



Inclusive Data Charter monitoring form - guidance

Please note the following:

- This is a voluntary exercise but it would be great if **every** IDC Champion could complete the form in as much detail as you can. Some IDC Champions have only recently launched their action plan/or are in the process of finalising/revising theirs but it is important and useful if we have baseline data on all Champions (even if this might be brief). This will enable us to really track progress year on year.
- You do not need to report against every Principle (if there are some) that do not link to actions in your action plan. In this case, please just put N/A in the free text box next to the Principle.
- To mark the 1 year anniversary of the launch of the IDC, we hope to develop a range of materials (including some case studies; a summary of actions; and social media activity) to showcase the progress that has been made by Champions and the impact of the IDC. This will be put together using the information you include on the form. The more detail you are able to include the better. Please write the content as clearly as possible and ensure you explain any acronyms or organisation/country/sector specific terms.
- Please attach any supplementary documents (articles/reports/guidance/training material/social media coverage) or links you have that support the content of the form.
- If you have progress to share around actions (not in your IDC action plan but contributing to strengthening data disaggregation as we work towards the SDGs), please detail this in **Section 4 – Additional comments about progress**.

INCLUSIVE DATA CHARTER INITIATIVE (ANNUAL MONITORING) 2019

Name of IDC Champion:	Philippine Statistics Authority
Date that your IDC action plan was published:	07/17/2018
Date of submission of this monitoring form:	06/26/2019
Name of person responsible for completing your IDC monitoring form:	CANDIDO J. ASTROLOGO, JR., PATRICIA ANNE R. SAN BUENAVENTURA, MICHELLE P. ROBLES

Before you complete this form, please refer to the guidance above. Please return the form to Linsey (lwinter@sightsavers.org) by Friday 14 June.

1. PROGRESS - THE FIVE IDC PRINCIPLES

SCORE 1. No Progress; 2. Some Progress; 3. On Track to Deliver; 4. Delivering a little faster than plan; 5. Delivering much faster than plan

		<u>SCORE</u>	<u>ACTION PLAN PROGRESS (NARRATIVE)</u> . Please describe key achievements in the past year or since you signed up to the Charter (in relation to each principle) and justify your scoring. This should link to actions in your IDC action plan. Please attach any supporting documents.
1.1	Principle One - All populations must be included in the data.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pilot census for the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) was conducted on 29 April 2019 to 07 May 2019. The insights gathered from the pilot census provided for the improvements needed in the design of CPH forms. The said pilot census included questions on age, sex, disability, ethnicity and migration status, which aim at satisfying disaggregation requirements in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and as part of PSA's commitment to the Inclusive Data Charter (IDC). Further to this, geo-tagged locations were used in the computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) undertaken during the pilot census. The geo-referenced locations of population in the 2020 CPH will facilitate the generation of location disaggregated data from the census.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present, 66% of the 155 Philippine SDG indicators have regional disaggregation; 42% of the indicators are available at the provincial level; and 84% of the indicators are available with sex disaggregation. • The PSA will release in the 4th quarter of 2019 the generated population projections at the provincial level based on the 2015 population.
1.2	<p>Principle Two - All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations.</p>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PSA has engaged with Asian Development Bank for the Data for Development Project to focus on training PSA personnel to generate disaggregated data for SDGs. Through the said project, several workshops and training programs were conducted, which resulted in PSA staff being knowledgeable on small area estimation techniques and in the use of statistical software programs to process big data that can be applied to generate statistics for the SDGs. • The PSA, in partnership with Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute (PSRTI) and Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), has conducted SDG seminar series in selected regions to assess the availability of data for SDG indicators, and capacitate the Local Government Units (LGUs) on interpreting data generated for the SDGs. In 2018, the SDG Seminar 1 was already conducted in 10 regions, and will resume to remaining regions starting June 2019. • In 2018, the PSA through the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS) provided assistance in the enhancement of the Local Migration Information System (LMIS) of the Commission on Population. The LMIS examines the population, specifically migrants in terms of their demographic characteristics, how they differ (or are similar) with the non-migrants in terms of service requirements on health, education, social and employment as well as their reasons for moving in the barangay and their future prospects. • The Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) conducts the Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) annually since 2018. The new sampling design of the ENNS aims to generate provincial estimates on the nutritional status of Filipinos and special population groups. • In 2018, the PSA started the use of the 2013 Master Sample (MS) for the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). The use of the 2013 MS allows the PSA to generate provincial estimates in the 2018 FIES. • The PSA piloted the compilation of Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) of Palawan in 2015. Simultaneous trainings and workshops were conducted to provide technical assistance to the staff of the Local Government of Palawan on the compilation of PPA.

