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Leaving no one and nowhere behind

Going Beyond Measuring the Rural Access Index in the Philippines

Action Area C. Integrated statistics for integrated analysis (SC4)

Integrated analysis for the 2030 Agenda

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DECADE OF ACTION

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UKaid from the British people

Overview

- The SDGs is a list of goals, targets, and indicators set by the UN and its member states which aims to provide sustainable and inclusive life for every people regardless of age, gender, race, and other vulnerabilities and protection to the planet and the environment by 2030.
- One of the indicators set to measure the attainment of the goals is SDG 9.1.1. (Proportion of the Rural Population within 2-km of an all season road or *Rural Access Index*)
- A precursor of this paper aims to use the World Bank methodology using the available data in the Philippines and using one region as a pilot.

Methodology

- The paper has two parts: (1) computation of RAI for the whole Philippines and (2) comparison of the RAI with some social and economic indicators.
- The first part follows the same methodology employed by the Astrologo, et. al (2019) using the World Bank methodology as its base.
- The second part focuses on comparing the results of the first part with social indicators from the National Demographic and Health Survey (2017) and the economic indicator, Gross Regional Domestic Product (2019).

Results and Discussion (1)

- The three regions with the highest RAI are: Ilocos Region (83.159%), Central Luzon (78.114%), and Central Visayas (76.490%).
- The three regions with the lowest RAI are: Region XII (59.910%), Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (49.396%), and Cordillera Administrative Region (23.797%).
- High incidence of unimproved water supply, low vaccination rate, low percentage of births delivered in a health facility, and low percentage of births delivered by a skilled provider are found in ARMM and CAR.
- The lowest share to the Philippines' GDP are also from CAR and ARMM.

Results and Discussion (2)

- The methodology of computing RAI can still be improved by adding more elements such as presence of bodies of water and elevation.
- Comparing RAI with social and economic indicators will allow policy makers to craft efficient and effective policies.

END