

Statistical Commission
Fifty-fourth session
28 February – 3 March 2023

Item 3(a) of the provisional agenda

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

Background document
Available in English only

Report of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Harnessing data by citizens for public policy and SDG monitoring: a conceptual framework

10 – 11 November 2022, Bangkok, Thailand

Prepared by the Statistics Division

I. Introduction

The United Nations Statistics Division organised an Expert Group Meeting on Harnessing data by citizens for public policy and SDG monitoring: a conceptual framework, in Bangkok, Thailand, from 10-11 November 2022. Citizens' contribution to data, broadly defined as the engagement of citizens¹ in multiple processes in the data value chain, from specifying needs to use of the data to inform policy, is increasingly recognized for its unique ability to help overcome many data challenges of our times. In particular, in the context of the 2030 Agenda's principle to ensure that no one is left behind, citizen data helps fill critical data gaps for groups suffering from data marginalization and increase the extent to which their experiences are reflected in data and statistics. In addition to filling data gaps, some citizen data initiatives further advance important values such as fairness, inclusiveness, openness and transparency in statistics.

Citizens' contribution to data could happen at different levels – global, regional, national, or local. The engagement of citizens can be organized by different stakeholders - scientists, community leaders, civil society organisations (CSOs), or individual citizens. Their engagement can contribute to various stages of the data value chain and serve different objectives and contribute to data and policy in a variety of ways.

The meeting discussed (a) how citizens can contribute to data collection, validation, analysis, data advocacy, research and data-driven public policy; (b) challenges and opportunities in collaboration between civil society/citizens and national statistical systems; and (c) mechanisms to harness citizens' contribution to data, including to fill critical data gaps, particularly for population groups that are not well represented in the data, and to advance fairness, inclusiveness, openness and transparency in statistics.

Actions and next steps to continue the work collectively were discussed during the meeting, including the establishment of a Collaborative on Citizen Data. The Collaborative will serve as a platform to share good practices and experiences in countries, with contributions from all communities, national statistical offices/systems, civil society organisations, academia, and regional and international organisations. The Collaborative will also, collectively, address challenges arose when working with citizen data, including data quality, capacity building needs and the need to move towards a conceptual framework.

1. *Preparation for the meeting*

A background paper – [*Towards a framework to harness data by citizens, for citizens, and about citizens*](#) was prepared to facilitate the discussion during the meeting, drawing on two main sources of information to review the ongoing practices in citizen data. First, an open-ended questionnaire (Annex 1) was sent to key experts from academic researchers, national statistical offices (NSOs), CSOs, and international organizations that are actively pursuing various forms of citizen data projects. Second, a literature review was conducted using keywords related to citizen data (such as citizen science, citizen-generated data, etc.) to capture published studies stemming from the topic. This approach aimed to capture, for as much as possible, the diverse perspectives on citizen data and understand what challenges and successes look like from the vantage point of multiple stakeholders.

¹ The term “citizens” here refers to population at large and is not linked to the concept of “citizenship”.

2. Participation

The meeting was joined by 38 in-person participants and 9 remote participants (varied by sessions), from NSOs, CSOs, research institutions, regional and international organisations and donors. The list of participants is included in Annex 2.

3. Meeting sessions

The meeting included 7 sessions. Session 1 covered the rationale for engaging with citizens in every step of the data value chain. Session 2 provided a review of the citizen contribution to data and policy making based on information covered in the background paper, followed by examples from NSOs, CSOs and the academia on various ways that citizens have contributed to the SDG process and VNR reports, filled data gap and built connection and trust between government and citizens, and ensured that the voice of the marginalized population groups are heard and measured. Session 3 was a round table discussion that gathered inputs on strategies to foster collaboration between different communities, including NSOs, CSOs and the research community and identified concrete steps to improve the collaboration. Session 4 identified areas that need capacity building for both NSOs and CSOs. The session also noted that capacity building needs differ for CSOs at different levels – those larger and more resourceful and those operating at the community level. Session 5 brainstormed on ways to overcome the data quality challenge, which has been the largest hurdle for data generated by citizens to be integrated into official statistics. Session 6 discussed action points that would help provide an enabling environment for more engagement of citizens and NSOs, at the national and international levels. Conclusions and next steps were presented in Session 7. The annotated agenda of the meeting is available in Annex 3.

