INCLUSIVE DATA CHARTER | **Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data**

ONE YEAR OF THE INCLUSIVE DATA CHARTER

WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED, CHANGED, AND LEARNED?

The Inclusive Data Charter (IDC) was launched at the High-Level Political Forum in 2018. One year on, the IDC champions have made tremendous advances in relation to their action plans. This paper highlights some of their many achievements, but many more can be found in the champions' annual monitoring reports.

#IDCData4All

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ACHIEVEMENTS

Principle ONE
All populations must be included in the data

National Statistical Offices (NSOs) such as the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) have made progress to ensure they have additional human capacity to support statistical work. They also strengthened the legal framework to enable better coordination of the national statistical system and to explore the use of new types of data, all of which will allow for better coverage of the Ghanaian population.

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) published a new disability strategy. Which clearly sets out their approach to mainstream disability inclusion across the organization, with time-bound commitments over the next five years and a delivery plan.

UNFPA produced and published a Technical Brief entitled "Measuring disability, migration, and marriage registration - recommended questions for inclusion in censuses" to advocate for the inclusion of these questions in censuses of the 2020 round. All census that have been conducted thus far and received support from UNFPA have included the core questions on international migration and disability in their census questionnaires.

Principle TWO
All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations

Colombia's National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) disaggregated data to a sub-national level for additional SDG indicators, such as indicator 8.6.1: proportion of youth not in education, employment, or training.

HelpAge International reviewed and updated their organizational standards on production of sex- and age-disaggregated data, for example changing from 10-year to five-year age cohorts to ensure more granular data production.

Since publishing their action plan in July 2018, the UK's Office for National Statistics filled 50 disaggregation data gaps (an 11% increase), of which two indicators (16.1.4 and 16.7.2) are fully disaggregated by the seven LNOB characteristics.

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) conducted a review of data on internally displaced peoples (IDPs) available by age across the world, finding that less than 15 per cent of the countries or territories that publish data on conflict-related internal displacement publish information on the age of IDPs. To remedy this major data gap, IDMC produced estimates of the number of IDPs in major age groups using national-level age distribution models. These new estimates will feed into joint publications with UNICEF and UNESCO.

Principle THREE
Data should be drawn from all available sources

UNFPA conducted trainings on new methods and technologies for censuses to support the modernization of national statistical systems. These trainings covered how to integrate different data sources such as geospatial data, and how to transition to a register-based census. (UNFPA, June 2019).

Sightsavers Pakistan has been working with the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) to incorporate new data sources into the Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) survey for collection of data on people with disabilities.

DANE, with the support of Statistics Korea, produced the 'Protocol for the Statistics based on the Administrative Record'.

Principle FOUR
Those responsible for the collection of data and production of statistics must be accountable.

DFID added disability policy markers to their systems, prompting each team to consider disability inclusion and to enable them to track progress.

GSS is co-creating a data quality assurance framework with civil society, academia, and the private sector, seeking to guide all data producers to ensure their data meet the basic standard required to build trust in its utilization. (GSS, June 2019)

Principle FIVE
Human and technical capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data must be improved, including through adequate and sustainable financing.

UNICEF developed internal capacity assessments and rolled out a repository of resources for staff to build their skills.

Development Initiatives worked with the Asia Foundation alongside 15 Nepali organizations to strengthen the data ecosystem in Nepal. This included supporting Nepal's first Women in Data Conference, which included interactive training sessions in collaboration with the Open Data Institute.

IMPACT

Many IDC Champions confirm that signing up to the IDC has already helped them strengthen data, skills, knowledge, and resources.

Policy and Practice

GSS reports that their work to standardize data and metadata templates, and their focus on improving the production of administrative data, has increased the availability of SDG indicators with disaggregation. They have also trained officers from across government in statistics production, which has already translated into better quality data with more disaggregation.

As part of UNFPA's work, the Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID3) project produced national estimates of the population by sex and age in Nigeria, with direct applications for health sector planning by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in a new surgical plan.

UNICEF thanks the IDC for momentum they gained in pushing for related initiatives, including an administrative data maturity model, country-level data action plans, and a catalytic data for children fund.

For Sightsavers, the Charter has helped elevate the significance of inclusive data to senior management levels, and is informing ongoing discussions about their approach to disaggregation.

Collaboration

Most IDC champions have collaborated with at least one other champion in the past year:

- Development Initiatives works with Sightsavers on the Inclusion Works programme and with the Government of Kenya on their in-country work;
- IDMC collaborates with UNICEF to advocate for better data collection, analysis and dissemination on internally displaced children
- ONS works with the World Bank to develop indicator 9.1.1 (proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road) in terms of scalability and replicability at the global level

Engaging others

Champions continue to play a key role promoting the IDC to other governments and organizations. For example, UNFPA refers to its commitment to the Inclusive Data Charter in all its regional workshops.

Over the past year, with support from the Champions, IDC sessions have been run around the world including at the World Data Forum; UN ESCAP Statistical Committee Meeting; Commonwealth Heads of Statistics Meeting; Washington Group on Disability Statistics Annual Meeting; UN Statistical Commission; the Commission on the Status of Women; the Global Festival of Action for Sustainable Development; and the Partners for Review Network Meeting.

LESSONS

There remain challenges with implementing IDC action plans. For example, a lack of organizational knowledge and understanding of data disaggregation is a challenge. There is a need to increase the number of staff who can identify whether disaggregation is sufficient or not. Other obstacles include the lack of standardized concepts and categories to disaggregate data; data not always being open, accessible, or interoperable; a reluctance to share disaggregated data; and limited resources to add new disaggregations.

IDC Champions across the board expressed the desire to collaborate more with other champions over the next year.