Items for discussion and decision: Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Compilation of tools and resources for data disaggregation

<u>Prepared by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)
and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)</u>

Compilation of tools and resources for data disaggregation

This compilation of existing tools and resources for data disaggregation for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is based on responses from an Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)/ United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) stock-taking questionnaire sent to United Nations Statistical Commission established city and expert groups, international expert groups and committees, as well as United Nations agencies and stakeholders focusing on particular population groups, disaggregation dimensions and data collection methods.

Draft as of January 2021

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The IAEG-SDGs and UNSD are grateful for the contributions of the following organizations and expert groups to the stock-taking questionnaire: Expert Group on Migration Statistics, Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS), Expert Group on Time-Use Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) of International Organization on Migration (IOM), HelpAge International, International Group for Indigenous Health Measurement (IGIHM), Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (World Bank-UNHCR), Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities, UNICEF, UNSD, UN Women, UN-Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), UN-Habitat, Washington Group on Disability Statistics, World Health Organization.

NOTE: The compilation is a living document and will add new tools and resources when they become available. To provide input to the compilation, please kindly email Heather Page (pageh@un.org) and Paul Pacheco (pachecop@un.org). Please note that the contents of the compilation should include specific tools, resources or guidance documents that countries can utilize when collecting disaggregated data, based on the dimensions as specified in the chapeau of the global SDG indicator framework[1]. In particular, inputs on areas or dimensions that are not yet in the compilation (such as race, ethnicity) and information on how to collect disaggregated data information through innovative data sources and technologies (such as cell phone records, earth observations, remote sensors, social media and other newer data sources) are welcomed.

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[1] Chapeau of the Global SDG indicator framework: *Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.*

I. 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 and compiled a series of tools and resources for countries including: a compilation of categories and dimensions of data disaggregation currently in place and planned by custodian agencies for the global SDG indicators; the development of a minimum disaggregation set; a comprehensive summary of disaggregation standards that currently exist for all SDG indicators; and a compilation of policy priorities concerning the most vulnerable population groups.

In line with its work programme in 2020 and the decision of the 51st session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) on data disaggregation, the IAEG-SDGs developed a stock-taking questionnaire to identify existing methodologies, guidelines and tools on data disaggregation that have been developed and agreed by key expert and international groups, mechanisms and committees. The questionnaire was sent to UN agencies and established expert groups, including UNSC city and expert groups, international expert groups and committees, UN agencies and stakeholders focusing on particular population groups, disaggregation dimensions and data collection methods (i.e. household surveys, etc.) (see the respondent table below). Population groups and disaggregation dimensions included in the compilation are based on the chapeau of the SDG indicator framework (see footnote 1 on page 2).

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

Respondent organization by population group or disaggregation dimension

	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), UNHCR							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							
International Group for Indigenous Health Measurement												Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement, World Bank-UNHCR							x					Stateless persons
Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)							x					
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Marital and family status; religion; health status (HIV/AIDS); persons with albinism, minorities, people of African descent
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				
UNICEF	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	
UN Women		x										
UN-Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)											x	
UN-Habitat	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	
Washington Group on Disability Statistics								x				
World Health Organization (WHO)								x				

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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

II. Summary of Guidance Material
a. Women and girls

*Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data for **women and girls***

Food and Agriculture Organization (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 is 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 following topic: 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

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

UNICEF

Summary of guidance material:
- **[Every child counts: Using gender data to drive results for children](#):** A framework for ensuring that data on children, including collection, analysis, dissemination and use, integrates a gender perspective, including intersectional analysis, so that a critical window for addressing gender inequality in the first two decades of life is not missed.
- **[Strengthening administrative systems to close gender data gaps](#):** Under the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), the Advisory Group on Strengthening Administrative Data Systems to Close Gender Data Gaps, chaired by UNICEF, is developing guidance to support National Statistical Offices and line ministries to both benchmark their performance and identify key priorities for strengthening the availability and quality of disaggregated administrative data for reporting against international and national gender monitoring frameworks, including the SDGs. Includes case studies and a self-assessment tool.
- **[A gender lens to advance equity in immunization](#)**: Most previous efforts to measure gender inequalities and barriers to childhood immunization have been limited to assessments of coverage differentials: 1) between boys and girls and 2) by maternal education. Under the Equity Reference Group for Immunization (ERG), UNICEF is developing a measurement framework for countries to monitor critical gender-related inequalities and barriers that influence coverage of immunizations, including key disaggregation dimensions.

SDG related indicators/Goals: UNICEF is the custodian of 4 sex-disaggregated or gender-specific SDG indicators (4.2.1; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 16.2.3) and a co-custodian of an additional 5 sex-disaggregated or gender specific ones (2.2.3; 3.1.2; 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 8.7.1), covering Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 16.