The diversity in how citizens contribute to data is also reflected in the plurality of terminologies used in the field. They range from citizen science, citizen-generated data, crowdsourcing, volunteered geographic information, citizen observatories, citizen engagement in social innovation, community-driven or community-generated data.

More discussions on the diversities and plurality in how citizens contribute to data and terminologies used in the field are available in the background paper prepared for the Expert Group Meeting.² While there is no agreement at this point on a specific term to represent citizens' contribution to data, "citizen-generated data (CGD)" will be used for the ease of reference in this report.

II. **Summary of discussion**

The section provides a summary of key points from the presentations and discussions in the two-day meeting.

1. Why citizen-generated data

Citizens' contribution is crucial in many aspects. Under the umbrella of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, CSOs have been important partners in the implementation and achievement of the SDGs by promoting participation, raising awareness, and providing essential services to communities in many countries. The benefit of CGD, however, goes beyond SDGs: they help fill data gaps, especially at the local and community level, improve the timeliness of data, make data more inclusive, provide insights

² Add a link to the background paper

about contextual and lived experiences of citizens, and link data to policy implementations at different levels.

Ensuring the voices of marginalized population groups is essential for promoting inclusive development, which can be achieved through engagement with citizens. By engaging with citizens and gathering data, governments can better understand the needs and concerns of marginalized groups and develop policies and programs that address them. Working with citizens' data is also a process for governments to engage and strengthen their relationship with citizens, build trust, foster accountability, and improve their capacity.

It is important to recognize that the development of citizen data is situated within a broader picture where NSOs are also working to modernize official statistics with new practices such as participatory data collection and inclusion. Nontraditional data are also increasingly being used at NSOs and in policymaking, including administrative data, geospatial data, social media data and others.

In the context of data stewardship, NSOs are expected to operationalize data equality and inclusion with data governance. Engaging actively with civil society while maintaining the adherence to quality standards, the protection of privacy and confidentiality helps NSOs to perform the new role as the "data steward" within the national data ecosystem.

2. *Ways citizens contribute to data*

The importance of citizens' contribution to data has been recognized by both NSOs and CSOs themselves. From the NSOs' perspective, CSOs have been engaged through the SDG process, including as a key partner in coordinating efforts to achieve SDGs, contributing to the national Voluntary National Report and other SDG-related reporting.

For example, the Department of Statistics in Malaysia has collaborated closely with the All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG), a civil society organization established in 2019 to implement activities to support the 2030 Agenda on localizing SDGs. CSOs are also an integral part of national consultation for statistical operation methodologies in Brazil which is led by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). In Italy, the Italian national statistical institute (Istat) conducted national consultations on SDG indicators with CSOs such as Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (Asvis).

CSO data are being used by various NSOs. In Canada, data provided by CSOs, after validation by Statistics Canada, were used in infographic highlights for specific SDG goals under "community spotlight". The Goal 5 Infographic³, for instance, highlighted how Women's Shelters Canada supported women and children fleeing violence across the country. In Ghana data produced by CSOs were re-used to help Ghana Statistical Service report data on a SDG indicator on marine litter and formulate coastal and marine management policies in the country.

Sometimes NSOs are also in charge of projects that differ from their usual practices and rely on citizens' contributions. Statistics Canada considers its crowdsourcing data collection contribution from citizens, to obtain citizens' input on their priorities; to collect data in emergency situations such as COVID-19; and to gather information when there is no other source available.⁴

³ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-637-x/2022001/article/00005-eng.htm>

⁴ More information on the crowdsourcing survey in Statistics Canada on the impact of COVID-19 is available at: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&Id=1373185>

Citizens also contributed to various stages of the data value chain for traditional data sources, to increase the transparency and inclusiveness of the process and the produced data. For the 2019 population census in Kenya, the National Bureau of Statistics partnered with the National Commission on Human Rights to work with communities that have historically been left behind. As a result, for the first time, intersex persons, persons with albinism, indigenous peoples and stateless populations were all counted in the census. In Colombia, consultation was carried out with indigenous people before its population census; and with LGBTIQ+ population for questionnaire design for its upcoming LGBTIQ+ survey.

