

THE PHILIPPINE SOCIAL PROTECTION STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

I. Introduction

A statistical framework is an essential tool for organizing the selection and development of statistics/indicators. This is usually based on a conceptual framework which contains internationally accepted standard concepts/knowledge or anchored on some national or international agreements, policies and strategies that address certain issues with more specific issues/concerns and serve as basis in identifying the indicators. It also provides standard concepts, definitions and categories to facilitate the generation of comprehensive, systematic and comparable statistics/indicators for use in the development of policies, in decision-making processes and for planning purposes.

On 06 November 2015, the Philippine Social Protection Statistical Framework (SPSF), structured based on the four (4) Social Protection components namely Social Insurance, Labor Market Interventions, Social Assistance and Social Safety Nets, was initially crafted during the small group discussion with DSWD-PDPB, PSA and NEDA-SDS and was presented during the 1st meeting of the Interagency Committee on Social Protection Statistics (IACSPS) on 26 February 2016 (*Figure 1*).

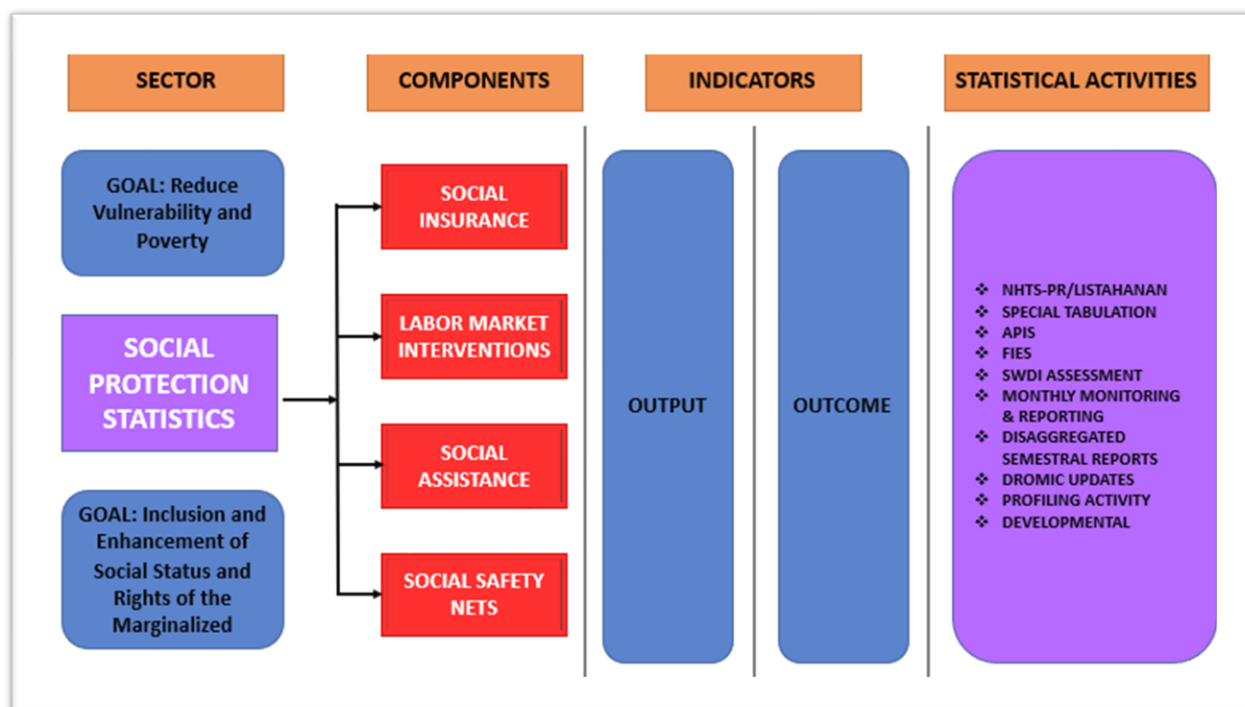


Figure 1. The SPSF structured based on the four (4) components of social protection

With the approval of the enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework (SPOF) of the Philippines in February 2019 through Social Development Committee (SDC) Resolution No. 1, Series of 2019 and the Social Protection Plan 2020-2022 approved and adopted in December 2020 through SDC Resolution No. 1, series of 2020, the SPSF was revisited and enhanced to ensure its consistency with the abovementioned documents.

