

Programmes and Innovations to
Strengthen the Demographic Evidence
Base for Implementation of the ICPD
POA and the 2030 Agenda

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New demands for data

To achieve the 2030 Agenda, every country must be able to:

- Identify and locate the vulnerable

- Identify interventions that result in the greatest improvements in their welfare

- Monitor progress across the breadth of the sustainable development goals and targets.

Challenges

Many developing countries will face steep challenges in redressing population inequalities:

- They lack core demographic data

- They rely heavily on DHS, which are vital yet provide limited information on mobile populations and people under 15 or over 49, have long gaps between time points

- National data systems are under-developed, and/or heavily oriented to data production

- Inadequate attention to use of data for national planning and monitoring progress in sustainable development.

Review of the 2010 Census

UNFPA provided technical/financial support to 135 countries – with UN partners – relying on UNSD guidelines

Evaluation finds collection strong, dissemination improved, but use remains limited among all actors

Human resources expand, but contract – no lasting statistical capacity in place

CRVS & Registry Data

Agenda 2030 support for CRVS (SDG targets 16.9 and 17.19) badly needed – in LDCs only ~1/3 of births registered

CRVS can evolve rapidly - South Africa reached 95% coverage in 20 years

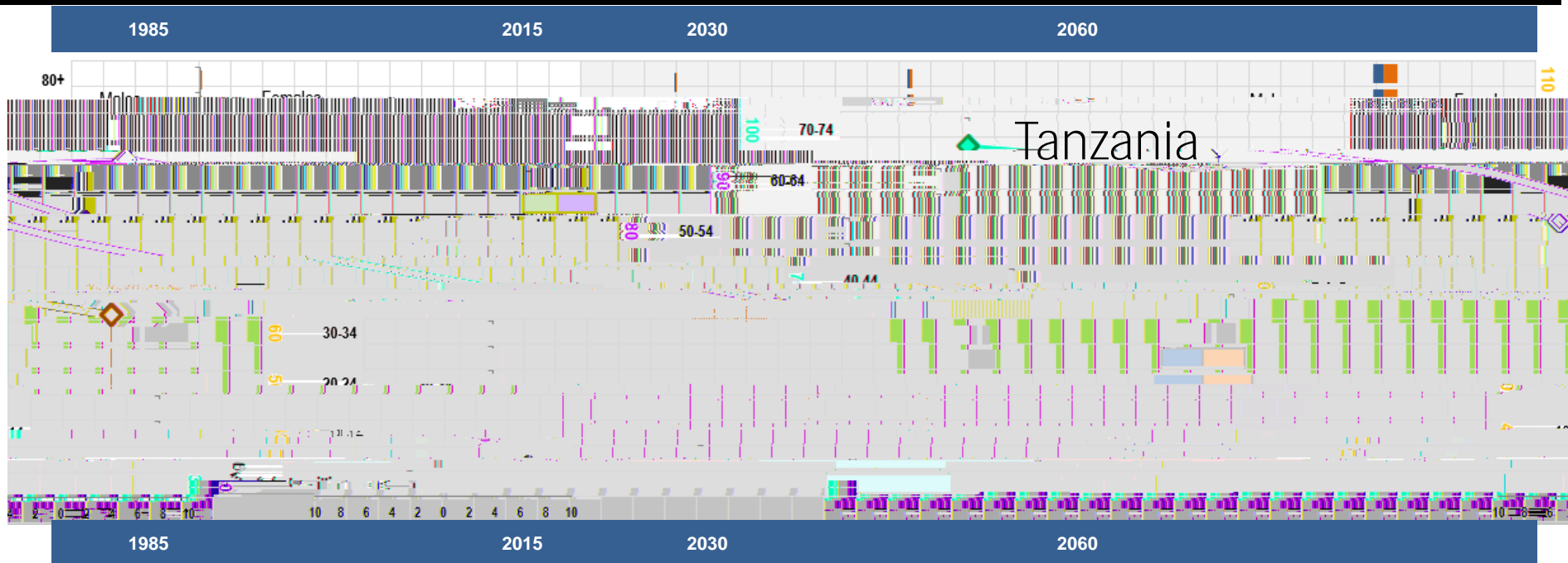
Beyond CRVS – growing recognition that administrative data can be a vital source for countries – linked by ID numbers, generating census data: Europe, Ecuador, 2015 meeting in Rio