From the CSOs' side, experiences were shared on data collection in local communities, focusing on marginalized population groups defined by individual and inter-sectional economic, cultural and geosocial vulnerabilities (India). The data collection was led by citizens in the community and identified significantly more difficulties faced by people in marginalized communities, compared to national averages. The passive citizen data from social media can provide information about emergency events such as natural disasters in a timely manner, as demonstrated by a research project carried out at Politecnico di Milano. The example of Housing Data Coalition in New York City showed how citizens can contribute to advocating for more open official data to inform policymaking at the local level. Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), SDGs Kenya Forum and members of the Leave No One Behind Coalition in Kenya have used community dialogues and surveys of persons with disabilities to advocate and lobby for SDGs implementation and prioritization of specific community projects.

As demonstrated by the various examples presented during the meeting, citizens' contribution to data can be initiated by different institutions, such as NSOs, CSOs or by citizens themselves; and can contribute to different stages of the data value chain.

3. The call for a framework

While understanding the plurality and diversity in how citizens contribute to various stages of the data value chain, especially those that are initiated by citizens, whether organized by CSOs or not, there was a strong sentiment at the meeting for establishing a framework at the global level.

The framework can help conceptualize and agree on the different ways that citizens can play a role in data; and support formulating action points for the community to move forward. The framework may start with an expanded scope but would need to be narrowed down for building more targeted tools and methodologies. Concepts and definitions need to be clear from a statistical point of view – however these should be constructed based on a thorough understanding of national practices.

The participants suggested establishing a forum or a common platform for collaboration and the exchange of experiences. The platform not only can support sharing of good practices and experiences across countries but can also help the group formulate the framework.

4. Challenges and successes for NSOs to integrate citizen-generated data

Given the nature of CGD, it is not a straightforward task to integrate the produced data into official statistics. Sustainability, representativeness and statistical capacity of CSOs were all mentioned as impedes to successful integration. There are, however, a number of factors that have proven to be important for such integration. These include, for example, a legal framework (environment) that enables NSOs to incorporate nontraditional data sources into official statistics. For the Philippines, it was helpful to have the 2016 Philippines Statistics Authority Board Resolution that “calls on the international community, private sector, and civil society to provide assistance in terms of resources and advocacy support in the conduct of statistical development activities to generate useful/meaningful information for

progress monitoring of the SDGs.”⁵ In Colombia, a national decree stated that CSOs are part of the data process, through all stages of the data value chain.

As suggested by Canada, a maturity model could be built in moving towards better collaboration covering a number of factors: culture and political openness, institutional willingness and capacity to collaborate, resources, the legal environment and tools to support. Lastly, communication and building relationship are extremely important. A highly consultative and inclusive consultation process with CSOs is needed. Experience sharing across countries will be crucial.

While trying to foster better collaboration between NSOs and CSOs and integration of CGD into official statistics, the need to revisit the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS) was raised.

5. *Data quality*

It was agreed that quality is an important aspect for CGD. For example, it would be a good practice to compile metadata and paradata⁶ for the data collection and document various quality dimensions including ethical and confidentiality considerations, data collection methodology and accessibility of data and metadata.

However, the quality standards for CGD, methods to assess the quality and the capacity (both financial and technical) required for the assessments need to be further discussed/investigated. This is because the nature of CGD differs from those produced regularly by national statistical offices. CGD typically focuses on small communities or specific marginalized population groups with small sample sizes. Data are usually not representative of the country or large regions. Moreover, CGD often has a strong focus on qualitative data. Certain dimensions of the quality standards for quantitative data do not apply directly to qualitative data.