The enhanced SPOF uses a risk-management approach as a key component in identifying the risks and vulnerabilities supported by the principles of universality, inclusivity, and of having a transformative role. It also provides a common guiding framework in proposing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating SP policies, programs and projects to avoid duplication of interventions and ensure greater impact on the poor, marginalized and vulnerable. While in the SP Plan 2020-2022, one of the major strategies identified is the development and implementation of a Social Protection Statistical Framework categorized by major risks and vulnerabilities and its subsequent indicators consistent with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is to address the need for reliable, accurate and timely data on the status of the vulnerable and marginalized sectors, such as Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), informal sector workers, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Thus, the Philippine SPSF was redesigned.

II. Concepts and definitions

Official definition

Social Protection (SP) constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to manage risks (*SDC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2007*).

Principles of Social Protection

Rights-Based. Social protection is a basic human right to promote the well-being and dignity of individuals and households. A social protection system aims to cover from vulnerabilities every citizen in their entire life-cycle, especially those who are poor, at risk, persons with disabilities, elderly, out-of-school youth, children, overseas workers, and other marginalized groups like farmers, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, informal settlers and workers, solo parents, youth and persons of different sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression.

Inclusive. Transparent and participatory approaches should be ensured in the planning, programming and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of social protection at all levels. Its implementation requires coordinated and holistic approaches with the involvement of key stakeholders. Important sectors' perspectives and concerns must also be taken into account, e.g., women, PWDs, IPs, children, elderly, solo parents, fisherfolk, farmers, overseas workers and workers in the informal economy. An inclusive approach must also start with understanding the situation or a situational analysis of the sectors which social protection programs will serve. Ultimately, SP must be able to promote social cohesion in the nation and among its key stakeholders.

Transformative. Social protection must address concerns of social equity and exclusion and include changes to the regulatory framework to protect "socially vulnerable groups against discrimination and abuse" (Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler, 2004). Transformative social protection includes social and political mechanisms intended to empower the poor and tackle social structures that perpetuate poverty, social exclusion and discrimination which includes

current issues like the culture of ageism, sexism, racism and misogyny. It must therefore also be gender responsive, promote gender equality and women empowerment and social cohesion among the various sectors of society.

Goals and Objectives of Social Protection

The primary goal of SP is to contribute to a better and improved quality of life for the citizenry as exemplified by Ambisyon Natin 2040. This is achieved through substantial reduction in poverty, inequality and vulnerability and the inclusion of the marginalized in the development process. The definition of poor, vulnerable and marginalized mostly follow those adopted in the Sub-committee on Social Protection (SCSP) below:

Poor refers to individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the government and/or those that cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other amenities of life (RA 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, 11 December 1997). However, more recently being poor is viewed from a multi-dimensional perspective. Multidimensional poverty is made up of several factors that constitute poor people's experience of deprivation – such as poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standard, lack of income (as one of several factors considered), disempowerment, poor quality of work and threat from violence.

Vulnerable refers to households confronted by ex-ante risk that if currently non-poor, will fall below the poverty line, or if currently poor, will remain mired in poverty. It is also defined in terms of exposure to adverse shocks to general welfare and not just in terms of exposure to income poverty. (NEDA)

Marginalized people are those groups in society who, for reasons of poverty, geographical inaccessibility, culture, language, age, sex, gender, migrant status, disability or other disadvantage, have not benefited from health, education, employment and other opportunities, and who are relegated to the sidelines of political persuasion, social negotiation, and economic bargaining.

