Compilation of tools/guidance of existing materials for data disaggregation

Based on an IAEG-SDG/UNSD stock-taking questionnaire to established city and expert groups under the United Nations Statistical Commission, international expert groups/committees, as well as UN agencies and stakeholders focusing on vulnerable populations, disaggregation dimensions and data collection methods

Draft as of October 2020

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> *UNSD is grateful for the contributions of the following participants of the stock-taking questionnaire: Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)- IOM, HelpAge International, Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (World Bank-UNHCR), Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), OHCHR, Social and Gender Statistics Section (UNSD): also Secretariat of the following groups: IAEG-Gender Statistics, Expert Group on Migration Statistics, Expert Group on Time Use Statistics; Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UN Women, Washington Group on Disability Statistics, World Health Organization. Additional comments received from INEGI and Central Statistics of Ireland, which will be included in a future compilation of country examples*.
>
> To provide input to the compilation, please kindly email Heather Page (pageh@un.org). Please note that the contents of the compilation should include specific tools and guidance documents that countries can utilize when collecting disaggregated data, based on the dimensions as specified in the SDG global indicator framework[1].

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[1] See chapeau to the Global indicator framework: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/

Introduction

Since 2015, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), tasked to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, has included work on data disaggregation in its annual activities[2]. With the aim to improve data disaggregation for the full implementation of the indicator framework and to leave no one behind, the group has developed a series of tools for countries including: a compilation of categories and dimensions of data disaggregation currently in place and planned by custodian agencies, the development of a minimum disaggregation set, a comprehensive summary of disaggregation standards that currently exist for all SDG indicators as well as a compilation of policy priorities by disaggregation dimension.

In line with its work programme in 2020 and following the 51st session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)'s decision to continue work on data disaggregation to fulfill the mandate of leaving no one behind, the IAEG-SDGs developed a stock-taking questionnaire[3] to identify existing methodologies, guidelines and tools specific for data disaggregation that have already been developed and agreed by key expert/international groups, mechanisms and committees. The participants included established city and expert groups under the UNSC, international expert groups and committees, as well as UN agencies and stakeholders focusing on vulnerable populations, disaggregation dimensions and data collection methods (i.e. household surveys, etc.).

Respondents to the questionnaire identified numerous vulnerable population groups/disaggregation dimensions that they focus on as well as corresponding SDG indicators for their work.

Population groups that each respondent expert group, agency or organization focuses on

	The poor	Women and girls	Children	Youth	Older persons	Migratory status	Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs)	Persons with disabilities	Ethnicity	LGBTQIA	Geographic location	Other
Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS)							x					
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	Indigenous/Non-Indigenous, Small-scale food producers, Small-scale fishermen
Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), IOM						x						
HelpAge International					x							
Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (World Bank-UNHCR)							x					Stateless persons
Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)							x					
OHCHR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Marital and family status; religion; health status (HIV/AIDS); persons w/ albinism
Social and Gender Statistics Section (UNSD): Secretariat for IAEG-Gender Statistics, Expert Group on Migration Statistics, Expert Group on Time Use Statistics		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	
Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities								x				
UN Women		x										
UN-Habitat	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	
UNICEF						x	x					
Washington Group on Disability Statistics								x				
World Health Organization								x				

The results of the questionnaire are provided in this compilation of tools and guidelines to provide countries with a resource platform on data disaggregation. It is intended to be periodically updated and will ultimately be made available online at the following website: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/.

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[2] See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/disaggregation/ and https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/50th-session/documents/BG-Item3a-Data-Disaggregation-E.pdf

[3] See Annex I for stock-taking questionnaire.

Women and girls
Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and/or disseminating information about vulnerable populations groups or disaggregation dimension: women and girls

UN Women

Summary of guidance material
- UN Women's Women Count programme produced, in partnership with PARIS21, a Framework and Implementation Guidelines for Assessing Data and Statistical Capacity Gaps for Better Gender Statistics
- UN Women through its Women Count programme produced an e-Learning platform on Communicating Gender Statistics meant to enhance statistical capacity of data producers and users – journalists specifically – on disseminating gender statistics
- UN Women through its Women Count programme produced a Guidance Document on Rapid Gender Assessment Surveys on the Impacts of COVID-19. It provides multiple disaggregation whenever possible (e.g., disability questions have been asked in some countries in Europe and Central Asia, A-P
- UN Women East and Southern Africa (ESA) office has produced Methodological Guidelines on the Collection and Use of CGD for Reporting SDG 5 and Gender-Specific Indicators in Other SDGs
- UN Women's 2018 Turning Promises into Action (Chapters' 2, 3, and 4) provide relevant examples of what can be gleamed and learned from analyzing progress on the SDGs from a gender and intersectional perspective.
- In partnership with UNSD, the annual publication The Gender Snapshot, provides the latest analysis of progress on the SDGs from a gender perspective and widely used as a how to for statisticians and others on ways that gender data can be used to bring greater visibility of gendered issues across the SDGs
- In partnership with UN-Habitat, Spotlight on SDG 11: Harsh realities: Marginalized women in cities of the developing world (2020) provides example of how sex-disaggregated survey data can provide insights on women's vulnerability in slum and slum-like settings.
- In partnership with ILO: Spotlight on SDG 1: Gender differences in poverty and household composition through the life cycle (2018) provides concrete global evidence on how women and men's labour force participation is impacted by marriage and child rearing.

SDG related indicators/Goals: Assessment of progress on all 17 SDGs from a gender perspective; impact of COVID-19 on gender and the SDGs. Other specific topical areas: operationalizing Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), Time Use

Link: https://data.unwomen.org

Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD-- Secretariat for: IAEG-Gender Statistics, EG Time Use Statistics

Summary of guidance material
Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics. UNSD, 2016. Mainstreaming of gender issues in all areas of official statistics, namely in data production activities, design of surveys or censuses, and data analysis and dissemination.

The World's Women Series. UNSD 1991-2020. Descriptive analyses and dissemination of gender data adopting a life cycle approach (including children, youth and older persons) and with dedicated focus on multi-dimensional vulnerabilities including migratory status, disability status, ethnicities, urban/rural localities, etc.

United Nations Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective. UNSD, 2018. Data collection strategies; recommended approaches for sample design, focusing on within-household selection; and suggested data analysis and indicators, relevant for gender analysis of asset ownership and control. + E-learning

EDGE Technical Report on Entrepreneurship. UNSD, 2018. Methodological work to develop and pilot methodologies to integrate a gender dimension into entrepreneurship data

The Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work, United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2005

The International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016) [PDF] – Classification was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission for use as an international statistical classification at its 48th session, 7-10 March 2017.

Methodological guidelines developed by UNSD and the EG on Time-use Statistics:
Modernization of the production of time-use statistics: A placemat linking priority components of the conceptual framework
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-Placemat-E.pdf

Policy relevance: Making the case for time-use data collections in support of SDGs monitoring
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-PolicyRelevance-E.pdf
Concepts and Definitions https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-Concepts_and_definitions-E.pdf

Towards defining quality for data and statistics on time use https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-Defining_Quality-E.pdf

Modernization of the production of time-use statistics https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-Modernization-E.pdf

Minimum Harmonized Instrument for the collection of time-use data https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-MinimumHarmonizedInstrument-E.pdf

SDG related indicators/Goals: Custodian agency for SDG indicator 5.4.1

Links:
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Handbooks/gender/Integrating-a-Gender-Perspective-into-Statistics-E.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/worldswomen/
- https://unstats.un.org/edge/publications/docs/Guidelines_final.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/edge/publications/docs/Technical-Report-on-Entrepreneurship.pdf
- E-learning: https://unstats.un.org/edge/e-learning/

FAO

Summary of guidance material:
Dissemination of error profiles: Variance estimates for SDG 2.1.2, by gender. If relevant national surveys have already been conducted in a country, a simple way to demonstrate the information potential for users of the publication of disaggregated data for selected population groups/geographical areas would be to publish the disaggregated estimates along with their level of precision. Communicating the accuracy measures/error profiles may reduce the users' concerns on the quality of the estimates and provide users the freedom to decide for themselves whether the disaggregated estimate are fit for their use. In order to obtain the error profile for each disaggregation variable, variance estimation methods, dependent on the survey design, have been developed and tested.

In particular, the methodology for compilation of the error profiles has already been developed and tested for the SDG indicator 2.1.2, disaggregated by sex. The main concern in this case is that the small samples used by the Gallup World Poll to collect FIES data would not allow to publish even simple disaggregation of national estimates (e.g. men/women; rural/urban). The dissemination of the error profiles for disaggregated data was done by publishing the variance estimates for sex-disaggregated data of SDG 2.1.2 for ESCWA countries and presented at a regional conference.

Coverage: Population; Guidance on dissemination
Type of material: Presentation
Additional work is under way for the topics below: a. Use of Earth Observation data for disaggregation of SDGs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, at sub-national level; b. Model-assisted prediction for disaggregation of SDG 2.1.2 – FIES

SDG related indicators/Goals: More generally, FAO is the custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators, which cover Goals 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15 (http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/en/). The main policy issues of FAO interest are therefore the following: Food insecurity and malnutrition; sustainable and productive agriculture, forestry and fisheries; biodiversity; market transparency of agricultural products; access to land and productive resources; water stress and water use efficiency; efficient agricultural and food systems; conservation of marine resources; conservation of forest resources; land degradation; impact of natural disasters on agriculture and livelihood resilience.

Link: http://www.fao.org/3/ca9110en/ca9110en.pdf

Older persons

Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and/or disseminating information about vulnerable populations groups or disaggregation dimension: older persons

HelpAge International

Summary of guidance material
i.   Developing an indicator-based framework for monitoring older people's human rights: panel, survey and key findings for Peru, Mozambique and Kyrgyzstan; population coverage: older people; guidance on data collection; technical paper;
ii.   Measuring violence, abuse and neglect among older persons; population coverage: older people; guidance on data collection; briefing paper;
iii.   UNECE, 2016, 'Recommendations on ageing-related statistics'; population coverage: older people; guidance on data collection; recommendations report;
 	
SDG related indicators/Goals: SDG 1.1, 1.2, 1.3; SDG 3.3, 3.4, 3.8, 3.c; SDG 5.2, 5.4, 5.5; SDG 10.2, 10.3; SDG 11.2, 11.7; SDG 16.1, 16.7
 	
Links:
i.   https://www.helpage.org/download/52664f10b815e
ii.   Report: https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11634.pdf ;
          Supporting materials: https://drive.google.com/file/d/12Fkjn3Rn0IfjDjlQSoktYryywSisaiww/view?usp=sharing ;
          https://drive.google.com/file/d/191eFggkzClVT75lnAhGlLLAo3Kt_zQiR/view?usp=sharing ;
          https://drive.google.com/file/d/19Bxu5p_LcpZqi-U3pDHuUhthiWuJKO_2/view?usp=sharing
iii.   http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2016/ECECESSTAT20164_ENG_web.pdf

Migratory status

Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and/or disseminating information about vulnerable populations groups or disaggregation dimension: migrants

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IOM/Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)

Summary of guidance material

In 2020 IOM's GMDAC will develop and publish practical guidelines on how to disaggregate SDG indicators by migratory status, aiming to improve countries' capacity to do this and start identifying migrants systematically in development data.

