



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



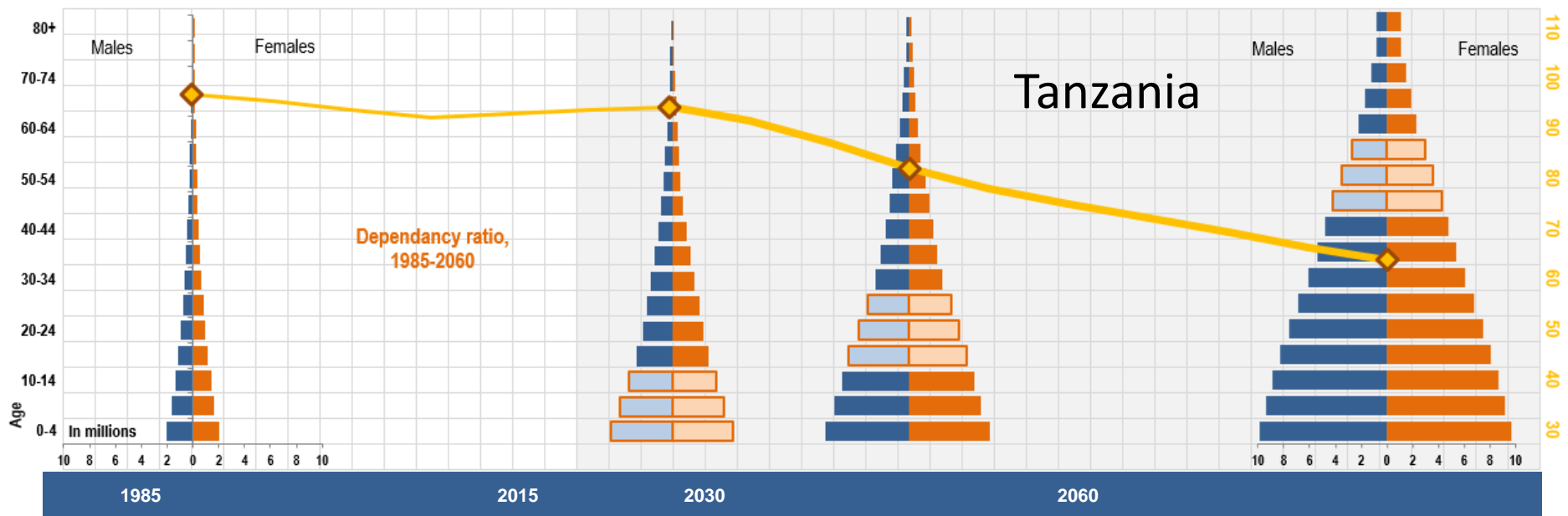
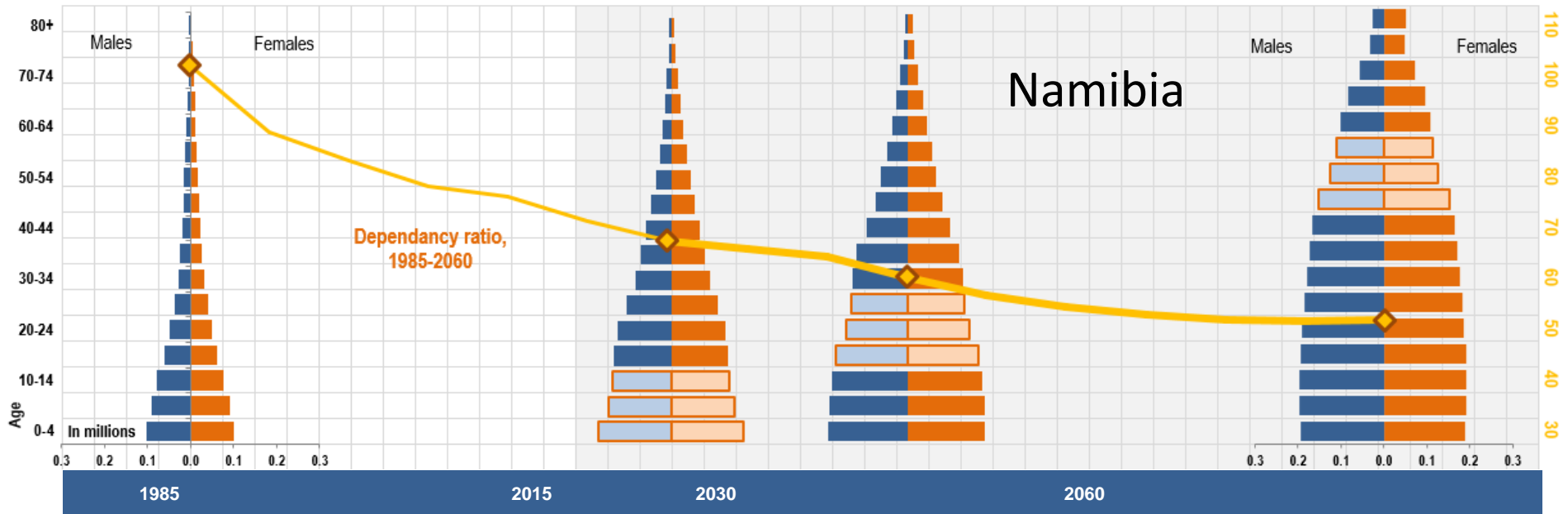
**INNOVATIONS IN POPULATION DATA
USE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Integrating data for a Demographic Dividend