SP also hopes to realize the rights of citizens for full participation in decision-making affecting their access to and control over resources necessary to maintain and sustain a decent and secure life. It also aims to contribute to social transformation and cohesion to promote human rights, public welfare and equity among all citizens of a country.

The specific objectives of social protection programs and policies are to:

- protect and prevent people's income from declining from their current income/consumption levels due to various risk factors;
- build capacity and adaptability to ensure that better quality of life is maintained and sustained;
- expand opportunities for employment through sound policies and income generation, expansion, and improved human capital investment in the long term;
- generate adequate support from government and other sectors to ensure sustained standards of living in spite of exposure to risk of different types;
- help create mechanisms and institutions to promote social inclusion and prevent/mitigate social vulnerabilities and discrimination; and
- integrate responses to indigenous peoples' and other cultural concerns and issues.

Coverage

Universal coverage implies that every citizen, without exception, must be covered by the social protection system. The goal is for all Filipinos to be able to access a menu of programs responding to various risks that they will confront in their lifetime. Implementation of social protection must follow a progressive realization towards a universal system and coverage with the government being mainly responsible through national legislations, policies, programs, strategies, standards and guidelines.

Major Risks and Vulnerabilities

Risks are uncertain events that may damage someone's well-being, leading to poverty. There are four (4) major types of risks:

Individual and Life Cycle Risks such as hunger, illness or injury, disability, pregnancy, childbirth, old age, or death;

Economic Risks such as unemployment, underemployment, sudden end of source of livelihood, price instability of basic commodities, economic crisis, lack of local opportunities, or weak agricultural production;

Environment and Natural Risks such as drought, rains and floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, landslides, or storm surge;

Social and Governance Risks such as shelter insecurity, corruption, crime, domestic violence, political instability, armed conflict, or social exclusion.

III. The Enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework of the Philippines

In 2018, the national government decided to review and enhance the SPOF initially approved and adopted in 2012 through SDC Resolution No. 3, Series of 2012 considering the Updated PDP 2017-2022, the ASEAN Social Protection Framework, the SDGs and other emerging developments in the social protection sector such as relating the framework to climate change and disaster risk reduction and management, highlighting social protection as a macroeconomic stabilizer. After a series of consultations, the enhanced SPOF of the Philippines (*Figure 2*) was approved and adopted in February 2019 through SDC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2019.

The enhanced SPOF uses a risk-management approach as a key component in identifying the risks and vulnerabilities supported by the principles of universality, inclusivity, and of having a transformative role. It also provides a common guiding framework in proposing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating SP policies, programs and projects to avoid duplication of interventions and ensure greater impact on the poor, marginalized and vulnerable.

