherfolks
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in AFF
O2-3-E11-1	Number of key advocacy initiatives led by women organizations in the AFF sector

CODE	E-12 MSMEs, TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Women workers in MSMEs and the trade and industry sectors organized and capacitated towards collective action
O2-3-O-1	Number of beneficiary organizations formed with equitable participation of women entrepreneurs (MSME, Trade and Industry)
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of women groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended Institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the MSME, trade and industry sector

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Women and girl workers in the tourism sector organized and capacitated to take collective action towards women's empowerment and reduction of vulnerabilities
O2-3-O-1	Number of organizations in tourism industry formed with equitable participation of women workers

CODE	E-13 TOURISM: Women and girl workers in the tourism sector organized and capacitated to take collective action towards women's empowerment and reduction of vulnerabilities
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of women's groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs provided by duty-bearers
O2-3-E13-1	Number of key advocacy initiatives for women workers and tourists led by women in the tourism industry

CODE	E-14 FORMAL LABOR: Women workers in the labor and employment sector organized and capacitated towards collective action
O2-3-O-1	Number of organizations in formal labor sector formed with equitable participation of women workers/ employees/ returning migrant workers
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations in the formal labor sector that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers
O2-3-E14-1	Proportion of sector consultations conducted by duty-bearers of the formal labor sector that are participated in equitably by women workers and employees and women's groups

CODE	E-15 INFORMAL ECONOMY: Women workers in the informal economy organized and capacitated towards collective action
O2-3-O-1	Number of claimholder organizations formed with equitable participation of women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations in the informal economy that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers
O2-3-E15-1	Number of key advocacy initiatives on empowerment of women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy led by informal economy claimholder organizations

CODE	E-16 MIGRANT WORKERS AND OVERSEAS FILIPINOS: Women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos organized and capacitated towards collective action
O2-3-E16-1	Number of organizations organized on migrant workers and overseas Filipinos with equitable participation of women migrant workers
O2-3-O-2	Proportion of women migrant workers and overseas Filipinos who are members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers
O2-3-E16-2	Proportion of claimholder women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations
O2-3-E16-3	Number of key advocacy initiatives led by women migrant worker organizations

CODE	E-17 INFRASTRUCTURE: Women organized and capacitated towards collective action to advocate for appropriate gender-responsive infrastructure
O2-3-E17-1	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers of the infrastructure sector
O2-3-E17-2	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations who are claimholders in the infrastructure sector that attended capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers
O2-3-E17-3	Number of women and men stakeholders consulted in each level of development process

10-2 METADATA FOR OUTPUT 2-3 INDICATORS

O2-3-O-1: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS IN (NAME OF SECTOR) FORMED WITH EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

Indicator Code	O2-3-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of beneficiary organizations in (name of sector) formed with equitable participation of women
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of beneficiary organizations in the (name of sector) formed into a formal organization by duty-bearers that have equitable participation of women.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are students or trainees • Women teachers and employees in educational institutions <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women, especially pregnant women, lactating mothers, female teenagers, and girls <p>Vulnerable Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parents <p>Institutional Mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in government in the executive, judiciary and legislative branches, both at the national and local levels • Women employees and workers in GOCCs and other public entities <p>Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers • Fisher folk • Agrarian beneficiaries <p>MSMEs, Trade and Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector <p>Formal Labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy • Returning migrant workers

Indicator Code	O2-3-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of beneficiary organizations in (name of sector) formed with equitable participation of women
	<p>Informal Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed <p>A beneficiary organization may be defined as any group of claimholders (see above), who share a common purpose, interest or advocacy and who come together regularly to meet and discuss with each other. It includes cooperatives.</p> <p>Organizations “formed” refer to “formally organized groups”; that is, groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p><i>Equitable participation</i> means having a balanced number of men and women as voting members of the organization and equitable number of men and women as serving as officers of the organization. Equitable participation may also refer to equal rights and sharing of benefits.</p> <p>A list of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations serving claimholders (as listed above) formally organized needs to be compiled. Information on membership, by sex, is needed.</p> <p>Criteria used for rating organizations as having equitable participation of women need to be specified and organizations rated accordingly.</p> <p>For monitoring purposes, the indicator should be compiled for a baseline year. Data for these organizations (whether continue to exist or no longer functional) and for newly formed organizations should be presented separately.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above); By status of organization (previously existing organization and still functional; previously existing and no longer functional, newly formed organization)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on beneficiary organizations formally organized and rating on whether or not organization has equitable participation of women
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group: by status of organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of beneficiary organizations formed that