- 2014-15 – rising interest and analysis on DD
- DD studies in >20 countries in Africa; studies of ageing in EE, parts of Asia - exploring the impact of population projections on the economy
- Demand for data? Integrated look at population, empowerment, health, education, employment (EEE)



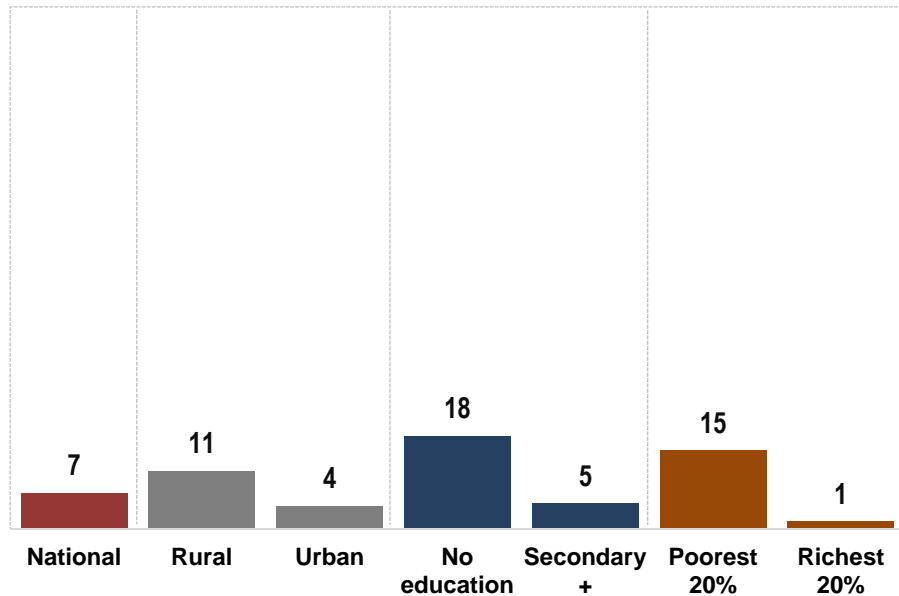
National Typologies ...