When considering the quality standard for CGD, it is also important to consider that they need to be fit-for-purpose and that their methodology might have some limitations, just like any other data source. For example, household surveys have been a core pillar for data-driven development policy but also have their limitations. Response rate to surveys continues to decline and the emphasis on comparability over time for survey data often means that methodologies are less flexible and data might lose relevance when changes are needed to reflect emerging issues in societies. Statistics relying on traditional data sources sometimes lack data at the community level. Citizen generated data also come with its own limitations as noted above but the quality standard for CGD should take a balanced view that also takes into consideration its relative advantage.

Quality seems to be particularly challenging for smaller and less resourceful CSOs that operate from the grassroots level. To help support the grassroots level CSOs, there is a need to bring all actors together for a better understanding of different forms of CGD, the actors involved and their respective challenges. This will help the community and NSOs better understand the type of quality approach that would work with data collection at different levels, using different methodologies and different types of data. Case studies documenting what worked and what did not work would be helpful.

To support data quality efforts, NSOs can also consider partnering with allied institutions such as National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), which share with NSOs the objective of improving data availability on the situation of marginalized groups. The Danish Institute for Human Rights, for example, has supported indigenous peoples’ groups to develop human rights-based surveys and tools for national

⁵ [https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2016 Board Res 4.pdf](https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/2016_Board_Res_4.pdf)

⁶ Paradata are measurements related to the process of collecting data

and community-based data collection. This methodology is now being replicated to monitor issues related to the “right to defend rights”, which is cross-cutting to many groups. The divide between official and non-official data was also debated. The experimental statistics line used by DANE accredits data as official statistics according to technical requirements without distinguishing whether the data producers are official or non-official. Similarly in Nepal, all surveys, whether organized by official or non-official organisations, need to go through a survey clearance system. Once cleared, data collected can be disseminated as official, regardless of the producer.

In summary, the following could potentially help overcome the quality challenge:

- A thorough understanding of the type of data and data sources being used
- The enabling legal framework
- Strengthening collaboration between NSOs and CSOs, as well as with allied institutions such as NHRIs
- Bringing the data privacy protection authorities to protect human rights
- Funding for NSOs and CSOs to work together
- Treating CGD at the same level as administrative data and geospatial data: all have challenges to work with and the same efforts should be made for each

6. *Capacity building*

It is clear from the discussion that capacity building is needed for both NSOs and CSOs. For the NSOs, the following are identified as areas that need to be strengthened:

- Raising awareness on the importance and value of engaging with citizens in data production, from defining the best ways to measure and what to measure to ensure inclusivity in data collection;
- Managing competencies to promote a culture shift towards more inclusive data ecosystems;
- Engaging with both visible and invisible marginalised population groups in an inclusive, accessible and participatory manner;
- Reaching out to the CSOs. Given the large number of CSOs in some countries, the best way to engage might be through networks of organizations. For data on marginalized communities, it is important to work with networks that have community outreach. The knowledge on marginalized communities within Government may be very limited and there is even less understanding of cross-sectional vulnerabilities;
- Increasing qualitative research and the use of qualitative data.

The following areas were identified for capacity building for CSOs. Capacity building activities need to be tailored to the level CSO groups operate, whether at the network level or the community level.

- Increasing awareness of the statistical and quality assurance standards, including statistical concepts and definitions, data collection methods and data analysis;
- Ensuring data collection ethics, privacy and confidentiality. It is important to ensure that marginalised communities are not put at risk by being part of the data collection;
- Increasing development and adoption of good practices to collect data and conduct interviews with marginalised communities, including in order to better take into account the constraints the marginalised communities face (such as for instance not owning mobile phones; lack of accessible services stigma, and minority language barriers, including sign languages); and identifying interviewers who are trusted by the community members.

- Improving knowledge on how marginalized communities are discriminated against, to counter the normalization of the discrimination they may be subject to; and on what the SDG and public policies can do for them to change the culture, norm or perception;
- Improving knowledge on how to link community monitoring to the development of service delivery action plans in collaboration with local governments;
- Providing training from organizations of persons with disabilities on disability awareness and accessibility.

