

Inclusive Data Charter monitoring form

	Annual Champion progress survey – 2022			
Name of IDC Champion:		UNICEF		
Name of person responsible for completion of form:		Charlotte Le-Piang		
Date that IDC action plan was published:		2018 https://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/UNICEF%20IDC%20Action%20Plan.pdf		
Previous annual monitoring form:		2021 <u>https://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/file_uploads/UNICEF_annual%20monitoring%20form%20202</u> <u>1.pdf</u>		
Date of submission of this monitoring form:		2022		
Section 1: Progress on inclusive data priorities			ve data priorities	
No.	Question	Guidance	Champion response	
1.1	What progress have you made on your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan priorities in the past year?	Include examples to accompany any highlights or achievements.	Disaggregated data inform UNICEF's equity approach. By collecting and disseminating data in a way that allows for disaggregation and ensuring their use, we can better understand the needs of different population groups, target the most disadvantaged, and track progress/results. Analyzing these data informs programme design, management, and adaptation to address disparities.	
			Disaggregated data are critical to a human-rights-based programming approach grounded in international legal frameworks, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child,	

which pertains to rights of every child. This is also aligned with
the principle of "leaving no one behind", reinforced by the
Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. UNICEF further
emphasizes the need for disaggregated data in its regulatory
frameworks; for example, the Core Commitments for Children's
first commitment under needs assessments, planning,
monitoring, and evaluation is equity-focused data, calling for
disaggregated data to be "collected, analyzed and disseminated
to understand and address the diverse needs, risks and
vulnerabilities of children and their communities." UNICEF's
commitment to data disaggregation is reflected in the Strategic
Plan 2022-2025 which states that "progress will be tracked at
the disaggregated level."
UNICEF has an active Data Disaggregation Improvement
Working Group (DDIWG) that brings together a broad coalition
of programme and programme monitoring expertise from
country and regional offices, and HQ with the aim to "better
inform, demonstrate and assess equity-sensitive, rights-based
programming by improving disaggregated data collection,
analysis, use and reporting by UNICEF and its partners." The
DDIWG currently consists of about 80 focal points, connecting
across gender, disability, migration, other programme areas,
PME and emergency teams. The scope of the work is broad,
encompassing networking, systems, guidance, and technical
support to country offices.
Examples of achievements in 2022 include:
New standards for measurement: - Continued progress in
generating and analyzing disaggregated data to track
inequalities in access to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene
(WASH). Notably, building upon a report viewing opportunities
for enhanced monitoring of gender equality in relation to SDG 6
on WASH targets that it produced in 2021, the WHO/UNICEF
Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and
Hygiene (JMP) convened a core group of experts in 2022 to
identify and recommend a set of priority indicators for enhanced
national and global monitoring of gender in WASH.

The JMP also convened an expert group to make recommendations for updating the questions and in menstrual health in Multiple Indicators Cluster Surve 7. The JMP 2022 update on WASH in schools includ pullout with a thematic analysis of data on the provis disability-inclusive WASH services in schools.	eys (MICS) ded a special
- UNICEF is developing country-level sex-disaggree modelled estimates for two SDG indicators - stunting overweight - for release in early 2023. UNICEF cont make progress in generating and analysing disaggree databases covering over 80 nutrition indicators and analyses to provide insight on infant and young child practices among children with mothers living with dis	g and inues to egated undertook d feeding
- Publications: - New subnational data on under-five for 21 countries - Spotlighting the analysis of disage data to understand the needs of migrant children: "U Pathways: How gender shapes the experiences of of the move".	gregated Incertain
- UNICEF published at the end of 2021 the most comprehensive data-driven report on the well-being with disabilities ("Seen, Counted, Included: Using da light on the well-being of children with disabilities"). presents disaggregated data for more than 60 indica including several SDGs. A regional version of the re children with disabilities in MENA was released in D 2022.	ata to shed The report ators, port on
- UNICEF published a report on inclusive education with functional difficulties in West and Central Africa of education for all: A new data analysis on children disabilities in West and Central Africa". Two regiona were held to disseminate the report, one in Dakar an in Addis Ababa.	: "In pursuit with I webinars

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	- Under the MICS-Education Analysis for Global Learning and
	Equity (MICS-EAGLE) project, UNICEF provides curated
	factsheets and tailored reports to a range of countries. The
	reports contain education indicators disaggregated by sex,
	location, socioeconomic status, and other factors.
	Disaggregated data are also available on education for children
	with functional difficulties. National workshops were held in
	Malawi and Viet Nam which devoted sessions to data on
	children with functional difficulties UNICEF published a global
	report on foundational learning outcomes: "Are Children Really
	Learning? Exploring foundational skills in the midst of a learning
	crisis with data disaggregated by (among others) sex, location,
	socioeconomic factors, and functional difficulty status".
	- UNICEF published a disability-inclusive education database
	with a wide range of indicators.
	- Guidance: - UNICEF finalized its Guidance on Concepts and
	Processes in Data Disaggregation which aims to assist UNICEF
	offices in meeting the increased demand for disaggregated data
	in reporting and policy level commitments; improve the quality
	and usefulness of disaggregated data; and communicate that
	disaggregated data is not an end in itself, but a tool for
	improving the equity of UNICEF programming. While intended
	for planning, monitoring and evaluation and programme staff to
	ensure a common understanding of the key issues in collection,
	analysis, and use of disaggregated data, the guidance can also
	be used by UNICEF's partners to help understand UNICEF's
	approach to data disaggregation in both development and
	humanitarian contexts.
	- The Administrative Data Maturity Model (ADaMM) provides
	governments and partner agencies such as UNICEF with a
	framework for prioritizing system investments and helping to
	identify what "good systems" look like. By bringing a focus on
	children to this discussion, the model provides a lens to assess
	how well data systems at the national level support the