...linking drivers and outcomes of age structure

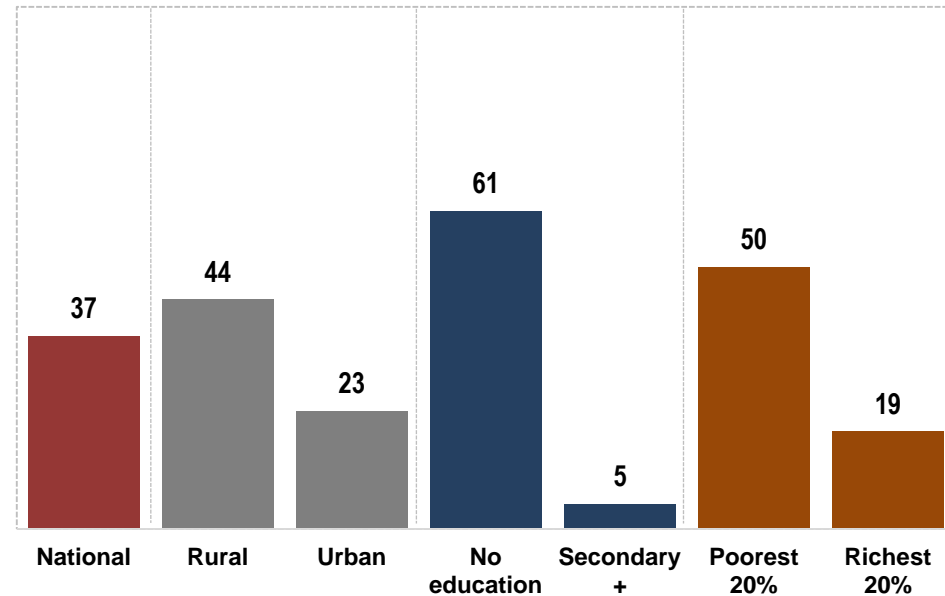
Namibia, Child Marriage, 2013

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



Tanzania, Child Marriage, 2010

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



Mapping – Geographic Inequalities

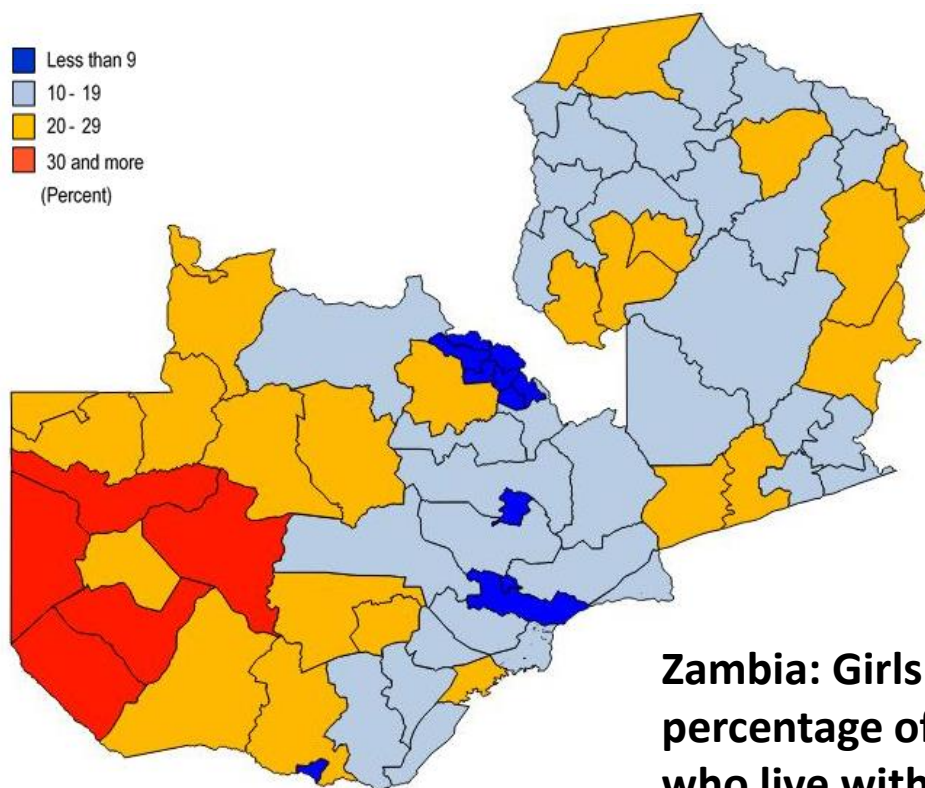
Huge growth in mapping tools across the UN, public and private sector -