Social and Gender Statistics Section, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD):
Secretariat of the IAEG-Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) and Expert Group on 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)](#) – 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 Expert Group 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

E-learning: https://unstats.un.org/edge/e-learning/

II.   Summary of Guidance Material
b.   Children*

*Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data for **children***

UNICEF
Summary of guidance material (in addition to those listed under "Women and girls" and "Persons with disabilities") • Leaving no one behind: Guidance on filling data gaps on children in the SDGs • Measuring and monitoring child poverty • Children in monetary poor households and COVID-19 • Guidelines for adapting the Foundational Learning Module to household sample surveys other than Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys • MICS – Education Analysis for Global Learning and Equity • Recommendations for data collection, analysis and reporting on anthropometric indicators in children under 5 years of age • Indicators for assessing Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices; Part 1: Definitions and Part 2: Measurement • [Syntax to analyze national and disaggregated estimates](#) for child malnutrition (SDG 2.2.1 and SDG 2.2.2) • Data collection on children in residential care • Research on violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic: Guidance to inform ethical data collection and evidence generation • Strengthening administrative data systems to close gender data gaps • A conceptual framework and road map to measuring mental health among adolescents • Adolescent mental health – using a participatory mapping methodology • UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME): country, regional and global level data and global reports on child mortality (including stillbirths) **UNICEF provides analyses of the situation of children, disaggregated by other characteristics, on a broad range of themes, with examples as:** • Nutrition: UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: annual joint child malnutrition estimates of country, regional and global data and global reports • Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP): annual country, regional and global data and global reports • Child mortality: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage: annual country, regional and global data and global reports • Child poverty and gender equality • Education • Child protection • Maternal, newborn and child health and HIV **SDG related indicators/Goals:** Assessment of progress on 35 child-focused targets. Custodian/co-custodian of 19 SDG indicators. **Link:** https://data.unicef.org

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

II.   Summary of Guidance Material
c.   Older persons
*Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data for **older persons***

HelpAge International

Summary of guidance material
- 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: https://www.helpage.org/download/52664f10b815e
- Measuring violence, abuse and neglect among older persons; population coverage: older people; guidance on data collection- 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
- UNECE, 2016, 'Recommendations on ageing-related statistics'; population coverage: older people; guidance on data collection; recommendations report: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2016/ECECESSTAT20164_ENG_web.pdf

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

II.   Summary of Guidance Material
d.   Migratory status
*Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data by **migratory status***

Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Summary of guidance material

- In early 2021 IOM's GMDAC will publish practical guidelines on how to disaggregate SDG indicators and other data by migratory status, aiming to improve countries' capacity to do this and start identifying migrants systematically in development data. This disaggregation manual builds on existing GMDAC analysis using disaggregated census micro-data by migratory status for the SDGs and on existing capacity building work implemented by GMDAC, which includes national data assessments and tailored training activities, among other activities. Finally, this also builds on the monitoring and reporting methodology of IOM's Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners. This user-centric document articulates the links between the SDGs, the leave no one behind (LNOB) agenda and migration for Member States and other practitioners. It contains various components:
  - Step-by-step guidance on how to choose SDG indicators to disaggregate via a prioritisation exercise, as well as description of further generic steps involved in planning and implementing an SDG disaggregation exercise
  - For Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 16:
    - What do we know? Snapshots on the situation of migrants in relation to each relevant SDG. This includes key evidence based on global, regional and national data sources.
    - Rationale for disaggregation of data under each Goal; how policy makers can use disaggregated data in this area towards policy and programming.
    - How to disaggregate. Key considerations for disaggregation related to that topic, compiling existing guidance (including from EG on Migration Statistics) with new IOM guidance. For example, key data sources and opportunities for data integration.
    - Example. Some example(s) of good practice by countries on disaggregation of SDG indicators and/or data by migratory status in relation to different policy areas.
- IOM GMDAC is producing a capacity building tool entitled "Practitioners' Guide on Harnessing Data Innovation for Migration Policy." The guide will feature contributions from members of the Big Data for Migration (BD4M) Alliance, summarize lessons learned from past applications of new data sources and innovative methodologies in the field of migration and provide practical guidance on how to build 'data collaboratives' to ethically and responsibly exploit privately-held data for migration policy.
- IOM GMDAC is producing online Migration Data Modules, which will serve as a key resource for capacity building on migration data. Through several modules including learning videos, this will compile and present a range of migration data tools and guidance for practitioners in a user-friendly format to facilitate comprehensive, standardised and interactive learning on migration data. These include a dedicated migratory status disaggregation module. These will be final by the end of 2020 and while they will not be immediately available to the public, modules will be used for workshops with NSOs and other external stakeholders as needed.
- Upcoming: in Q1 2021, IOM's GMDAC will publish a data capacity building tool dedicated to gender and migration, "Gender and Migration Data: A guide for evidence-based, gender-responsive migration governance". This will include some guidance on collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data and adoption of a human rights-based migration policy (2030 Agenda).

SDG related indicators/Goals: The document will mention all of the SDGs but will focus in particular on Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and selected targets and indicators within these. Note the document will reference the internationally recommended 24 SDG indicators for migratory status disaggregation but also aims to provide guidance useful for those seeking to disaggregate data beyond these, recognising that at the national level disaggregation of many more is possible.

Project link: https://gmdac.iom.int/leaving-no-migrant-behind-helping-countries-report-sdg-indicators-migratory-status

Summary of guidance material

- [Toolkit to assess national migration data capacity (2019)](). Developed by UNSD, under the guidance of the Expert Group 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). *Technical report on measuring migration-relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators: not available yet.*
- [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.

II. Summary of Guidance Material
e. Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs)
*Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data for **refugees and IDPs***

Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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. See also: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018_1746_EN_08-E.pdf
- [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

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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 has developed guidance material for national household surveys that include forcibly displaced persons (refugees, IDPs, etc.). The material covers 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.