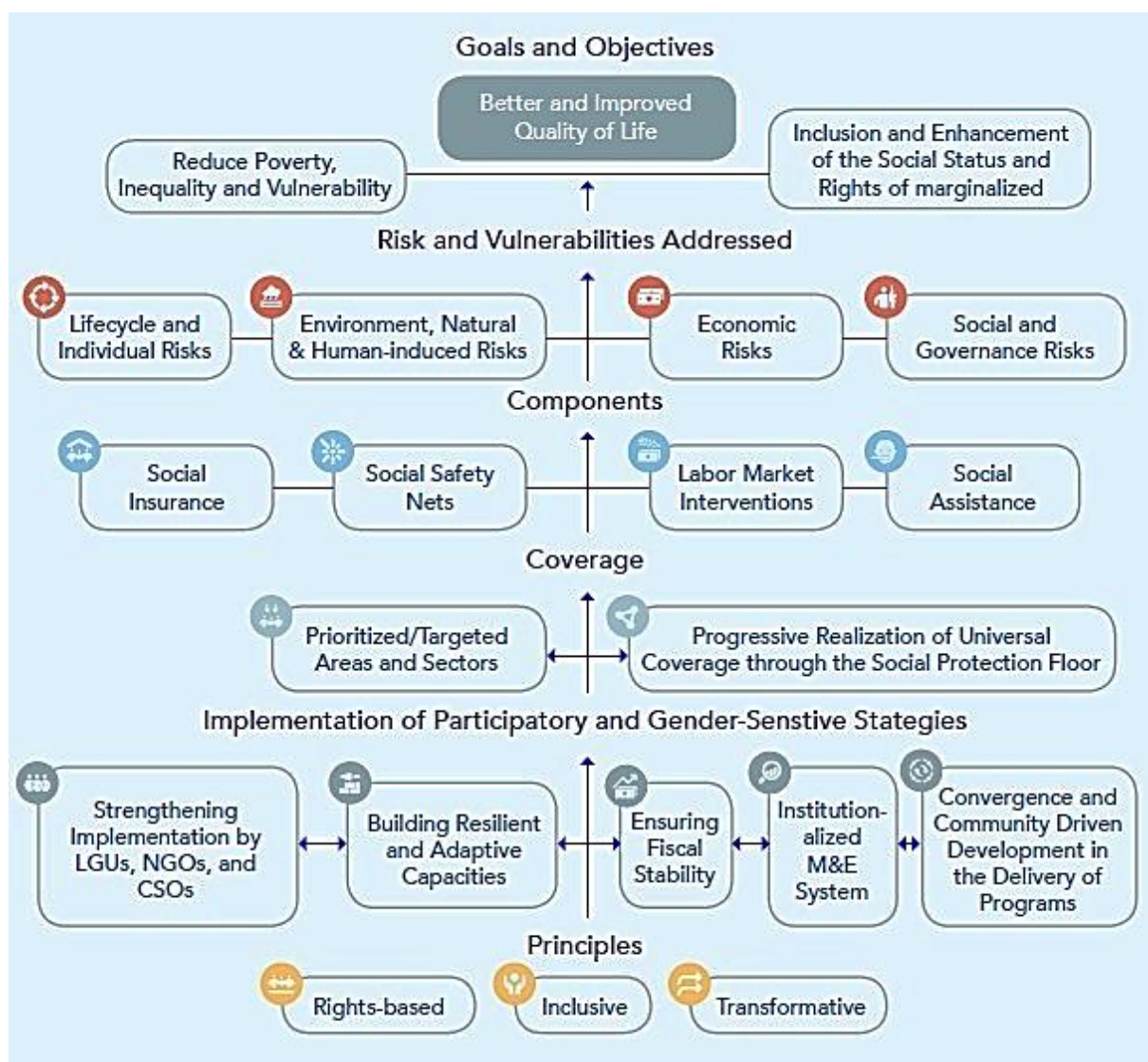


Figure 2. The Enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework

IV. The Social Protection Plan 2020 – 2022

The objectives of the SP Plan 2020-2022 take into consideration the general directions stated in the key elements of the SPOF and Strategy, and the thrusts of the Updated PDP 2017-2022. With less than three (3) years in its horizon, the SP Plan is considered as a foundational plan with the following specific objectives:

1. Align, organize and harmonize all existing and future policies and programs relating to social protection across governance levels;
2. Provide guidance to national government agencies, local governments and civil society in SP program and project development, implementation and evaluation;
3. Propose reforms in existing policies and programs relating to social protection; and,
4. Lay the foundations for a universal and integrated social protection system in terms of data, policies and governance structure.

Unlike sector-specific plans, the SP Plan is unique because it is multi-sectoral in nature and is a strategy for broader social development. Its scope, therefore, is not agency-specific and requires a deliberate effort among national, sub-regional and local governments towards having a common goal and set of objectives and guidelines. This SP Plan will bring out the cross-cutting perspective in existing national plans as well as propose foundational activities that will support reforms to the existing system.

V. The Philippine Social Protection Statistical Framework

One of the major strategies identified in the SP Plan 2020-2022 is the development and implementation of SPSF categorized by major risks and vulnerabilities and its subsequent indicators consistent with the Updated PDP, the PSDP and the SDGs. This is to address the need for reliable, accurate and timely data on the status of the vulnerable and marginalized sectors, such as PWDs, informal sector workers, IPs, and IDPs.