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

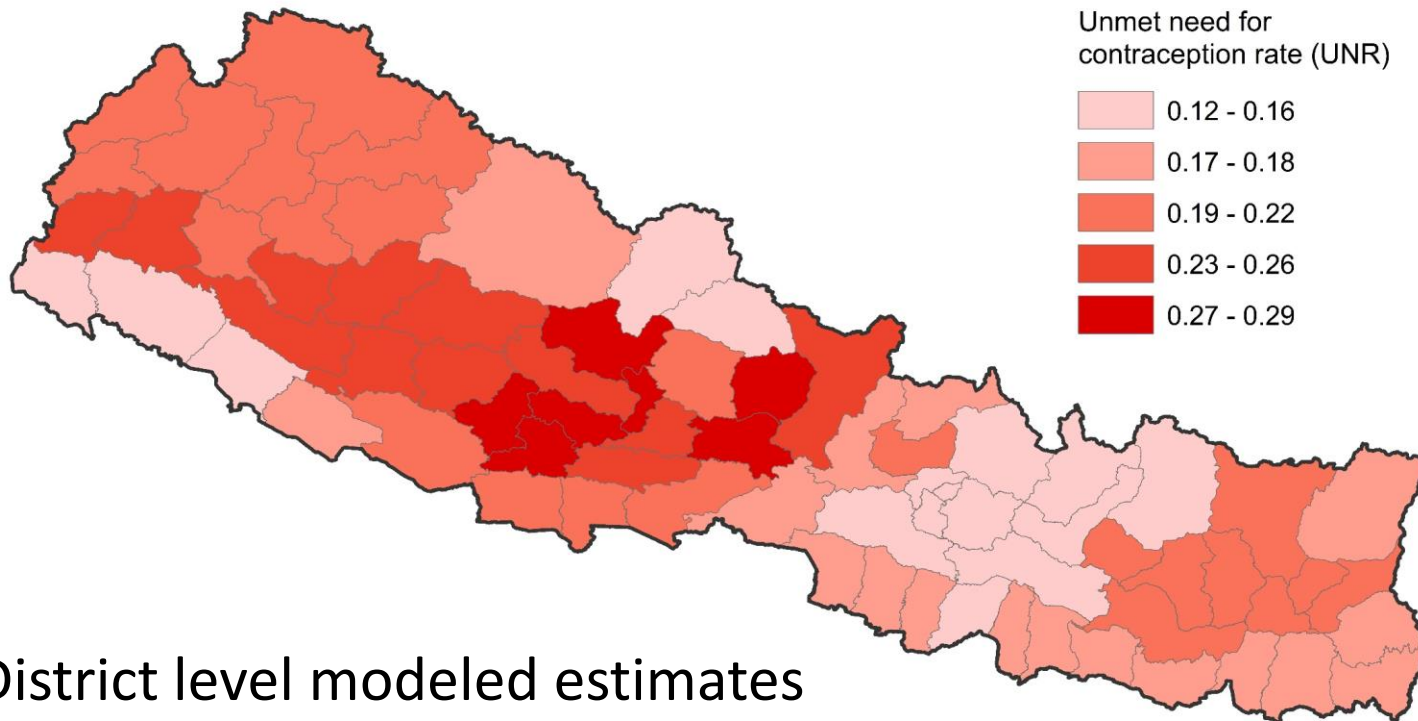


Simple: Subnational Analysis of Child Marriage



Zambia: Girls at risk of child marriage. The percentage of never-married girls aged 10-17 who live with neither parent or with their mother only, and are from the poorest 40 percent of the households. 2010 census.

Complex: Small Area Estimations of Family Planning



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

Populations & Climate Risk

Demographic Explorer for Climate Adaptation



Property 1

Property 1: Individual - age

Gender: Female Male

Categories: 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-49 50-59 60+

Format: Count Proportion

Property 2

Property 2: Hazard

Type: flood drought landslide

Format: Count

Coloring method

Split into equal intervals

Infrastructure

- building (12787)
- education/science & technology (1094)
- economy & business (54)
- government (555)
- hospitals and clinics (124)
- industry (1)
- mining (44)

