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:	Development Initiatives
Date that your IDC action plan was published:	July 2018
Date of submission of this monitoring form:	17/6/19
Name of person responsible for completing your IDC monitoring form:	Claudia Wells

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**

		SCORE	ACTION PLAN PROGRESS (NARRATIVE). 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.	3	Development Initiatives (DI) has been working on a project to support UNICEF's [Data for Children Strategic Framework](). This work has included conducting extensive research, in country interviews and applying tailored versions of our [Development Data Assessment]() methodology to assess the data landscape in Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Uganda, The United Arab Emirates as well as assessments for UNICEF Headquarters and West and Central Africa Regional office. DI worked with GPSDD partner PARIS21 to co-author the data chapter of the [2018 OECD Development Cooperation Report: Joining Forces to Leave No One Behind](). The chapter emphasised the central importance of counting people and included a reference to the Inclusive Data Charter.

| 1.2 | **Principle Two** - All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations. | 3 | Through the P20 project we have embedded the use of disaggregated data in our analysis and promote (for example via panel sessions at the World Data Forum) the importance of greater investment in data that is disaggregated by income quintile, gender, geographic location, age and disability in order to increase information on the progress of people out of poverty. We have published an interactive PDF that profiles how the poorest 20% of people are doing in every country across the world based on available data. DI is extending work on the P20 project, working with the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and the Government of Benin to assess which populations are missing from data in Benin and are working with officials to improve polices and systems to address these gaps.

Subnational investment in human capital: In partnership with the Overseas Development Institute, DI has reviewed spending in 82 of the poorest countries by both governments and donors on health and education. Data was disaggregated to a sub-national level within countries allowing analysis that interrogates how effectively resource allocation is meeting the needs of the poorest and identifies important data gaps

As the secretariat for the Global Nutrition Report DI has supported the development of the report and new interactive website which shows more disaggregated nutrition data than previously produced including data by sex, geography and socioeconomic divisions, with a stronger focus on nutritionally vulnerable populations such as adolescent girls, women and young children. This helps understanding of who is malnourished and where and how to target action at subnational levels.

Tracking and analysis of sub-national government investments in Kenya to understand the extent to which the county level budgets address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction to ensure that people in poverty are not left behind due to inadequate investments that do not build resilience at local levels. |

			As part of the East Africa consortium on Disability Data[1] we are working to improve the collection, analysis, use, and sharing of disaggregated data on people with disabilities. We are also contributing to the Inclusion Works programme consortium led by Sightsavers by providing assessments of the disability data ecosystem (both official and non-official) in Bangladesh, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda. In partnership with the SDG Kenya Forum, DI is working to improve the production and use of gender data within formal structures This includes capacity building, i.e. training of targeted units within the NSS on gender stats.
1.3	**Principle Three** - Data should be drawn from all available sources.	3	DI are working in partnership with SDG Kenya Forum, the government of Kenya and GIZ to strengthen SDGs monitoring and review in Kenya by improving the use of non-official data.
1.4	**Principle Four** - Those responsible for the collection of data and production of statistics must be accountable.		In Uganda and Kenya DI has worked with the national statistics offices to explore making the national statistical system more inclusive. This work focuses on how official statistics can be made more accessible and usable to all citizens.
1.5	**Principle Five** - Human and technical capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data must be improved, including through adequate and sustainable financing.	3	DI has established a Data Support Service in Kenya and Uganda to respond to the data needs of external stakeholders and increase the use of data and information to promote action. Under the Data for Development programme in Nepal DI partners with the Asia Foundation working alongside 15 Nepali partner organisations to strengthen the data ecosystem in Nepal, increase data demand. As part of this work we supported Nepal's first Women in Data Conference which included interactive training sessions and collaborated with Open Data Institute to provide open data training.

[1] Consortium members the Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network (EDAN) – the regional DPO; national DPOS: the United Disabled People of Kenya (UDPK), Union of Disabled Persons National Union of Persons in Uganda (NUDIPU) and Tanzania Federation of the Disabled Persons (SHIVYAWATA); and the research/policy organisations: Development Research and Training (DRT) - Uganda and Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), Tanzania and DI Africa Hub as the pair for UDPK in Kenya.

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.	DI support of UNICEF's Data for Children Strategic Framework has delivered country and regional data action plans which are being implemented by country offices that not only increase awareness of data availability and existing data gaps but also help UNICEF understand where it is best placed to support to strengthen data ecosystems. The P20 project, working with the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and the Government of Benin has successfully embedded a disaggregated data approach as a benchmark to evaluate policy. The Senior Minister of Planning and Development in Benin said 'I can promise that Benin will continue using the P20 approach as a benchmark to gauge and test all our public policies'. DI hosted an event for government officials covering finance and economic planning and brought together representatives in charge of climate change and disaster risk reduction to explore the findings of our sub-national government investments on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in Kenya, this has resulted in more coordination between the two sectors and a set of action plans to increase targeted and explicitly-stated budgets and policies. The Data Support Service in Kenya and Uganda has responded to a range of queries for technical and capacity building support including helping Elgeyo Marakwet Country to develop its Country Integrated Development Plans for 2018-2022. Our collaborative work with the East Africa consortium on Disability Data led to the Washington Groups set of questions to be recommended for inclusion in Kenya's 2019 census.

2.2	Which of the following has signing up to the Inclusive Data Charter helped strengthen in your organisation in relation	a) Data b) Skills c) Knowledge d) Resources e) Other	e) Disaggregated and inclusive data has always been at the heart of DI programmes, signing up to the Inclusive Data Charter has provided a lens to look across the organisation and bring together a coherent programme of work to

	to data disaggregation? Select all that apply.		strengthen the available and use of disaggregated data through all our global and country focused work.
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 describe what you did.	Outlined in the narratives in answer to Q1: UNICEF on the Data for Children Strategic Framework. Sightsavers on the Inclusion Works programme. Government of Kenya – on a range of our in-country work detailed in Q1 Department for Internal Development – funders of the Data for Development programme in Nepal. PARIS21 to co-author data chapter of the 2018 OECD Development Cooperation Report: Joining Forces to Leave No One Behind
2.4	Are there specific Champions you would like to collaborate with over the next year; and if yes, what on?	We would welcome working in partnership with any of the champions and will specifically be continuing our work with the Government of Kenya, Sightsavers, UNICEF and PARIS21. We will also be continuing to build on our work on the poorest 20% with the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and the Government of Benin
2.5	Have you shared practice with other countries/organisations on the actions you outline in Section 1? If so, please name them and what you did.	DI presented to a range of countries on Inclusive Data and best practices at the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2019: http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/63/official-meetings/claudia%20wells%20updated.pdf?la=en&vs=2301
2.6	Have you encouraged other countries/organisations to sign up to the Inclusive Data Charter? If yes, which were these?	As above

3. CHALLENGES - IMPLEMENTING YOUR ACTION PLAN

3.1	What, if any, have been the challenges with implementing your IDC action plan? How have you overcome these challenges?	Access to open and access data, in particular microdata, is a key challenge in understanding firstly what is already available and collected and secondly where the data gaps are. Data required to feed some of our reports remains only available embedded in PDF documents meaning that sourcing data can be very resource intensive. We continue throughout our thematic work on data use to advocate for open, accessible and interoperable data.
3.2	How can the IDC Secretariat support you over the next year?	By bring together partners to share best practice for implementing our action plans.

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).

To note that DI is planning to refresh its commitment to the Inclusive Data Charter with a revised action plan that will be published ahead of HLPF in July.