development for children, and where critical investments in data
and data systems could have the greatest impact for children.
- Building upon the ADaMM, and developed under the
Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics Advisory
Group on Strengthening Administrative Systems to Close
Gender Data Gaps, UNICEF published new guidance
"Improving Data for Women and Children: Guidance on
Strengthening Administrative Data Systems for Gender
Statistics". The guidance examines the components of a
gender-responsive national administrative data landscape
across contexts and levels of system maturity, using country
examples to illuminate best practices. UNICEF developed this
guidance building on information from a desk review of previous
work examining the suitability of sourcing gender statistics from
administrative systems; a short survey of country challenges
and best practices in using admin data systems for gender
statistics; and case studies.
Statistics, and case studies.
- Under the Blueprint commitment, UNICEF and UNHCR
developed a guidance document on "Safe disaggregation of
data for refugee children and their families." The guidance aims
to identify and outline opportunities and recommendations to
improve the identification and disaggregation of refugee children
within organizational and government data systems safely and
responsibly. The report is in its final stages for dissemination in
early 2023.
Coordinated by UNICEE the Internetional Date Alliance for
- Coordinated by UNICEF, the International Data Alliance for
Children on the Move (IDAC) has as its primary objective to
reduce data gaps for migrant and refugee children by
advocating age and migratory status disaggregation in data
collection activities of National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and
other stakeholders. IDAC Working Group 2 is finalizing a
guideline identifying key indicators for countries to prioritize for
monitoring the realization of migrant and displaced children's
well-being and rights. Innovation and partnerships.

			 Combining household surveys information about child poverty with high-resolution land cover and road data from satellite imagery to provide a fine-grained estimation of physical access to health and education services. This information can be used to analyze determinants of child poverty as well as to support delivery planning through the provision of more realistic estimates of travel times for children, identification of areas with high poverty and insufficient services, and how to reach the hardest-to-reach children. UNICEF is supporting collaboration on administrative data led by the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) and the UN Statistics Division in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSD).
1.2	What areas of your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan have you made the least progress on, in the past year?	Include any challenges or barriers faced.	The Data Disaggregation Improvement Working Group (DDIWG) has taken concrete steps to better understand technical capacity and support needs around data disaggregation. In mid-2020, a survey on the difficulties of reporting disaggregated data in the Global Covid SitRep was conducted, with a total of 41 responses from COs. This was followed by an analysis of Covid SitRep reporting of disaggregations in early 2021 and a set of semi-structured consultations with four COs: Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Greece, and Zimbabwe. This analysis has informed updates of internal country programme reporting tools, including the SitRep template and the RAM reporting system.
1.3	Have there been any changes to your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan objectives in the last year?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details of any changes	Yes. UNICEF continues to learn from the COVID-19 pandemic and is updating guidance and internal capacities to support inclusive data priorities. For example, UNICEF is increasingly focusing on strengthening resilience of data systems and data systems that

1.4	Has the progress on advancing your inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan led to any changes (internally or externally) in one or more of the following areas?	 Checklist – tick all that apply: Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data Broader engagement and action being taken on inclusive data Increased capacity to collect, analyze and make use of inclusive data Strengthened coordination and collaboration with others to advance inclusive data objectives Strengthened knowledge exchange & learning Use of inclusive data to inform policy change or impacts for marginalised groups 	 have "flex" and are able to deliver the right data at the right time in both development and humanitarian situations. Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data (internally and externally) Broader engagement and action being taken on inclusive data (internally and externally) Increased capacity to collect, analyze and make use of inclusive data (internally) Strengthened knowledge exchange & learning (internally and externally) Use of inclusive data to inform policy change or impacts for marginalised groups (internally and externally)
		Section 2: IDC network er	ngagement
No.	Question	Guidance	Champion response
2.1	In the last 12 months, have you engaged in any advocacy around the IDC, like encouraging other organizations to join or speaking about the IDC at events?	(Yes, No) <i>If yes, please give details, including any examples</i>	Yes. UNICEF is a committed member of the IDC. UNICEF appreciates the partnership and the opportunity to learn from and share with other members.

2.2	In the last 12 months, has being part of the IDC enabled you to collaborate with other Champions or partners to take forward your inclusive data priorities?	(Yes, No) <i>If yes, please give details, including any examples.</i>	Yes. The events and champions call IDC to provide UNICEF with a platform to continue sharing our work and developing new collaborative workstreams and partnerships.
2.3	In the last 12 months, have you shared learning with other countries/organizations on the actions you are taking on inclusive data?	(Yes, No) <i>If yes, please give details, including examples.</i>	Yes. UNICEF advocates throughout its work for improvements in national statistical systems to generate, use, and share disaggregated data.
2.4	Which of the offerings below have you found to be the most valuable to you as a member of the IDC network in the last 12 months?	 Checklist – tick all that apply: Communication opportunities e.g. blogs, data stories Participating in external events Participating in knowledge exchange & learning sessions e.g. Champion calls Resources and materials shared through the network Collaborating with other Champions on shared challenges or topics of interest Being part of a network coming together on a common vision / goal Receiving support from the IDC Secretariat Other/ please specify 	 Communication opportunities e.g. blogs, data stories Participating in external events Participating in knowledge exchange & learning sessions e.g. Champion calls Resources and materials shared through the network Being part of a network coming together on a common vision / goal