			<p>The results of the PPA of Palawan was officially released in October 2017 and is being updated regularly by the PSA. The latest results can be accessed at: https://psa.gov.ph/content/palawan-economy-grows-37-percent-2017. In addition, the PSA will also conduct initial activities in 2019 in one of the provinces in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) to assess its potentials towards the compilation of provincial tourism satellite accounts.</p>
1.3	<p>Principle Three - Data should be drawn from all available sources.</p>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PSA SDG Team and the members of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) initiated an assessment on the availability of data sources of the 155 Philippine SDG indicators. The assessment revealed that there were indicators whose data could be sourced from multiple government agencies and in various data formats (i.e., administrative data, survey and census data). Per assessment of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), 66% of the 155 Philippine SDG indicators are generated from administrative data; 23% are generated from surveys; 6% are produced from administrative data and census data; and 5% are generated using administrative data and survey data. • The PSA made a preliminary study on the use of geospatial and road network data to generate statistics on SDG 9.1.1 - Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (Rural Access Index). The said paper will be presented in the ISI World Statistics Congress 2019 to be held on 18-23 August 2019. • The PSA has also engaged the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) to explore the use of citizen-generated data from civil society organizations to fill the data gaps and address inadequacies in data disaggregation in the SDG indicators in the Philippines. The results of the country study will be released in October 2019. • The Department of Health in cooperation with EpiMetrics, Inc. made a study to explore the use of big data for identifying social determinants of health, examining service delivery networks and detecting fraud in claims. The study also aims to link data sets of DOH offices with the various health programs.
1.4	<p>Principle Four – Those responsible for the collection of data and production of</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PSA Board issued the PSA Board Resolution No. 4 Series of 2016, “Enjoining Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the Sustainable Development Goals.” This Resolution enjoins all concerned government instrumentalities to provide necessary support to monitor the country’s performance vis-à-vis the SDGs based on the indicator framework determined by National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), PSA, and other government agencies. Given the said resolution, the PSA has

	statistics must be accountable.		<p>established the SDG Indicators Focal Points (SDGIFP) which are composed of the different agencies' focal points to the PSA on SDGs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also, the PSA SDG Team comprising of the advisers and sector specialists concerned on the SDG indicators was created through the PSA Special Order No. 2017-02NS-0329. The PSA SDG Team was created in order to carry out expeditiously the responsibilities of the PSA as the official repository of the SDG indicators in the Philippines and to promote an efficient implementation of the activities for the SDGs at the PSS.
1.5	Principle Five – Human and technical capacity to collect, analyse, and use disaggregated data must be improved, including through adequate and sustainable financing.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PSA officials and staff attended the following meetings, training programs and workshops in relation to improving SDG data disaggregation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA) Data for Development Inception Meeting and Workshop (ADB) – 28 May 2018 (Pasig City, Philippines) Country Training Workshop on Data Disaggregation using Small Area Estimation and Big Data Analytics (ADB) - 26-28 February 2019 (Pasig City, Philippines) International Workshop on Data Disaggregation for SDGs (ADB, UNESCAP) – 26-30 January 2019 (Bangkok, Thailand) Project Meeting on Measuring Human Mobility (UNSD) – 26-30 March 2019 (Tbilisi, Georgia) Regional Training Course on Big Data for Sustainable Development (KOSTAT, UNSIAP) - 15-19 April 2019 (Daejeon, Republic of Korea) Regional Workshop on the ACSS Open Data Implementation Framework and Big Data for Enhancing the ACSS Official Statistics (ARISE Plus, ASEAN) – 23-25 April 2019 (Singapore) Workshop of Quality on Statistics for SDG Indicators (UNSIAP) - 13-15 May 2019 (Chiba, Japan) E-Learning Course on Official Statistics for SDGs (UNESCAP, UNSIAP) – 1-31 May 2019 Regional Workshop on the Use of Mobile Phone Data for Official Statistics (UNESCAP, BPS Indonesia) – 11-14 June 2019 (Jakarta, Indonesia)

