

Four Years of the Inclusive Data Charter

In 2022, the Inclusive Data Charter (IDC) continued to **increase visibility, awareness and broader engagement** on inclusive data.

The IDC **fostered multi-stakeholder dialogue** on a range of inclusive data issues, **bolstered institutional buy-in and capacity**, and **engaged in successful advocacy** to mobilize more political commitments and action on inclusive data.

IDC Champions continued to strengthen **coordination and collaboration with others** to **advance inclusive data objectives** and saw an increase in the use of inclusive data to **inform policy change or impacts for marginalized groups**.

This summary highlights the IDC Champions' achievements and impact in 2022, summaries of each Champions' annual report are available [here](#).

Inclusive Data Charter in Numbers

Since launching in 2018, the IDC has had:

29 Champion commitments

51 knowledge products & articles published

45 events convened

19 partnerships & collaborations catalyzed



OVERALL IMPACT

The IDC Champions in 2022

- ✔ Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data.
- ✔ Broader engagement and accelerated action on a range of inclusive data issues, including gender, disability, and intersectionality.
- ✔ Strengthened institutional capacity and coordination to collect and analyze inclusive data for more targeted support and programmatic and policy interventions.
- ✔ More partnerships and collaborations enabled to advance knowledge and share learning on inclusive data best practice.

Individual Champion Highlights

Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data

Data2X expanded their [Gender Data Network](#) from 15 to 24 countries. They also mobilized a political commitment on gender data by partnering with the W20, the official gender equality partner network to the G20, to formally commit to the network as a technical assistance partner.

The UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office advocated for partners to increase the use of Washington Group Questions to identify beneficiaries living with disabilities and the mainstreaming of the questions in the design of all programs.

The governments of Paraguay and **Nigeria**, with **Sightsavers**, **CBM Global**, the **Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities**, and the **IDC secretariat**, co-hosted a prominent event convening over 150 people at the Global Disability Summit. Various IDC Champions contributed to a Global Disability Summit blog series, bringing together perspectives on disability inclusive data and commitments for further action.



Broader engagement and action being taken on inclusive data

The **National Administrative Department of Statistics of Colombia** increased uptake of their [guide to intersectional approaches to data](#) by launching a free, publicly available [virtual course](#) in Spanish, with a primary focus on training officials from public entities. So far, this has resulted in around 40 public entities officially committing themselves to concrete actions to take forward the recommendations from the guide.

The **government of Senegal** launched its IDC action plan, which outlines its commitment to collect more specific data based on characteristics such as gender and disability. This will happen at national, regional, and local levels in line with the government's policy framework on Senegal's emergent plan and national strategy on the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Sightsavers engaged in IDC advocacy, which led to the **government of Nigeria** becoming an IDC Champion. **Sightsavers** also worked with partners to empower local actors in the production and use of disaggregated data to [strengthen governance and decision-making in Cameroon](#). They conducted two successful local pilots and a **voluntary local review to identify gaps in inclusive data** and key recommendations to advocate regional and national level decision-makers in Cameroon to take action.



Increase in use of inclusive data to inform policy change or impacts for marginalized groups

The **Office of the Chief Government Statistician of Zanzibar** increased awareness on gender-based violence through monthly release and dissemination of gender-based violence data. This has contributed to increasing engagement of local and national stakeholders on the key issues and action being taken by key decision-makers.

The **UK's Office for National Statistics** published the Inclusive Data Taskforce Implementation Plan to improve data inclusivity across the UK statistical system. Key achievements included a [program of qualitative research](#) to examine the lived experiences and needs of underrepresented groups across the UK, including persons with disabilities. The findings are being used to **inform systemic change** and support more equitable policymaking.

UN Women has seen increased stakeholder engagement on gender statistics through the [Women Count](#) program, which equipped countries with the tools to **build robust national gender statistical systems**. This has contributed to critical policies to **improve women's economic empowerment in Kenya and Colombia** and robust domestic investment in gender statistics in **Cameroon and Sierra Leone**.



Increased capacity to collect, analyze, and make use of inclusive data

Christian Aid improved capacity to facilitate inclusive, safe, and ethical practices in data design, collection, and use through delivering responsible data training for staff.

Paraguay's National Institute of Statistics conducted their National Population and Housing Census 2022 (CNPV2022), incorporating new and updated modules to better understand marginalized groups, including those with disabilities, migrants, and other intersecting dimensions.

Peru's National Institute of Statistics and Information took steps to strengthen inclusion in their statistical systems of marginalized groups focusing on LGBTQ+ groups. They collaborated with partners to design a survey and a guide to better assess the prevalence, trends, and extent of violence they face in order to strengthen coordination across state entities to take action.

UNICEF, through their internal Data Disaggregation Improvement Working Group, conducted analysis to better understand the technical capacity, gap, and support needs around data disaggregation. This led to updated country program guidance, reporting tools and systems to assist country offices in meeting the increased demand for disaggregated data in reporting and policy level commitments.

The World Bank improved data collection and disaggregation on vulnerable populations, including LGBTQ+, migrants, persons with disabilities, and indigenous populations, and engaged national statistical offices and UN agencies on improving data on these population groups.

Development Initiatives promoted the inclusion of populations frequently excluded from official statistics through the [Leave No One Behind partnership](#) supporting civil society organizations with training and guidance on data quality to enable them to collect data on marginalized groups.

HelpAge conducted a rapid needs assessment during the Kasese Flood in Uganda and trained local older communities as enumerators to collect data in their respective communities and lead the feedback to the local authorities. The assessment has been reviewed to strengthen data visualization, which has contributed to more in-depth analysis of the data and dissemination to wider audiences.

Philippines Statistics Authority rolled out their [Community-Based Monitoring System](#), a system to collect, process, and validate disaggregated data for more targeted policies and interventions in 648 cities and municipalities.

UNFPA launched a [Population Data Portal](#) to promote access to and use of population data for development and provided common operational datasets on population statistics for 50 humanitarian preparedness countries and 10 humanitarian response countries.



Increased coordination to advance inclusive data objectives

Kenya's State Department of Labour and Social Protection refreshed its disability interagency coordinating committee, a governance and accountability mechanism to coordinate the government's commitments on disability inclusion. The revamped committee established various subcommittees, including a data-focused group of government, civil society, and organizations of persons with disabilities to coordinate the implementation of Kenya's IDC action plan.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria became an IDC Champion through the Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the Sustainable Development Goals and Nigeria's Bureau of Statistics. Nigeria also established a technical working group bringing together ministries, departments, agencies, and civil society to co-develop Nigeria's IDC action plan.



Strengthened collaboration, knowledge exchange, and learning

CBM Global advanced an innovative partnership to strengthen capacity and increase the quality of disability data in the Asia-Pacific region with UNFPA, the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities, the International Disability Alliance, and national and regional organizations of persons with disabilities. They also worked with the World Federation of the Deaf to strengthen data on deaf persons and to include [national sign languages into minority languages](#).

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre continued to delve into the specific impacts of internal displacement on children, youth, and people with disabilities and published their first [report on IDPs with disabilities](#) in partnership with many organizations, including IDC Champions.

The Institute of Global Homelessness worked with stakeholders in their Vanguard Program to expand the use of the inclusive data and participatory data approaches. They worked on a toolkit of disaggregated data and developed a [resource guide on partnering with people of lived experience](#).

To find out more about the Inclusive Data
Charter and how to become a Champion

Get in touch here