The Philippine SPSF (*Figure 3*) was redesigned such that the social protection outcome/output statistics/indicators will be sourced from the PDP, PSDP, and SDGs further categorized by major risks and vulnerabilities to address the overall goal of better and improved quality of life through the sector objectives of ensuring food resiliency and reducing vulnerabilities of Filipinos and the inclusion and enhancement of the social status and rights of the marginalized.

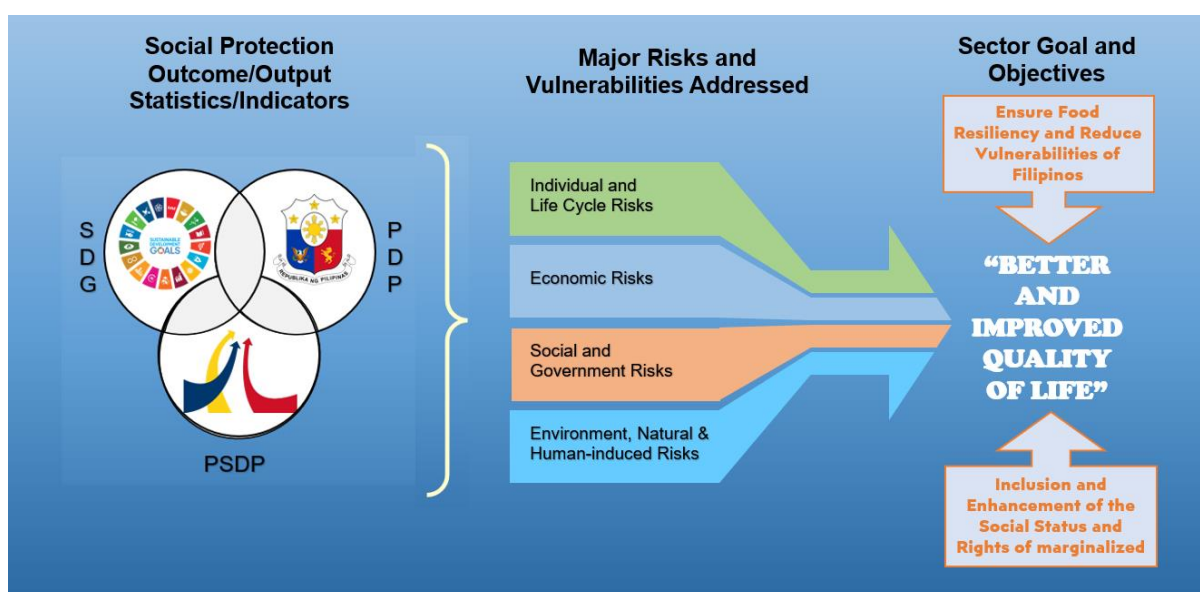


Figure 3. The Philippine Social Protection Statistical Framework

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) is the government's medium-term plan that seeks to lay a stronger foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy. It endeavors to empower the poor and marginalized, push for improved transparency and accountability in governance, and fuel the economy.

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) is the country's version of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics. It is a mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in the medium term

for the generation and dissemination of statistical information for policy- and decision-making of the government, private sector and general public. The PSDP contains priority statistical development programs and activities designed to provide vital information support to national development planning and international commitments. It is also a tool for integrating and coordinating the statistical activities of the government.

The following objectives of the PSDP are:

1. To address the data requirements to monitor the PDP and other sectoral plans and regional plans
2. To present structural and organizational changes in the statistical system
3. To reflect updates and revisions at the international statistical level in the PSS
4. To incorporate new and emerging statistical innovations and concerns in the PSS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, its 17 goals and 169 targets are a universal set of goals and targets that aim to stimulate people-centered and planet-sensitive change. The 193 member states of the United Nations (UN) gathered to affirm commitments towards ending all forms of poverty, fighting inequalities and increasing country's productive capacity, increasing social inclusion and curbing climate change and protecting the environment while ensuring that no one is left behind over the next 15 years.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, and take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Each government are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks, set nationally owned targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account country-level circumstances for the achievement of the 17 goals. Countries will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies and strategies.