SDG related indicators/Goals: The guidelines will mention all of the SDGs but will focus in particular on Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and selected targets and indicators within these.

Link: Not available yet, project link here in the interim: https://gmdac.iom.int/leaving-no-migrant-behind -helping-countries-report-sdg-indicators-migratory-status

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Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD-- Secretariat of the EG Migration Statistics

Summary of guidance material

Toolkit to assess national migration data capacity (2019). Developed by UNSD, under the guidance of the EG on Migration Statistics, this set of questions are to be used to assess national capacity of producing reliable, timeliness and comparable statistics on international migration and to identify areas where capacity building is needed. Available in English and Spanish.

Technical report on measuring migration-relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators (Draft, 2019). Feedback received on this draft technical report points to the need for further development of methodologies in order to produce data disaggregated by migratory status (pending).

Standard set of migration questions for censuses and surveys (2019). Prepared by UNSD, with feedback from the EG on Migration Statistics, to improve the quality and comparability of international migration statistics collected through national population censuses and sample surveys.

Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses (Draft, 2017). This handbook is subject to be updated once the Recommendations for International Migration Statistics are revised and endorsed by the Statistical Commission. The EG is currently working on this revision.

SDG related indicators/Goals:
Indicators directly related to migration: The following five indicators are classified as "for migrants" and are directly related to migration: 4.b.1, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.c.1, 16.2.2.

Indicators that should be disaggregated by migratory status: Two indicators explicitly call for disaggregation by migrant status- 8.8.1, 8.8.2.

A total of 22 indicators indicators do not explicitly call for disaggregation by migratory status but are considered relevant in capturing and understanding the condition/situation of migrants in receiving countries: 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.3.1, 3.4.1, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 4.1.1, 4.3.1, 4.6.1, 5.5.2, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.10.2, 10.2.1, 10.3.1, 11.1.1, 16.1.3, 16.9.1.

Links:
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/resources/
- Technical report on measuring migration-relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators: not available yet.
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/resources/
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Handbooks/international-migration/2017-draft-E.pdf

Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and/or disseminating information about vulnerable populations groups or disaggregation dimension: refugees and IDPs

UNHCR/Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS)

Summary of guidance material
- International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS); Refugee populations; Guidance on data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination; International recommendations endorsed by the UNSC
- International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS); Internally displace populations; Guidance on data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination; International recommendations endorsed by the UNSC
- Compilers' Manual; Refugee and internally displaced populations; Guidance on data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination; Hands-on guidelines

SDG related indicators/Goals: Recommendation on SDG disaggregation by forced displacement categories for 12 priority SDG indicators in the following policy areas: 1) Basic needs and living conditions; 2) Livelihoods and economic self-reliance; 3) Civil, political and legal rights

Links:
- IRRS: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/7723677/8307029/International-Recommendations-on-Refugee-Statistics.pdf and https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018_1746_EN_08-E.pdf
- IRIS: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-item-3n-international-recommendations-on-IDP-statistics-E.pdf
- Compilers' Manual: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-item-3n-compilers-manual-E.pdf

Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (World Bank-UNHCR)

Summary of guidance material
The Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement, a partnership between the World Bank and UNHCR, aims to improve the availability and quality of data on forcibly displaced persons with a particular focus on socio-economic data in protracted displacement situations. The Center is currently in the process of developing guidance material for national household surveys that include forcibly displaced persons (refugees, IDPs, etc.). The material will cover survey design, data collection, data analysis and dissemination. This work is undertaken jointly with and under the umbrella of the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics. Moreover, the JDC is supporting ongoing work that aims to develop international standards on statelessness statistics. At country level, the JDC is also investing its financial and technical resources to include IDPs and/or refugees in national household surveys of a number of countries.

SDG related indicators/Goals: Focus of our work is primarily on (but not limited to) the 12 priority SDG indicators identified for disaggregation by forced displacement status by EGRIS and included in the Policy Priorities paper consolidated by IAEG-SDGs. Namely, indicators 1.2.1, 1.4.2, 2.1.1, 3.1.2, 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 7.1.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 11.1.1, 16.1.4 and 16.9.1. The JDC aims to include some/all of these indicators in its country level investments and collaborations, as well as to work with custodian agencies to ensure alignment of reporting systems as far as possible.

Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)

Summary of guidance material
1) JIPS Essential Toolkit (JET): Guidance, checklists and templates covering the profiling process for displaced populations; 2) Interagency Durable Solutions (DS) Analysis Guide, Indicator Library & Question Bank: Guidance and tools for implementing a durable solutions analysis process in displacement situations; 3) Urban Profiling Guidance: Complementary guidance to the JET focused on profiling urban displaced populations; 4) Sampling Guide: Guidance on sampling and examples of approaches for displaced populations; 5) Dynamic Analysis & Reporting Tool (DART): Dynamic Analysis & Reporting Tool (DART): Platform to explore, analyze, visualize and share data on the displaced; 6) As part of the EGRIS, JIPS led the work on the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) with recommendations for national statistics offices, building on the Technical Report on Statistics of Internally Displaced Persons.

SDG related indicators/Goals: Specific SDG indicators related to situations of internal displacement are pointed out in the Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library. This library is often used by our partners for data collection during durable solutions analysis. SDG specific indicators relate to discrimination (10.3.1 & 16.b.1), long-term safety, security and freedom of movement (16.1.3, 16.1.4., 16.3.1), adequate standard of living (1.4.1, 1.4.2, 2.1.2, 3.1.2, 3.8.1, 3.b.1, 5.b.1, 11.1.1), access to employment and livelihoods (1.1.1, 1.2.1, 5.a.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.7.1), access to and replacement of personal and other documentation (16.9.1), and participation in public affairs (16.7.2). The International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) puts forward the priority SDG indicators proposed by EGRIS to be disaggregated by forced displacement categories (Paragraphs 129-132).

Links:
JIPS Tools & Guidance: https://www.jips.org/tools-and-guidance/ *Sampling Guide not included in above link, but available upon request.

E-learning:
JIPS Short Course on Displacement Profiling: https://www.jips.org/profiling/about-profiling/
JIPS Webinar on Analysis of Durable Solutions: https://vimeo.com/376824616
JIPS Webinar on Composite Measures for Durable Solutions Analysis: https://vimeo.com/404914651
GP20 Webinar on Essential Link Between IDP Data and Laws and Policies on Internal Displacement: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kptjLGn01_s&feature=youtu.be

Persons with disabilities

Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and/or disseminating information about vulnerable populations groups or disaggregation dimension: persons with disabilities

Washington Group on Disability Statistics

Summary of guidance material

Additional Support on the WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module – Developed in collaboration with UNICEF, information on the collection and use of disability data for children is available on the UNICEF website.

1. Module on Child Functioning: Manual for Interviewers
https://data.unicef.org/resources/module-on-child-functioning-manual-for-interviewers/
2. Timeline and Development of the Child Functioning Module
https://data.unicef.org/resources/timeline-and-development-of-the-module-on-child-functioning/
3. Measuring Child Functioning: The WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module
https://data.unicef.org/resources/measuring-child-functioning-unicefwashington-group-model/

SDG related indicators/Goals: The WG is focused on disaggregation rather than on specific SDG targets or indicators. More information can be found in the following WG blog: 'The Washington Group Questions and the Sustainable Development Goals'.

Links:

A redesign of the current WG website, which will include updated information, resources and documents, has been undertaken and is expected to be completed by the end of summer 2020. All questionnaires, documents, presentation materials, and reports will be available through the new website. Until then, these can be requested of the WG Secretariat at: WG_Secretariat@cdc.gov.

The materials used in WG trainings and workshops mentioned above in Additional Support for NSOs, NGOs and DPOs contain sets of presentations that can be utilized in a number of learning platforms.

WG Disability Data Collection and Analysis Training Tools – A web-based training tool covering The Washington Group on Disability Statistics and The Short Set on Functioning is available on the Humanity and Inclusion website. The training can be accessed at: https://hilearngo.handicap-international.org/workspaces/176/open/tool/home#/tab/-1.

A video series produced in collaboration with Humanity and Inclusion may be accessed at: https://humanity-inclusion.org.uk/en/projects/disability-data-in-humanitarian-action. These videos provide the basic elements to understanding the WG approach to disability measurement through the WG-SS. Videos are divided in three parts:

1. Part 1 (2 videos) introduces the WG and presents the principles guiding the work
2. Part 2 (3 videos) focuses on the Short Set of Questions (tool presentation, data collection and analysis)
3. Part 3 (1 video) sums up methodological concerns to consider when using WG tools

Child Disability Training Videos – A set of training videos on child disability were produced in collaboration with UNICEF. These videos may be accessed at: https://data.unicef.org/resources/child-disability-training-videos/. There are six videos covering the following topics: 1. Introduction; 2. Current Landscape of Disability Measurement; 3. Methods for Collecting Data on Persons; with Disabilities; 4. The WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module; 5. The WG Short and Extended Sets; 6. Translating Knowledge into Action.

WG Secretariat-Hosted Webinars – The WG Secretariat provides support upon request via webinars on topics covering data collection, use and disaggregation. Selected webinars (e.g., Data Production and Analysis Using the WG Tools) have been recorded and are available by request to the WG Secretariat.

WHO/Sensory Functions, Disability and Rehabilitation Unit

Summary of guidance material
The World Health Organization (WHO) work on disability statistics relates to global monitoring of needs, barriers and inequalities faced by people with disability. The Sensory Functions, Disability and Rehabilitation Unit at WHO is presently supporting member states to collect disability and functioning data at the population level using the Model Disability Survey (MDS), a general population household survey module developed by WHO and the World Bank.