Indicator Code	O2-3-O-1
Indicator Name	Number of beneficiary organizations in (name of sector) formed with equitable participation of women have equitable participation of women
Data Source	Duty-bearers: Education: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs Health: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth) Vulnerable Groups: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI Institutional Mechanisms: DBM, COA, NEDA, DILG, CSC, CHR, PCW Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR, LGUs MSMEs, Trade and Industry: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, LGUs Tourism: DOT, LGUs Formal Labor: DOLE Informal Economy: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR, DOLE
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Institutional Mechanisms; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor, Informal Economy
References/Notes	Examples: Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry: Upland communities organized Formal Labor: Private and public-sector unions and workers' associations registered

O2-3-O-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BENEFICIARY GROUPS, COOPERATIVES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT ATTENDED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS CONDUCTED OR FACILITATED BY DUTY-BEARERS IN THE (NAME OF SECTOR)

Indicator Code	O2-3-O-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the (name of sector)
Description	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of women who have attended capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the sector/theme.</p> <p>A beneficiary group or association may be defined as any group of claimholders (see below) who share a common purpose, interest or advocacy and who come together regularly to meet and discuss with each other. It includes cooperatives.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <p><i>Education:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are students or trainees • Women teachers and employees in educational institutions <p><i>Vulnerable Groups:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women informal settlers (or urban poor) • Girl children • Elderly women (Senior Citizens) • Women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) • Women IPs • Women with Diverse SOGIE • Muslim women • Solo Parents <p><i>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers • Women fisher folk • Women agrarian beneficiaries <p><i>MSMEs, Trade and Industry:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises or women engaged in entrepreneurship • Women entrepreneurs who are clients of government programs, such as DTI's business development services <p><i>Tourism:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourists • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector

Indicator Code	O2-3-O-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the (name of sector)
	<p>Formal Labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy <p>Informal Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed <p>A list of institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers needs to be compiled.</p> <p>A list of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations who are claimholders in the education sector needs to be compiled.</p> <p>Information on membership, by sex, is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above); By type of organization; By position of attendees; By type of program (typology to be determined)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on institutional capacity-building programs/events conducted or facilitated. Information on the sex of members/officers of organizations and attendees is needed.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year: by type of program; by type of organization; by position of individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women and men officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations who attended institutional capacity building programs in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	<p>Duty-bearers:</p> <p>Education: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs</p>

Indicator Code	O2-3-O-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations that attended institutional capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the (name of sector)
	<p>Health: DOH, NNC, FNRI, POPCOM, PHIC (PhilHealth)</p> <p>Vulnerable Groups: NAPC, CHR, HUDCC, NCMF, PSA, DSWD, NCDA, DILG, LGUs, TESDA, DA, DTI</p> <p>Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF</p> <p>Access to Justice: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI</p> <p>Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs</p> <p>Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress</p> <p>Institutional Mechanisms: DBM, COA, NEDA, DILG, CSC, CHR, PCW</p> <p>DRRM-CCA: DENR; CCA; Field Offices; Women's Groups registered with duty-bearers; NDRRMC</p> <p>Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR, LGUs</p> <p>MSMEs, Trade and Industry: DTI, BOI, DOST, DOST-FDA, LGUs</p> <p>Tourism: DOT, LGUs</p> <p>Formal Labor: DOLE</p> <p>Informal Economy: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR, DOLE</p> <p>Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA</p>
Sector/Theme	Education; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity; Access to Justice; Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development; Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance; Institutional Mechanisms; DRRM-CCA; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MSMEs, Trade and Industry; Tourism; Formal Labor; Informal Economy; Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

O2-3-A1-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN BENEFICIARY GROUPS IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

Indicator Code	O2-3-A1-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups in the education sector
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women officers in a beneficiary group vis-à-vis the total number of officers that the specific beneficiary group has. The equitable access of women to leadership positions in organized groups reflects its gender responsiveness.</p> <p><i>Leadership positions refer to the elected officers of the organization as well as elected or appointed chairpersons of committees.</i></p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are students or trainees • Women teachers and employees in educational institutions <p>A beneficiary group or organization/association may be defined as any group of claimholders (see above list), who share a common purpose, interest or advocacy and who come together regularly to meet and discuss with each other. It includes cooperatives.</p> <p>For this indicator, the beneficiary groups covered are those groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p>A list of beneficiary groups in the sector needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By position (typology to be specified)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers— report on registered beneficiary organizations serving the abovementioned claimholders, with information on sex distribution of individuals occupying leadership positions
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual

Indicator Code	O2-3-A1-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups in the education sector
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group: by position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of officers of the beneficiary groups, both women and men, in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women officers of the beneficiary groups in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DEPED, TESDA, CHED, SUCs, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Education
References/Notes	

O2-3-A4-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN'S GROUPS ORGANIZED TO ADVOCATE FOR NON-DISCRIMINATORY PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN ALL FORMS OF MEDIA

Indicator Code	O2-3-A4-1
Indicator Name	Number of women's groups organized to advocate for non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women's groups organized into a formal organization to advocate for non-discriminatory portrayal of women in all forms of media by duty-bearers.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the general public who consume media products and services as well as the portrayal of women and girls in different forms of media and film • Women and men media practitioners in print, radio, TV and film <p>Organizations “formed by duty-bearers” refer to “formally organized groups”; that is, groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p>A list of women's groups serving claimholders (as listed above) that have been formally organized needs to be compiled.</p> <p>For monitoring purposes, the indicator should be compiled for a baseline year. Data for these organizations (whether continue to exist or no longer functional) and for newly formed organizations should be presented separately.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above); By type of media; By status of organization (previously existing organization and still functional; previously existing and no longer functional, newly formed organization)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on women's groups formally organized, including information on status of organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group, by type of media, by status of organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of women's groups formally organized by duty-bearers
Data Source	Duty-bearers: PCOO, PIA, MTRCB, OMB, NTC, FAB, FDCP, NCCA, CMFR
Sector/Theme	Women in Media
References/Notes	

O2-3-A5-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN'S GROUPS ORGANIZED TO ADVOCATE FOR PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTEGRITY HIGHLIGHTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN

Indicator Code	O2-3-A5-1
Indicator Name	Number of women's groups organized to advocate for preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women's groups organized into a formal organization by duty-bearers to advocate for preservation of cultural identity and integrity highlighting the contributions of women.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women members of indigenous cultural communities • Moro women <p>Organizations “formed by duty-bearers” refer to “formally organized groups”; that is, groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p>A list of women's groups serving claimholders (as listed above) that have been formally organized needs to be compiled.</p> <p>For monitoring purposes, the indicator should be compiled for a baseline year. Data for these organizations (whether continue to exist or no longer functional) and for newly formed organizations should be presented separately.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above); By status of organization (previously existing organization and still functional; previously existing and no longer functional, newly formed organization)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on women's groups formally organized, including information on status of organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group, by type of media, by status of organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of women's groups formally organized by duty-bearers
Data Source	Duty-bearers: NCCA, NCIP, NCMF
Sector/Theme	Culture and Preservation of Cultural Identity and Integrity
References/Notes	

O2-3-B6-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN'S GROUPS ORGANIZED WORKING ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Indicator Code	O2-3-B6-1
Indicator Name	Number of women's groups organized working on access to justice
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women's groups organized into a formal organization by duty-bearers working on access to justice.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW) and girls • Women offenders or women convicted of crimes <p>Organizations “formed by duty-bearers” refer to “formally organized groups”; that is, groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p>A list of women's groups serving claimholders (as listed above) that have been formally organized needs to be compiled.</p> <p>For monitoring purposes, the indicator should be compiled for a baseline year. Data for these organizations (whether continue to exist or no longer functional) and for newly formed organizations should be presented separately.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above); By status of organization (previously existing organization and still functional; previously existing and no longer functional, newly formed organization)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on women's groups formally organized, including information on status of organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group, by type of media, by status of organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of women's groups formally organized by duty-bearers
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

O2-3-B6-2: NUMBER OF KEY ADVOCACY INITIATIVES FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION AND GBV LED BY WOMEN ORGANIZATIONS

