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UNSD Questionnaire on National Gender Statistics Programmes and Activities *

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PART A: BACKGROUND

1. Please provide the following background information

Name: Lina V. Castro

Title: Director

Institution, department or unit: Social Statistics Office, National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

PART B: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

2. Is there a special unit/desk/focal point responsible for gender statistics in your National Statistical Office (NSO)?

___/___ Yes ___/___ No

If yes,

- a. Where in the organizational structure of the NSO is the gender statistics unit/desk/focal point (i.e. Department of Social Statistics, etc.). Please attach a copy of the organizational chart of your NSO indicating the placement of the gender statistics special unit/desk/focal point.
- b. What is the functional title of the head of the gender statistics unit/desk/focal point (senior statistician, junior statistician, etc.)?
- c. Briefly describe or attach a brief description of the main tasks conducted by the gender statistics unit/desk/focal point.
- d. What is the nature of the interaction/collaboration between the gender statistics unit/desk/focal point and other departments/divisions of the NSO (eg. regularity of meeting, specific joint activities/outputs)?

The Poverty, Labor, Human Development and Gender Statistics Division (also known as Social Sectors B Division), under the Social Statistics Office (SSO) of the NSCB is tasked with the development and maintenance of gender statistics in the NSCB under the direction and guidance of the Director of the SSO. The Social Sectors B Division is headed by a Statistical Coordination Officer VI, also known as Division Chief. (Please refer to Annex 1 for the Organizational Chart.)

The Director, SSO is the GAD Focal Point for the organization as provided for in NSCB Special Order No. 025-95 (series of 1995), creating the GAD Focal Point as a mechanism tasked to catalyze, coordinate, provide direction to, and serve as technical adviser on women/gender and development efforts within the NSCB. The overall-function of the GAD Focal Point is to coordinate, monitor and provide technical assistance in mainstreaming gender concerns in the NSCB. Specific functions are as follows: (1) Review and evaluate NSCB's current policies, programs and strategies in relation to provisions of Republic Act (RA) 7192, the Philippine Development Plan for Women/Philippine Plan for Gender and Development (now the Framework Plan for Women) and other presidential directives on GAD/women; (2) Formulate and monitor short-term and long-term action plans ensuring gender-responsive policies and programs in the NSCB; (3) Coordinate and network within NSCB, with other major statistical agencies and the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) in establishing linkages to mainstream gender concerns in the statistical system; (4) develop a monitoring scheme to keep track of developments on GAD within the agency; (5) Spearhead in coordination with concerned agencies, the conduct of Gender Awareness Seminar and/or Gender Sensitivity Trainings for key

staff in the office; (6) Lead the strengthening of information/statistical system on GAD/women concerns in the NSCB; and (7) Prepare the NSCB's periodic compliance report re RA 7192 for submission to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

The GAD Focal Point of the NSCB is backstopped by a Working Group, chaired by the Social Sectors B Division Chief with members coming from the representatives from each of the Economic and Social Statistics Office (ESSO), Programs and Policies Statistics Office (PPSO), Office of the Secretary General, National Statistical Information Center (NSIC), Human Resource Management Division, Sub-national Statistics Office, and Management Services (or Administrative Staff). The Working Group serves as the technical arm and render other functions as maybe necessary to implement or monitor orders emanating from the GAD Focal Point. Budget to implement activities of the GAD Focal Point are drawn from the regular budget of the NSCB. The Social Sectors B Division serves as the secretariat of the GAD Focal Point.

At present, the Social sectors B Division is in charge with the conduct of, production and/or generation of the following activities and outputs on gender statistics: (1) Compilation/Generation/Publication and Dissemination of GAD statistics and key GAD indicators; (2) Compilation, publication and dissemination of VAWC statistics and key VAWC indicators; (3) Preparation/ Maintenance and Updating of the Statistical Handbook on Women and men in the Philippines; (4) Production of Factsheets on Women and Men/Statistical Series/Statwatch on Gender, (5) Maintenance/Updating of the GAD databank/database for uploading in the NSCB website; (6) Coordination of the NSCB Inter-Agency Committee on Gender Statistics (IAC GS) and its working groups/task forces; and (Participation in gender related trainings/seminars and workshops.