The Model Disability Survey (MDS) is a survey tool that provides comprehensive information about the levels of disability in a population. It also identifies unmet needs and the barriers and inequalities faced by people who experience different levels of disability. The MDS has been designed to help countries better understand the situation of people with disability, including whether they have mild, moderate or severe disability, and what needs to be done to ensure they can fully enjoy their human rights on an equal basis with others. The MDS will also support countries to implement and report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The MDS has eight modules. There are three core modules which provide information to help determine a person's level of disability.

These are:
1.   Environmental factors
2.   Functioning
3.   Health conditions and capacity

The MDS is normally implemented by the Ministries of Health -- or other government agencies responsible for disability – together with the National Statistics Office. Sometimes the MDS is implemented in specific regions, rather than an entire country. There is also a Brief MDS which is a short version of the longer survey. It has only three modules. The Brief MDS is designed to be integrated into other surveys to help identify how many people with different levels of disability there are and what their current situation is. For example, Brief MDS can be included in a labour force survey.

SDG related indicators/Goals: The MDS and the Brief MDS support countries to implement and report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to health.

Links:
*   https://www.who.int/disabilities/data/en/
The microdata of the implementation in Chile (2015) is public domain and available at:
http://www.senadis.gob.cl/pag/356/1625/base_de_datos

Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities

Summary of guidance material
*   The 2018 Global Disability Summit, 99 commitments were made by governments, NGOs, and other organizations to disaggregate data by disability.
*   International Disability Alliance (IDA) and CBM carried out three surveys in 2018
*   The Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities (SGPwD) launched the Disability Data Advocacy Working Group in 2019 with webinars (4 in 2019), newsletters (5 in 2019) and an open listserv.

Workshops
*   June 2019 and June 2018, SGPwD co-organized a workshop on the Measurement of Disability for organizations of persons with disabilities
*   March 2018, IDA and International Disability and Development Consortium participated in a meeting on disability disaggregated statistics for monitoring of the SDGs

Events
*   COSP, June 2019: Including the furthest left behind: Disability Data Advocacy Working Group:
    http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/DDWG-june2019#Link2

- 50th Statistical Commission, March 2019 bridging the gap between policy makers, civil society and statisticians http://webtv.un.org/watch/making-disability-visible-in-statistics-side-event-at-the-50th-statistical-commission/6010960670001/

Presentations
- global conference "Counted & Visible" February 2020 https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/disability-data-counted-visible-elizabeth-lockwood-phd/?published=t
- UNSD Workshop on Data and Statistics for Evidence-based VNRs December 2020, SGPwD presented twice https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/vnr-workshop-dec2019/4.2-Elizabeth-Lockwood-Disability%20Disaggregation.pdf
- 10th IAEG-SDGs SGPwD/CBM presented four times
- 9thIAEG-SDGs SGPwD/CBM presented twice: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/DDAWG-Newsletter3-2019#LinkTh
- CSW March 2020 SGPwD presented http://webtv.un.org/watch/11th-plenary-meeting-commission-on-the-status-of-women-csw63-2019-interactive-expert-panel-on-the-review-theme/6015355712001/
- June 2020 SGPwD submitted an advocacy paper on the Comprehensive Review

DPO data toolkit and training module coming soon

SDG related indicators/Goals: In 2017, International Disability Alliance and IDDC via the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities, in consultation with UN agencies, identified 32 critically important indicators which should be disaggregated by disability in order to gain data on the situation of persons with disabilities worldwide. http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/prioritylist-ofindicators

Links:
- SGPwD's Disability Data Advocacy Working Group webpage: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/content/disability-data-advocacy-working-group the experiences of organizations of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations regarding disability data in 2018.
- Details and findings of the study can be found in the following link: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/sites/default/files/disability_data_survey_presentation_-_ida_and_cbm.pdf
- During the 2018 Global Disability Summit, 99 commitments were made by governments, NGOs, and other organizations to disaggregate data by disability. Details can be found in the following link: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/global-disability-summit-commitments
- E-learning materials: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/content/disability-data-advocacy-working-group

Geographic location
Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and/or disseminating information about vulnerable populations groups or disaggregation dimension: urban/rural areas

UN-Habitat
Summary of guidance material • Guidance on spatial data collection for populations in slums and informal settlements. • City definitions guide. • Guides on defining what is a slum and what is an informal settlement. • Journal paper on deprivations mapping. **SDG related indicators/Goals:** SDG 11, SDG 11.3, SDG 11.7 **Link:** http://unhabitat.org.ir/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SDG-11.1.1-Newsletter_2.1.pdf

Other/Multiple dimensions

Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and/or disseminating information about other vulnerable population groups or other/multiple disaggregation dimensions

OHCHR
Summary of guidance material Title: "A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO DATA". Population coverage: particularly the most marginalized population groups. Guidance: Provides guidance on the participation of relevant population groups in data collection exercises, including planning, data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. Type of material: best practice measures. Title: "International human rights standards and recommendations relevant to the disaggregation of SDG indicators". Type of material: standards and recommendations for data disaggregation. Title: "People of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean: Developing indicators to measure and counter inequalities". Title: "Born Free and Equal: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Sex Characteristics in International Human Rights Law" (Second Edition). Title: "Human Rights indicators on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability". **SDG related indicators/Goals:** OHCHR compiles 4 SDG indicators (16.1.2, 16.10.1, 16.a.1, and 10.3.1/16.b.1). The SDG 10.3.1/16.b.1 (prevalence of discrimination) requires data disaggregation by sex, age, disability or health status, ethnicity/color/language, migration status, education, income, geographic location or place of residence, religion, marital and family status, sexual orientation or gender identity, and other relevant characteristics. The SDG indicator 16.1.2 (conflict-related deaths) requires data disaggregation by sex, age and cause of death. The SDG indicator 16.10.1 (Killings and other attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists) requires data disaggregation by sex, age, and victim type. **Links:** • https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf • https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-07/Human%20Rights%20Standards%20for%20Data%20Disaggregation%20-%20OHCHR%20-%20Background%20Document.pdf • https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/45202/1/S1900854_es.pdf • https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Born_Free_and_Equal_WEB.pdf • https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Disability/Pages/EUAndOHCHRProjectBridgingGapIFAQ.aspx#_Toc10475958

UNSD has not yet received specific information on tools/guidelines to collect/process information on the following disaggregation dimensions, but will continue to reach out to agencies, working/expert groups and stakeholders to update the information:

- *Children**
- *Ethnicity*
- *LGBTQIA*
- *The poor*
- *Youth*

Indigenous peoples (received late, to be added)

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* *See children with disabilities resources in persons with disabilities section*

SAMPLE SURVEYS

Almost all respondents (12 of 14) to the questionnaire stated that sample surveys are required to collect data for the indicators or policy issues that they focus on for collecting disaggregated data. The tables below provide additional information on the sample survey design, type, etc. for those tools already noted in the section above, as well as additional tools.

Women and girls
FAO: general guidance

Sampling Guidance	*Guidance on different data source as sampling frame*	*Data integration guidance materials*	*Standard set of questions to identify population groups*
Guidelines for collecting data for sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators in national agricultural surveys. 2nd Edition, Global Strategy http://gsars.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/GS-GENDER-GUIDELINES-SECOND-EDITION-2018-05.pdf More publications on sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/tag/gender/	Handbook on Master Sampling Frames for Agricultural Statistics, Global Strategy: https://gsars.org/en/handbook-on-master-sampling-frames-for-agricultural-statistics/ More publications on Master Sampling Frame, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/tag/mastersamplingframe/ 2020 round of the World Census of Agriculture guidelines: http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/wcarounds/wca2020/en/ Guidelines for Linking Population and Housing Censuses with Agricultural Censuses: http://www.fao.org/3/i2680e/i2680e00.htm	Handbook on remote sensing for agricultural statistics, Chapter 5, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/GS-REMOTE-SENSING-HANDBOOK-FINAL-04.pdf More publications on Remote Sensing & Geo Info, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/tag/geoinfo/ Technical Report on Reconciling Data from Agricultural Censuses and Surveys http://gsars.org/en/technical-report-on-reconciling-data-from-agricultural-censuses-and-surveys/	For data collected by FAO through Gallup, the current indicator can already be disaggregated by sex and, partially, by age (only between classes of over and under 15 years of age) by computing the percentage of men and women, and of people in each of the two broad class, living in households that are classified as moderately or severely food insecure. For countries that have FIES or compatible data sourced from large national surveys, the extent of meaningful disaggregation depends on the detailed information regarding household composition by sex and age. Methods for estimating comparable prevalence rates of food insecurity experienced by adults throughout the world: http://www.fao.org/3/c-i4830e.pdf E-learning: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=360&lang=en

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UN-Women: On Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) data and analysis in time of COVID: https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/04/series-evaw-covid-19-briefs; see http://data.unwomen.org for the latest rapid survey assessments on time use, access to health and information

UNSD Gender section: for sampling and standard set of questions guidance, see EDGE methodology at https://unstats.un.org/edge/

Migration
Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD/Secretariat of the EG Migration Statistics

Standard set of migration questions for censuses and surveys (2019). Prepared by UNSD, with feedback from the EG on Migration Statistics, to improve the quality and comparability of international migration statistics collected through national population censuses and sample surveys. Link: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/methodology/Standard%20set%20of%20migration%20questions%20%202019.04.03.pdf

Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs)
UNHCR: IRRS, IRIS, Compilers' Manual

Sampling Guidance	Guidance on different data source as sampling frame	Data integration guidance materials	Standard set of questions to identify population groups
General guidance on sampling frame and methodologies to capture forced displaced populations is available in the IRRS and IRIS, while more detailed guidelines are provided in the Compilers' Manual. In the later, examples from surveys conducted in Jordan, Turkey and Somaliland are included.	The Compilers' Manual suggests different data sources as sample frames (administrative sources, censuses, surveys, satellite imagery, operational data, innovative sampling methodology) highlighting that the sampling methodology needs to consider different factors, ranging from type and size of population to kind of displacement and living arrangements.	Both IRRS and IRIS provide general recommendations on data integration, while the Compilers Manual presents the main steps related to data integration and an overview on the possible data integration techniques which can help and guide practitioners in NSOs interested in applying data integration to refugee and IDPs statistics.	Recommendations on the topics to be covered by surveys in order to capture refugee and IDP populations are provided in both IRRS and IRIS. Moreover, country examples of questionnaires are available in the Compilers Manual. The recommended core questions for identifying the refugee and refugee related populations in household surveys are: a) Country of birth; b) Country of citizenship; c) Acquisition of citizenship; d) Year or period of arrival in the country; e) Reason for migration, with response categories: i) Employment (including military service); ii) Education and training; iii) Marriage, family reunification or family formation; iv) Forced displacement (refugees, asylum seekers, temporary protected status, others); v) Other

Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS): The JIPS Sampling Guide for Displacement Situations

Sampling Guidance	Guidance on different data source as sampling frame	Standard set of questions to identify population groups	Standard set of questions to measure policy areas
The JIPS Sampling Guide for Displacement Situations provides guidance on sampling. Its accompanying Examples of Sampling Approaches consolidates examples of various approaches to sampling from JIPS profiling exercises in 6 countries - El Salvador, Greece, Iraq, Kosovo, Somalia and Sudan. These guidance documents are available to share upon request.	The JIPS Sampling Guide for Displacement Situations highlights the importance of a thorough review of available population data in the design of a sampling approach. As up-to-date registrars are often not available in displacement contexts, a survey or enumeration exercise may be required. The guidance discusses how this may be operationalized and related challenges. The International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) discusses the usage of different data sources (censuses and administrative data) as sample frames for the production of IDP statistics (Chapter 6).	The Interagency Durable Solutions Question Bank provides a standard set of questions by each IASC criteria for Durable Solutions to IDPs, as well as some to identify displaced population groups. Based on the Durable Solutions Indicator Library, these are primarily intended to help jumpstart the process of designing a household questionnaire for carrying out durable solutions analysis. A durable solutions analysis uses a comparative approach between displaced and non-displaced groups to understand progress towards Durable Solutions. The JIPS Essential Toolkit (JET) contains guidance on designing a methodology for household surveys, including a template Analysis Plan with example indicators and microdata. The technical definition of an Internally Displaced Person can vary depending on the context. This definition is developed in-country based on the Guiding Principles in a standard way. JIPS is	The Interagency Durable Solutions Question Bank includes a standard set of questions for displaced population groups related to measuring progress towards durable solutions. Topics consist of core demographics, future preferences and plans, long-term safety, security and freedom of movement, adequate standard of living, access to livelihoods and employment, access to effective mechanisms to restore HLP, access to and replacement of personal and other documentation, voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement, participation in public affairs, and access to remedies.

| | | | furthermore working on guidance on population mapping exercises aimed at supporting the identification of specific target sub-groups. | |

Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (WB-UNHCR)

Guidance material that is under development will include:
- guidance on sampling forcibly displaced persons, a population group that in many contexts is considered "hard to reach" for statistical purposes. the above-mentioned material on sampling will include a detailed discussion and directly applicable guidance on using various sample frames, such as registration lists, satellite imagery, in-field listing, etc.
- concrete suggestions on identifying forcibly displaced persons, in alignment with the existing international statistical standards (i.e. the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics & International Recommendations on IDP Statistics).
- a recommended questionnaire module on forcible displacement that can be administered to refugees, IDPs, etc. where they are included in national household surveys. The module captures characteristics that are unique to or of specific relevance to forcibly displaced persons. The module will undergo extensive testing in various countries before release.

Persons with disabilities
WHO: Model Disability Survey

Sampling Guidance	*Data integration guidance materials*	*Standard set of questions to identify population groups*	*Standard set of questions to measure policy areas*
Consequently, the MDS requires a representative sample of the population of a country or region. One household member is randomly selected to answer to the individual questionnaire. No filters are applied to pre-select a population with severe disability. Once the distribution is estimated, cut-offs are used to define the groups with no, mild, moderate and severe levels of disability. It is important to stress, that no filters – for instance based on health conditions or domains of functioning – are used in the MDS to select respondents: respondents for the individual questionnaire will be selected randomly in each household.

The household questionnaire includes a brief standard household roster, four questions on the need of household members for extra care and assistance because of health problems and questions about the financial stability of the household. The head of the household is the respondent.

The individual questionnaire is responded to by a randomly | The MDS has been already implemented nationwide as a dedicated disability survey in countries like Chile, Sri Lanka, Philippines, and Qatar. The MDS was also implemented regionally in Cameroon (Adamawa), Pakistan (Balochistan), and United Arabic Emirates (Dubai). WHO provides Member States with technical support throughout the implementation process, with a strong focus on sustainable capacity-building strategies for national or regional statistical offices.

The brief version of the MDS can also be integrated in other surveys. For example, it was implemented as a module with the Gallup World Poll in India, Tajikistan and Laos. The Gallup World Poll is the only global study of its kind and contains dozens of questions on a variety of environmental factors | The following link includes an implementation brief on the Brief MDS which explains how it can be integrated into an existing household survey. https://www.who.int/disabilities/data/Implementation-guide-Brief-MDS.pdf?ua=1 | Most of the modules of the MDS provide information on different policy areas. For example, questions of the module 3000 are used to monitor accessibility and use of assistive devices amongst others. Some of the information that can be obtained is, for example:

% persons, who consider their workplace or educational institution as hindering or very hindering

% persons, who consider health facilities needed regularly as hindering or very hindering

% persons, who consider places to socialize and engage in community activities as hindering or very hindering

% persons, who consider shops, banks and post offices in their neighbourhood as hindering or very hindering

% persons, who report not having access to the information they need or want

% persons, who need but don't have modifications in their |

selected adult member of the household. No filters are applied to select the respondent. The individual questionnaire has eight modules, being three of which are core modules, meaning they are necessary to describe disability in its complexity. As indicated above, the MDS is a general population survey and no preselection of participants is advised.	relevant to the disability experience like economic empowerment, access to clean water, access to nutritious food, citizen engagement, and public safety. The implementation of the Brief MDS with the Gallup World Poll was implemented in these three countries as a means of testing a new efficient way of obtaining high-quality, standardized and comprehensive disability data globally. The combination of the Brief MDS with the World Poll variables not only allows for the disaggregation of key World Poll indicators by level of disability, but it also allows to go beyond disaggregation and analyze the complex ways in which all of these societal factors influence disability, and vice versa.		community, such as accessible public transportation or accessible public toilets The whole questionnaire can be found here: https://www.who.int/disabilities/data/en/

Washington Group on Disability Statistics: Working Group tools

Guidance on different data source as sampling frame	Standard set of questions to identify population groups	Standard set of questions to measure policy areas
The WG tools mentioned above are designed to be incorporated into censuses and population-based surveys of any nature. They do not require additional sampling or sampling frame methodologies beyond what is applicable for the ongoing data collection to which they have been added. The WG has produced sampling guidance in the following blog: Basic Guide to Sampling for Disability Surveys. The blog is available by request from the WG Secretariat and will be available on the redesigned WG website.	The WG data collection tools and all guidance on the implementation and use of the WG tools are reported in detail in question 2a above.	Information is provided in question 2a above. In addition to the WG-SS, which can be used to disaggregate any population-based indicator, the following question sets provide information on accessibility limitations/facilitators for persons with disabilities. • The WG Extended Set on Functioning - with accompanying Question Specifications and Analytic Guidelines • The WG / ILO Labor Force Survey – Disability Module And in addition, the WG is in the process of finalizing the following additional tools. • The WG/UNICEF Inclusive Education Module

Geographic location
UN-Habitat: general guidance

Sampling Guidance	Guidance on different data source as sampling frame	Data integration guidance materials	Standard set of questions to identify population groups	Standard set of questions to measure policy areas
We use sampling guides from DHs, MICS and LSMS. We have also developed our own National Sample of Cities Approach.	National Sample of cities	http://unhabitat.org.ir/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SDG-11.1.1-Newsletter_2.1.pdf We use the DHS and MICS and LSMS modules for household characteristics	We use the DHS and MICS and LSMS modules for household characteristics	We use the DHS and MICS and LSMS modules for household characteristics

FAO: Guidance for rural/urban disaggregation, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/tag/ruralstatistic/

Multiple Dimensions
OHCHR: general guidance

Sampling Guidance	Guidance on different data source as sampling frame	Standard set of questions to identify population groups
The specific needs for data disaggregation at country level must be taken into account at the planning and design stage of data collection programmes. Where standard sample design fails to yield sufficient representation of specific populations of interest, alternate sampling and data collection approaches should be considered. Appropriate methodologies may include those outlined below. For random sampling: •oversampling – increasing the number of units within an established sample design to increase the likelihood of populations of interest being included •targeted sampling – designing samples using existing information about the geographic distribution of the population of interest. Targeted sampling may be informed by census data, administrative records, information about patterns observed by organizations engaged with the population of interest or other sources •comparative surveys of target population groups with other population groups living in the same areas. For non-random sampling, where populations of interest cannot be reliably identified within existing sample frames: •random route sampling – applying a relatively random selection procedure within geographic areas known (or thought) to have a high proportion of residents who are part of the population of interest •respondent-driven sampling,19 which draws on community-level knowledge and networks to develop survey samples •individual (as opposed to household level) questionnaire modules (intrahousehold disaggregation). https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf	OHCHR encourages the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding between NSOs and National Human Rights Institutions – agreement to implement the Human Rights-Based Approach to Data in sampling design and data collection based on different sources (censuses, administrative data, HH surveys). https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf	https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/SDG_Indicator_16b1_10_3_1_Guidance_Note%20.pdf (see pages 9-16) (https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/SDGindicators.aspx)

CITIZEN-GENERATED DATA

The following respondents to the questionnaire stated that they have experience working with citizen-generated data for producing disaggregated data for small area or specific population groups:

UN-Habitat
- Data are already being used for policy-making.
- Data collection methods: We collect housing affordability and location data, transport, waste management, public spaces. We use mobile based apps to collect this data on the communities and with the communities.
- Quality assessment procedures/methods: We apply the same standard survey quality control mechanisms in the design, training and reporting of the data.

