



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

Rachel Snow, ScD

Chief, Population and Development Branch

UNFPA

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



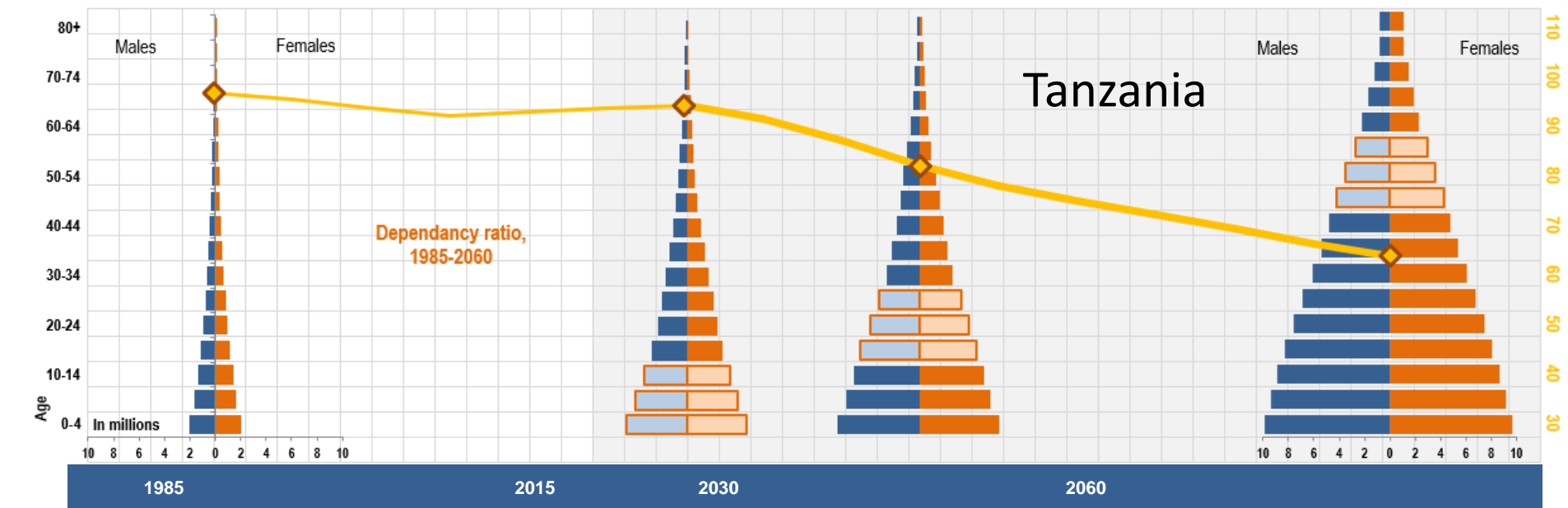
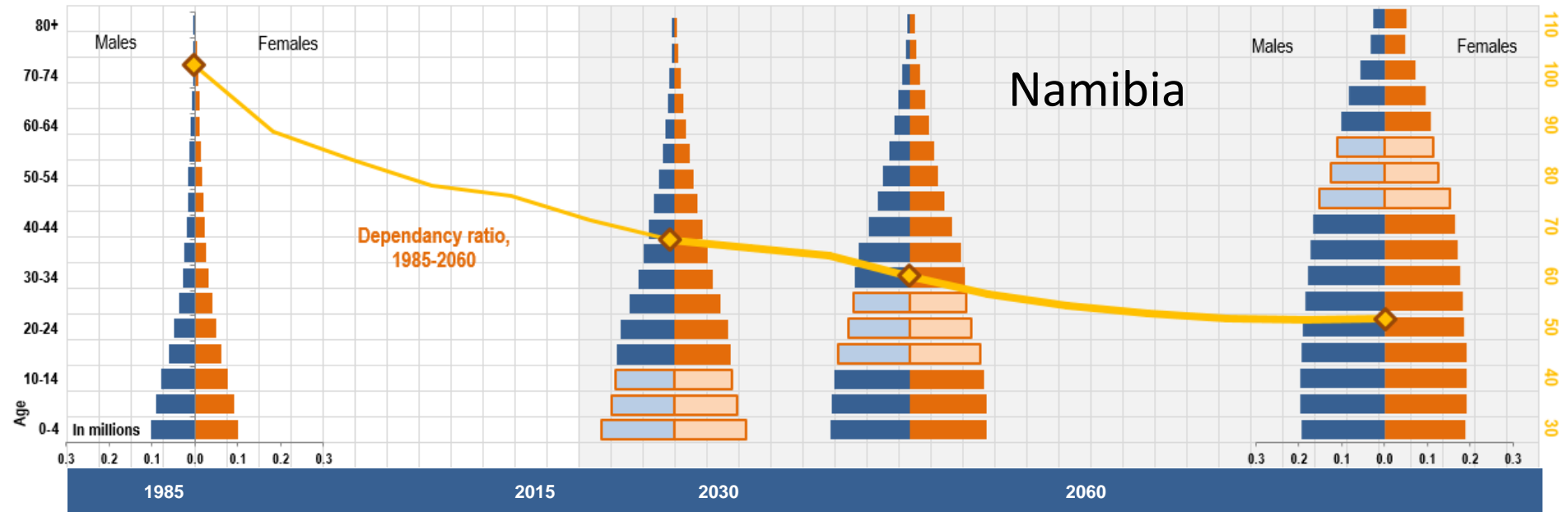
**INNOVATIONS IN POPULATION DATA
USE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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)