Indicator Code	O2-3-B6-2
Indicator Name	Number of key advocacy initiatives for empowerment of women and children victims of discrimination and GBV led by women organizations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of advocacy initiatives for empowerment of women and children victims of discrimination and GBV that are initiated, organized and implemented by women organizations.</p> <p>For this indicator, the organizations may or may not be supported by public sector duty-bearers.</p> <p>These independent undertakings by women's groups are real demonstrations of empowerment.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAW)and girls <p>A list of such organizations needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of organization (whether supported by public sector duty-bearers or not); By level of government
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on advocacy initiatives led by women's organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by level of government: by type of organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of key advocacy initiatives for empowerment of women and children victims of discrimination and GBV
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOJ, DSWD, PNP, DND, NBI, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Access to Justice
References/Notes	

**O2-3-B7-1: NUMBER OF WOMEN'S GROUPS ORGANIZED IN ARMED CONFLICT, SECURITY,
JUSTICE AND PEACE SECTOR**

Indicator Code	O2-3-B7-1
Indicator Name	Number of women's groups organized in armed conflict, security, justice and peace sector
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women's groups organized into a formal organization by duty-bearers to serving claimholders of armed conflict, security, justice and peace sector.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children living in conflict-affected areas <p>Organizations “formed by duty-bearers” refer to “formally organized groups”; that is, groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p>A list of women's groups serving claimholders (as listed above) that have been formally organized needs to be compiled.</p> <p>For monitoring purposes, the indicator should be compiled for a baseline year. Data for these organizations (whether continue to exist or no longer functional) and for newly formed organizations should be presented separately.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above); By status of organization (previously existing organization and still functional; previously existing and no longer functional, newly formed organization)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on women's groups formally organized, including information on status of organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group, by type of media, by status of organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of women's groups formally organized by duty-bearers
Data Source	Duty-bearers: OPAPP, DSWD, DND, PNP, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Armed Conflict, Security, Peace and Development
References/Notes	

O2-3-C8-1: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS FORMED WITH EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION OF GRASSROOTS WOMEN

Indicator Code	O2-3-C8-1
Indicator Name	Number of beneficiary organizations formed with equitable participation of grassroots women
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of beneficiary organizations organized into formal organizations by duty-bearers that have equitable participation of grassroots women.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women voters • Women candidates for national and local elective posts • Women occupying national and local elective posts • Women in leadership positions in national, local and community-based associations such as labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral or political organizations (women POs) • Women occupying third level positions in the executive, judiciary and legislative branches of government • Women in middle management or those who have potential to occupy leadership positions in the bureaucracy <p>A <i>beneficiary organization</i> may be defined as any group of claimholders (see above), who share a common purpose, interest or advocacy and who come together regularly to meet and discuss with each other. It includes cooperatives.</p> <p>Organizations “formed by duty-bearers” refer to “formally organized groups”; that is, groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p><i>Equitable participation</i> means having a balanced number of men and women as voting members of the organization and equitable number of men and women as serving as officers of the organization. Equitable participation may also refer to equal rights and sharing of benefits.</p> <p>A list of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations serving claimholders (as listed above) formally organized needs to be compiled. Information on membership, by sex, is needed.</p> <p>Criteria used for rating organizations as having equitable participation of women need to be specified and organizations rated accordingly.</p> <p>For monitoring purposes, the indicator should be compiled for a baseline year. Data for these organizations (whether continue to exist or no longer functional) and for newly formed organizations</p>

Indicator Code	O2-3-C8-1
Indicator Name	Number of beneficiary organizations formed with equitable participation of grassroots women should be presented separately.
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group (as above); By status of organization (previously existing organization and still functional; previously existing and no longer functional, newly formed organization)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on beneficiary organizations formally organized and rating on whether or not organization has equitable participation of grassroots women.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	For the given reference year, by claimholder group: by status of organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of beneficiary organizations formed that have equitable participation of grassroots women
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

O2-3-C8-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP IN LABOR UNIONS, COOPERATIVES AND OTHER SECTORAL ORGANIZATION

Indicator Code	O2-3-C8-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in leadership in labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral organization
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women officers in a beneficiary group, such as labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral organization, vis-à-vis the total number of officers that the specific beneficiary group has. The equitable access of women to leadership positions in organized groups reflects its gender responsiveness.</p> <p><i>Leadership positions refer to the elected officers of the organization as well as elected or appointed chairpersons of committees.</i></p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women voters • Women candidates for national and local elective posts • Women occupying national and local elective posts • Women in leadership positions in national, local and community-based associations such as labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral or political organizations (women POs) • Women occupying third level positions in the executive, judiciary and legislative branches of government • Women in middle management or those who have potential to occupy leadership positions in the bureaucracy <p>A beneficiary group or organization/association may be defined as any group of claimholders (see above list), who share a common purpose, interest or advocacy and who come together regularly to meet and discuss with each other. It includes cooperatives. For this indicator, the beneficiary groups covered are those groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p>A list of beneficiary groups in the sector needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By position (typology to be specified)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers— report on registered beneficiary organizations serving the abovementioned claimholders, with information on sex distribution of individuals occupying leadership positions
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual

Indicator Code	O2-3-C8-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women in leadership in labor unions, cooperatives and other sectoral organization
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group: by position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of officers of the beneficiary groups, both women and men, in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women officers of the beneficiary groups in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: CSC, CESB, COMELEC, DFA, DILG, NAPC, Congress
Sector/Theme	Women in Bureaucracy, Politics and Governance
References/Notes	

**O2-3-D10-1: NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN DISASTER-PRONE AREAS INVOLVED
IN CCA AND DRRM EFFORTS**

Indicator Code	O2-3-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number and proportion of women in disaster-prone areas involved in CCA and DRRM efforts
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of participation of women claimholders in disaster-prone areas in CCA and DRRM efforts. This would include planning of relief operations; management of relief operations; enhancing resilience and capacity to adapt to disasters; assessments and data collection; participation in training in CCA and DRRM, among others.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls who are victims of or are vulnerable to climate-related hazards and natural disasters <p>To measure the indicator, a listing and categorization of CCA and DRRM efforts needs to be developed. An example of categories of efforts: disaster-preparedness; efforts related when a disaster event occurs; post-disaster.</p>
Disaggregate by	Type of effort
Mode of Data Collection	<p>Administrative data from duty-bearers</p> <p>Women's groups registered with duty-bearers (citizen-generated data)</p>
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of effort:</p> <p>Number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of women in disaster-prone areas involved in CCA and DRRM efforts <p>Proportion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women and men in disaster-prone areas involved in CCA and DRRM efforts in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women in disaster-prone areas involved in CCA and DRRM efforts in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$

Indicator Code	O2-3-D10-1
Indicator Name	Number and proportion of women in disaster-prone areas involved in CCA and DRRM efforts
Data Source	DENR Field Offices; Women's Groups registered with duty-bearers
Sector/Theme	DRRM-CCA
References/Notes	<p>WEDGE</p> <p>Statistical framework for data collection and compilation needs to be developed. Statistical references on disaster-related statistics @:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/disaster-statistics • https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_2018.CRP_2_Disaster-related_Statistics_Framework.pdf

O2-3-E11-1: NUMBER OF KEY ADVOCACY INITIATIVES LED BY WOMEN ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AFF SECTORS

Indicator Code	O2-3-E11-1
Indicator Name	Number of key advocacy initiatives led by women organizations in the AFF sectors
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of advocacy initiatives that are initiated, organized and implemented by women organizations serving claimholders in the AFF sector.</p> <p>For this indicator, the organizations may or may not be supported by public sector duty-bearers.</p> <p>These independent undertakings by women's groups are real demonstrations of empowerment.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women farmers • Women fisher folk • Women agrarian beneficiaries <p>A list of such organizations needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of organization (whether supported by public sector duty-bearers or not); By level of government
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on advocacy initiatives led by women's organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by level of government: by type of organization, across all organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of key advocacy initiatives led by women's groups
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DA, DAR, BFAR, DENR, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
References/Notes	

**O2-3-E13-1: NUMBER OF KEY ADVOCACY INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN WORKERS AND TOURISTS
LED BY WOMEN IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY**

Indicator Code	O2-3-E13-1
Indicator Name	Number of key advocacy initiatives for women workers and tourists led by women in the tourism industry
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of advocacy initiatives that are initiated, organized and implemented by women organizations serving claimholders in the tourism sector.</p> <p>For this indicator, the organizations may or may not be supported by public sector duty-bearers.</p> <p>These independent undertakings by women's groups are real demonstrations of empowerment.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women tourists • Women tourism service providers • Women and girls employed in the tourism sector <p>A list of such organizations needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of organization (whether supported by public sector duty-bearers or not); By level of government
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on advocacy initiatives led by women's organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by level of government: by type of organization, across all organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of key advocacy initiatives led by women's groups
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOT, LGUs
Sector/Theme	Tourism
References/Notes	