FAO
- Data are not yet being used for policy-making.
- Data collection methods: FAO is disseminating crowdsourced consumer prices of 14 main food products in all countries and the average price change for each product:
    - FAO Data Lab: https://datalab.review.fao.org/dailyprices.html#
    - Crowdsourced data source: numbeo.com

OHCHR
- Data are already being used for policy-making.
- Data collection methods: Use of official survey questionnaires in data collection carried out by relevant civil society organizations (CSOs) or integration of data produced by community-based mechanisms in official statistics should be explored. In some contexts, CSOs and service providers may be in a better position than National Statistical Offices to reach these populations and collect data. Similarly, CSOs may be able to advise National Statistical Offices on engagement, participation and data collection approaches with hard to reach populations. Applying a participatory approach, and the principle of self-identification, can help improve response rates among 'hard-to-count' or marginalized populations. This is particularly relevant for those who may experience multiple forms of discrimination or simply be excluded from traditional household surveys (e.g., homeless persons or persons in institutions) or administrative records (e.g., undocumented migrants). Decisions concerning data collection on particularly vulnerable or marginalized groups, including, 'legally invisible' groups for instance, should be made in close partnership or consultation with the group concerned to mitigate associated risks.
- Quality assessment procedures/methods: The quality and reliability of data must be ensured. Data collectors should be free to challenge any incorrect analysis made by users. This is consistent with Principle 4 of the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities
- Data are already being used for policy-making.
- Data collection methods: SGPwD via CBM collaborates with International Civil Society Centre in the LNOB Project that gathers community-driven data from marginalized groups to fill data gaps in SDG monitoring. Marginalized groups include persons with disabilities, older persons, youth, women and girls, ethnic minorities, transgender people, street dwellers and more. The project is in Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Nepal and Vietnam. Different community-driven monitoring tools were used, including a mixture of scorecards, key informant interviews, household surveys, focus groups, social audits, and regular surveys. Key informant interviews were with marginalized groups, local service providers and decision makers. When possible, existing indicators were used from the government. More than 2,000 people from marginalized communities engaged in the data generation across different provinces, counties and urban neighborhoods.
    - Bangladesh convened group discussions in 10 sites and key informant interviews with floating people street dwellers, healthcare providers and local level government officials. Monitoring UHC Target 3.8.
    - India trained members of grassroots organisations representing marginalised groups in 10 hotspots. Representatives convened focus group discussions, key informant interviews and household surveys using a mobile app. Monitored SDGs 1-8, 10, 11 and 16.
    - Kenya convened community dialogues in 5 counties where citizens and local authorities shared views on the implementation of Target 10.2 with a national dissemination workshop with the Planning Ministry.
    - Nepal worked with Local Women's Groups in 9 sites across three provinces, using community scorecards to lead citizens and service providers to monitor SDG 5 in their local area using official government and supplementary indicators.

- o Vietnam trained community members in 2 provinces to conduct surveys and facilitate focus groups to measure implementation of Target 10.2 in their area.
- Quality assessment procedures/methods: This research was conducted inclusively with target groups involved in the production of data and were involved in dialogues and workshops. National advocacy impacts include:
  - o The India national coalition engaged with the NITI Aayog, the body of the union government responsible for designing, coordinating facilitating and reporting on the SDGs. Some coalition members support various state governments in translating SDGs related to their ministries and departments, and some contribute to the annual monitoring report on SDG goals.
  - o In Nepal service providers and citizens in the 9 municipalities developed future targets to improve each of the 41 areas of gender equality measured in community scorecards. These targets form a benchmark that citizens can use to hold service providers accountable.
  - o The Bangladesh national coalition collaborated informally with UNDP and WHO for technical support and resource mobilization. It engaged government offices, including the NGO Affairs Bureau and the Bangladesh SDG Coordinator.
  - o The coalition in Kenya, has been engaging with government through meetings on planning and statistical processes and through a UN-supported accountability program. The coalition engaged with the State Department for Planning and National Treasury to influence the review of planning, statistic and monitoring and evaluation legislation, advocating for the recognition of non-state led data in official reporting systems. The coalition submitted a memorandum to influence the Statistics Law.
  - o In Vietnam the coalition engaged collaboratively with the Ministry of Planning and Investment to promote non-government data use in SDG reporting and to inform planning and policy on SDG implementation. At least one member of the coalition was present at each of the formal consultations with civil society on Vietnam's 2018 VNR, and data and case studies supplied by the coalition were included in the VNR that boosted the representation of marginalized groups.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A majority of respondents (10 of 14) to the questionnaire stated that administrative sources (eg. registers, databases etc.) are relevant for collecting data for indicators or policy issues that they focus on for collecting disaggregated data. The tables below provide additional information on specific guidance or good policies to obtain data, work with government, processing and quality, among other areas.

Women and girls

UN Women

Good practices or guidance on how to obtain the data from administrative sources	When collaborating with the national statistics office, any good practices on how they are involved in the work
Women Count - Africa - Background paper: A synthesis of evidence on the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women: https://data.unwomen.org/publications/background-paper-synthesis-evidence-collection-and-use-administrative-data-violence And Advancing administrative sources of data for monitoring gender-specific Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: https://data.unwomen.org/publications/advancing-administrative-sources-data-monitoring-gender-specific-sustainable A synthesis of evidence on the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women: https://data.unwomen.org/publications/background-paper-synthesis-evidence-collection-and-use-administrative-data-violence	UN Women's Women Count programme provides good practices on creating an enabling environment – in collaboration with NSOs – on the overall development of gender statistics in countries, regions, and globally. https://data.unwomen.org/publications/making-every-woman-and-girl-count-2018-annual-report-implementation-phase

Migratory status

Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS)

Good practices or guidance on how to process the data received, particularly in terms of data quality assessment: IRRS and IRIS provide some quality considerations relating to administrative data. The Compilers' Manual brings more detailed information with some country examples.

Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)

Good practices or guidance on how to obtain the data from administrative sources	Guidance on collaboration with Government for administrative data	Good practices or guidance on how to process the data received, particularly in terms of data quality assessment	Guidance materials to produce more disaggregated data based on the administrative data separately or integrated with other sources	When collaborating with the national statistics office, any good practices on how they are involved in the work
JIPS normally follows a process of securing a data sharing agreement based on the UNHCR Data Protection Policy. We are currently exploring advanced data science methods for modes of data sharing with National Statistics Offices	The JET contains guidance on collaboration with a variety of partners during the profiling process for data collection. Materials range from Initiating the Profiling Exercise to Establishing the Collaborative Process to ultimately	The JET provides guidance on Processing and Analyzing the Data. This includes good practices for organizing the raw data, preparing a database, cleaning common errors, checking for unexpected values, and preparing variables for analysis. A broader	The JET Analysis Plan Template is a tool with good practice for disaggregating data from topics to indicators to microdata. The Interagency Durable Solutions Analysis Guide and its accompanying Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library provide general disaggregation guidance and	National Statistics Offices are generally involved in profiling exercises, durable solutions analysis, and other data processes we support. They participate by sharing capacities, participating in or leading on the methodological design, carrying out and/or coordinating data collection, participating in preliminary and joint analysis processes, among others. Collaboration usually depends on the context. Since collaboration is the central part of a profiling exercise, we do have many lessons learned on it in general and they are captured in materials ranging from Initiating the

| and other administrative data providers.

The JIPS Essential Toolkit (JET) provides good practices for reviewing secondary data in the document *Secondary Data Review Report Outline*. An accompanying *Secondary Data Review Matrix* is also available to facilitate organization of the relevant data.

Link: https://jet.jips.org/	Implementing Data Collection. Complementary resources such as templates are provided alongside the guidance for each of these phases in the JET. The Technical Report on the Statistics of Internally Displaced Persons provides country examples of good practices on administrative data collection.	Overview of Processing and Analyzing the Data in a profiling process is also available. JIPS is currently a core contributor to the IASC Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility which covers all steps of the data cycle.	suggested disaggregation for indicators that can be used in a comprehensive durable solutions analysis for displaced and displacement-affected populations.	Profiling Exercise to Establishing the Collaborative Process to ultimately Implementing Data Collection. Complementary resources such as templates are provided alongside the guidance for each of these phases in the JET. We have also been part of the EGRIS since 2016 (a country-led, experience-informed process with 45 member countries – mostly NSOs), and led its IDP subgroup, working closely and collaboratively with NSO members from 15 countries through 2 Phases – development of the Technical Report and the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS). For the Technical Report, NSOs informed the work providing examples and case studies with practices from their contexts. With the IRIS, NSOs informed the development of recommendations based on their contextual experience. More detail on the role of NSOs in Profiling Exercises is available in the JIPS Sampling Guide.

Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), IOM

Good practices or guidance on how to obtain the data from administrative sources: When finalized, the guidelines will include some guidance on this, in particular suggesting which SDG indicators could explore use of administrative data to introduce disaggregation, given the various sample size challenges of using surveys to this end.

Persons with disabilities

Washington Group on Disability Statistics*

Good practices or guidance on how to obtain the data from administrative sources	*Guidance on collaboration with Government for administrative data* ------ *Guidance or good practice on providing feedback to the owner of the administrative data re: the quality*	*Good practices or guidance on how to process the data received, particularly in terms of data quality assessment*	*Guidance materials to produce more disaggregated data based on the administrative data separately or integrated with other sources*	*When collaborating with the national statistics office, any good practices on how they are involved in the work*
While the WG question sets were originally designed to be used in censuses and surveys, they have been successfully used in a range of administrative data systems. The EMIS system in Fiji is a good example of an administrative data system that collects and uses good quality data in an appropriate manner. It has been adopted in Vanuatu, and Indonesia is in the process of adapting it to their EMIS. When	The WG currently has a Working Group of NSO's who have expressed interest in this topic (including South Africa – see question previous) but have no materials to share as of yet. ----- The WG expects to have materials on this	The WG has a working paper on the use of administrative data in disability inclusive policies entitled, *'Working Paper 32: The Use of Administrative Data in Disability Inclusive Policies'*. It is available at this link:	The WG has a working paper on the use of administrative data in disability inclusive policies entitled, 'Working Paper 32: The Use of Administrative Data in Disability Inclusive Policies'. It is available at this link:	The WG Working Group addressing this work is underway. Stats South Africa is taking the lead and very involved in the data harmonization project mentioned previously.

information on disability is collected in a consistent way in EMIS systems it is possible to describe the functional status of the student population and to disaggregate education indicators by disability status. The WG tools have also been integrated into service delivery systems. See the blog entitled 'The Washington Group Questions in Action: Six Lessons Sightsavers Has Learned So Far' for more information. A current World Bank Group funded project in South Africa is attempting to harmonize how disability data are collected across ministries so that administrative and statistical data throughout the data system takes a consistent approach to identifying disability and producing comparable disaggregated statistics. That project is currently under way and is being led by Stats South Africa.	topic once the South Africa project referenced previously is completed.	https://www.ucl.ac. uk/epidemiology-health-care/sites/epidemiology-health-care/files/admnistrative_data_working_paper_-_daniel_mont.pdf	https://www.ucl.ac.uk/epidemiology-health-care/sites/epidemiology-health-care/files/admnistrative_data_working_paper_-_daniel_mont.pdf	

Additional resources (Washington Group on Disability Statistics): Some administrative sources can be useful. For example, a growing number of Educational Management Information Systems are collecting better quality data on the disability status of children in schools consistent with the functional approach used in the Washington Group questions. This allows for data on the prevalence of children with disabilities who are in school and the disaggregation by disability for school-based indicators, such as drop out and promotion rates.

