The Philippine Action Plan on the Inclusive Data Charter

1. **Introduction**

2. In September 2015, 193 member states of the United Nations adopted a new global plan of action entitled, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." The 2030 Agenda with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and 232 unique indicators aim to stimulate people-centered , planet-sensitive change towards ending all forms of poverty. It also seeks to increase country's prosperity and strengthen universal peace. All countries will implement the 2030 Agenda in collaborative partnership towards 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.

3. Integral in the achievement of the SDGs is the generation of timely, relevant, sufficient and disaggregated statistics that will support the monitoring of the goals.   As part of the Philippines' commitment in achieving the SDGs, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board approved Resolution No. 4, Series of 2016 "Enjoining All Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)", which also designated the PSA as the official repository of official Philippine SDG indicators.

4. **Availability of SDG indicators in the Philippines**

5. Starting 2015, an assessment on the availability of SDG indicators in the Philippines is done to determine how responsive and ready the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is in addressing the data requirements for monitoring the SDGs. Latest assessment (May 2018) showed that out of the 232 unique global SDG indicators (of which 13 are not applicable in the Philippines), only 93 indicators are categorized as Tier I indicators, i.e., indicators with existing and regularly produced data, clear methodology and established standards and readily available in the Philippines. Meanwhile, 55 indicators are categorized as Tier II (indicators that are conceptually clear, with established methodology and standards, but whose data are not regularly produced by the PSS) while 71 indicators are categorized as Tier III (indicators with no established methodology, methodologies are being developed/tested, not available at all). The assessment also showed that most Tier II and Tier II indicators are characterized by the lack or total absence of disaggregating variables.

6. The assessment also shows that among the Tier I indicators, 33 are sourced from surveys, censuses and administrative data of the PSA, 59 are sourced from surveys and administrative data of other government agencies and one (1) from data of international organizations.

7. Further, the assessment shows that of the Tier I indicators, 63 come from administrative data sources, 25 are soured from censuses/surveys, four (4) are combination of administrative data and survey data and one (1) is a combination of administrative and census data.

8. In February 2018, the United Nations Statistics Division reported that the "current statistical capacity of the Philippines is at medium level. It is further concluded that PSS can achieve Medium/High level of the statistical capacity in the short/medium term if the challenges/impeding factors which PSS is facing are addressed promptly and in a systematic way."
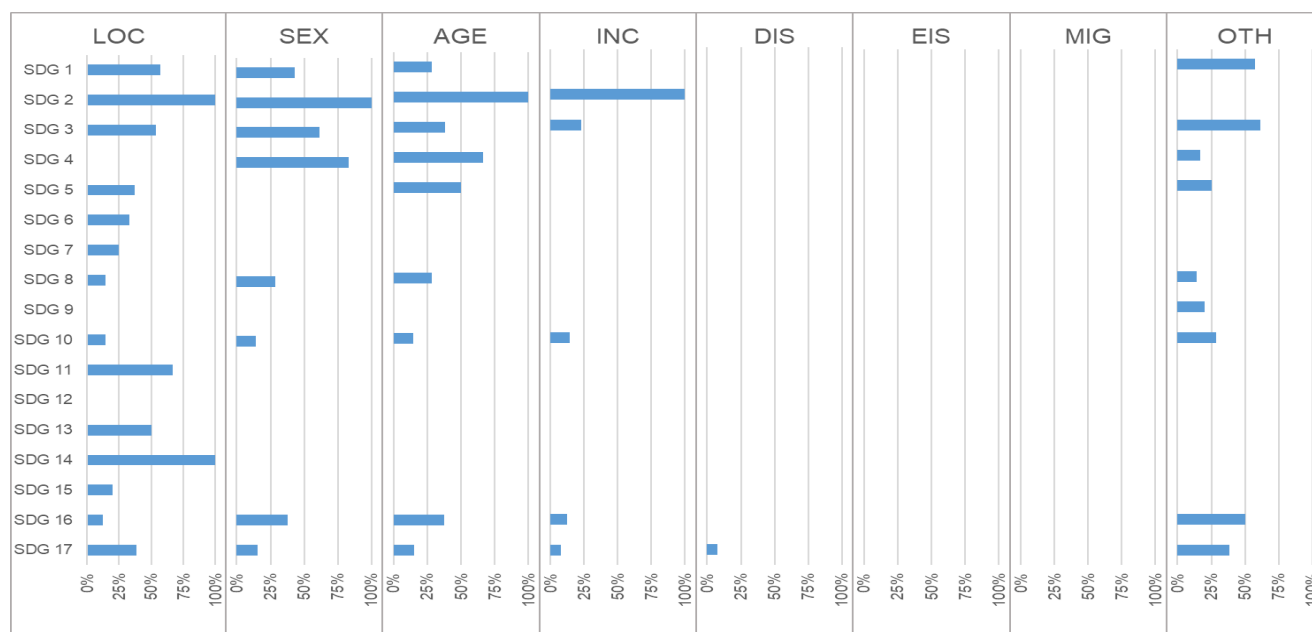
9. **"Leaving No One Behind"**