O2-3-E14-1: PROPORTION OF SECTOR CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED BY DUTY-BEARERS OF THE FORMAL LABOR SECTOR THAT ARE PARTICIPATED IN EQUITABLY BY WOMEN WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES AND WOMEN'S GROUPS

Indicator Code	O2-3-E14-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of sector consultations conducted by duty-bearers of the formal labor sector that are participated in equitably by women workers and employees and women's groups
Description	<p>The indicator measures that portion of sector consultations conducted by duty-bearers wherein there was equitable attendance and participation by women workers and employees and women's groups for the purpose of advancing work standards for women.</p> <p><i>Equitable participation</i> means having a balanced number of men and women participating in the consultative processes conducted by duty-bearers.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women workers and employees in the formal economy <p>A list of consultation process activities needs to be compiled.</p> <p>Women's groups may or may not be registered with duty-bearers.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of participants (individual claimholders, women's groups)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on consultations conducted. Information on participants—individuals (by sex) and women's groups
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of participant: across all consultation-related activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of participants individuals/groups to consultation activities in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women workers and employees/women's groups participating in the consultation activities in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE
Sector/Theme	Formal Labor
References/Notes	

O2-3-E15-1: NUMBER OF KEY ADVOCACY INITIATIVES ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS AND WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY LED BY INFORMAL ECONOMY CLAIMHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS

Indicator Code	O2-3-E15-1
Indicator Name	Number of key advocacy initiatives on empowerment of women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy led by informal economy claimholder organizations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of advocacy initiatives on empowerment of women entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy that are initiated, organized and implemented by women organizations serving claimholders in the informal economy.</p> <p>For this indicator, the organizations may or may not be supported by public sector duty-bearers.</p> <p>These independent undertakings by women's groups are real demonstrations of empowerment.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engaged in non-formal enterprises • Workers employed in informal work, including those who are self-employed <p>A list of such organizations needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of organization (whether supported by public sector duty-bearers or not); By level of government
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on advocacy initiatives led by women's organizations
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by level of government: by type of organization, across all organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of key advocacy initiatives led by women's groups
Data Source	Duty-bearers: TESDA, DA, DSWD, LGUs, DILG, NAPC, BIR, DOLE
Sector/Theme	Informal Economy
References/Notes	

O2-3-E16-2: PROPORTION OF CLAIMHOLDER WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN BENEFICIARY GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS

Indicator Code	O2-3-E16-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of claimholder women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women officers in a beneficiary group vis-à-vis the total number of officers that the specific beneficiary group has. The equitable access of women to leadership positions in organized groups reflects its gender responsiveness.</p> <p><i>Leadership positions refer to the elected officers of the organization as well as elected or appointed chairpersons of committees.</i></p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women migrant workers • Returning women migrant workers • Women overseas Filipinos <p>A beneficiary group or organization/association may be defined as any group of claimholders (see above list), who share a common purpose, interest or advocacy and who come together regularly to meet and discuss with each other. It includes cooperatives.</p> <p>For this indicator, the beneficiary groups covered are those groups that have been registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p>A list of beneficiary groups in the sector needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By claimholder group; By position (typology to be specified)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers— report on registered beneficiary organizations serving the abovementioned claimholders, with information on sex distribution of individuals occupying leadership positions
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual

Indicator Code	O2-3-E16-3
Indicator Name	Proportion of claimholder women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by claimholder group: by position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of officers of the beneficiary groups, both women and men, in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women officers of the beneficiary groups in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

O2-3-E16-3: NUMBER OF KEY ADVOCACY INITIATIVES LED BY WOMEN MIGRANT WORKER ORGANIZATIONS

Indicator Code	O2-3-E16-3
Indicator Name	Number of key advocacy initiatives led by women migrant worker organizations
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of advocacy initiatives that are initiated, organized and implemented by women migrant worker organizations.</p> <p>For this indicator, the organizations may or may not be supported by public sector duty-bearers.</p> <p>These independent undertakings by women's groups are real demonstrations of empowerment.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women migrant workers • Returning women migrant workers • Women overseas Filipinos <p>A list of such organizations needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of organization (whether supported by public sector duty-bearers or not)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on advocacy initiatives led by women migrant worker organizations.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, by type of organization: across all organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of key advocacy initiatives led by women migrant workers organizations
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DOLE-POEA, CFO DFA, BI, OWWA
Sector/Theme	Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos
References/Notes	

