Relevance of Citizen Data to leave no one behind

voicescount.org
Background: Agenda 2030

- Scarce/non-existent official data on marginalised groups
- Official statistics insufficient – but no recognition of civil society data, which could complement it
- Low participation of marginalised communities in VNR process
- Result: Gaps in public policies & services: either not available or not accessible to marg. groups

➢ The ambition to leave no one behind is at risk!
Our ambition

Making Voices Heard and Count

- Country SDG priorities are inclusive of marginalised communities’ voices
- Public services and policies are informed by community-driven data
# Using CGD for a more inclusive development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative desk studies and policy analyses</th>
<th>Focus group discussions and community dialogues</th>
<th>Key informant interviews with affected groups, officials and service providers</th>
<th>Household and community surveys</th>
<th>Community Scorecards used by citizens and service providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Applying a meaningful combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches**

- ✓ …to identify intersecting drivers of vulnerability and exclusion at the local level
- ✓ …thereby supporting public planning, making it more inclusive to the specific situation of diverse marginalised communities
**Example: Bangladesh**

**Basic Public Services for the Marginalised Groups in Bangladesh**

Understanding Accessibility, Quality & Satisfaction

November 2022

**Exhibit 1: Respondents’ religion**

A majority of the Dail respondents (12 percent) are followers of Hinduism. However, there is a significant portion of Dalit people (20 percent) who follow Islam. For all the other respondent groups, Islam is the prominent religion with 30–50 percent mentions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Hindu</th>
<th>Christian</th>
<th>Buddhist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalit (n=600)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person with disability (n=400)</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex worker (n=300)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third gender (n=300)</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Educational status of the respondents**

Among all the respondent types, most of the respondents have not received any formal or institutional schooling. The lack of formal schooling is the most prominent among the persons with disabilities and sex workers group. A significant portion of the respondents from each respondent group also dropped out of education.

**3.4 Exposure to violence**

The respondents were asked whether they faced any violence in the last 12 months.

- Overall: 56% mentioned that they faced physical violence.
- Among the respondents who mentioned they faced violence (n=413):
  - 4% mentioned that they faced physical violence.
  - 9% mentioned that they faced sexual violence.
  - 12% mentioned that they faced economic violence.

Overall 5 percent of the respondents mentioned that they faced violence in the past 12 months. The rate of violence is the highest among the third gender group.

Overall 4 percent of the respondents did not want to disclose information about any violence-related experience. The implies that the actual number of violence-related incidents is higher than the number suggests.

Among the ones who mentioned that they faced violence, they were asked about the types of violence they faced in the last 12 months. The incident of physical violence is the highest with 56 percent mentioned followed by sexual violence (39 percent).

Regarding complaints against violence

Among the 130 respondents who faced violence, a vast majority (90 percent) mentioned that they did not report violence to anyone. This implies that the violence is still not talked about significantly and it requires awareness of people about reporting procedures.

Among the remaining 30 percent who mentioned that they have reported violence, most of them reported to police or court. However, a majority of the complaints (40 percent among the 30 people who made complaints) were not properly addressed because most of these issues were mitigated by mutual negotiation or somehow compromised.

**Dispute and conflict resolution**

All the respondents were asked whether they faced any dispute or conflict in the last two years. 264 people among the respondents mentioned that they faced disputes in the last two years. A majority of them (39 percent) mentioned that they did not seek any formal dispute resolution mechanisms. This indicates the lack of awareness among the respondents about availing formal dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve conflicts.
Key Developments 2023

Citizen Data Collaborative approved by UN Statistics Commission & acknowledged by UN Secretary General at UN World Data Forum

Negotiations with governments in Bangladesh, Malawi, Vietnam and India about CGD collaboration

Receiving additional support for our country level work in Kenya, Nepal and Vietnam

Govts, human rights actors, academia and civil society from 20 countries prepare the Copenhagen framework on Citizen Data
Citizen Data is getting increasingly recognized

Its potential for SDG monitoring and review remains underused

Collaboration btw civil society + statistics community remains exception, rather than rule

To tackle the LNOB challenge, fostering collaboration and strengthening capacities to work with CGD are a priority for both govt and civil society!
Thank you for your attention!

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