Link: Data disaggregation of SDG indicators by forced displacement: https://www.unhcr.org/5fd237b84/data-disaggregation-sdg-indicators-forced-displacement

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Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)

Summary of guidance material
- JIPS Essential Toolkit (JET): Guidance, checklists and templates covering the profiling process for displaced populations;
- Interagency Durable Solutions (DS) Analysis Guide, Indicator Library & Question Bank: Guidance and tools for implementing a durable solutions analysis process in displacement situations;
- Urban Profiling Guidance: Complementary guidance to the JET focused on profiling urban displaced populations;
- Sampling Guide: Guidance on sampling and examples of approaches for displaced populations;
- Dynamic Analysis & Reporting Tool (DART): Platform to explore, analyze, visualize and share data on the displaced;
- 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/

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

II.   Summary of Guidance Material
f.   Persons with disabilities
*Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data for **persons with disabilities***

Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities (SGPwD)

Summary of guidance material
- Disability Data Advocacy Toolkit:
    - Launch of the Disability Data Advocacy Toolkit, November 2020 (video):
    - Article about the Disability Data Advocacy Toolkit: https://cbm-global.org/news/disability-data-toolkit/

- **Case Study** experience of persons with disabilities with COVID-19: a case study carried out by the SGPwD (a chapter focuses on COVID-19 disaggregated data by disability): The experience of persons with disabilities with COVID-19 // En Español

Events
- UN World Data Forum 2020, October 2020, session on Persons with disabilities and COVID-19 data collection and disaggregation efforts https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YMKJf7GE6qY
- 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/
- The Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities (SGPwD) launched the Disability Data Advocacy Working Group in 2019:
    - SGPwD's Disability Data Advocacy Working Group webpage: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/content/disability-data-advocacy-working-group
    - SGPwD's Disability Data Advocacy Working Group webinars and advocacy briefs: https://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/content/disability-data-advocacy-working-group
- 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

Presentations
- National Disability Secretariat of Panama (SENADIS) webinar on Importance of the National System of Disability Statistics and State Commitments, October 2020, SGPwD gave two presentations
- 2020 Virtual Meeting of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, September 2020, SGPwD presented (1) and (2)
- Washington Group on Disability Statistics webinar: Using the Washington Group Tools to Assess the Impact of COVID-19 on Persons with Disabilities, August 2020, SGPwD presented (1) and (2)
- RIADIS webinar on Estadísticas sobre discapacidad para políticas públicas eficaces y respuestas inclusivas durante la pandemia por el COVID-19, June 2020, SGPwD presentation
- Open virtual IAEG-SDG Meeting: Covid-19 impacts and responses on data collection, SDG monitoring and on vulnerable groups, June 2020, SGPwD presentation
- Counted and visible: Global conference on the measurement of gender and intersecting inequalities, February 2020, SGPwD/CBM presentation
- UNSD Workshop on Data and Statistics for Evidence-based VNRs, December 2019, SGPwD presentations
- 10th IAEG-SDGs, October 2019, SGPwD/CBM gave two presentations (1) and (2)
- 9th IAEG-SDGs, March 2019, SGPwD/CBM gave two presentations (1) and (2):
- CSW, March 2019 SGPwD presentation

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:
- A brief study and overview of organizations of persons with disabilities' experiences regarding disability data: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/sites/default/files/disability_data_survey_presentation_-_ida_and_cbm.pdf
- E-learning materials: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/content/disability-data-advocacy-working-group

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UNICEF

Summary of guidance material
- UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) released in 2016 the **Child Functioning Module** for use in surveys and censuses. Based on the framework outlined in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and incorporating the biopsychosocial model of disability, the Module on Child Functioning (CFM) covers children between 2 and 17 years of age and assesses functional difficulties in different domains including hearing, vision, communication/ comprehension, learning, mobility and emotions. The questions can be incorporated into existing data collection efforts to report on the proportion of children with functional difficulties and to disaggregate wellbeing indicators for children with and without functional difficulties. The CFM, together with the Washington Group Short Set of Questions (WG-SS) which is administered to adults, have been included in the current round of UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme – MICS 6 - that is expected to result in close to 70 surveys by 2021.
- The module is available in English, French, Spanish, Vietnamese, Russian, Arabic, Chinese, Portuguese and Khmer. Tools to support the implementation of the CFM are also available, including a concept note, tabulation plans, narrative and syntaxes and guidelines for interviewers.

Additional guidance material on disability data includes:
- A technical booklet on Collecting Data on Child Disability
- A 2019 publication on Strengthening the collection and use of data about persons with disabilities in humanitarian situations
- A 2020 publication on Producing Disability-Inclusive Data
- Training 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.

SDG related indicators/Goals: In March 2017, a joint statement issued by multiple UN agencies, member states, organizations of persons with disabilities, and other stakeholders recommended the CFM and the WG-SS as the appropriate tool for SDG data disaggregation for children.

