

## Seven Years of the Inclusive Data Charter

In a year marked by funding constraints, challenges to the global data ecosystem, and significant change across the development sector, the Inclusive Data Charter (IDC) Champions kept inclusive data on the agenda, adapting and pivoting to navigate the challenges of 2025.

From shifts in behaviors and practice at institutional levels towards more inclusive approaches to collecting and using data on marginalized groups, peer learning opportunities, and global events strengthening the network's visibility and profile as a leader in inclusive data practice, IDC Champions are continuing to move the needle on a data ecosystem that ensures everybody counts.

### Inclusive Data Charter in Numbers

Since launching in 2018,  
the IDC has had:

**74**

knowledge products  
and articles  
published

**66**

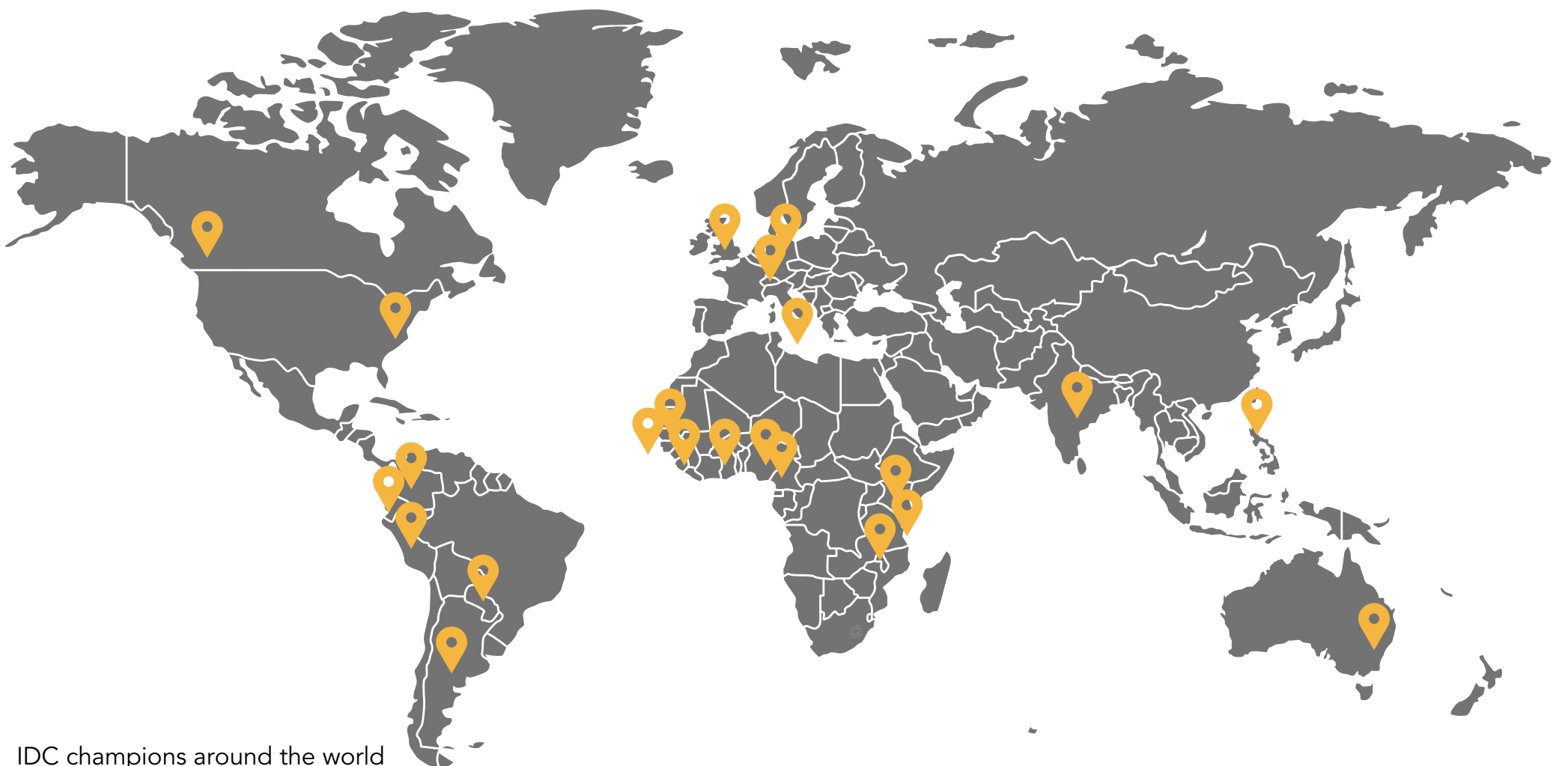
events convened

**59**

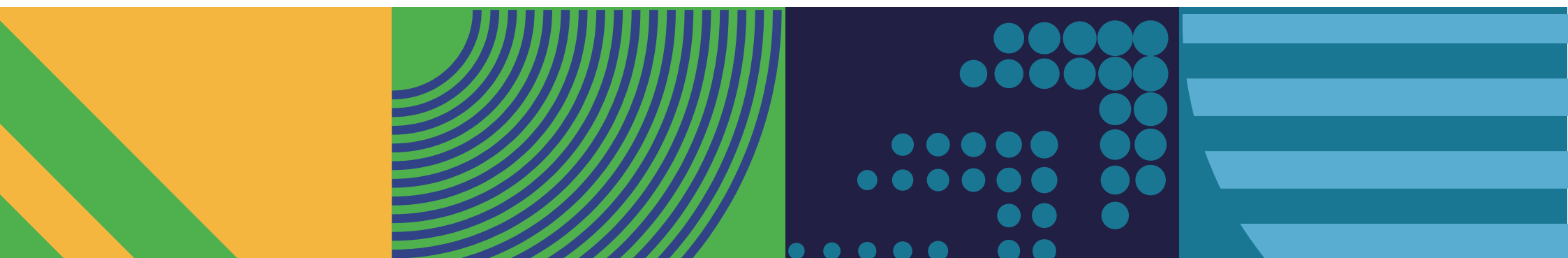
new partnerships  
and collaborations

**36**

Champion  
commitments



IDC champions around the world



## IDC Champion Highlights



### Use of Inclusive Data to Inform Policy Change

**Data2X's** recommendations on gender data were included in the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan process draft negotiating text—evidence of policy system change at global level, recognizing gender data as foundational to climate action.

**Datalat Ecuador's** advocacy on inclusive data contributed to changes at the provincial level, through its collaboration with the Provincial Government of Manabí to design an LGBTQ+ living-conditions survey. The process has introduced new conversations on data disaggregation, ethical data practices, and the inclusion of sexual and gender diversity in local evidence and policymaking.

**INE Paraguay's** promotion of inclusive data has contributed to observable changes across various institutions in the national statistical system. Based on INE's dissemination of methodological guidelines for minimum variables, several institutions began reviewing their forms and administrative registration systems in order to adapt them to standardized criteria for inclusion of disability data. This demonstrates progress in institutional practices and behaviours and a greater understanding of the importance of inclusive data.