VI. Social Protection Outcome and Output Indicators Addressing Risks and Vulnerabilities

Risks and Vulnerabilities	Outcome Indicators	Output Indicators
Individual and Life Cycle Risks	Prevalence of stunting, wasting, underweight among children under 5 decreased Target: 21.4 % by 2022 Incidence of low birth weights among newborns Target: 15% by 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of children under 5 covered by Supplemental Feeding - Number of children under 5 covered by ECCD program - Number of children 0-5 in the 4Ps availing of health benefits - Number of children under 5 covered under the Expanded Immunization Program - Number of Day Care Children covered by Supplemental Feeding - Number of Children under 2 covered by the F1K program - Number of children under SNP – DSWD (disaggregated by Sector)
	Maternal and infant mortality rate decreased (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled birth attendant facility-based deliveries - Number of women who have given birth

Risks and Vulnerabilities	Outcome Indicators	Output Indicators
	Percentage of women of reproductive age using reproductive health services/products (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women giving birth who received maternity benefits (SSS/GSIS) - Number of mothers in the 4Ps availing of health benefits - Number of women of reproductive age accessing family planning/reproductive health services - Adolescent birth rate - Modern contraceptive prevalence rate - Percentage of fully immunized children
	Increased completion rate in elementary, high secondary and tertiary (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of graduates in elementary and secondary school based on total cohort - Number of graduates in post-secondary based on total cohort - Number of graduates in tertiary based on total cohort - Number of CICL cases - Number of reported cases of child labor - Number of children with disabilities, IPs attending school - Number of employed and unemployed who completed grade school, elementary, high school and college
	<p>Percentage of Population with access to health care coverage (%)</p> <p>Health Care Insurance Availment increased (%)</p> <p>Percentage of Population with Preventable Diseases (%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of children given immunization - Number of persons given immunization - Number of households with safe water and toilet - Percent of provinces with adequate hospital bed to population ratio - Percent of provinces with adequate RHU/Health Center to population ratio - Percent of provinces with adequate BHS population ratio
	Percentage of Population covered by Public Pension system (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of eligible senior citizens receiving social pension - Number of senior citizens receiving pension from SSS/GSIS - Number of members SSS/GSIS - Number of OFWs having OWWA membership - Number of OFWs availing OWWA benefits - Number of OFWs registered in SSS - Number of Death/Funeral Claims SSS/GSIS/OWWA - Number of voluntary memberships of other vulnerable sectors like informal workers, IPs (street vendors)
	<p>Average life Expectancy</p> <p>Premature mortality attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of tobacco use - Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate - Percentage of antiretroviral coverage - Proportion of households using safely managed sanitation services

Risks and Vulnerabilities	Outcome Indicators	Output Indicators
	diseases per 100,000 population	
Economic Risks	Reduction in Unemployment and Underemployment Rates (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By sex, age, industry, class of worker, geography Percentage of Youth NEET decreased (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of persons provided with skills/livelihood training - Number of jobseekers placed in government programs (including Persons with Disability) - Number of students given internships/jobs - Number of youth (aged 15-24) not employed and not in education - Number of discouraged workers - Labor force participation rate (youth, female and male) - Number of workers with SSS/GSIS benefits - Number of Persons with Disability employed - Number of youth provided with scholarships
	Share of Population accessing income support programs (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of workers availing of occupational/disability benefits (SSS/GSIS/OWWA/ECC) - Number of workers availing of loans (SSS/GSIS/OWWA) - Number of workers given emergency livelihood/employment assistance including cash for work - Number of SSS members availing unemployment insurance - Number of farmers/fisherfolk availing of specialized credit program - Number of farmers/fisherfolks with agricultural insurance - Number of OFWs availing reintegration services - Number of OFWs availing OWWA benefits - Number of households with private life insurance - Number of beneficiaries of UCT
Social Governance Risks	Affordable, adequate, safe and secured shelter made available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households receiving house tenureship - Number of informal settlers relocated to better housing - Number of socialized and low-cost housing delivered - Total housing needs - Total number of households with access to safe water supply - Total number of households - Number of collaborative programs that will capture the output indicators that are programmatic (NEDA)—convergence programs, policy reforms, structural, and program - Number of Persons with Disability served with medical assistance through AICs - Number of solo parents