Data from administrative systems that are tied to providing disability benefits may be more problematic as the population receiving benefits can be a skewed representation of all persons with disabilities. Those receiving benefits reflect those who (a) know about the program, (b) are able to apply for it, and (c) meet the eligibility criteria, which may be different from the CRPD definition of disability. For example, some benefits only accrue to people whose disability prevents them from working – although many people with disabilities do in fact work, and the aim of the CRPD is to equalize employment rates for people with and without disabilities. Also, in many countries old-age benefits are more generous than disability benefits, so older disabled people do not show up on disability program rolls. While disability benefit related administrative systems can provide information on how many people are receiving disability benefits, they cannot, by themselves, generate statistics on the adequacy of coverage or provide a resource for disaggregating SDGs by disability status.

WG blogs on these topics may be requested from the WG Secretariat and will be available on the redesigned WG website:
1. How Can Administrative Data be Used for Collecting Data on Disability?
2. The Washington Group Questions in Action: Six Lessons Sightsavers Has Learned So Far

A WG resource document on this topic may be requested from the WG Secretariat and will be available on the redesigned WG website: Report of Ability of Countries to Disaggregate SDG Indicators by Disability - The Washington Group on Disability Statistics.

The WG has a working paper on the use of administrative data in disability inclusive policies entitled, 'Working Paper 32: The Use of Administrative Data in Disability Inclusive Policies'. It is available at this link: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/epidemiology-health-care/sites/epidemiology-health-care/files/admnistrative_data_working_paper_-_daniel_mont.pdf

FAO: agricultural statistics

Good practices or guidance on how to obtain the data from administrative sources	*Guidance on collaboration with Government for administrative data*	*Good practices or guidance on how to process the data received, particularly in terms of data quality assessment*	*Guidance or good practice on providing feedback to the owner of the administrative data re: the quality*	*When collaborating with the national statistics office, any good practices on how they are involved in the work*
Guidelines on improving and using administrative data in agricultural statistics, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/guidelines-on-improving-and-using-administrative-data-in-agricultural-statistics/ Improving the Methodology for Using Administrative Data in an Agricultural Statistics System, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/TR-07.06.2017-Improving-the-methodology-for-using-administrative-data-in-an-agricultural-statistics-system.pdf Improving the Methodology for Collecting and Using Administrative Data in an Agricultural Statistics System, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/improving-the-methodology-for-collecting-and-using-administrative-data-in-an-agricultural-statistics-system/	Chapter 9 of Improving the Methodology for Using Administrative Data in an Agricultural Statistics System, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/TR-07.06.2017-Improving-the-methodology-for-using-administrative-data-in-an-agricultural-statistics-system.pdf Chapter 3-5 of Improving the Methodology for Collecting and Using Administrative Data in an Agricultural Statistics System, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/improving-the-methodology-for-collecting-and-using-administrative-data-in-an-agricultural-statistics-system/	Chapter 2 and 3 of Guidelines on improving and using administrative data in agricultural statistics, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/guidelines-on-improving-and-using-administrative-data-in-agricultural-statistics/	Chapter 2 and 3 of Guidelines on improving and using administrative data in agricultural statistics, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/guidelines-on-improving-and-using-administrative-data-in-agricultural-statistics/ Improving the Methodology for Collecting and Using Administrative Data in an Agricultural Statistics System, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/improving-the-methodology-for-collecting-and-using-administrative-data-in-an-agricultural-statistics-system/	Chapter 3-5 of Improving the Methodology for Collecting and Using Administrative Data in an Agricultural Statistics System, Global Strategy: http://gsars.org/en/improving-the-methodology-for-collecting-and-using-administrative-data-in-an-agricultural-statistics-system/

OHCHR: general guidance

Good practices or guidance on how to obtain the data from administrative sources	*Guidance materials to produce more disaggregated data based on the administrative data separately or integrated with other sources*
In our guidance, we provide key principles to compile and disseminate disaggregated data, as follows: i. Privacy and confidentiality must be considered alongside access to information. ii. Information that identifies individuals or discloses an individual's personal characteristics should not be made public as a result of data dissemination. iii. Data collectors must have	A foundational step in the generation of disaggregated data is birth registration, which is a key component in the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. A thorough and accurate system of vital

robust data protection mechanisms and procedures. iv. When personal data is released, this should only be done with the permission of the individual concerned (or their appropriate representatives). For the SDG indicator 16.1.2, guidance on casualty recording is available, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Guidance_on_Casualty_Recording.pdf. The guidance includes good practices in establishing casualty-recording systems; data storage and ensuring the principle of 'do no harm'. Memorandum of Understanding between NSOs and National Human Rights Institutions – agreement to implement the Human Rights-Based Approach to Data in data collection, including for the SDGs.	statistics (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) is critical in ensuring robust and up to date population estimates at national and sub-national levels and maintaining accurate and effective survey sampling frames.

POPULATION and HOUSING CENSUSES (PHC)

Almost all respondents (11 of 14) to the questionnaire stated that population and housing censuses (PHC) are required for collecting data for indicators or policy issues that they focus on for disaggregated data. The tables below provide additional information on tools and guidance documents for the use of population and housing censuses for this data.

Migration
Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD/Secretariat of the EG Migration Statistics

Guidance on planning and designing a census operation given data needs for monitoring the 2030 Agenda: Standard set of migration questions for censuses and surveys (2019). Prepared by UNSD, with feedback from the EG on Migration Statistics, to improve the quality and comparability of international migration statistics collected through national population censuses and sample surveys.

Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses (Draft, 2017). This handbook is subject to be updated once the Recommendations for International Migration Statistics are revised and endorsed by the Statistical Commission. The EG is currently working on this revision.

Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs)
UNHCR: IRRS, IRIS, Compilers' Manual

Guidance on planning and designing a census operation given data needs for monitoring the 2030 Agenda	Good practices or guidance on data disaggregation by a wide range of census topics, such as by sex, age, etc.	Guidance materials on the use of PHC data for national monitoring of the SDG indicators, particularly at sub-national level	Good practices or guidance on designing a census questionnaire and data processing with the concern of measuring SDG indicators	Good practices on the potential risks of identification and consequent disclosure of attributes of individual households and their component individual persons
IRRS and IRIS provide recommendations to improve census data collection on refugee and IDP populations. The Compilers' Manual provides more detailed information, including planning and designing of census operations to better capture information on refugee, IDP populations, and relevant SDG indicators.	IRRS, IRIS and Compilers Manual provide guidance on data disaggregation on refugee and IDP populations	IRRS, IRIS and Compilers Manual recommend SDG Indicators to be disaggregated by forced displacement by priority policy areas	IRRS, IRIS and Compilers Manual present diverse recommendations regarding the design of questionnaire to improve the quality of census data on refugees and IDPs, including relevant SDGs indicators	IRRS, IRIS and Compilers Manual provide recommendations on how to protect the confidentiality of refugee and IDP data, manage data sharing and microdata process, as well as guidelines on the type of data files of sharing

Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)

Good practices or guidance on data disaggregation by a wide range of census topics, such as by sex, age, etc.	Good practices on the potential risks of identification and consequent disclosure of attributes of individual households and their component individual persons
The International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) contains guidance on population and housing censuses in order to provide IDP statistics (Paragraphs 196-219). In particular, it discusses the identification of forcibly displaced populations in a census to make possible disaggregation by those population groups.	JIPS makes use of the Statistical Disclosure Control Micro tool for data anonymization and sharing. It has invested significantly in its UNHCR Innovation Service funded project on exploring advanced data science methods for the mitigation of disclosure and safe sharing of data. Two extensive reports are available upon request.

Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), IOM: upcoming guidelines

Guidance on planning and designing a census operation given data needs for monitoring the 2030 Agenda	*Guidance on identifying SDG indicators that can be generated from PHC*	*Good practices or guidance on data disaggregation by a wide range of census topics, such as by sex, age, etc.*	*Good practices or guidance on designing a census questionnaire and data processing with the concern of measuring SDG indicators*	*Good practices on the potential risks of identification and consequent disclosure of attributes of individual households and their component individual persons*
The guidelines will in particular encourage the use of existing census micro-data towards SDG monitoring and disaggregation, rather than provide guidance on planning and designing a new census operation.	See previous comment; the guidelines are still in the early development stage but may address this.	The guidelines will showcase a number of good practices where countries have disaggregated SDG indicators by migratory status, using different data sources.	See previous comment; existing census micro-data will be mentioned.	The guidelines will include some good practices on the topic of data protection and relevant ethical considerations.

Persons with disabilities

Washington Group on Disability Statistics: Working Group tools

* Data from censuses are required to disaggregate SDG indicators obtained from these surveys by disability status.

Guidance on planning and designing a census operation given data needs for monitoring the 2030 Agenda	*Guidance on identifying SDG indicators that can be generated from PHC*	*Good practices or guidance on data disaggregation by a wide range of census topics, such as by sex, age, etc.*
The WG Short Set on Functioning has been endorsed for use on population censuses by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Statistics Division in the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3 (see page 206): https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67rev3-E.pdf The WG Short Set on Functioning has also been endorsed by the UNECE Conference of European Statisticians in their Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Population and Housing (see page 154): https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2015/ECECES41_EN.pdf Guidance on incorporating disability questions into censuses is provided in the implementation documents, FAQs and blogs noted above.	The tools developed by the WG were designed to be easily included in censuses and surveys that are part of an NSOs core data collections. Therefore, adding the WG question sets to a PHC will allow for any SDG indicator collected in the census to be disaggregated by disability status.	The WG has released two disaggregation reports that provide guidance on – and experience with - data disaggregation by disability status. Both may be accessed by request from the WG Secretariat. 1. A feasibility study: Report of Ability of Countries to Disaggregate SDG Indicators by Disability (July 2016). 2. A report examining countries' ability to disaggregate selected SDG indicators by disability status: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Selected SDG Indicators Disaggregated by Disability Status (October 2018). *(this report also includes guidance materials on the use of PHC data for national monitoring of the SDG indicators)*

Geographic location

UN-Habitat

Guidance on planning and designing a census operation given data needs for monitoring the 2030 Agenda: We engage directly with the NSOs on integration of relevant questions and modules in the census tools.