Statistical literacy initiatives running within the country can be a great way to engage and build trust with citizens, including the youth. Peer learning and sharing experiences across countries would be helpful.

III. Conclusions and next steps:

1. A framework for citizen data – what to focus on

In moving towards a framework for citizen data, discussions during the meeting pointed to the possible delineation of citizen data into categories that can be defined by (a) how data are used; and (b) the processes that data are generated, whether initiated by NSOs, civil societies, or jointly. Potential categories could include:

- Citizen data to be integrated into official statistics
- Citizen data that are quality assured and complementary to official data, but do not necessarily need to be integrated into official statistics
- Other citizen or community-based efforts that would remain independent and outside of the official data

Collectively the Group needs to decide whether to focus on all three broad categories of citizen data or on specific one(s).

A slightly separate but relevant aspect that would need to be considered is how to channel the citizens' effort to support the traditional data sources such as surveys and censuses to ensure those foundational data are more inclusive.

2. How to leverage the citizens' contribution to data

Moving forward on this important agenda, the EGM agreed to establish a Collaborative on Citizen Data to foster systematic collaboration among civil society, national statistical systems, academia and other relevant stakeholders. The Collaborative will be well-structured to share experience and knowledge in addressing key challenges and important elements, such as:

- The quality aspect, addressing both official and non-official data at the same level of scrutiny and focusing on their complementarity
- Tools and guidance to support CSOs and NSOs in areas that need capacity building
- Definition(s) of citizen generated data

The Collaborative aims to provide a space to bring together different parties, NSOs, CSOs, and academia to collectively work on data contributions from citizens, without being divided by the connotation of “official” and “non-official”. When sufficient work has been done by the collaborative, some proposals will be channeled to the normative work at the global level, through the United Nations Statistical Commission, including in the context of the discussion around data stewardship for national statistical offices to guard data quality and on the implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and other relevant areas of work.

Participants of the Expert Group Meeting were invited to join the Collaborative and/or suggest additional countries to contribute.

Annex 1. Pre-meeting questionnaire

Harnessing data by citizens for public policy and SDG monitoring: questionnaire on concept, definition and how citizens are engaged

Background

The questionnaire is prepared in the context of the upcoming United Nations Expert Group Meeting Harnessing data by citizens for public policy and SDG monitoring: a conceptual framework, 10-11 November 2022, with the following objectives:

- Foster a better understanding on the type of citizen data that you have been working with, the term you use, how it is defined and the values and challenges in working with data generated by citizens
- Support the development of a background paper that will be used to facilitate the discussion during the Expert Group Meeting
- Identify areas for which support is needed from the international community

Your contribution is very important to our work in formulating a conceptual framework for citizen data and identifying additional work from the global statistical community to better leveraging the contribution of citizens for public policy and SDG monitoring.

Introduction about your organization

1. Name of the organization
2. Focal point: contact information
3. Briefly describe the work on Citizen Data (find a broader term) in your organisations

Think about the projects that you have been supporting/working on:

1. What are the objectives in engaging with citizens (check all that apply):
 - Advocacy
 - Research
 - Policy monitoring
 - Measuring accountability
 - Others, please specify:
2. Which SDG Goal(s) or cross-cutting issues citizen engagement is supporting?

3. Stages of the data value chain for which citizens are engaged (check all that apply):
 - Initial consultation/community engagement
 - Data collection
 - Data processing
 - Data analysis

- Connect/Engage with data users/citizens or communities on data use
- Making an impact/informing policy
- Others, please specify:

4. Please specify term(s) (check all that apply) you use for the engagement of citizens; for all terms selected above, please provide your definition and if available, share the documents that those definitions have been covered/discussed.

Citizen-generated data, please provide definition and link to document(s) with discussion on the definitions

Citizen science data, please provide definition and link to document(s) with discussion on the definitions

Crowdsourcing, please provide definition and link to document(s) with discussion on the definitions

Community-driven data, please provide definition and link to document(s) with discussion on the definitions

Others, please specify. Also , please provide definition and link to document(s) with discussion on the definitions

5. What are the key lessons learned and success stories about engaging with citizens and in connecting citizens' contribution to public policy and/or official statistics?

