



## 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

<b>Name of IDC Champion:</b>	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
<b>Date that your IDC action plan was published:</b>	
<b>Date of submission of this monitoring form:</b>	20 June 2019
<b>Name of person responsible for completing your IDC monitoring form:</b>	Sabrina Juran

Before you complete this form, please refer to the guidance above. Please return the form to Linsey ([lwinter@sightsavers.org](mailto: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

		<b>SCORE</b>	<b>ACTION PLAN PROGRESS (NARRATIVE).</b> 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	<b>Principle One</b> - All populations must be included in the data.	3	Produced and published a Technical Brief entitled "Measuring disability, migration, and marriage registration - recommended questions for inclusion in censuses." This technical brief provides clear guidance on how to encourage the inclusion of questions on disability, migration, and marriage registration into the census, as well key messaging guidelines and sample questions in the domains of disability, migration, and marriage registration. As the 2020 census round ramps up, UNFPA remains committed to support countries in enhancing capacity to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts by 2020.
1.2	<b>Principle Two</b> - All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations.	4	UNFPA conducts routine regional "Census and SDGs" capacity strengthening workshops census data disaggregation and use of census data for <b>monitoring SDGs</b> . Participants include both National Statistical Office (NSO) and UNFPA staff. The workshops strengthen national capacity to collect, analyse, utilize and disaggregate high quality census data, and enhance the utilization of the census data to generate key national development indicators including SDG indicators. The workshops also

			serve as a platform for countries to share the challenges they experience in their countries regarding national SDG reporting, data disaggregation, and explore solutions. Over the past 12 months, 6 regional census workshops were held: in Asia Pacific (2), West and Central Africa (1), Arab States (1), East and Southern Africa (1), and the Caribbean (1), engaging a total of 98 UNFPA Programme countries.
1.3	<b>Principle Three</b> - Data should be drawn from all available sources.	3	UNFPA conducts trainings in the adoption of new methods and technologies for census, as well as integration of different data sources, including geospatial data and transition to register-based census, to support the modernization of the national statistical system. Workshops sponsored by UNFPA in the past 12 months included a <b>hybrid census workshop</b> (Senegal) attended by 18 African countries; two workshops on strengthening national capacity in <b>Small Area Estimation</b> in West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa; three workshops on <b>using census for humanitarian data</b> (East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, Arab States (Jordan)), one workshop on <b>population projections</b> (in Latin America and the Caribbean), one GRID3-related workshop on <b>GIS-based Accessibility Analysis</b> (Access to health facilities) and one regional one on <b>Geospatial Data and Standards and Data Policies (including SALB)</b> , as well as 3 Workshops with GRID3 partners on <b>high resolution geospatial census methods</b> .
1.4	<b>Principle Four</b> - Those responsible for the collection of data and production of statistics must be accountable.		With the ambition for accountability through open data, UNFPA is developing the Population Data Platform (PDP), a global “one stop” interactive data platform that can serve a myriad of data needs and analyses. It is an interactive, web-based data platform that integrates quantitative and geospatial data, including data gathered through GRID3 to support analyses on population and development, including in humanitarian settings using data from censuses, surveys, administrative sources, and other geospatial information. This “global good” will include the latest and best available disaggregated population data, including geo-referenced census and development data, with easy-to-use tools for generating analyses and insights for national and sub-national level decision-making. PDP will enable policymakers and public actors to have access to the “best available” population and development data in a user-friendly, map-easy environment, enabling planners to identify those furthest behind, locate where older or young people are clustered, where services are needed, and how progress on the SDGs is advancing at sub-national level. It will further provide data to the public to hold their governments accountable. In 2018, a first version was built and tested with sufficient data to allow basic functionalities and displays of indicator data for users. Progress on the PDP is continuing with the data acquisition and development of the geospatial component. Plans are underway to launch the PDP at the ICPD+25 Nairobi Summit in November 2019.

1.5	<b>Principle Five</b> - Human and technical capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data must be improved, including through adequate and sustainable financing.	3	UNFPA advocates for key investments to expand the scope, and increase the quality of population data within UNFPA programme countries, and to increase the effective use of data to locate those left behind, and target investments accordingly. As we celebrate 25 years since the ICPD, it is our collective challenge to address the unfinished business from the ICPD and ensure the rights and choices for all. UNFPA recognizes that without quality population data associated with their characteristics and locations, we cannot plan for the optimal delivery of services, we cannot ensure that people are empowered to realize their rights, and we cannot fulfill commitments of the 2030 Agenda to “serve first those with the greatest need.”
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## 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.	For example, the Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID3) generated hybrid census data for Afghanistan, and is working now with South Sudan to do the same. In Nigeria, GRID3 produced national estimates of the population by sex and age, with direct applications for health sector planning by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in a new surgical plan. In Zambia, GRID3 revised the division of the country into census tracks. In DRC, GRID3 has produced population estimates for 5 provinces - critical for planning in a country without a census since 1984.	
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.	<b>a) Data</b> <b>b) Skills</b> <b>c) Knowledge</b> d) Resources e) Other	
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.	In 2016, UNFPA revived the International Committee on Census Coordination (ICCC) together with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB), with the World Bank joining in 2018. The ICCC ensures coordinated support for implementation of population and housing censuses in developing countries. In 2018, UNFPA in partnership with BMGF, DFID, CIESIN, and Flowminder/WorldPop, launched the Geo-	

		<p>Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID 3 ) Initiative which aims to enable governments to collect, use, and share geospatial data on population, settlement, and infrastructure. GRID 3 is currently focused on Africa, with explicit goals to: 1) build national capacity for the production and use of geo-referenced census data; 2) promote a hybrid census in countries where a traditional census cannot be accomplished in all locations; and 3) convene political stakeholders and promoting the added value of these data to governments, regional and multilateral development partners, academia and civil society.</p> <p>Through ongoing partnerships with UNHCR and IOM, and University of Southampton, UNFPA will cultivate continuing opportunities for innovative use of data to improve human mobility statistics, and promote real-time innovations that can enhance the impact of UNFPA programming for people on the move.</p> <p>In addition, UNFPA is a member of many global and regional networks on population data for development, including member of the UNGGIM and related Task Forces; the Interagency and Expert group on SDGs; the Interagency Group on GBV Data; the IAEG on Gender Statistics; the Health Data Collaborative; the Board of Paris 21; MMEIG; IUSSP; the UN Legal Identity Expert Group (LIEG); the Expert Group on Refugee Statistics; the Every Woman, Every Child data group, the Data Committee of Youth Peace and Security, and many other similar and related partnerships.</p>
2.4	<p>Are there specific Champions you would like to collaborate with over the next year; and if yes, what on?</p>	<p>UNFPA will seek to capitalize on expertise from Champions across the networks, including across the UN, within the ICCC, including the UN economic commissions, development banks, the donor community at large, civil society organizations, the private sector and Member States.</p>
2.5	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNFPA's workshops serve as a platform for countries to share the challenges, practices and challenges they experience in their countries regarding national SDG reporting, data disaggregation, and explore solutions.</p>
2.6	<p>Have you encouraged other countries/organisations to sign up to the Inclusive Data Charter? If yes, which were these?</p>	<p>UNFPA refers to its commitment to the Inclusive Data Charter in all its regional workshops, as such, over the past 12 months, UNFPA informed 98 UNFPA Programme countries about the work of the IDC.</p>

### 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?	Reluctance to share widely disaggregated data. IDC special mention of supporting data dissemination through data dissemination portals, such as UNFPA's Population Data Platform could support this work and address this challenge,
3.2	How can the IDC Secretariat support you over the next year?	

### 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).