OHCHR: general guidance

Good practices or guidance on data disaggregation by a wide range of census topics, such as by sex, age, etc.	*Good practices on the potential risks of identification and consequent disclosure of attributes of individual households and their component individual persons*
https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/SDG _Indicator_16b1_10_3_1_Guidance_Note%20.pdf (https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/SDGindic ators.aspx) Country level example (Kenya census): https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/Censushuman rightsinclusionKenya.aspx https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/kenya-census-intersex-and-indigenous-people/2019/08/28/fbeca98e-c529-11e9-8bf7-cde2d9e09055_story.html	In our guidance, we provide key principles to compile and disseminate disaggregated data, as follows: i. Privacy and confidentiality must be considered alongside access to information. ii. Information that identifies individuals or discloses an individual's personal characteristics should not be made public as a result of data dissemination. iii. Data collectors must have robust data protection mechanisms and procedures. iv. When personal data is released, this should only be done with the permission of the individual concerned (or their appropriate representatives).

Other

FAO: Census of Agriculture[4] (not PHC)

Guidance on planning and designing a census operation given data needs for monitoring the 2030 Agenda	"World Programme of the Census of Agriculture 2020 - Volume 2: Operational Guidelines" (WCA 2020 - Vol. 2: http://www.fao.org/3/CA1963EN/ca1963en.pdf) presents an overall guidance on planning and designing an Agricultural Census, while Chapter 2 of this document discusses how the agricultural census can provide data to support the calculation of some SDG indicators. In addition, the Census of Agriculture can also generate some farm-based indicators, particularly if other agricultural data are not sufficiently frequent and the Census long form is conducted on a sample basis.
Guidance on identifying SDG indicators that can be generated from PHC	For FAO, this question should refer to the CA, and not the PHC. Chapter 2 of WCA 2020 – Vol. 2 describes the contribution of the Census of Agriculture (CA) for monitoring the 2030 Agenda. Although CA is not the main source of data to monitor and report on SDG indicators due to its frequency of 5 or 10 years, many countries are using it to report on food security, sustainable agriculture, land tenure, the role of women in agricultural activities and labour. More specifically, the census can indeed provide data to support the calculation of SDG indicators 2.1.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, 5.4.1 and 5.a.1 and components of 12.3.1. Furthermore, the census of agriculture supports the statistical system that monitors the SDGs and provides the sampling frame for the agricultural survey programme some of which collect data relevant for the SDGs. During "Regional workshop: Regional Capacity Development Workshop on farm survey-based SDG indicators, 21-24 Oct 2019, Chiba, Japan", it is observed that many countries are using or plan to use the census of agriculture as one of the sources for some SDGs (see below). A similar trend is seen in other regions. SDG indicator Asian Countries SDG 2.3.1 & 2.3.2: Samoa, Nepal, Oman SDG 2.4.1: Bhutan, Cambodia, Nepal, Lao PDR, Fiji, Samoa, Philippines, Japan, Indonesia, China, Malaysia, Mongolia SDG 5.a.1: China, Malaysia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, Philippines, Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Pakistan, Indonesia, Nepal, Lao PDR, Samoa FAO is currently implementing a project aiming to improve SDG reporting in Latin America with the help of the of Ag Census data; the project title is "Improvement of agricultural censuses and surveys for the calculation of SDG indicators in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela".
Good practices or guidance on data disaggregation by a wide range of	The Census of Agriculture, by definition, provides disaggregated data for sex, age group, geographical location and administrative level for a specific subset of SDG indicators (listed in 7b). Each country further decides if there are other sub-populations groups for which data disaggregation is needed, such as ethnic minorities. Since agriculture holders are typically not

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[4] FAO supports through The FAO World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA)

census topics, such as by sex, age, etc.	refugees or people living in slums, some of the vulnerable groups relevant for a population and housing census do not make sense for an agriculture census.
Guidance materials on the use of PHC data for national monitoring of the SDG indicators, particularly at sub-national level	No, FAO is the lead agency for support of the Agriculture Census, not the PHC. However, the CA can be used as a tool for collecting data on relevant SDG indicators at sub-national level, as described above.
Good practices or guidance on designing a census questionnaire and data processing with the concern of measuring SDG indicators	Chapters 16 and 21 of WCA 2020 – Vol. 2 explain how to design a questionnaire and process data for CA, respectively
Good practices on the integration of census data with geo-referenced data for the production of geospatial statistical outputs	Chapter 14 of WCA 2020 – Vol. 2 provides an overview on the integration of census data with geo-referenced data. More specifically, use of tablet-based Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) helps in capturing GPS coordinates, that provide even more detailed geo-referenced information. In Asia and the Pacific, this has already been used in Bhutan, Timor Leste, Samoa and Fiji, where Agriculture Censuses data collection is completed or underway, and is planned for Lao PDR. Other countries in the region are expected to also use CAPI when their cycle for the AC comes around. There is an ongoing FAO publication aiming to present a more detailed guidance; its title is "Methodological review and international comparison of results (2006-2015), WCA 2010".
Good practices on the potential risks of identification and consequent disclosure of attributes of individual households and their component individual persons	Chapter 22 of WCA 2020 – Vol. 2 provides a summary of issues related to safe access to census microdata and provides an overview of guidance on a possible framework and tools that can be considered. Moreover, there is an upcoming FAO publication on the topic; "Statistical Disclosure Control Protocol". Additional Statistical Disclosure Control practices are needed for releasing microdata from CA. The target population of CA includes household sector and non-household sector holdings (i.e. enterprises). For household sector holdings, in addition to typical key variables from household surveys, specialized crops, cultivated/harvested area, machinery, and livestock should be considered as a potential key variables when assessing disclosure risk. As a result, the application of SDC may reduce the amount of demographic information and undermine the possibility of generating disaggregated statistics. Data from non-household sector holdings may contain information on agricultural workers that could be potentially used for disaggregated statistics. However, since the farm itself is the sampling unit (rather than the household), the statistics generated would be representative only of the population of individuals working in non-household sector holding not the population of individuals living in an area. Because of these issues, it is more difficult to release public use files from CA (and agricultural surveys for that matter) which can generate disaggregated data indicators. More strictly released dissemination approaches (enclave, or licensed used) is probably required. Finally, FAO has created a microdata catalogue, and is beginning work with countries both through support to CA and through the 50x2030 programme to support microdata anonymization and publication, using standard practices to anonymize and publish agriculture household micro data.

TOOLS/GUIDANCE FOR DATA INTEGRATION

The following include data integration[5] guidance materials to produce more disaggregated data, including small area estimates and statistics integrated with geospatial information:

Persons with disabilities

The Model Disability Survey (MDS), developed by WHO and the World Bank, is a general population household survey that provides detailed and nuanced information about how people with and without disabilities conduct their lives and the difficulties they encounter, regardless of any underlying health condition or impairment. The brief version of the MDS can also be integrated in other surveys. For example, it was implemented as a module with the Gallup World Poll in India, Tajikistan and Laos. The Gallup World Poll is the only global study of its kind and contains dozens of questions on a variety of environmental factors relevant to the disability experience like economic empowerment, access to clean water, access to nutritious food, citizen engagement, and public safety. The implementation of the Brief MDS with the Gallup World Poll was implemented in these three countries as a means of testing a new efficient way of obtaining high-quality, standardized and comprehensive disability data globally. The combination of the Brief MDS with the World Poll variables not only allows for the disaggregation of key World Poll indicators by level of disability, but it also allows to go beyond disaggregation and analyze the complex ways in which all of these societal factors influence disability, and vice versa.

Refugees/IDPs

UNHCR's[6] International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS) and the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRIS) provide general recommendations on data integration, while the Compilers Manual presents the main steps related to data integration and an overview on the possible data integration techniques which can help and guide practitioners in NSOs interested in applying data integration to refugee and IDPs statistics.

Geospatial techniques

FAO details techniques and guidelines for using remote sensing and other agricultural censuses and surveys for agricultural statistics including the Handbook on remote sensing for agricultural statistics (Chapter 5, Global Strategy), the Technical Report on Reconciling Data from Agricultural Censuses and Surveys and additional publications on remote sensing and geographic information and data integration using small area estimations[7].

Urban/slum areas

UN-Habitat uses the DHS, MICS and LSMS modules for household characteristics with regard to measurement of some SDG indicators[8].

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[5] Data integration is the process of combining or linking data from different sources to produce more comprehensive and disaggregated statistics and information. Most often, the data sources (i.e. census, surveys, administrative data, geospatial information, etc.) are designed and collected primarily without the intention of being used together.

[6] Additional information: https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/methodology/

[7] See: http://gsars.org/en/tag/geoinfo/

[8] See: http://unhabitat.org.ir/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SDG-11.1.1-Newsletter_2.1.pdf

TOOLS/GUIDANCE FOR DISSEMINATION OF DISAGGREGATED DATA

The following include best practices or guidelines available for the dissemination of disaggregated data of the focused population groups:

Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS): The Compilers' Manual provides clear guidance on the production, promotion and managements of dissemination products

WHO: The MDS is normally implemented by the Ministries of Health -- or other government agencies responsible for disability – together with the National Statistics Office. Sometimes the MDS is implemented in specific regions, rather than an entire country. After the data is collected, WHO supports countries in analyzing and reporting the data. Data analysis strategy has been developed by WHO and made public to facilitate the process of obtaining results. After all data are analysed, the normal procedure is to create a report which will inform policy makers on what actions need to be taken.