10. In the context of "leaving no one behind," SDG indicators are disaggregated to take into account variables such as 1) sex and gender, 2) age, 3) income class, 4) disability, 5) ethnicity and indigenous status, 6) migration status, 7) location, among others. With these disaggregating variables, "marginalized" and special population groups are counted and thus will be included in the provision of program interventions for the betterment of their lives.

11. However, producing SDG indicators with desired disaggregation remain a challenge to the PSA and the PSS. Latest assessment show that out of the 63 SDG indicators with at least one disaggregating variable available in the Philippines, only 13 indicators are with complete disaggregation. The remaining 50 indicators have either partially available disaggregation or need special tabulations to produce the indicator with the desired disaggregation.

12. Table 1 shows the availability of indicators with disaggregating variables for each goal in the PSS (as of May 2018). While available SDG indicators in the PSS have disaggregating variables in terms of location, sex, age and income decile (where applicable), it is noted that there are no available indicators which are disaggregated by ethnicity and indigenous status, and migration status. Further, only one (1) available indicator is disaggregated by type of disability. Meanwhile, some indicators are disaggregated in the context of national interest, e.g., senior citizen, farmer, fisherfolk, etc.

Table 1. Status of Disaggregation of SDG Indicators in the Philippines

Legend: *LOC = Location or spatial disaggregation (e.g. by metropolitan areas, urban/rural, or districts), SEX = Sex and gender, AGE = Age, INC = Income Quintiles/ Deciles, DIS = Disability, EIS = Ethnicity and indigenous status, MIG = Migration status, OTH = Others*

13. **Action Plan on Inclusive Data Charter (IDC)**

14. In May 2018, the Philippines through the PSA, has signified its commitment to the Inclusive Data Charter (IDC). An initiative of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD)), the IDC adopts five (5) principles working towards the vision of "Leave No One Behind," where timely, comprehensive, and disaggregated data are produced to better understand the situation of the poorest and most marginalized.

15. By committing to the Charter, the PSS will be properly guided with various principles to strengthen its capacity and enhance its resources to produce and disseminate SDG indicators with relevant disaggregation. This endeavor will be done by engaging the government in a development agenda and also by seeking political support from high level officials. In addition, having an action plan related to the IDC will give the PSS a concrete basis for scaling up its data ecosystem that will be responsive in the monitoring of the SDGs.

16. Also, in May 2018, the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023 (Philippine version of the National Strategies in the Development of Statistics) was approved by the PSA Board through Resolution No. 05, Series of 2018 "Approving and Endorsing to the Office of the President the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2018-2023." The current edition of the PSDP contains a chapter on the SDGs which can serve as a data roadmap in the production and dissemination of SDG indicators with corresponding budget requirements laid out for the next six years.