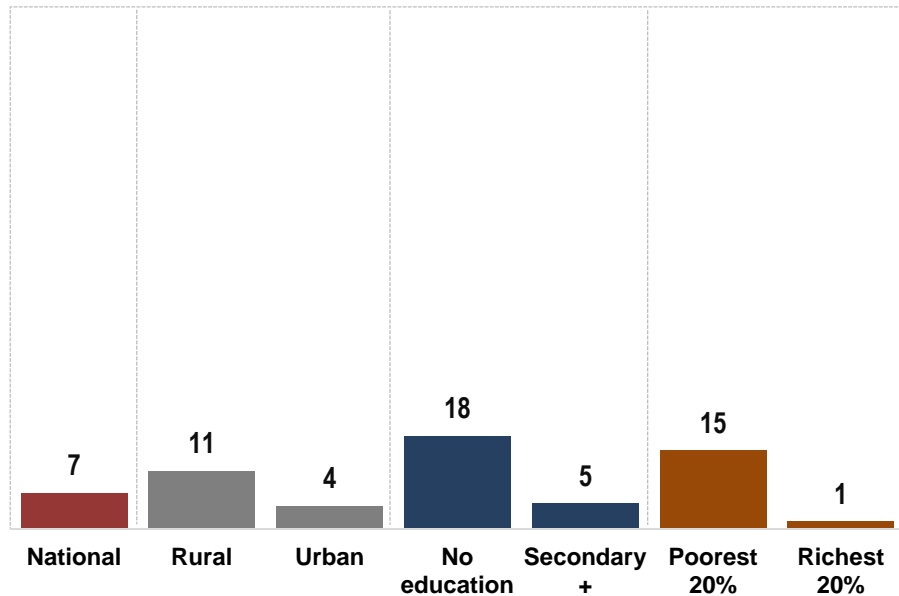
National Typologies ...