A good example is the case of Chile, which was the first country to implement the MDS which led to certain policy changes in the country. More can be read here: https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/improving-the-lives-of-people-with-disability-the-role-of-data

FAO: Dissemination of error profiles for disaggregated data: Variance estimates for SDG 2.1.2, by gender http://www.fao.org/3/ca9110en/ca9110en.pdf

OHCHR: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf (https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex.aspx)

Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities:
- Disaggregated by Disability Status http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Disagregation-Data-Report_F4.pdf
- E-LEARNING Collecting Data for the Inclusion of Persons with disabilities in Humanitarian Action, Application of the Washington Group Questions https://kayaconnect.org/course/info.php?id=1221
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Disability is not explicitly included in the SFDRR indicators, but disaggregation by disability is suggested within all of the indicators of Targets A and B for "pre-event disability" as there will be people who develop disabilities during the course or as consequence of the event. For details: Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. https://www.unisdr.org/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf

HelpAge International: UNECE, 2016, 'Recommendations on ageing-related statistics', Sections 8 and 9, http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2016/ECECESSTAT20164_ENG_web.pdf

UN Women: https://data.unwomen.org; see UN Women/UNSD: Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2019

UNSD Social and Gender Statistics Section:
- Analysis and presentation of gender statistics: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/Chapter-4-Sitemap.ashx
- The World's Women series: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/worldswomen/
- Gender story maps: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/gender/storymap/index.html

Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS): The JET provides an overview on Validation, Reporting and Dissemination and highlights the importance of data dissemination for avoiding duplication, increasing transparency and use. Good practices include uploading data on the JIPS Dynamic Analysis & Reporting Tool (DART) and the Humanitarian Data

Exchange (HDX). JIPS has also created jointly with partners a story map on Progress Towards Durable Solutions in North Darfur, Sudan as an effective dissemination tool.

Washington Group on Disability Statistics: The WG has released two disaggregation reports that provide guidance on – and experience with - data disaggregation by disability status.
1.   A feasibility study: Report of Ability of Countries to Disaggregate SDG Indicators by Disability (July 2016).
2.   A report examining countries' ability to disaggregate selected SDG indicators by disability status: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Selected SDG Indicators Disaggregated by Disability Status (October 2018).

The Disability Data Portal provides a snapshot of the data globally available on people with disabilities in 40 countries. The portal also identifies where there are gaps in the current body of data. The portal presents key development indicators mostly drawn from the SDGs along with others relevant to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. An interactive website for the Portal is accessed here: https://www.disabilitydataportal.com/.

A report based on the Disability Data Portal is available here:
https://www.disabilitydataportal.com/fileadmin/uploads/lcdp/Documents/report-web_version.pdf

The UN Flagship Report on Disability and Development (2018) – Realization of the Sustainable Development Goals For, By and With Persons with Disabilities provides guidance and experience with data disaggregation by disability status. The report is available here: https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2018/12/UN-Flagship-Report-Disability.pdf

Additional best practice reports are provided below:
1.   Regional Guidebook to Improve Disability Data Collection and Analysis in the Arab Countries:
https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/u593/regional_guidebook_to_improve_disability_data_collection_and_analysis_in_the_arab_countries.pdf
2.   Learning on Collecting Data for the Inclusion of Persons with disabilities in Humanitarian Action – The Application of the Washington Group Questions (WGQs). This is included as part of a learning toolkit providing guidance on the application of the WGQs in humanitarian settings. https://kayaconnect.org/course/info.php?id=1221

FINAL COMMENTS/RESOURCES

Organization/ Group	Please provide any additional information you would like to share regarding your work to compile disaggregated data for the population group(s) identified.
FAO	In 2019, FAO assessed the level of disaggregation available at national level for below data domains: - food security statistics (by Gender, Age, Other population groups (e.g. indigenous), Region/Province, Urban and Rural) - labour statistics (by Gender, Age, Other population groups (e.g. indigenous), Region/Province, Urban and Rural), - agricultural land ownership/tenure rights (by Gender, Age, Type of tenure), - economic accounts (by sector: Agriculture, Fisheries and aquaculture, Forestry) - live animals (by Nomadic and pastoral, Breeds). Results are summarized in Figure 18 of below country profiles: http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/statistical-capacity-cp-for-sdg-indicators/en/
Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), IOM	The guidelines are in the early development stage, with an expected release of October 2020. IOM's GMDAC plans to engage with the Expert Group on Migration Statistics on this topic, to exchange ideas both in the drafting and finalisation stages of the guidelines, and is open to explore how best to collaborate with the IAEG-SDGs on this topic.
HelpAge International	1. Titchfield Group on ageing-related statistics and age-disaggregated data is in the process of developing a number of tools and methodologies for better production of age-disaggregated data. To enable inclusion of these and other forthcoming resources, kindly consider establishment of the recourse platform on data disaggregation as a live project or identify future dates when it can be updated. 2. Will future work on data disaggregation consider cross-country comparability, standardisation and harmonisation of data on marginalised groups?
OHCHR	In our guidance, we provide key principles to compile and disseminate disaggregated data, as follows: i. Privacy and confidentiality must be considered alongside access to information. ii. Information that identifies individuals or discloses an individual's personal characteristics should not be made public as a result of data dissemination. iii. Data collectors must have robust data protection mechanisms and procedures. iv. When personal data is released, this should only be done with the permission of the individual concerned (or their appropriate representatives).
Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities	A disability data advocacy toolkit and training module for DPOs (commissioned by CBM under the umbrella of the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities) emerged from the work under the Disability Data Advocacy Working Group and will be finalized in late 2020 with two versions: (1) a longer technical version and (2) a more concise version for organizations of persons with disabilities to use to advocate for disability data inclusion at the national level. Webinars on the toolkit will be carried out in 2020 and afterward, pilot trainings could be carried out at the country level using the included guide and module with proper logistical and financial support. We will share the final versions accordingly. http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/content/disability-data-advocacy-working-group
UN Women	Please see also a peer reviewed journal article in Gender and Development (forthcoming, June 2020): "Inequality, gender and sustainable development: measuring feminist progress"
Washington Group on Disability Statistics	WG Data Collection Tools – Adoption, Endorsement and Use Since its adoption in 2006, the WG Short Set on Functioning has been: 1. used in censuses or surveys in over 80 countries, 2. used by UN agencies, including UNSD, OHCHR, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNDP, UN-Women, UNPRPD, WHO and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, 3. used by international NGOs, including Humanity & Inclusion, Sightsavers, and CBM, 4. promoted by international aid programmes (Department for International Development, UK and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia), to collect disability data in all programmes and projects, 5. included in the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (rev. 3) and the Economic Commission for Europe recommendations for the 2020 censuses of population and housing,

6. included in the Demographic and Health Surveys of the United States Agency for International Development,
7. included in the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) – approximately 70 MICS to date,
8. included in approximately 70 World Bank Group sponsored Living Standards Measurement Study (see below), and (vi) promoted as the means to determine disability status in humanitarian settings, and
9. used in academic settings.

The Washington Group Extended Set on functioning includes domains that could not be included in the Short Set, obtains more information on some domains than are provided by the Short Set, and obtains information on the use of mobility assistive devices in order to assess functioning. The Extended Set has been implemented in 25 countries. An additional 8 countries have reported plans to include the Extended Set in an upcoming survey.

The Child Functioning Module, adopted in 2016, addresses functioning among children 2-4 years of age over eight domains of functioning, and among children 5-17 years of age over 12 domains. It is currently available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Vietnamese. The Child Functioning Module and the WG-SS (for the population aged 18 and above) have been incorporated into UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), currently at various stages of implementation 68 countries.

WG Data Collection Tools – Use for Disaggregation and for Addressing Gaps – All of the WG tools (WG-SS, WG-SS Enhanced, WG-ES, CFM) can be used for disaggregation by disability status. While disaggregation of SDG indicators by disability status in an important first step in assuring that no one is left behind disaggregation cannot provide information on how observed inequality in achieving SDG targets can be reduced. The WG has developed and is developing other data collection tools that can be used to address these gaps.

The Washington Group/International Labour Organization Labor Force Survey Module on Disability was developed to meet the need for data to address ILO's policy interest in establishing and monitoring the effectiveness and impact of national legislation, programmes or policies to promote equal employment opportunity for persons with disabilities. The Washington Group collaborated with the ILO to produce a module on disability and employment for inclusion in labour force surveys (LFS). The completed module was endorsed by the WG at its 2019 annual meeting and has been integrated into the ILO Model LFS questionnaire (https://ilo.org/LFSresources). The module, used to disaggregate SDG labour related indicators by disability status, uses the WG-SS with the recommendation to include two additional questions on anxiety and depression. ILO further recommends routine inclusion of the disability questions into the LFS questionnaire and inclusion of the expanded module, which includes barriers to employment, every 2-5 years.

The UNICEF/Washington Group Module on Inclusive Education is a survey module on inclusive education to assess the school environment and participation, inform policy, provide a statistical summary of environmental influences on participation in school, and identify key areas for intervention. The questions focus on education through a formal mechanism (as opposed to home school or tutoring) and are designed to capture the interaction between the participant and the environment by obtaining parental responses to questions across the following domains: attitudes towards education for all children; accessibility including the physical environment (entryways, corridors, classrooms, and bathrooms), transportation to/from school, information accessibility (classroom teaching material available to children who may have a variety of difficulties), communication accessibility and programme accessibility and adaptability; and finally affordability. A final component focuses on out-of-school children and attempts to gain a deeper understanding of the barriers to school participation. Final cognitive and field testing will be carried out in 2020, and it is anticipated that the module will be finalized in late 2020.

Outreach and Technical Support – The Washington Group is committed to supporting member NSOs and others in generating valid and reliable data on disability in support of SDG monitoring and disaggregation. To that end, the WG strives to make all of its material available on the web – and continues to update these materials to meet the needs of users.

The WG continues to support regional capacity in the collection of disability statistics including the adoption of the methods developed by the Washington Group among countries that share a common language or culture and common challenges. These activities will further the disaggregation of SDG indicators by disability status. The WG is also developing guidelines for analysing data collected using the Washington Group tools and standard templates for tables and reports in order to support the dissemination of comparable disability

statistics. Verified and tested translations of all question sets in, at a minimum, the official languages of the United Nations will be provided. The WG will continue work on developing measures of psychosocial functioning and addressing the feasibility of collecting information on disability through administrative data systems. Activities will continue to facilitate the use of Washington Group products through knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities both regionally and nationally along with strengthening collaborations with partners (NSOs, UN agencies, DPOs, NGOs) on projects that result in quality, comparable data.

In summary, the reach of the WG globally and the degree of endorsement of the WG-SS for disability identification and disaggregation of SDG indicators by disability status is indicative of the potential of this tools for providing data and results that are comparable cross-nationally and cross-culturally.