INNOVATIONS IN POPULATION DATA USE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Integrating data for a Demographic Dividend

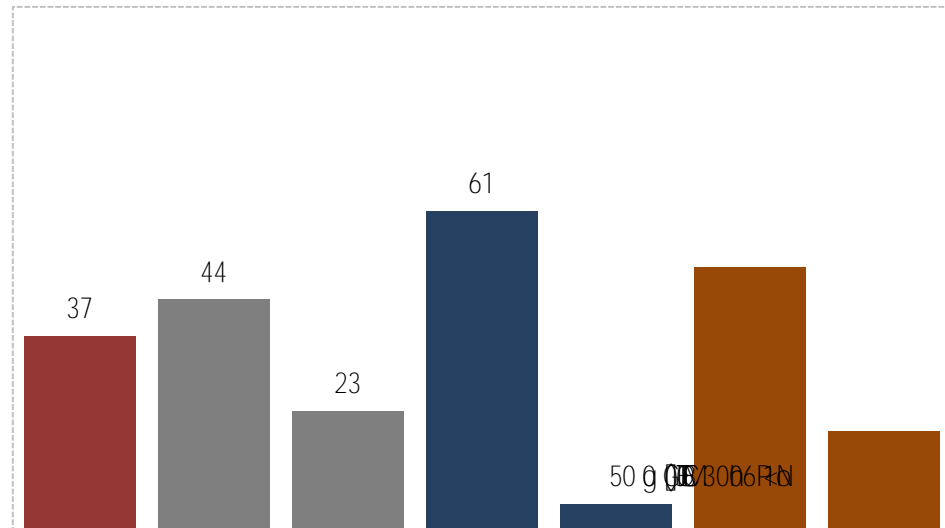
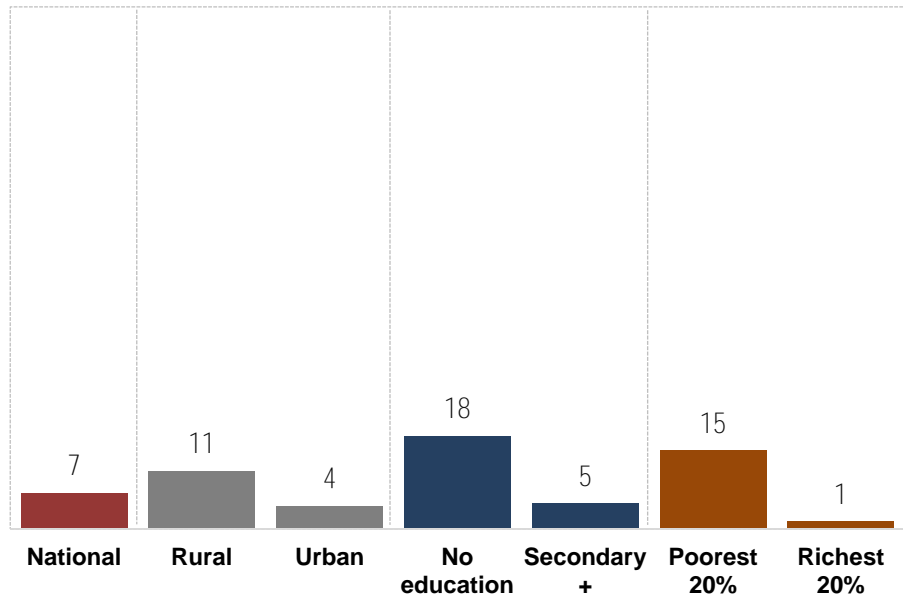
2014-15 – rising interest and analysis on DD ‡

National Typologies ...