**Luján de Cuyo's** innovative response to climate-driven water scarcity was featured in an IDC impact story. The [story showcases Luji](#), a chatbot that collects citizen feedback on water access and use, demonstrating how inclusive data and community participation can strengthen climate resilience and make public services more responsive to local needs.



### Increased Visibility of Inclusive Data

IDC Champions participated in the Global Disability Summit, sharing insights and learnings to advance the disability-inclusive data agenda. The IDC was represented in various discussions, including forums that explored strengthening investments in data systems and national commitments.

**The Consortium for Street Children** collaborated with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children on a thematic report to the UN General Assembly which included recommendations on how governments can improve inclusive data related to children in street situations. This contributed to a side event at the UN General Assembly, attracting more than 200 attendees including 25 national governments, on "A Child-Centred Response to the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Street Situations". Street-connected children and young people took centre stage in both planning and delivery of the event alongside civil society, academic and UN experts.

**Cameroon's Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (MINDDEVEL)** reviewed its data collection tools to incorporate disability-related indicators within administrative data systems. As a result of this review, the 2025 statistical report is expected to include disability-related administrative data from all 384 councils across the country, marking a significant step toward more inclusive practice.

**The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre** produced and disseminated reports to advance knowledge on internally displaced people globally. Key achievements included publication of [GRID 2025](#) , [Countdown 2030](#) report, and a [blog](#) post on sex and age disaggregated data for IDPs.

**IMPACT Initiatives** published advocacy briefs, providing insights and technical feedback on collecting data on the needs of people with disabilities in humanitarian contexts, while also fostering broader reflections on how to better integrate gender dynamics into key stages of the research cycle, including tool design and sampling strategies.