show all infrastructure

show infrastructure only in selected villages

show infrastructure not in selected villages

Reset interactive | Reset village selection

Lock village selection

Select villages by property

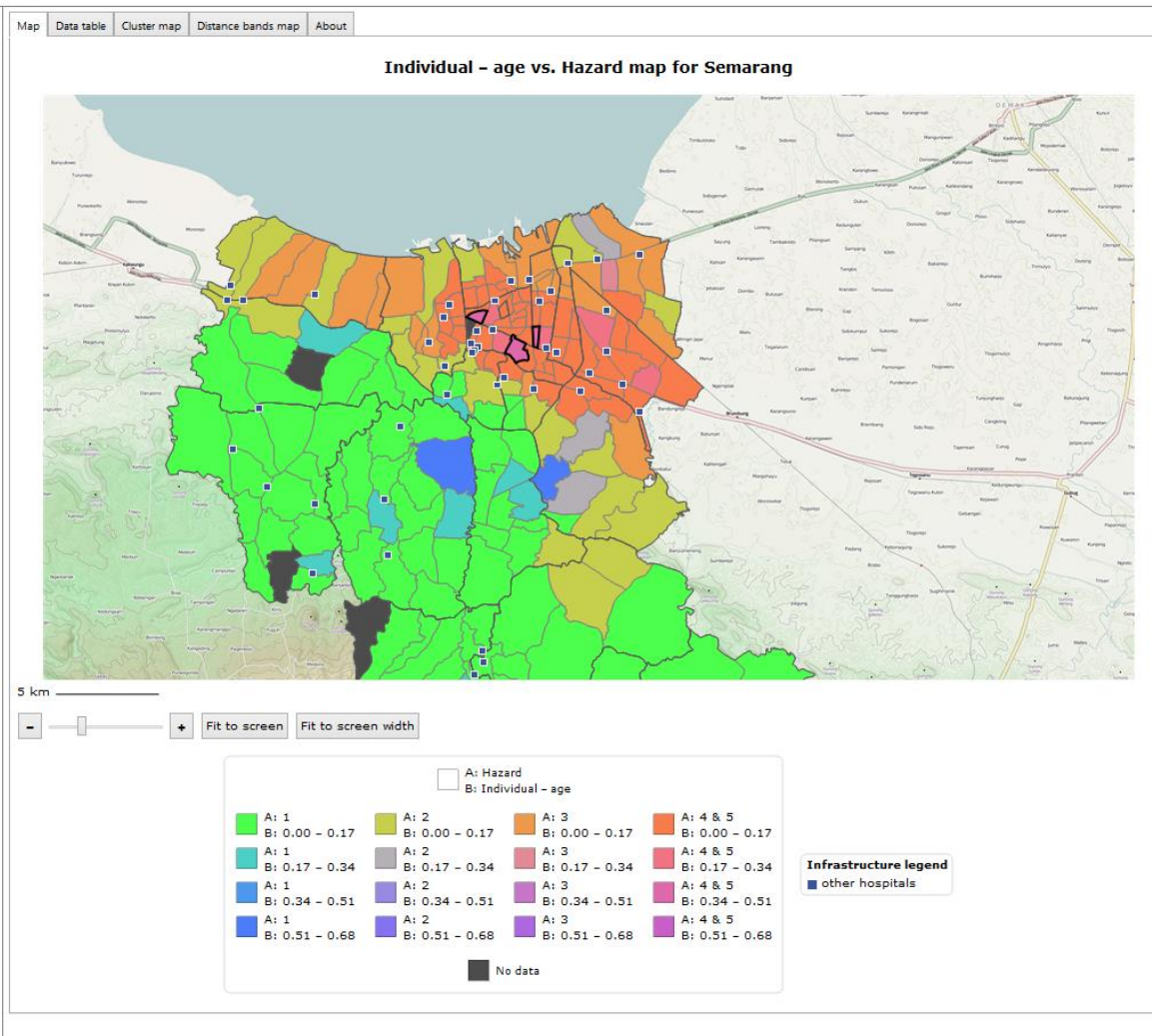
Hazard: low | high

Individual - age: low | high

enable individual disks

Select village by name

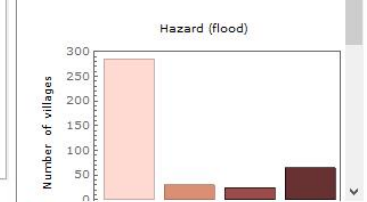
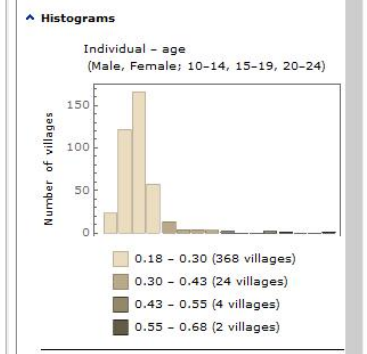
Export



Summary Table (edit)

	Selected villages	All villages
Number of villages	3	406
Total population	14 963	2 404 700
Total area (sq. km)	1.55	1381
Population density (per sq. km)	9631	1741
Employed (%; weighted by pop.)	38.84	57.14
Completed secondary school (%; weighted by pop.)	80.81	57.15
Dependency ratio (%; weighted by pop.)	27.74	47.94
Secure tenure index (weighted by pop.)	67.63	74.83
Individual - age (%; weighted by pop.)	0.46	0.26
Hazard (average)	4	683
Number of displayed hospitals and clinics	0	124

Criteria for selected villages: high proportion of individual - age and high count of flood



Data in the face of Instability

- Growing interest in “Big Data” for real-time estimations of number and locations of people
- For example, *Flowminder* used call-detail records to locate population movements after the Haiti earthquake,
- Afghanistan Given no census in Afghanistan since 1979, *Flowminder* 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**