Namibia, Child Marriage, 2013

Percentage of women 20-24 who got married before age 18, by residence, education and wealth index



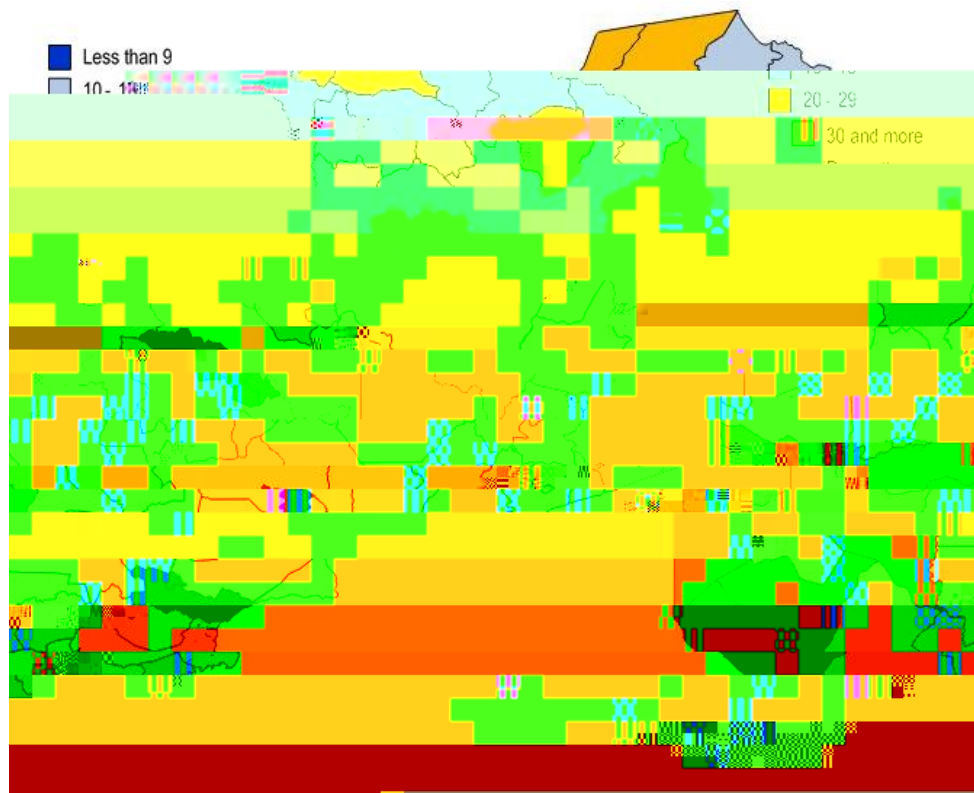
Mapping – Geographic Inequalities

Huge growth in mapping tools across the UN, public and private sector -

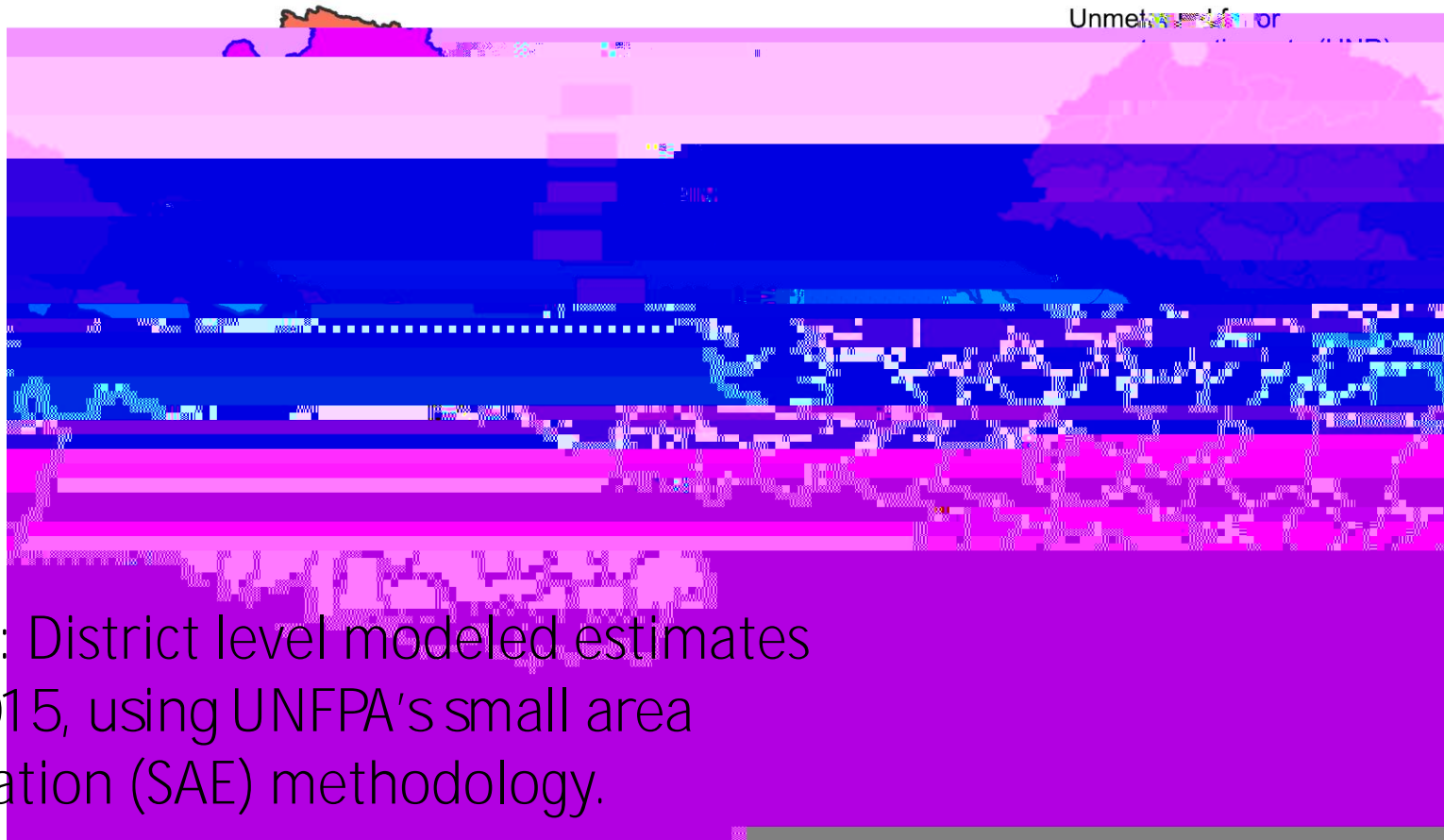
Visualizations – easy for users, online, smart phones

Sub-national analysis crucial to measuring progress on ICPD, for Agenda 2030 – all efforts to explore geographic inequalities

Simple: Subnational Analysis of Child Marriage



Complex: Small Area Estimations of Family Planning



Nepal: District level modeled estimates for 2015, using UNFPA's small area estimation (SAE) methodology.

Data in the face of Instability

Growing interest in “Big Data” for real-time estimations of number and locations of people

For example, [Google](#) used call-detail records to locate population movements after the Haiti earthquake,

Afghanistan Given no census in Afghanistan since 1979, [Google](#) and UNFPA using satellite imagery of buildings, settlements estimated population;

Google search data shown to correlate with migrant flow data into Australia

Forward: Pursue Synergies

Ensure support for CRVS, the 2020 Census Round, SDGs, speak to dissemination and use

Prioritize long-term growth of national institutions, public and private

Ensure new generation of population & development experts – innovation

Raise the national and global investment in national statistical systems



Fulfillment of the ICPD

Current focus is on data for the SDGs

Monitoring SDGs – is a by-product of strong national data systems – which ensure national capacity to monitor the fulfillment of all development commitments, including the ICPD

