



DFID's



Consultation Outcome Document



DFID's response to the consultation on the Inclusive Data Charter Action Plan

Background

1. On 24 July 2018 we published DFID's Inclusive Data Charter Action Plan and launched a 7-week consultation that closed on 28 August 2018.
2. The consultation sought views on our plans to implement the Inclusive Data Charter. We are grateful for the responses received and have carefully considered all points raised. This document summarises the main points to emerge from this consultation, and gives DFID's response to each of these points.

Summary of consultation responses.

3. We received 10 written responses to the consultation, with responses predominantly from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).
4. We found that majority of the responses welcomed DFID's adoption of the Inclusive Data Charter. We identified five key themes from the responses. In each case, we have outlined what the consultation responses told us and DFID's response.

Intersectionality

5. Almost half of all respondents to the consultation commented on intersectionality¹. The key messages in this area are summarised below:
 - a) Some respondents wanted more information on how DFID's work to better understand and analyse intersectional inequalities would be taken forward;
 - b) Other respondents were interested in DFID strengthening the recognition of intersectionality as an issue in data disaggregation, as well as the challenges and benefits of disaggregating data around DFID's four key characteristics².
6. The draft Action Plan set out DFID's plan to continue to learn about the challenges with gathering and using data that intersect across different dimensions, and explore options of presenting and understanding better the data and what it tells us.
7. We recognise the importance of intersectionality as an important framework for understanding and responding to the multiple layers of discrimination that people experience which may foster exclusion. We are also aware of the challenges involved in collecting representative data needed to analyse these interactions and draw meaningful conclusions.
8. We have begun to collect more granular beneficiary level data and will endeavour to share and showcase early learning from this area, including the technical aspects of gathering data as well as how this data is being used to inform decision making.

Inclusion of other disaggregation variables

¹ Intersectionality refers to the interaction of different social identities (such as sex, age, disability status and geography) and the power structures that underpin them at multiple levels.

² DFID's short-term focus is to encourage disaggregation across four key disaggregates (sex, age, disability status and geography) whilst we work with others in the international system to find and develop tools, methods and guidance on the wider Global Goal disaggregation variables.

9. More than a quarter of respondents recommended the inclusion of other disaggregation variables in the action plan. The variables recommended are listed below:

- a) Some respondents recommended the inclusion of Religion in the Inclusive Data Charter Action Plan as part of DFID's efforts to understand the links between development and religion.
- b) Other respondents urged that disaggregation by child care type, HIV incidence and indigenous people be included in the action plan.

10. DFID remains committed to the goal of full disaggregation for all social groups under the Global Goals but our approach will be iterative.

11. Our immediate focus will remain on four disaggregates (sex, age, disability status and geography) in the first instance to help us reorient our approach and raise our ambition whilst we work with others in the international system to find and develop tools, methods and guidance on further disaggregation variables.

Missing Populations

12. Around a quarter of respondents highlighted 'the uncounted' as an area for further action by DFID, the main points raised are listed below:

- a) Respondents wanted greater clarity on how DFID would work with others to cover known and missing populations;
- b) Other respondents welcomed DFID's efforts to ensure all parts of society are included in official statistics and urged DFID to recognise the need for qualitative research to assist in identifying and understanding missing populations;
- c) Respondents also wanted more detail on how DFID would ensure children in care and street children are counted, as part of our ambition to leave no one behind.

13. The draft Action Plan acknowledges that some parts of society remain outside of official statistics due to statistical design, legislation or their own choice. We commit to facilitate conversations with others already doing work in this space to understand and share knowledge on how to cover known and unknown missing populations.

Citizen-generated Data

14. Around a quarter of respondents mentioned making use of citizen-generated data and citizen-led mechanisms to foster inclusion as well as to ensure that marginalised groups can hold governments to account.

15. DFID is committed to supporting user-generated or user-led data as a vital component of the data ecosystem, working with the International Statistical System to make this a reality.

16. DFID will continue to work through partners such as the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data on citizen-generated data and will feed learning from the group back into DFID work.

Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups

17. One in five respondents wanted DFID to act for marginalised and vulnerable groups. The main points raised were:

- a) Support for more participation of marginalised groups in monitoring and oversight of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) delivery at local and national levels.
- b) Promotion of systems that allow criminalised or marginalised populations to interact anonymously with services using unique identifier codes.

c) Provision of safeguarding and protection of vulnerable communities during data collection.

18. The draft Action Plan laid out our actions and the next steps we will take to better understand the situation of the poorest and most marginalised, and make better decisions that positively impact on all people's lives.

Next steps

19. We have set ourselves an ambitious agenda to accelerate our actions on inclusive data. The consultation responses welcomed our adoption of the Inclusive Data Charter and flagged a few areas for further investigation.

20. We will take these responses into account as we finalise the Action Plan. We aim to publish the Action Plan in early 2019.

21. The Action Plan is a living document and as such will be monitored, reviewed, refreshed and updated every two years in advance of the World Data Forums. We will continue the spirit of peer review in which this Action plan is being developed and seek to meet with our peers to help us assess the individual and collective impact of our Inclusive Data Charter Action Plans over the coming years.