Links:
- The publications and material described below can be found on UNICEF data website at: https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-disability/module-on-child-functioning/
- The implementation tools, reports and microdata of MICS surveys that collected data on children and adults with disabilities are available on MICS website at: http://mics.unicef.org/surveys

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Washington Group on Disability Statistics

Summary of guidance material
- *Washington Group (WG) Tools* – Three question sets have been developed for use in population and housing censuses and household surveys to gather information on the population experiencing functional limitations: the Washington Group Short-Set on Functioning (WG-SS), the Washington Group Short-Set on Functioning – Enhanced (WG-SS Enhanced), and the Washington Group Extended-Set on Functioning (WG-ES). Guidelines on implementation and analysis can be found on the Washington Group website: https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/.
- *WG/ILO Labor Force Survey Disability Module (LFS-DM)* - Developed, tested and adopted in conjunction with the International Labour Organization (ILO). The LFS-DM was intended for inclusion in Labor Force Surveys and is also suitable for use in population-based surveys that collect data on employment. Additional information, including national adaptation guides, variable derivation guides, and LFS integration guide are provided on ILO's website: https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/lfs-resources/, in addition to resources available on the WG website.
- 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 and WG websites.

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

The materials used in Washington Group trainings and workshops 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:
  - o Part 1 (2 videos) introduces the WG and presents the principles guiding the work
  - o Part 2 (3 videos) focuses on the Short Set of Questions (tool presentation, data collection and analysis)
  - o 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.

SDG related indicators/Goals: The WG is focused on disaggregation rather than on specific SDG targets or indicators. A report on disaggregation of SDG indicators by disability status was prepared in 2016 and can be found at the following link: https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Implementation_Document__10_-_SDG.pdf

Links:
A redesign of the current WG website, which includes updated information, resources and documents, has been completed. All questionnaires, documents, presentation materials, and reports are available through the new website, which can be accessed through the following link: https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/. Requests for information and queries may be directed to: WG_Secretariat@cdc.gov.

Sensory Functions, Disability and Rehabilitation Unit, World Health Organization (WHO)

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; and 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

II.   Summary of Guidance Material
g.   Geographic location

*Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data by **geographic location** (including urban/rural areas)*

UN-Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)

Summary of guidance material
- The International Workshop and Seminar on UN-GGIM "The Data Ecosystem for Sustainable Development" took a deep dive on geospatial information for Sustainable Development http://ggim.un.org/meetings/2019/Deqing/   - The UN World Geospatial Information Congress convened dedicated session(s) on geospatial disaggregation which is also summarised in the report of the Congress (https://ggim.un.org/unwgic/documents/UNWGIC_Report.pdf). See also: https://ggim.un.org/unwgic/nov20-parallel-Geospatial-Disaggregation-and-Aggregation-for-the-SDGs/ and http://ggim.un.org/unwgic/nov20-parallel-New-and-Innovative-Methods-and-Data-for-Disaggregation-by-Geolocation/   "A review of the first three years", frames some of the ongoing challenges in this area   - The fourth meeting of the WGGI convened a dedicated session on disaggregation by geographic location: http://ggim.un.org/meetings/2017-4th_Mtg_IAEG-SDG-NY   - The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework provides guidance on the integration of stats and geospatial information. Principle 3 "Common Geographies" could be of interest to this work. Tim Trainor, previously of the US Census Bureau, provides a further discussion on the types of geography and its nuances: http://ggim.un.org/meetings/2014-IGSI_Beijing/documents/04_USA_UN_Grid_Admin_Trainor_6_5_14.pdf   - ECLAC and UN-GGIM: Europe have developed work on disaggregation by geographic location too (ECLAC) / (UN-GGIM Europe)   "Applying the Degree of Urbanisation" by Eurostat, et al: - SDG Geospatial Roadmap   - Response of the geospatial community to COVID-19: http://ggim.un.org/meetings/GGIM-committee/10th-Session/documents/Covid-19_Ready-to-Respond.pdf

UN-Habitat

Summary of guidance material
- Guidance on spatial data collection for populations in slums and informal settlements: - https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/urban_data_digest_the_global_housing_affordability_challenge.pdf   - https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/11/metadata_on_sdg_indicator_11.1.1_10-2020_2.pdf   - City definitions guide: - https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/city_definition_what_is_a_city.pdf   - https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/background_document_on_degree_of_urbanization.pdf   - Guides on defining what is a slum and what is an informal settlement: - https://data.unhabitat.org/datasets/indicator-11-1-1-training-module-adequate-housing-and-slum-upgrading-feb-2020   - https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/the_urban_sdg_monitoring_series_monitoring_sdg_indicator_11.1.1.pdf   - https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/11/metadata_on_sdg_indicator_11.1.1_10-2020_2.pdf   - Journal paper on deprivations mapping: https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/9/5/80   **SDG related indicators/Goals:** SDG 11, SDG 11.3, SDG 11.7 **Links:**   - National Sample of Cities: https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/national_sample_of_cities_english.pdf   - SDG 11.1.1 Module: https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/indicator_11.1.1_training_module_adequate_housing_and_slum_upgrading.pdf

II.   Summary of Guidance Material
h.   Other/Multiple dimensions

*Summary of guidance material for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data by **other/multiple disaggregation dimensions***