6. What are the key challenges you have encountered in engaging with citizens and in connecting citizens' contribution to public policy and/or official statistics?

7. What can we do to overcome challenges? What additional work can be done at the global level?

Preparation for the Expert Group

8. What are the key areas you believe we should be covering during the meeting (draft concept note for the meeting is attached in Annex A).

9. Please list additional partners we should bring on board for the meeting

Partners and follow-ups

10. Provide a list of partners that you think we should be reaching out to respond to the questionnaire

11. Provide additional documents, reference materials and links to additional materials that would support the discussion on citizen engagement.

12. Are you available for a follow-up discussion in August/September 2022?

- Yes
 No

Annex 2. List of participants

<p>Denise Maria Penna Kronemberger Geographic and Statistics Information Technologist IBGE-Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics Brazil In-person</p>	<p>Cara Williams Assistant Director Statistics Canada Canada In-person</p>
<p>Karen Lizeth Chavez Quintero Advisor / Head of SDG Unit National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) Colombia In-person</p>	<p>Omar Seidu SDGs Coordinator Ghana Statistical Service Ghana Remote</p>
<p>Jibril Fuseini Statistician Ghana Statistical Service Ghana Remote</p>	<p>Annie Namala Executive Director/Convener Center for Social Equity and Inclusion India In-person</p>
<p>Monica Pratesi Director of the Department for Statistical Production Istat - Italian National Institute of Statistics Italy In-person</p>	<p>Angela Ferruzza Head of division of environmental and territorial statistics Istat - Italian National Institute of Statistics Italy In-person</p>
<p>Maki Arakaki Section Chief for International Statistical Affairs Office of Director-General for Policy Planning on Statistical Policy, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan Japan In-person</p>	<p>James Nganga Kinyanjui Senior Manager, Sampling, Methods and Standards (SMS) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Kenya Remote</p>

<p>Sarah Bonareri Omache Assistant Manager, National Statistical System Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Kenya Remote</p>	<p>George Oweru Awala Business Pursuit Lead Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) Kenya In-person</p>
<p>Nazaria Baharudin Deputy Chief Department of Statistics Malaysia Malaysia In-person</p>	<p>Munni Kumari Chaudhary Deputy Director General Central Bureau of Statistics Nepal In-person</p>
<p>Shantosh Thapa Youth Engagement Specialist Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) Nepal In-person</p>	<p>Benjamin Navarro Director, International Cooperation Unit Philippine Statistics Authority Philippines In-person</p>
<p>Minerva Eloisa Esquivias OIC-Deputy National Statistician Philippine Statistics Authority Philippines In-person</p>	<p>Budsara Sangaroon Director of Social Statistical Analysis Section National Statistics Office Thailand In-person</p>
<p>Sanonoi Buracharoen Statistician National Statistics Office Thailand In-person</p>	<p>Charlotte Deeley Head of Coordination - Health Analysis and Pandemic Insights Office for National Statistics United Kingdom In-person</p>

<p>Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai Deputy Director General Statistics Office Viet Nam In-person</p>	<p>Linh Phuong Nguyen Executive Director Management and Sustainable Development Institute (MSD) - Leave No One Behind Partnership Viet Nam In-person</p>
<p>Dilek Fraisl Research Scholar International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) Austria In-person</p>	<p>Pham Doan Trang Ha Assistant Professor Western University Canada In-person</p>
<p>Barbara Pernici Professor Politecnico di Milano Italy In-person</p>	<p>Elizabeth Lockwood CBM Representative at the United Nations CBM Global Disability Inclusion In-person</p>
<p>Raymond Saner Director, Governance & SDGs Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development In-person</p>	<p>Saionara Santana Reis Programme Manager for SDG Accountability Danish Institute for Human Rights In-person</p>
<p>Claudia Wells Director Development Initiatives In-person</p>	<p>Karen Bett Policy Manager, Inclusion & Equity in Data Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data In-person</p>