The different Regional Divisions* of the NSCB at the sub-national level under the Sub National Statistics Office (SnSO) are also involved and tasked to come up with the following activities and outputs: (1) Compilation/Publication and dissemination of GAD statistics and key indicators at the sub-national level (provincial disaggregation); (2) Preparation/Updating of 9 Regional Statistical Handbook on Women and Men and/or Compendium or Handbook on Mother and Child or Statistics Situationer/Report; (3) Production of Factsheets on Women and Men and/or GenderWatch; (4) Maintenance/Updating of GAD Databank, web-based (for some regions); Knowledge Center for Women and Children and/or Child Info database; (5) Coordination of inter-agency activities on gender statistics at the sub-national level, e.g. Knowledge Network Committee on GAD Statistics; (6) GAD Monitoring and acquisition of library gender publications; (7) Provision of technical assistance to Local Government Units (LGUs) on GAD statistics; and (8) Participation in gender-related trainings/seminars, workshops at the sub-national level.

* The NSCB is present in 10 out of 16 regions in the country.

PART C: GENDER STATISTICS ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

User-producer dialogue

3. *Has your NSO established a user-producer group for gender statistics?*

___/___ Yes ___ No

If yes,

a. How often does the group meet?

b. Briefly describe the main activities of the technical advisory group in the past 5 years?

c. Describe the most notable achievements, if any, of the technical advisory group in advancing the work of your NSO in gender statistics.

d. What strategies have been most successful in fostering dialogue between users and producers of statistics?

The NSCB as the highest policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters is tasked to create and maintain Inter-Agency Committees (IACs) on sectoral statistics to resolve statistical issues and to address emerging concerns to be able to provide relevant, reliable, and timely data for planning and programming purposes. The IAC is one of the major mechanisms implemented and operationalized by the NSCB to serve as a “user-producer” forum or venue. In 1997, the NSCB created the IAC Task Force to Generate Statistics on Violence against Women and Children to: (1) formulate a framework on the development of statistics on VAWC; (2) review the concepts, definitions, issues and problems, related to the generation of VAWC statistics; (3) review related studies on VAWC; and (4) develop and recommend a methodology for generating the needed statistics. One of the main recommendations of this Task Force was the creation of an inter-agency body that will regularly monitor the development of gender statistics in the country and prepare action plans in the regular generation of VAWC statistics. Related to this, NSCB issued Resolution No. 5, series of 2001, “Approval and Adoption of the Statistical Framework on Gender and Development Indicators System” and the “Statistical Framework related to the Protection of Women and Children (VAWC)” which were outputs of CIDA funded projects of the NSCB in collaboration with the NCRFW, in order to develop a core set of indicators that will monitor the over-all development of women as compared to men and direct the NSCB Technical Staff to prepare a memo order for the creation of an Inter-Agency Committee to serve as the regular forum on gender statistics. Thus, the IAC on Gender Statistics was created in 2002 composed of users and producers, major statistical agencies, NEDA, NCRFW, NGOs and other stakeholders. Among others, the specific functions of the IACGS are as follows: (1) Formulate measures that will improve the system of collection and dissemination of sex disaggregated data at the national level; (2) Formulate measures to ensure that the data requirements of the 2 statistical frameworks cited above are being compiled by all concerned agencies; and (3) Monitor the over-all development of gender statistics in the country. The NSCB as the Chair, then Vice-Chair and the technical staff of the Social sectors B Division serve as the technical secretariat.