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Summary of guidance material
- [A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data: Guidance Note to Data Collection and Disaggregation](). Population coverage: particularly the most marginalized population groups. Guidance: Demonstrates how data can be produced following international human rights and statistical standards while putting people at the center. This work draws attention to human rights and their practical and normative contributions to ensuring meaningful participation, especially by vulnerable and at-risk groups, in all stages of the data life cycle. The approach also improves visibility around groups left behind and reinforces equality and non-discrimination. It highlights the nexus between human rights standards and data-specific ethical and professional principles, particularly the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. It espouses six key principles: participation, self-identification, data disaggregation, privacy, transparency, and accountability that national statistical systems need to operationalize. Type of material: best practice measures.
- [International human rights standards and recommendations relevant to the disaggregation of SDG indicators](). Population groups/disaggregation dimensions: Age (children, adolescents, older persons); Disability; Geographic status; Gender/sex; Health status / HIV /AIDS; Income/socio-economic status; Indigenous Peoples; Migrants / internally displaced persons / trafficking in persons; Minorities;   People of African Descent; Persons with albinism; Race / ethnicity / colour / national origin /birth; Religion, belief and ideology / political affiliation / professional status; Sexual orientation / gender identity / intersex status / sex characteristics; Other status. Guidance: The document lists the different population groups or characteristics, the relevant universally accepted legal standards and recommendations from the international human rights mechanisms, which provide legal and practical guidance on the variables that should be used in data disaggregation and the identification of the groups left behind in international, regional and national level. Type of material: standards and recommendations for data disaggregation.
- "[People of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean: Developing indicators to measure and counter inequalities]()"
- "[Born Free and Equal: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Sex Characteristics in International Human Rights Law" (Second Edition)]()
- "[Human Rights indicators on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability]()"

Other population groups/disaggregation dimensions:
[International human rights standards and recommendations relevant to the disaggregation of SDG indicators]()
- on age (children, adolescents/youth, older persons), pages 3-4
- on race, ethnicity, colour, national origin, birth, pages 10-11
- on sexual orientation, gender identity, intersex status, sex characteristics, pages 12-13
- on income and socio-economic status, page 6

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.

Link:
- https://ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/documents.aspx

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International Group for Indigenous Health Measurement (IGIHM)

Summary of guidance material
- Since research depends heavily on statistics and numerical measures, it is imperative collect statistics on Indigenous people, just as for their non-Indigenous counterparts. Too often, faulty or missing measures of Indigeneity result in statistics that do not include Indigenous people or provide incomplete or misleading data. Thus, Indigenous people become

- invisible in their own countries. Policy and program needs affecting Indigenous people appear to not exist and cannot be addressed.
- The International Group for Indigenous Health Measurement (IGIHM) exists to improve statistics a*nd thus, lives of* Indigenous people. IGIHM consists of Indigenous and non-Indigenous researchers, physicians and community members from four countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States). IGIHM plays no official role in government statistics in any of the member countries, nor does IGIHM speak for any of the four countries.
- Since its inception in 2005, much research has done in areas (e.g. child mortality, Indigenous identification, COVID-19). A major accomplishment was the publication of a special edition of the Journal of International Association of Official Statistics devoted to the IGIHM. The theme of the special edition is "Measuring Indigenous Identification". The link to the special edition of the *Statistical Journal of the IAOS - Volume 35, issue 1*, "Measuring Indigenous Identification": https://content.iospress.com/journals/statistical-journal-of-the-iaos/35/1?start=0; It includes: an overall paper on Indigenous identification, five country-specific papers on Indigenous people (Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and the US), a history of IGIHM and a summary.
- Over time, the IGIHM has shifted from the many disparities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people to international issues beyond the four countries (i.e. SDGs) and beyond disparities (i.e. wellness, culture and resilience).

Links:
- Visibility of indigenous peoples in sustainable development indicators**:** https://www.oecd.org/iaos2018/programme/IAOS-OECD2018_Madden-Coleman.pdf
- The link to the edition of the *Statistical Journal of the IAOS - Volume 36,* "Counting Indigenous American Indians and Alaska Natives in the US census": https://content.iospress.com/download/statistical-journal-of-the-iaos/sji200615?id=statistical-journal-of-the-iaos%2Fsji200615

Environmental dimensions - International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Summary of guidance material
- Traditionally, indicator disaggregation processes have focused on social and economic indicators, but the SDG indicator framework also encompasses environmental dimensions, and disaggregation is an important process as regards environmental indicators.
- For indicators for SDGs 14 (Life below Water) and 15 (Life on Land), there are three primary disaggregation dimensions: by ecosystems; by taxonomic groups; and by threats. Some bespoke disaggregations have also been explored to inform specific policy processes.
- Disaggregation by ecosystems is built into the SDG indicator framework, for example in disaggregating the overall indicator of protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas (see Butchart et al. 2012 PLoS ONE; https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0032529) according to marine ecosystems (SDG indicator 14.5.1), terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems (SDG indicator 15.1.2), and mountain ecosystems (SDG indicator 15.4.1). Other SDG indicators such as the Red List Index (SDG indicator 15.5.1) are also available disaggregated by ecosystems, eg for forest, freshwater/wetland, marine, and terrestrial (see Brooks et al. 2015 Biodiversity; https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14888386.2015.1075903). IUCN maintains a standard Habitats Classification Scheme (https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/habitat-classification-scheme) which can be used as a basis for disaggregation by ecosystems.
- Disaggregation by taxonomic group is frequently applied to species-related SDG indicators such as the Red List Index (SDG indicator 15.5.1); see, for example, the 2018 SDG Report (page 11).
- Disaggregation by the impacts of threats is extremely important to guide efforts towards sustainability through abating threats and restoration, and inform associated policy processes accordingly. Thus, for example, the Red List Index (SDG indicator 15.5.1) is available disaggregated according to impacts of fisheries (relevant to SDG 14.4), impacts of invasive alien species (relevant to SDG 15.8), impacts of pollution (relevant to SDG 12.4), and impacts of utilization (relevant to SDG 12.2). It can also be disaggregated for internationally traded species (relevant to SDG 15.7). IUCN maintains a standard Threats Classification Scheme (https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/threat-classification-scheme) which can be used as a basis for disaggregation by threats.
- Additional disaggregations for environmental indicators which have been applied include for migratory species (relevant to the Convention on Migratory Species) and for pollinators (relevant to SDG 2.4).