<p>Peter Koblowsky Senior Partnership Manager International Civil Society Centre In-person</p>	<p>Francisco Fusco PA International Disability Alliance In-person</p>
<p>José Viera Advocacy Director International Disability Alliance In-person</p>	<p>Eric Swanson Director of Research Open Data Watch Remote</p>
<p>Grant Cameron Director SDSN TReNDS Remote</p>	<p>Alex Fischer Head of Research Paul Ramsay Foundation Remote</p>
<p>Laura Harrison Policy Analyst, Data Ecosystems Lead Paris 21 Remote</p>	<p>Liliana Suchodolska Policy Analyst Paris 21 Remote</p>
<p>Umar Serajuddin Manager World Bank In-person</p>	<p>Elena Proden Senior Specialist United Nations Institute for Training and Research In-person</p>

<p>Papa Seck UN Women In-person</p>	<p>Alison Culpin Statistics Advisor Secretariat of the Pacific Community In-person</p>
<p>Rachael Beaven Director Statistics Division Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific In-person</p>	<p>Francesca Perucci Assistant Director United Nations Statistics Division In-person</p>
<p>Yongyi Min Chief, Sustainable Development Goal Monitoring Section United Nations Statistics Division In-person</p>	<p>Haoyi Chen Coordinator, Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys United Nations Statistics Division In-person</p>
<p>Daniel Eshetie Statistician United Nations Statistics Division In-person</p>	

Annex 3. Annotated work programme (Final)

Day 1, 10 November 2022

9:00-9:30	<p>Opening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks, Francesca Perucci, UNSD
9:30 – 11:00	<p>Session 1. Why engaging citizens in the data value chain?</p> <p>The session covers the rationales for the engagement of citizens in every step of the data value chain.</p> <p>Moderator: Claudia Wells, Development Initiatives</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenges in fulfilling data demand with official statistics, Yongyi Min, UNSD - Leaving no one behind: what does it mean to make data more inclusive? Charlotte Deeley, UK Office for National Statistics - Engaging citizens for data-driven policymaking. Papa Seck, UN Women - Data stewardship and promotion of equity and inclusion, Francesca Perucci, UNSD <p>Discussion</p>
11:00 – 11:15	<p><i>Coffee break</i></p>
11:15 – 13:00	<p>Session 2a. Engaging with citizens: lessons learnt and challenges</p> <p>The session provides an overview of how citizens have been engaged in data for policymaking, various objectives of citizens’ engagement and the way how citizens are engaged. Challenges encountered in motivating more engagement from the citizens and incorporating data contributed to and generated from citizens into official statistics and policymaking will also be covered.</p> <p>Moderator: Karen Bett, GPSDD</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An overview of citizens’ contribution to data and policy: why, what and how? Haoyi Chen, UNSD - Crowdsourcing and community spotlights in Canada. Cara Williams, Statistics Canada - Wada Na Todo Abhiyan, LNOB Partnership - India. Annie Namala, Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion, India - An interview with Housing Data Coalition, New York City. Rob Robinson, Katharine Voorhees, Lucy Blocks and Noelle Francois (Video) - Engagement in the development of SDG Indicators, Nazaria Baharudin, Department of Statistics, Malaysia <p>Discussion</p>
13:00 – 14:00	<p><i>Lunch break</i></p>

14:00 – 15:30	<p>Session 2b. Engaging with citizens: lessons learnt and challenges (continued from session 2a)</p> <p>Moderator: Dilek Fraisl, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on timeliness of disaster-related data. Barbara Pernici, Politecnico di Milano - Stakeholder engagement for SDGs: mapping initiatives in Brazil to identify possibilities of collaboration. Denise Maria Penna Kronemberger, IBGE, Brazil - Marine litter work. Omar Seidu, Ghana Statistical Service (Remote) - Amplifying voices of marginalized groups in SDG implementation, George Oweru Awala, Voluntary Service Overseas, Kenya <p>Discussion</p>
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Day 2, 11 November 2022