Some of the major outputs of the IAC are: (1) Report on gender statistics including findings and assessment of existing gender indicators, vis-à-vis, statistical requirements of the approved GAD Framework, the Framework related to VAWC, and the Framework Plan for Women, as well as a consolidated action and advocacy plan on the generation and utilization of gender statistics; (2) Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP), 2005-2010 Chapter on Social Needs, gender and Development; (3) Report and recommendations endorsed to the NSCB Executive Board which became the basis for the issuance of NSCB Resolution No. 12, series of 2005, “Approving the Recommendations of the Inter-Agency Committee on Gender Statistics” for implementation by concerned agencies to ensure continuing efforts in the generation of gender statistics and institutionalize the implementation of the GAD framework. (Refer to Annex 2).

To assist the IACGS, sub-groups or working groups are created. The committee usually meets once a quarter, while the Working Groups meets more often and as necessary.

Presentation and dissemination of gender statistics

4. *Please attach a list of the main publications (posters, brochures, booklets, analytical reports, web-sites) on statistics on women, women and men and/or gender statistics published by your NSO. Include the following details for all relevant publications: title, year of publication, format (book, poster, CD-ROM, internet), and frequency of publication (one-time, quarterly, annual, bi-annual, every five years).*

See Annex 3- List of publications.

The NSCB likewise maintains a gender statistics database in the NSCB website at the national level (central office) located at this address: http://ns_webserver/activestats/gender/gender.asp and at the various Regional Divisions (RD) located at the following addresses:

RD 1 - http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ru1/Knowledge_Center.htm
RD 4 - <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ru4/gender/gender.htm>
RD 5 - <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ru5/genderstats/default.html>
RD 6 - <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ru6/genderstatwatch-jul06.pdf>
RD 8 - http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ru8/GENDER_COMPENDIUM_2006_EV.pdf and
http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ru8/2005_Gender_Situationer_EV.pdf
RD11 – http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ru11/wam/WAM_March2004.htm

5. *Which of these publications (one or two) have been particularly effective in improving the accessibility of gender statistics in your country? What criteria have been applied to assess their effectiveness?*

Record of sales, requests for reprints and the number of users accessing the national-level publication, “Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines” and the sub-national level versions, “Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in: Specific Region Name” at the one-stop shop of the NSCB, the National Statistical Information Center, the NSCB’s public service and marketing arm, located at the central office and in each of the NSCB Regional Divisions.

The web hits pertaining to the number of times the various users access the gender statistics/database also manifest the utilization and interest of stakeholders and policy-makers in gender statistics. Other users include students, researchers, the general public and the academe. The media (broadsheets and some television programs) pick-up some key gender statistics and feature these in their reports.

6. *Did your NSO receive technical/financial or another type of external input to produce any of the publications identified as most effective? / Yes No*

If yes,

- a. *Please identify the types of input (technical, financial, etc.) and sources (organization) used for each of the publications identified as most effective.*

Technical and financial support for the maiden issue of the 1995 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines from the UN ESCAP and UNIFEM. (Described fully in Part H. Brief paper)

Information regarding financial support in printing the WAM at the regional level is indicated in Annex 3.

Collection and compilation of gender statistics

7. *Has the NSO been involved in or conducted a survey, or a component of a survey (survey module), on specific gender issues?* ___/___ Yes ___/___ No

If yes,

- a. *Please attach a list of the surveys or survey modules on specific gender issues that the NSO has conducted or has been involved in. Include the following details for all relevant surveys or survey modules: title, date, type of survey (household, institutional), coverage (national, sub-national), primary institution conducting the survey, role of the NSO, frequency of the survey (one-time survey, every five years).*

In 1997, the NSCB embarked in a project, “Conduct of a Pilot Time Use Survey in the Philippines Towards the Development of a Framework for Measuring Women’s and Men’s Contribution to the Economy”, funded by CIDA, in collaboration with NCRFW and the NSO. The NSCB, based on its mandate, cannot engage in direct data collection activity, and thus, the NSO did the Pilot Survey in 1998. The NSCB and NSO developed the methodology: survey design, questionnaire, table formats, etc. through a Project Team created for the purpose. The NSO did the processing and publication of the results. The NSCB completed a survey proposal for the conduct of a National Time Use Survey.