## Increased Capacity on Inclusive Data

**Christian Aid** explored non-traditional approaches to data collection in its projects. Participatory methods such as storytelling, PhotoVoice, community mapping and other non-written forms of telling a story of impact have been used in countries such as Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, India, Zimbabwe, Guatemala and Colombia.

**Ghana Statistical Service** increased its focus on data use and accessibility to encourage data-driven effective planning and decision-making, using various strategies, including simple infographics and visualizations to help audiences understand key data and indicators for use.

**Zanzibar's Office of the Chief Government Statistician** conducted capacity building sessions with ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) on the importance of gender data. The Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, through District Social Welfare Officers, subsequently conducted visits to various shehia (local administrative areas) to educate communities about Gender Based Violence to enable them to report such incidents more effectively.

**The IDC Secretariat** supported the Make Inclusive Data the Norm (MIDN) project, to develop and launch an **Inclusive Data Playbook**, a practical guide to help organizations embed inclusive data practices across the data value chain.



## Increased Coordination to Advance Objectives

**Sightsavers** published an Inclusive Data dashboard, a comprehensive view of progress towards meeting organisational commitments on inclusive data. The dashboard is a monitoring & reporting tool to support internal coordination on inclusive data, aligned with the objectives of Sightsavers 2024–2027 IDC action plan.

**Nigeria** strengthened mechanisms to support the implementation and operationalisation of their IDC action plan. Supported by the IDC secretariat, Nigeria produced an activity workplan and relaunched their IDC technical working committee including membership from MDAs, civil society and other relevant institutions.

**The government of Kenya** continued to advance institutional-level changes to strengthen inclusive data collection. Various surveys conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics included disability data collection, particularly on caregiving. Building on its progress and learning from its first disability data focused IDC action plan, Kenya is now looking to expand its commitments to include a focus on gender data.





## Strengthened Knowledge Exchange & Learning

The **iCount coalition** convened a high-level event, “Accelerating Inclusive Data: Tools to Leave No One Behind”, at the 2025 High-Level Political Forum, alongside various IDC champions and partners. The event showcased the IDC as one of the tools and mechanisms that exist to build more inclusive, intersectional and accountable data systems.

**CBM Global** collaborated with **Open Data Watch** to produce a paper highlighting the importance of intersectional data and persons with disabilities which included case studies from Ecuador, Mongolia, and the Philippines.

The **Global Observatory for Gender Equality and Sport** launched a knowledge hub/platform to share data, resources, and communicate the research that is happening around the world on the topic of gender equality and sport.

The **Make Inclusive Data the Norm project** held a Peer Learning Exchange convening Champions from Colombia, Kenya, and Ghana. The countries shared innovations such as Ghana’s Boame app and Citizens Data Framework, Colombia’s census inclusion of Afro-descendant communities, and Kenya’s integration of citizen data into national planning.

## Broader Actions Being Taken on Inclusive Data

Three new Champions joined the IDC – **International Women's Development Agency**, **Global Observatory for Gender Equality and Sport**, and the **government of Malawi**, through the National Planning Commission and National Statistics Office, demonstrating strong support for inclusive data through their commitments.

**Data2X** supported the **Sri Lanka National Statistics Office** to complete its BRIDGE Tool assessment. This informed the development of Sri Lanka’s first gender strategy for national statistics—an institutional shift toward sustained, system-level gender data integration.

**Malta** engaged the **Union for the Mediterranean**, an intergovernmental organization bringing together over 40 countries, to include citizen data as part of its new Regional Framework on Disability.

Notable progress was made on advancing IDC action plans: Impact Initiatives and the governments of **Nigeria** and **Paraguay** finalized and launched their action plans; **Sierra Leone**, through the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education renewed its IDC commitment through an updated action plan; and **Cameroon** completed and validated its action plan.

The UK’s **Centre for Equalities and Inclusion** published the Inclusive Data Taskforce annual report and evaluation which showed that 88% of the 339 inclusive data commitments across government have been completed or are on track to be achieved, demonstrating positive action over the last few years. Recommendations from this evaluation have prompted the strengthening of the purpose and effectiveness of the National Statistician’s Inclusive Data Advisory Committee and greater collaboration and engagement between governance structures.