SDG related indicators/Goals: IUCN serves as co-custodian with UNEP-WCMC, supported by BirdLife International, for SDG indicators 14.5.1, 15.1.2, and 15.4.1-- indicators routinely disaggregated and reported across ecosystem dimensions. IUCN serves as indicator custodian, supported by BirdLife International, for SDG indicator 15.5.1, which is routinely disaggregated

across ecosystem, taxonomic, and threat dimensions. Similar disaggregations could also be applied to other environmental indicators used for tracking progress towards SDGs 14 and 15.

Links:
- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, which underpins SDG indicator 15.5.1: disaggregated indicators available under "Red List Indices" tab at https://www.iucnredlist.org/.
- Protected Planet https://www.protectedplanet.net/en and World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/home, which are combined to underpin SDG indicators 14.5.1, 15.1.2, and 15.4.1.
- Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool, where the Country Profiles https://www.ibat-alliance.org/country_profiles fulfil the function of annual NSO consultation for the above SDG indicators.

This compilation of tools and resources on data disaggregation does not include all data disaggregation dimensions or vulnerable population groups. IAEG-SDGs and UNSD will continue to reach out to agencies, working and expert groups and stakeholders to update the information.

III. Tools and guidance for using different data sources in collecting disaggregated data:
a. Sample surveys

Most respondents (12 out of 14 respondents) to the questionnaire stated that sample surveys are used to collect data for the indicators or disaggregated data needed for policy issues of their focus. The tables below provide additional information on the guidance materials related to sample surveys.

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

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/

Children
UNICEF: 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 designing and selecting	MICS sampling tools (sample size calculation	MICS guidelines on conducting and monitoring	MICS questionnaires (Household, Woman, Man, Children under Five,

the sample in MICS: http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics4#survey-design	template, systematic random selection of households template, manual for mapping and household listing, and sample weight calculation template): http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6#survey-design	fieldwork: http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6#data-collection MICS manual and guidelines for digital data collection: http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6#data-processing MICS guidelines for tabulation and data analysis: http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6#analysis	Children age 15-49): http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6#survey-design MICS survey reporting and dissemination templates and guidelines: http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics6#reporting

Migratory Status

Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD- Secretariat of the Expert Group on 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 & Practical Examples provides guidance on sampling and	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	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	The Interagency Durable Solutions Question Bank includes a standard set of questions for displaced population groups related to measuring progress towards durable solutions. Topics

| examples of various approaches to sampling from JIPS profiling exercises in 6 countries - El Salvador, Greece, Iraq, Kosovo, Somalia and Sudan. | 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). | 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 furthermore working on guidance on population mapping exercises aimed at supporting the identification of specific target sub-groups. | 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. |

Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement, World Bank-UNHCR

Guidance material includes:
- 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,	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	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:

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 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.	(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 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.		% 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 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 (WG) 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 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 is available on the redesigned WG website, which can be accessed through the following link: https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/	Three question sets have been developed for use in population and housing censuses and household surveys to gather information on the population experiencing functional limitations: the Washington Group Short-Set on Functioning (WG-SS), the Washington Group Short-Set on Functioning – Enhanced (WG-SS Enhanced), and the Washington Group Extended-Set on Functioning (WG-ES). Guidelines on implementation and analysis can be found on the Washington Group website: https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/ These questions sets have been applied extensively in population and housing censuses and nationally-representative household surveys (in 107 countries), UN agency data collection instruments and by Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and NGOs.	In addition to the WG questions sets on functioning, which can be used to disaggregate any population-based indicator, two modules have been prepared to assess child functioning and employment conditions of persons with disabilities. *WG/ILO Labor Force Survey Disability Module (LFS-DM)* - Developed, tested and adopted in conjunction with the International Labour Organization (ILO). The LFS-DM was intended for inclusion in Labor Force Surveys and is also suitable for use in population-based surveys that collect data on employment. Additional information, including national adaptation guides, variable derivation guides, and LFS integration guide are provided on ILO's website: https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/lfs-resources/, in addition to resources available on the WG website. *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 and WG websites.

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	We use the DHS and MICS and LSMS modules for household characteristics Newsletter 1 Newsletter 2 SDG 11.1.1 Module	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/

Other/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	OHCHR encourages the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding between NSOs	https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/SDG_Indicator_16b1_1

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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

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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).