2. PROGRESS – OUTCOMES, OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

OUTCOMES, OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT PROGRESS (NARRATIVE). Please describe in detail what you have done in relation to each question (over the past year or since you signed up to the IDC). Please attach any supporting documents.

2.1	Has the progress described in your narrative response above (in section 1) brought about any change in policy; programmes; and/or practice? This could be internal or external.	As the action plan has been in place for only a year, it is still early to mention the benefits gained. However, one important and matter is that the data producing agencies are now more aware of the importance of disaggregating their statistics to more detailed disaggregation, particularly the sub-population groups indicated in the IDC.	
2.2	Which of the following has signing up to the Inclusive Data Charter helped strengthen in your organisation in relation to data disaggregation? Select all that apply.	a) Data b) Skills c) Knowledge d) Resources e) Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data – more data producing agencies are made aware of making their statistics available with more detailed disaggregation • Knowledge – more staff of the PSA are now aware of the importance of disaggregating variables
2.3	Have you collaborated with other IDC Champions in terms of the actions you have outlined above in the past year (in section 1)? If yes, then please name them and	Has not collaborated with other IDC Champions at the moment.	

	describe what you did.	
2.4	Are there specific Champions you would like to collaborate with over the next year; and if yes, what on?	
2.5	Have you shared practice with other countries/organizations on the actions you outline in Section 1? If so, please name them and what you did.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 8th Session of the ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee held on 10-11 October 2018 in Singapore, the Philippine Action Plan on the Inclusive Data Charter (PhilIDC) 2018-2023 was presented by the representative of the Philippine Statistics Authority. The meeting was attended by the heads of NSOs of ASEAN member-states and international organizations. The presentation served as an advocacy to provide disaggregating variables responsive to the data needs of the SDGs and in particular in assuring that “no one is left behind.” • During the 6th Session of the UNESCAP Committee on Statistics held on 16-19 October 2019, the Philippine Action Plan on the Inclusive Data Charter (PhilIDC) 2018-2023 was presented by the representative of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to the Asia-Pacific national statistics offices (NSO) heads and representatives in the side event entitled “The Inclusive Data Charter: Making Everyone Count”, which was organized by the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD). (See presentation here: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/PSA_action_plan_on_the_Inclusive_Data_Charter_CST6_side_event.pdf)
2.6	Have you encouraged other countries/organizations to sign up to the Inclusive Data Charter? If yes, which were these?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 8th Session of the ACSS Committee and the 6th Session of the UNESCAP Committee on Statistics held on 10-11 October 2019 and 16-19 October 2019, respectively, the PSA presented the PhilIDC 2018-2023. Part of the presentation is a call for ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries to sign up to the Inclusive Data Charter. • In addition, the PSA provided comments on the draft UNESCAP Resolution, entitled “<i>Implementation of the Declaration on Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind</i>”, to include importance of the IDC action plan and how the IDC action plan relates to the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) of countries.
3. CHALLENGES - IMPLEMENTING YOUR ACTION PLAN		
3.1	What, if any, have been the challenges with implementing	The challenges have been the financial resources to support the generation of data with disaggregating variables. Further, the design of some surveys has to be revised to consider the inclusion of data items that will produce disaggregating variables.

	your IDC action plan? How have you overcome these challenges?	
3.2	How can the IDC Secretariat support you over the next year?	The IDC Secretariat may want to share methodologies, sampling techniques that will be introduced to existing surveys but would not require additional resources.
4. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ABOUT PROGRESS (NOT COVERED ABOVE) SINCE YOU SIGNED UP TO THE IDC		
This section could be used to describe other actions you have completed/are completing since signing up to the Charter (not necessarily outlined in your IDC action plan).		