- b. *Has any of these surveys become a regular part of the work-programme of the NSO?*
___/___ Yes *If yes, indicate which survey(s) or survey module*
___/___ No, due to financial limitations

8. *Does your NSO have a specific gender-sensitive initiative to improve the coverage and measurement of such specific topics as economic participation, literacy, school attendance, etcetera, through the population and housing census?*

___/___ Yes *Please, briefly describe this initiative.*
___/___ No

One of the planned outputs of the IACGS is a proposed policy on the enhancement of the gender sensitization of censuses and surveys. This will be completed before the 2010 round of population and housing census to be conducted by the National Statistics Office,

9. *Does your country have a specific initiative to collect/compile gender-sensitive data from administrative sources on such topics as decision-making, crime and violence, access to credit/land, etc?* ___/___ Yes ___/___ No

If yes,

- a. *Please describe a specific initiative, if any, that you consider has been particularly successful. What has made the initiative successful? What organizations are/were involved in the initiative? What has been the role of the NSO?*

One other project implemented by the NSCB, (funded by CIDA in collaboration with the NCRFW), in 1998, was the “Development of a Methodology to Generate Statistics on Violence against Women and Children”. One of the outputs include a Report on the existing administrative based data collection and reporting system of government (e.g. Philippine National Police, National Bureau of Investigation, etc.) and NGOs (Women’s Crisis Center, etc.) concerned with VAWC, assessment of in-take forms, concepts, flow of information from the initial source to the processing unit, frequency of data generation, level of data generation and modes of dissemination. These were assessed in terms of availability, reliability and coverage. Aside from coming up with a data framework, a Glossary on Violence against Women and Children and other Related Concepts was developed to promote a common understanding and interpretation of statistics on VAWC. This was likewise approved for adoption by all concerned. This provided for an easier understanding in the exchange of information on VAWC. A very much-appreciated output was the “Statistical Handbook on VAWC”, published for the first time, which provided hard statistics on the prevalence of VAWC in the country. It consisted of 2 parts: (1) violence against women, and (2) child abuse. The statistics presented in the publication were based on administrative in-take forms used by various government and non-government agencies in handling cases of VAWC. Hence, the statistics presented covers only reported cases.

10. *On what specific gender issues have users requested statistics in the past five years? Which of these requests have been met and which have not been met? What is been done to address the gaps?*

- VAWC data – some information already made available;
- Time Use Survey – pilot survey
- Average income of women – being processed (special tabulations on request from NSO)
- Poverty incidence of women – done by NSCB thru a UNDP funded project: Poverty Statistics by Basic Sectors
- Etc – as contained in Annex 2

Capacity-building Activities

11. *In the past five years, has your NSO conducted a workshop/seminar/conference on issues related to gender statistics? ___/___ Yes _____No*

If yes,

- a. *Please attach a list of the workshop(s)/seminar(s)/conference(s) on gender statistics conducted, including the following information: title, duration, topics covered, source of funding, target audience.*
- b. *Of the listed workshop(s)/seminar(s)/conference(s), identify one or two that have been most successful for building capacity. What aspects of the workshop(s)/seminar(s)/conference(s) made it particularly effective?*

As part of the implementation of the following four (4) projects implemented by the NSCB, the NSCB conducted series of workshops/users-producers’ fora, etc. meant to, among others: (1) elicit cooperation of the data providers; (2) increase appreciation and awareness of gender statistics; (3) broaden/deepen understanding of gender issues; (4) promote understanding of indicators and statistics; and (5) serve as forum for exchange of ideas:

1. Improving Statistics on Gender Issues Project
2. Refinement of GAD Indicators System Project

3. Development of a Methodology to Generate Statistics on Violence against Women and Children Project
4. Conduct of a Pilot Time Use Survey in the Philippines Towards the Development of a Framework for Measuring Women's and Men's Contribution in the Economy Project

The series of workshops/seminars for the above projects enhanced the appreciation and awareness of users and producers of gender statistics and the facets involved in the generation of the needed statistics.