8:30-10:00	<p>Session 3. Round table discussion: fostering collaboration between state and non-state partners (we need a culture shift)</p> <p>The session is a round-table discussion that covers strategies to foster collaboration between different communities, including the national statistical offices, the civil society organizations and the research community. The discussion aims to review challenges for data from CSOs and non-state organizations to be better utilized by the official data producers, including as they relate to legislative aspects; and to identify concrete steps that could be taken to build collaboration and mechanisms for data sharing.</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Francesca Perucci</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phuong Linh Nguyen, Management and Sustainable Development Institute (MSD), Viet Nam - Minerva Eloisa Esquivias, Philippines PSA - Karen Lizeth Chavez Quintero, DANE, Colombia - Elizabeth Lockwood, CBM Global Disability Inclusion <p>Open discussion</p>
10:00 – 10:10	<i>Coffee break</i>
10:10 – 11:30	<p>Session 4. Building capacities: what do we need?</p> <p>The session identifies areas that need further guidance and capacity building, for both NSOs and CSOs.</p> <p>Moderator: Elena Proden, UNITAR</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing citizen generated data toolkit in Nepal. Shantosh Thapa, Voluntary Service Overseas, Nepal - CDD – capacity building: some thoughts. Annie Namala, Centre for

	<p>Social Equity and Inclusion, India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building capacities: persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. José Viera, International Disability Alliance <p>Discussion</p>
11:30 – 12:30	<i>Lunch break</i>
12:30 – 14:00	<p>Session 5. Overcoming the data quality challenge</p> <p>Various data quality issues were raised for citizen-generated data: including (a) the incoherent use or lack of use of statistical concepts; (b) selection bias; (c) lack of information about how the data are being produced; and (d) lack of understanding of the overall data quality. Beyond the actual quality issues, the challenge may present as a lack of trust (by NSOs and scientists) in the quality of citizen-generated data.</p> <p>The session shares national experiences in overcoming challenges in data quality, including (a) aligning non-state data quality with official statistics quality standard; and (b) the use of a quality framework that ensures data meet certain standards that are fit-for-purpose. The session will also cover the potential differences in quality standards between the official and non-official data; what fit-for-purpose means for quality and how to balance between maximizing the use of citizen data and quality considerations.</p> <p>Moderator: Peter Koblowsky, International Civil Society Centre</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening citizen generated data: as part of national quality assurance framework and lessons learnt. Sarah Bonareri Omache, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (<i>Remote</i>) - Assessment of non-official statistical sources for SDG reporting. Charlotte Deeley, UK ONS - Quality assurance that is fit for purpose in CGD. Saionara Santana Reis, Danish Institute for Human Rights - Data integration as a tool for benchmarking. Monica Pratesi, Italian National Institute of Statistics <p>Discussion</p>
14:00 – 14:10	<i>Coffee break</i>
14:10 – 15:40	<p>Session 6. Fostering an enabling environment for more engagement with citizens at the national and international level – what to do next? (Round table discussion)</p> <p>The session discusses action points that would help provide an enabling environment for more engagement with citizens, at the national and international level. The session covers what needs to be done to address concerns and challenges raised in earlier sessions such as the lack of a common framework on citizen data, lack of trust, data quality and the lack of capacity to foster the collaboration among different communities.</p>

	<p>Moderator: Papa Seck, UN Women Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai, General Statistics Office, Viet Nam - Linh Phuong Nguyen, Management and Sustainable Development Institute (MSD), Viet Nam - Cara Williams, Statistics Canada - Peter Koblowsky, International Civil Society Centre - Maki Arakaki, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan - Racheal Beaven, ESCAP Statistics Division <p>Discussions</p>
<p>15:40 – 16:00</p>	<p>Session 7. Conclusions and next steps</p> <p>The session agrees on a set of conclusions and next steps to help further the agenda on citizen data. Moderators will be asked to provide a few bullet points from each session.</p>