17. The chapter on SDGs include specific statistical programs such as the development of the multi-dimensional poverty index, inclusion of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) module on existing household surveys, use of big data on the generation of ICT indicators, among others.

18. More importantly, the chapter on SDGs and the other sectoral chapters of the PSDP specify statistical programs that will address data gaps relating to the lack of/absence of disaggregating variables of SDG indicators. Table 2 shows the Philippine Action Plan for the IDC which contains various statistical activities/programs that will be conducted to produce SDG indicators with appropriate disaggregating variables from 2018 to 2023.

19. The Action Plan mostly consists of traditional statistical development programs like conduct of surveys, development of statistical registers, improvement of existing administrative data sources, development of methodologies, among others. On the other hand, non-traditional statistical programs like small area estimation and use of big data will also be explored.

Table 2. Action Plan on Inclusive Data Charter

Name of statistical activity/program	SDG indicator/s addressed	Disaggregating variable addressed								Timeframe	Responsible agency	Remarks
		LOC	SEX	AGE	INC	DIS	EIS	MIG	OTH			
Conduct of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing	As a denominator in most SDG population-denominated indicators	X	X			X	X			Conduct: 2020 Results: 2021	PSA	
Data for Development Project to strengthen the capacity of NSOs to meet the disaggregated data requirements of the SDGs	SDG indicators which have disaggregating variables									2018-2020	Asian Development Bank, Philippines	The project will explore the use of small-area estimation technique and big data to address the need for data disaggregation
GOAL 1: NO POVERTY												
Development of methodology for estimating poverty statistics for Indigenous Peoples and Persons with Disability	Disaggregation of poverty statistics among special population groups; SDG 1.2.1					X	X			Conduct: 2019-2020	PSA/ Interagency Committee on Poverty Statistics	
Development of an official methodology for generating socio-economic classification	Disaggregation by socio-economic classification; SDG 1.2.1				X					Conduct: 2019-2020	PSA/ Interagency Committee on Poverty Statistics	
Optimal utilization of 2013 Master Sample for FIES, which has province as domain	Lower level disaggregation of income and expenditure statistics; SDG 1.1.1, 1.2.1	X								Conduct: 2018, 2021	PSA	This also responds to the data disaggregation issues of SDG 10.1.1 and 10.2.1
Development of a methodology to generate provincial level poverty statistics for the basic sectors, which include women and children	Disaggregated data on the basic sectors; SDG 1.2.1	X							Women, children, farmers, fisherfolks, youth,	2020-2023	PSA	This activity responds to the nationally identified disaggregation needs

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		▓							senior citizens, etc.			
Generation of CPI by income groups (for the poor and upper income households)	Disaggregated data on CPI needed in the estimation of national poverty threshold; SDG 1.1.1, 1.2.1				▓					2020-2023	PSA	This activity responds to the nationally identified disaggregation needs
GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER												
Conduct of expanded national nutrition survey (ENNS) with bigger sample size capable of generating provincial estimates	Provincial level data on nutrition statistics; SDG 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 3.5.2	▓								Conduct: 2018-2023	FNRI-DOST	
GOAL 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING												
Mandate the submission of administrative data and expand the implementation of electronic medical records (e.g., FHSIS, etc.)	Data on health statistics; SDG 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.4.1, 3.6.1, 3.7.2, 3.9.3	▓								Conduct: 2018-2023	DOH	
Strengthen registry of PWDs under DOH and the registry for senior citizens under LGUs	Disaggregated data for the PWDs and Senior Citizens; SDG 3.3.1p1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.4.1, 3.6.1, 3.9.3					▓			Senior citizens	Conduct: 2018-2023	PSA and other concerned agencies	
Establishment of registers on Special Population Groups (e.g., IPs, Filipino Muslims, health workers, etc.)	Disaggregated data for Special Population Groups (e.g., IPs, Filipino Muslims, health workers, etc.); SDG 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.4.1, 3.6.1, 3.7.2, 3.9.3						▓			Conduct: 2018-2023	PSA and other concerned agencies	Responds to the data needs of other SDGs
Improvement of the CRVS to generate disaggregated statistics and compile SDG statistics (e.g. health statistics, birth and death registration) - Use of Analysis of Causes of (National) Deaths for Action (ANACONDA) in assessing	Disaggregated data at the geographical level, ethnicity; SDG 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.4.1, 3.6.1, 3.7.2, 16.9.1, 17.19.2	▓					▓			2018-2019	PSA	This activity also responds to the data disaggregation needs on birth and death statistics