PART D: WORK-PLAN ON GENDER STATISTICS

12. Does your NSO have a specific work-plan on gender statistics?
/ Yes / No

If yes,

- a. Please attach a copy of the current plan or describe briefly the main activities included in the plan.

The PSDP 2005-2010 contains the statistical development program for the improvement of gender statistics, which involves various stakeholders within the Philippine Statistical System. It contains the programs and activities for the institutionalization of the system of gender and development statistics and indicators for all sectors.

The NSCB on the other hand prepares a yearly work plan on gender statistics and submits this to NCRFW and the DBM. Please refer to Annex 4 for the Gender Development Plan and Budget for 2006.

PART E: MAINSTREAMING GENDER STATISTICS INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

13. Does your country have in place a Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP)?
/ Yes / No

If yes,

- a. Which Ministry is responsible for the overall coordination of the PRSP?
- b. What specific role does the NSO play in the PRSP processes, i.e., development of the strategy, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), annual performance review?
- c. Briefly describe how, if at all, gender considerations are (being) incorporated into the following: strategy document, implementation, M&E system, etc.
- d. Please attach a copy of the sections in the PRSP document that explicitly address gender issues.
- e. How is the gender component of the PRSP being evaluated?
- f. To what extent are sex-disaggregated indicators being used in PRSP monitoring and evaluation? If not all indicators are disaggregated, please explain which indicators are not disaggregated by sex and why? What are the plans for making the PRSP/M&E more gender sensitive?

Foremost of the current administration's priorities is the reduction of poverty in the country anchored on the redistribution of economic opportunities and enhancing the capabilities of the poor to participate in decision-making, as embodied in the "Poverty Reduction Agenda". This agenda, being spearheaded by the National Anti Poverty Commission (NAPC), which is chaired by no-less than the President, includes the following program thrusts and strategies: (1) Asset reform; (2) Human development services; (3) Employment and livelihood opportunities and

social protection for the poor; (4) Social protection and security against violence; and (5) Strengthened participation in governance. Women are the specific targets in the 4th major area as this include: aid to individuals in crisis situations, targeted rice distribution programs, cash/food for work, programs for women and children against domestic violence, protection of the urban poor against the unjust, forced demolition; informal sectors workers against displacement and abuse (in urban areas) and protection against undue displacement of farmers and fisherfolk (in rural areas).

The NSCB as the official source of poverty statistics in the country, provides the NAPC on a regular basis, rankings and list of provinces/municipalities by poverty incidence which serve as the basis in mapping out priority areas for program and project interventions. Likewise, thru the NAPC umbrella project on Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms for the Convergence of Poverty Alleviation Efforts (SIMCPAE II), the NSCB generated the poverty incidence by basic sectors (identified by NAPC), to include the women and children sectors. The women sector is represented as one major group in the Council. The NAPC also sits as a member of the NSCB Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics. Information on service delivery and crisis centers are provided to the NCRFW and the NSCB by the Department of Social Welfare and Development who sits as member of the IAC Gender Statistics.

PART F: INTERNATIONAL REPORTING

14. Please indicate whether your NSO is/has been involved in the preparation of the listed country reports. If involved, please describe the role played by your NSO (provide sex-disaggregated statistics, write report, etc.).

Report	NSO involvement		If yes, NSO's role
	Yes	No	
Beijing Platform for Action	Yes		Provision of key indicators
CEDAW	Yes		Provision of key indicators
MDG	Yes		NSCB thru NSCB Resolution No. 10, series of 2004, Designated the NSCB as the repository of MDG indicators in the Philippines.