Risks and Vulnerabilities	Outcome Indicators	Output Indicators
	Social Exclusion addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of IPs given CCT benefits - Number of IPs issued certificate of ancestral domain titles (CADT) - Number of PAMANA household beneficiaries - Number of household beneficiaries in ARMM HELPS and BRIDGE - Number of government programs in GIDAs - Number of conflict-related deaths - Proportion of Persons with Disability who need assistive devices or products to help them - Number of sign language interpreters present in municipalities (NCDA) - Proportion of Persons with Disability who needs personal assistance receiving financial assistance - Number of Persons with Disability accessing social protection programs - No. of CADTs/CALTSs issued to ICCs /IPs - No. of CADT/CALTs (beneficiaries of Ancestral domain) right holder IP individuals in the household
Natural and Human Induced Risks	<p>Safety and security against natural and man-made hazards improved</p> <p>Adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems and communities increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of deaths attributed to natural disasters/human-induced disasters per 100,000 population - Number of missing persons attributed to natural disasters/human-induced disasters per 100,000 population - Number of directly affected persons attributed to natural disasters/human-induced disasters per 100,000 population - Number of calamity loans granted (SSS/GSIS) - Number of local governments with CLUP, DRRM plans - Number of local governments with National Geospatial Data - Number of local governments with National Geohazard Assessment - Number of local governments equipped with early warning system via PAGASA, PHIVOLCS - Number of local governments with information, education, and communication (IEC) on disaster risk reduction - Number of local governments completing the SP Handbook and SP VAM - Number of local governments with evacuation facilities and prepositioned goods
Cross Cutting	<p>Social Protection Index</p> <p>Ratio of total government spending in SP to GDP</p> <p>Ratio of total government spending in SP to national budget</p>	

...	Outcome Indicators	Output Indicators
Health expenditure and expenditure vis-à-vis health insurance-related indicators	National Health Insurance Program availment rate increased (%)	
		Out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of total health expenditure
		Out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of current health expenditure
		Percentage of population covered by social health insurance
		Number of SSS Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries
Food resiliency-related indicators		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
		Number of children benefitting from the Supplementary Feeding Program
		Number of learners benefitting from the School Based Feeding Program
Protection against violence and abuse-related indicators		Proportion of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC) reported in DSWD served
		Proportion of violence against women cases reported in DSWD served
		Proportion of child abuse cases reported in DSWD served
COVID 19-related indicators		Number of families provided with livelihood assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSWD Livelihood Assistance Grant (LAG) • DOLE COVID-19 Adjustment Measures Program (CAMP) • DOLE CAMP - Abot Kamay Ang Pagtulong (AKAP)
		Number of beneficiaries served by emergency employment/cash-for-work program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOLE Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/ Displaced Workers (TUPAD) • DOLE TUPAD Barangay Ko, Buhay Ko (BKBK)

Proposed by NEDA

VII. Validation of the SPSF

The statistical framework and indicators will be periodically reviewed/validated by the IACSPS in consultation with other stakeholders every five (5) years towards the end of the administration or when there are emerging issues and concerns to be addressed.

VIII. Next Steps

The following activities are to be undertaken to implement the SPSF:

1. Advocacy for the generation of more SP statistics/indicators through workshops/ fora/ conference; and
2. Conduct of special studies to address data gaps.