(sample MOU accompanies the compilation online: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/)

https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf

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0_3_1_Guidance_Note%20.pdf (see pages 9-16)

(https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/SDGindicators.aspx)

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International Group for Indigenous Health Measurement (IGIHM): general guidance

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
As described in the census portion of this questionnaire, oversampling and special studies can be used, although they are resource intensive. Where annual reports can be generated for the general population, smaller samples of Indigenous people can limit or eliminate Indigenous estimates. One solution is pooling data over a longer period of time (e.g. 5 years). Data on more rapidly changing variables (i.e. employment) may not	Depending on the country, Indigenous people may be registered with their Tribes or Villages, as well as or in lieu of national records. Geographic isolation can limit the ability of sample surveys that depend on geographical locations and addresses for sampling frames. Geospatial analyses and mapping of Indigenous populations are in early stages in the IGIHM four countries.	Indigenous identification is often linked to race/ethnicity. In many countries, such as the US, the identical questions are used for sample surveys, censuses and administrative records. Measures from 5 countries, published in the IAOS special edition (Madden et al, Table 2) are shown below. Updates to the US census not shown in the paper are included.	Australia: "Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? " With the options: No, Yes Aboriginal, or Yes Torres Strait Islander. Brazil: "What is your color or race?" with options White, Yellow, Brown, Black, and Indigenous (Branca, Amarela, Parda, Preda, and Indígena). Canada: "Is this person an Aboriginal person; that is, Yes, First Nations (North American Indian); Yes, Métis; Yes, Inuk (Inuit). New Zealand: "Which ethnic group do you belong to?", with the options New Zealand European, Maori, Samoan, Cook Island Maori, Tongan, Niuean, Chinese, Indian, Other. United States of America: "What is this person's race?", mark one or more boxes. White – print type; Black or

reflect what happened over 5-years.			African-American print type; American Indian or Alaska Native – print name of principal Tribe; Chinese; Filipino; Asian Indian; Vietnamese; Korean; Japanese; Other Asian – print type; Native Hawaiian; Samoan; Chamarro; Other Pacific Islander – print type; and, Some Other Race print type. It is important to note that the kinds of measurements suitable for sample surveys and censuses may not match how Indigenous people are identified in legislative program entitlements.

III.   Tools and guidance for using different data sources in collecting disaggregated data:
b. Citizen-generated data

The following respondents to the questionnaire have experience working with citizen-generated data for producing disaggregated data for small areas or specific population groups and the data collected have been used for policy making or evidence-based advocacy:

UN-Habitat
- Data collection methods: UN-Habitat collects housing affordability and location data, transport, waste management, public spaces using mobile based apps on the communities and with the communities.
- Quality assessment procedures/methods: UN-Habitat applies the same standard survey quality control mechanisms in the design, training and reporting of the data.

FAO
- 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: http://www.fao.org/datalab/website/food-prices
    - Crowdsourced data source: numbeo.com

OHCHR
- 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 collection methods: SGPwD via CBM collaborates with International Civil Society Centre in the LNOB Partnership (https://voicescount.org/)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.

III. Tools and guidance for using different data sources in collecting disaggregated data:
c. Administrative data

A majority of respondents (10 of 14) to the questionnaire stated that administrative sources are used to collect data for the indicators or disaggregated data needed for policy issues of their focus. The tables below provide additional information on the guidance materials related to using administrative data, such as good policies to obtain administrative data, work with government agencies, processing data and quality assurance.

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

UNICEF

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*
Strengthening administrative systems to close gender data gaps: Under the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, the Advisory Group on Strengthening Administrative Data Systems to Close Gender Data Gaps, chaired by UNICEF, is developing guidance to support National Statistical Offices and line ministries to both benchmark their performance and identify key priorities for strengthening the availability and quality of disaggregated administrative data for reporting against international and national gender monitoring frameworks, including the SDGs. Includes case studies and a self-assessment tool. https://data.unicef.org/resources/strengthening-administrative-data-systems-to-close-gender-data-gaps/	The IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Strengthening Administrative Data Systems includes the national statistical offices of eight countries: Brazil, Canada, Ghana, India, Jordan, Morocco, Uganda, Zimbabwe. Case studies provided by Canada and Ghana and in-depth interviews provided by Brazil and Morocco.

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 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/	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 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.	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 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.	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 suggested disaggregation for indicators that can be used in a comprehensive durable solutions analysis for displaced and displacement-affected populations.	NSOs 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 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 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.	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 topic as current projects are completed.	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	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	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.

*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_'.

Geographic location
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	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	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-	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/

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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/	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/			

Other/Multiple Dimensions

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 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. *(sample MOU accompanies the compilation online: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/)*	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 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.

International Group for Indigenous Health Measurement (IGIHM): general guidance

Good practices or guidance on how to obtain the data from administrative sources	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
Attempts have been made to use the same Indigenous measures in survey data with measures used in administrative records. This is particularly the case in the US, where administrative records include Social Security and vital statistics (i.e. birth certificates, death certificates, marriage licenses).	Since the 2000 census in the US, multiple races can be self-reported. This also applies to survey and administrative data in the US. Analyses about Indigenous American Indians/Alaska Natives could reflect three populations: those who report American Indian/Alaska Native as their only race, those who report American Indian/Alaska Native along with other race(s) and those who report American Indian/Alaska Native at all with or without another race(s). Overall counts are usually divided into the three categories, whereas	Linkages between census, survey and administrative data have been made from time to time. Depending on the country, privacy issues need to be considered.

Again, it is important to note that the kinds of measurements suitable for sample surveys and censuses may not match how Indigenous people are identified in legislative program entitlements.	studies about American Indians/Alaska Natives cover those who report American Indian/Alaska Native as their only race. Small Indigenous populations, may in general, limit the number and type of cross-sectional analyses given privacy and confidentiality provisions.	