O2-3-E17-1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN OCCUPYING LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN BENEFICIARY GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE PARTNERS OR RECIPIENTS OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OF DUTY-BEARERS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Indicator Code	O2-3-E17-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers of the infrastructure sector
Description	<p>The indicator measures the number of women officers in a beneficiary group vis-à-vis the total number of officers that the specific beneficiary group has. The equitable access of women to leadership positions in organized groups reflects its gender responsiveness.</p> <p>Leadership positions refer to the elected officers of the organization as well as elected or appointed chairpersons of committees.</p> <p>Claimholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Filipino women and girls who are <i>commuters</i> or <i>members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers</i> or <i>recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i> such as the railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology, among others. <p>A beneficiary group or organization/association may be defined as any group of claimholders (see above list), who share a common purpose, interest or advocacy and who come together regularly to meet and discuss with each other. It includes cooperatives.</p> <p>For this indicator, the beneficiary groups covered are those groups that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers of the infrastructure sector and are registered with duty-bearers or government registration agencies such as: Cooperative Development Authority, DOLE, DSWD and SEC.</p> <p>A list of beneficiary groups in the sector needs to be compiled.</p>
Disaggregate by	By position (typology to be specified)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers— report on registered beneficiary organizations serving the abovementioned claimholders, with information on sex distribution of individuals occupying leadership positions
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year: by position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of officers of the beneficiary

Indicator Code	O2-3-E17-1
Indicator Name	Proportion of women occupying leadership positions in beneficiary groups or organizations that are partners or recipients of programs and services of duty-bearers of the infrastructure sector
	<p>groups, both women and men, in the reference year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator (N) is the number of women officers of the beneficiary groups in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	

O2-3-E17-2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BENEFICIARY GROUPS, COOPERATIVES AND ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE CLAIMHOLDERS IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR THAT ATTENDED CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS CONDUCTED OR FACILITATED BY DUTY-BEARERS

Indicator Code	O2-3-E17-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations who are claimholders in the infrastructure sector that attended capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers
Description	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of women who have attended capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers in the sector/theme.</p> <p>A beneficiary group or association may be defined as any group of claimholders (see below) who share a common purpose, interest or advocacy and who come together regularly to meet and discuss with each other. It includes cooperatives.</p> <p><i>Claimholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Filipino women and girls who are <i>commuters</i> or <i>members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers</i> or <i>recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i> such as the railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology, among others. <p>A list of capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers needs to be compiled.</p> <p>A list of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations who are claimholders in the infrastructure sector needs to be compiled. Information on membership, by sex, is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By type of organization; By position of attendees; By type of program (typology to be determined)
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers—report on institutional capacity-building programs/events conducted or facilitated. Information on the sex of members/officers of organizations and attendees is needed.
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual

Indicator Code	O2-3-E17-2
Indicator Name	Proportion of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations who are claimholders in the infrastructure sector that attended capacity building programs conducted or facilitated by duty-bearers
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year: by type of program; by type of organization; by position of individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denominator (D) is the number of women and men officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations in the reference year • Numerator (N) is the number of women officers and members of beneficiary groups, cooperatives and organizations who attended capacity building programs in the reference year • Proportion = $\frac{N}{D}$
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	

O2-3-E17-3: NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED IN EACH LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Indicator Code	O2-3-E17-3
Indicator Name	Number of women and men stakeholders consulted in each level of the development process
Description	<p>The indicator measures the level of participation of women claimholders (see list below) in development processes (i.e., program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) affecting them.</p> <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Filipino women/men and girls/boys who are <i>commuters or members of the riding public</i> and who are <i>consumers or recipients of public infrastructure facilities and services</i> such as the railway system, power and other utilities, information and communication technology, among others. <p>A list of specific development process activities undertaken by duty-bearers is needed.</p>
Disaggregate by	By sex
Mode of Data Collection	Administrative data from duty-bearers in the infrastructure sector—reports covering consultation of stakeholders in program/project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Frequency of data collection/production	Annual
Estimation Procedure	<p>For the given reference year, across all listed development process activities undertaken by duty-bearers, by sex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the participating stakeholders in the consultation processes
Data Source	Duty-bearers: DPWH, DOTr, DOE
Sector/Theme	Infrastructure
References/Notes	