...linking drivers and outcomes of age structure

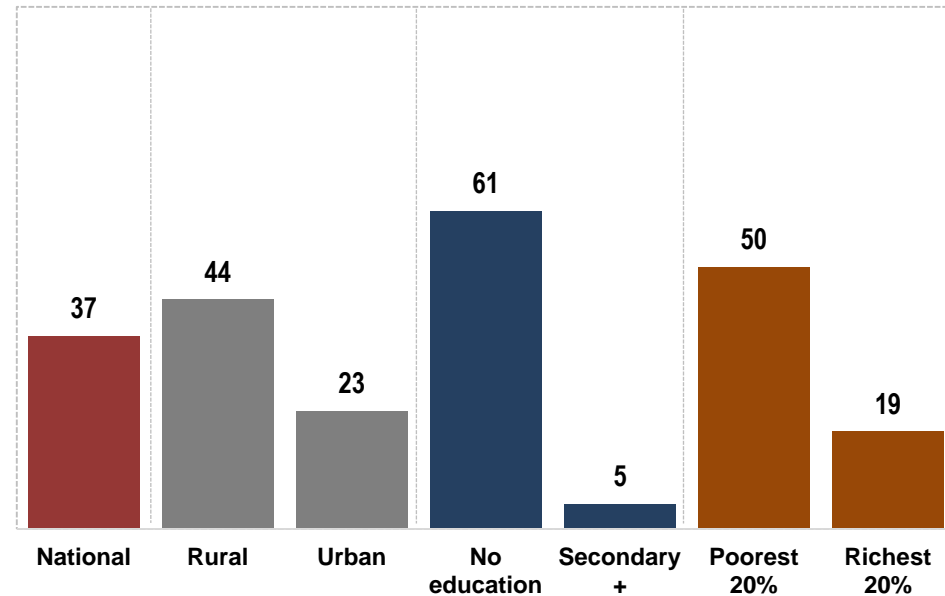
Namibia, Child Marriage, 2013

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

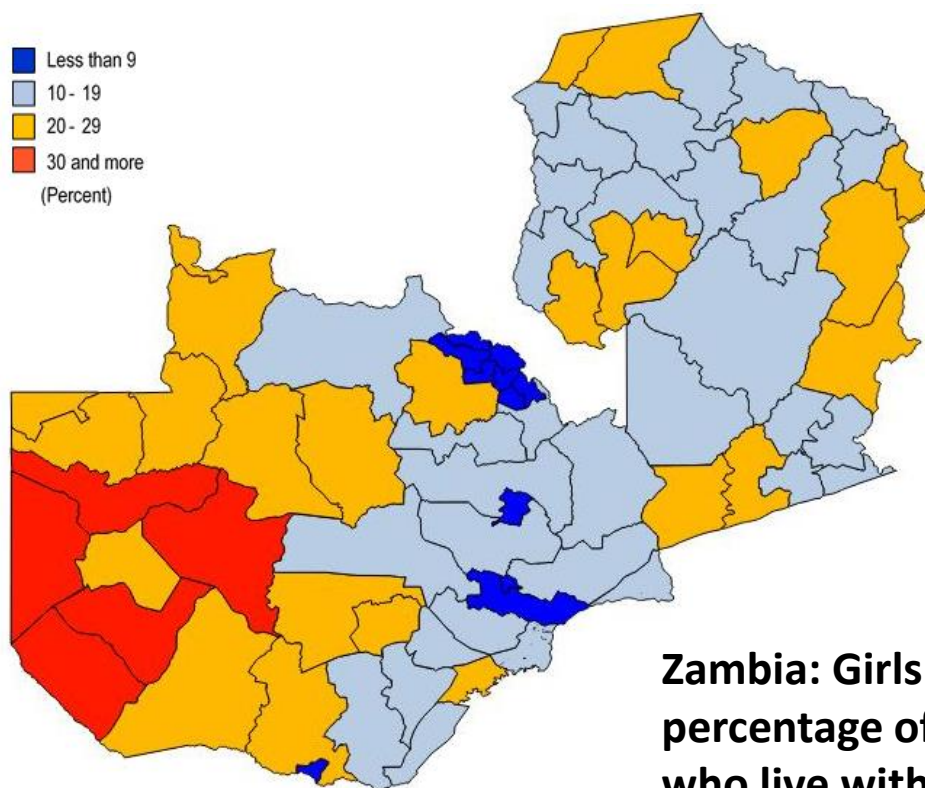
Huge growth in mapping tools across the UN, public and private sector -

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

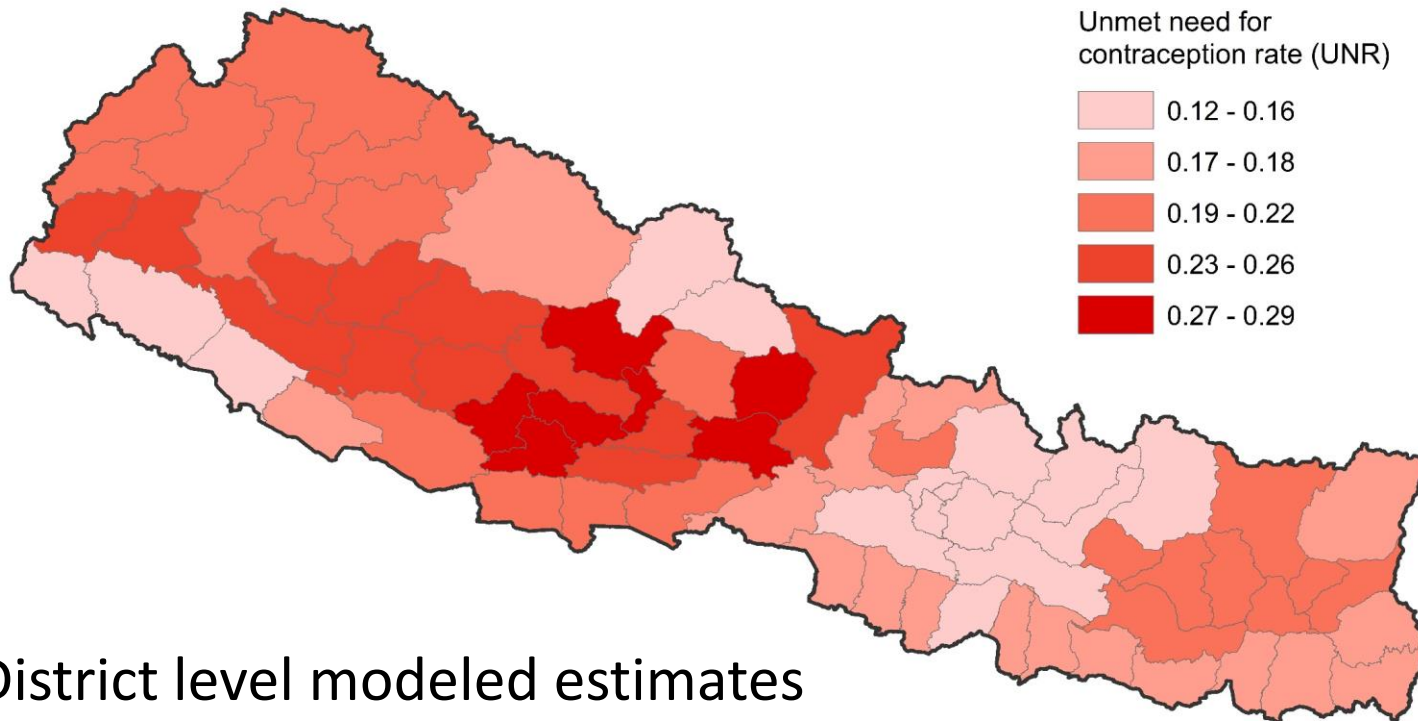


Simple: Subnational Analysis of Child Marriage



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.

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**