III.   Tools and guidance for using different data sources in collecting disaggregated data:
d.   Population and Housing Censuses (PHC)

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

Migratory Status
Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD- Secretariat of the Expert Group on 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.	Includes existing IOM GMDAC analysis identifying how many indicators can be monitored using census micro-data.	The guidelines will showcase a number of good practices where countries have disaggregated SDG indicators by migratory status, using different data sources.	No new census questionnaire recommendations will be added (rather those of UNSD/EG on Migration Statistics referenced); some recommendations on relevant data presentation and dissemination.	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.

Other/Multiple Dimensions
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/SDGindicators.aspx) Country level example (Kenya census): https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/CensushumanrightsinclusionKenya.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).

International Group for Indigenous Health Measurement (IGIHM): general guidance

Guidance on identifying SDG indicators that can be generated from PHC	*Good practices or guidance on designing a census questionnaire and data processing with the concern of measuring SDG indicators*	*Good practices on the integration of census data with geo-referenced data for the production of geospatial statistical outputs*	*Good practices on the potential risks of identification and consequent disclosure of attributes of individual households and their component individual persons*
Many SDG indicators or their proxies are included in population and housing censuses, as well as survey data. Specifics vary between country and data collection. https://www.oecd.org/iaos2018/programme/IAOS-OECD2018_Madden-Coleman.pdf	In many countries, such as the US, the Indigenous population is so small and isolated, that the census represents the best way to collect data on the overall Indigenous population, as well as data for specific Tribes. In the US, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) – the group consisting of the leaders of Federally-recognized Tribes is consulted on the questions, mode, pre-tests, adverting, public affairs and data dissemination. Census forms can be administered in Indigenous languages. American Indians and Alaska Natives residing on their lands (i.e. reservations) are classified as "hard to reach" populations. As such, a number of statistical methods are used to gather and analyze data. There are attempts to hire Indigenous Census workers. This is a sharp contrast to earlier times when American Indians	In the US, census data are collected by state and local areas. Estimates are also obtained for American Indians on reservation, which cross state or county lines. For example, the Navajo reservation covers parts of four states.	Pooling data across years is utilized. This has the advantage of reports and estimates being made available. However, disadvantages include fewer reports. Furthermore, data items which can change over time, such as poverty, employment and income may not be representative of what happened over the time period in question. Special samples and oversampling of Indigenous people can be used, but require additional funds. An example of a special study was one conducted on nutrition among Indigenous people in Brazil and the 1980 Special Supplement to the 1980 US census: "American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts on Identified Reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma".

	were not counted as US residents for the first century. Until the mid-twentieth century, American Indians did not answer for themselves. A further explanation can be found in an open access IAOS publication from March 2020. https://content.iospress.com/download/statistical-journal-of-the-iaos/sji200615?id=statistical-journal-of-the-iaos%2Fsji200615		

Other
FAO: Census of Agriculture[3] (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 census topics, such as by sex, age, etc.	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 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.

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

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. |

IV.   Tools and guidance for data integration

The following include data integration[4] guidance materials to produce more disaggregated data, including small area estimates and the integration of statistics with geospatial information:

Persons with disabilities
The Washington Group (WG) has developed, extensively tested, and validated several tools for the collection of internationally comparable disability statistics. These tools have been used in multiple settings and for diverse purposes, including in population and housing censuses and household surveys, and in development and humanitarian programmes. When linked and integrated to other data sources, the information derived from the Washington Group question sets can yield valuable insights into the situation of persons with disabilities to inform policy.

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[5] International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS) and the International Recommendations on IDP 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[6].

Urban/slum areas
UN-Habitat uses the DHS, MICS and LSMS modules for household characteristics with regard to measurement of some SDG indicators[7].

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[4] 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.

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

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

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

V.   Tools and 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:

Women and girls

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

UNSD Social and Gender Statistics Section:
- Analysis and presentation of gender statistics: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Handbooks/gender/Integrating-a-Gender-Perspective-into-Statistics-E.pdf (Chapter 4)
- 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

UN Women: https://data.unwomen.org; see UN Women/UNSD: Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2019 and 2020

Older Persons

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

Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

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

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.

Persons with disabilities

Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities:
- Disability Data Advocacy Toolkit
- Disaggregated by Disability Status
- 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

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://social.un.org/publications/UN-Flagship-Report-Disability-Final.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

WHO: The Model Disability Survey (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

Other/Multiple dimensions

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

VI. Other information

Organization/ Group	Additional information on data disaggregation for SDGs
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 guidance document has an expected release date of early 2021. 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	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.
OHCHR	OHCHR provides key principles to compile and disseminate disaggregated data in its guidance, 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 was launched in November 2020 (by the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities, the International Disability Alliance, and CBM Global Disability Inclusion) that emerged from the work under the Disability Data Advocacy Working Group. There are plans to host webinars on the toolkit, and pilot trainings could be carried out online and at the country level with proper logistical and financial support. The toolkit will be translated into Arabic, French, Spanish, Easy Read and International Sign. Link to toolkit: http://cbm-global.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/DisabilityData_advocacytoolkit_accessible.pdf For more information: 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	Washington Group Data Collection Tools – Adoption, Endorsement and Use Since its adoption in 2006, the Washington Group 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 6th round of the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme – approximately 60-70 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 in more than 50 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.