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and interpreting the quality of mortality data		▓					▓					
GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION												
Enhancement and Development of Information Systems												
Development of the Scholarships Information System (SchoIS)	Disaggregated data at the regional level, by sex; SDG 4.5.1	▓	▓							Conduct: 2019	TESDA	
TECHVOC Information System (TVIS)		▓								Conduct: 2020	TESDA	
Enhancement of the Basic Education Information System	Disaggregated data for the IPs, PWDs; SDG 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.5.1,					▓	▓			Conduct: 2018-2023	DepEd	
Enhancement of the CHED Electronic Collection and Knowledge System										Conduct: 2018-2020	CHED	
GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH												
Institutionalization of data support for local statistical development	Disaggregated data on national accounting; SDG 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1, 8.10.1, 8.10.2	▓								2018-2023	PSA(RSSO)	
GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE												
Development of a Data Collection/ Production Framework for each transport subsector.	Disaggregated data on transport sector; SDG 9.1.1, 9.1.2								Transport subsector			
Development and maintenance of a collective database for transport service providers, including TNCs, at the regional/local levels (e.g., OD, ridership, fares, technical details such as route length, stations/terminal, among others)	SDG 9.1.1, 9.1.2	▓										
GOAL 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES												
Study establishment of population registers at the LGU level e.g., Local Migration Information System (LMIS)	Denominator for the indicators to generate local level estimates; SDG 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.4.1, 1.5.1, 2.1.1, 2.2.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.4.1, 3.6.1, 3.7.1, 3.7.2,	▓								2018-2020	PSA in collaboration with the IAC Migration Statistics and	These also responds to the data disaggregation needs of other indicators

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		LOC	SEX	AGE	INC	DIS	EIS	MIG	OTH			
	3.9.3, 3.a.s1, 3.b.1p1, 4.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 5.2., 5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.5.1, 5.5.2, 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.10.1, 8.10.2, 10.2.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1, 16.1.1, 17.6.2, 17.8.1										other concerned agencies, and LGUs	using population as denominator
Generation of projected population at the city/municipality level with 2015 population as base	Denominator for the indicators to generate local level estimates; Same SDGs as in above.									2019	PSA and TWG on household projections	
Generation of projected population at the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipality with 2020 population as base	Denominator for the indicators to generate local level estimates; Same SDGs as in above.									2021-2023	PSA and TWG on household projections	
GOAL 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS												
Expansion of coverage of the Local Government Capacities for Performance Monitoring System (LGPMS) with funding support from the national government	Data for primary government expenditures at the city and municipal level; SDG 16.6.1										PSA, LGUs	
Goal 17. Partnerships for Goals												
Generation of Foreign Direct Investment data by region	Disaggregated data on FDI; SDG 17.3.1									2019	BSP, LGUs	
Generation of statistics using big data	Disaggregated data by technology and speed; SDG 17.6.2, 17.8.1								By techno-logy, by speed	2018-2023	PSS	

Disaggregating variables::

SEX = Sex and gender   *EIS = Ethnicity and indigenous status*

AGE = Age   *LOC = Location or spatial disaggregation (e.g. by metropolitan areas, urban/ rural, or districts),*

INC = Income Quintiles/ Deciles   *MIG = Migration status*

DIS = Disability   *OTH = Others (please specify)*