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)
...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
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
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