PART G: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SHARING

15. In the past five years, has any of the NSO staff attended a course, of at least 4 weeks duration, related to the development of gender statistics? ___ Yes ___/___ No

16. In the past five years, has any NSO staff attended a seminar/workshop/conference related to the development of gender statistics? ___/___ Yes ___ No

If yes,

- a. Attach a list of the seminar(s)/workshop(s)/conference(s) attended, indicating the following: Title, year, institution organizing the seminar(s)/workshop(s)/conference(s), institution funding staff attendance.

All pertaining to the implementation of the 3 projects listed in Section 11 (projects 2-4).

17. In the past five years, has any NSO staff participated in a study tour/exchange visits related to the development of gender statistics (as beneficiary or host)?

_____ Yes / _____ No

(1996 and 1999 as host for the Chinese delegation)

18. In the past five years, has any NSO staff participated in a regional or international forum on gender statistics? ___/___ Yes _____ No

If yes,

- a. List the regional or international forums on gender statistics in which your NSO has participated.

Workshop on Integrating Paid and Unpaid Work into National Policies (Measuring Women's and Men's Contribution to the Economy), UN ESCAP, Thailand, September 2001

- b. Indicate what aspects of the regional or international forums listed above have made the forum particularly beneficial to the development of gender statistics in your country?

The formulation of estimation procedures and standards for the valuation of time-use for unpaid work by women and men, based on the draft "Guidebook on Integrating Paid and Unpaid Work into National Policies" being developed by the UN ESCAP is very timely as it provided us valuable insights into the situation of women, including the various elements/dimensions involved in the process of recognizing women's contribution to the economy.

19. Is there a publication on gender statistics from any NSO that you have found particularly attractive or useful as a model publication? ___/___ Yes _____ No

If yes,

- a. Provide the name of the publication and the publishing country.
b. Describe what aspects of the publication have made it particularly attractive.

- The World's Women: Trends and Statistics, by the UN

- Handbook for National statistical Database on Women and Men, by the UN

20. Are there any handbooks or manuals, by a regional or international agency, that you have found particularly useful? ___/___ Yes _____ No

If yes,

- a. Provide the title(s) of the handbook(s) or manual(s) and the publishing agency.
b. Describe what aspects of the handbook(s) or manual(s) have made them particularly useful.

- Handbook for National Statistical Databases on Women and Men, by the UN

The handbook provides a useful guide on the compilation of gender statistics and how they should be presented and organized.

PART H: DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

21. Prepare a brief (5 pages or less) paper discussing one major initiative by your NSO or women's machinery/ministry conducted with external funding that is considered to have been particularly effective in promoting any of the following aspects of the development of gender statistics:

- *Mainstreaming gender in the institutional arrangement of your NSO*
- *Promotion of dialogue between producers and users of gender statistics*
- *Adoption of gender sensitive concepts and methods in data collection (such as censuses, surveys)*
- *Production of gender statistics and dissemination of reliable gender statistics*
- *Presentation of statistics in formats easily accessible to a wide array of users*
- *Sensitization of key user groups*

In discussing the initiative, please address the following questions:

- a. *What was the primary objective of the initiative?*
- b. *What type of external development assistance did your NSO receive?*
- c. *What made the initiative particularly effective?*
- d. *What was/were the main outputs? (Please bring copies if possible)*

*Provide your **recommendations** for improving development assistance aimed at supporting the development of gender statistics.*

- e. *What areas should be prioritized?*
- f. *Where are the gaps?*
- g. *What types of initiatives are most effective?*

Please refer to Brief Paper: "Improving Statistics on Gender Issues: The Philippine Experience"

ANNEX LIST

Annex 1: NSCB's Organizational Chart

Annex 2: Approving the recommendations of the Inter-Agency Committee on Gender Statistics

Annex 3: NSCB Publications

Annex 4: Improving statistics on gender issues: The Philippine experience

Annex 5: GAD Budget Plan