Relevance of Citizen Data to leave no one behind

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Background: Agenda 2030

❑ Scarce/non-existent official data on marginalised groups

❑ Official statistics insufficient – but no recognition of civil society data, which could complement it

❑ Low participation of marginalised communities in VNR process

❑ Result: Gaps in public policies & services: either not available or not accessible to marg. groups

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

Our ambition

Making Voices Heard and Count

➢ Country SDG priorities are inclusive of marginalised communities' voices

➢ Public services and policies are informed by community-driven data

Using CGD for a more inclusive development

Comparative desk studies and policy analyses

Focus group discussions and community dialogues

Key informant interviews with affected groups, officials and service providers

Household and community surveys

Community Scorecards used by citizens and service providers

Applying a meaningful combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches

✓ …to identify intersecting drivers of vulnerability and exclusion at the local level

✓ …thereby supporting public planning, making it more inclusive to the specific situation of diverse marginalised communities

Example: Bangladesh

Basic Public Services for the Marginalised Groups in Bangladesh

Understanding Accessibility, Quality & Satisfaction

November 2022

Leave No One Behind Network, Bangladesh

Respondents' religion

A majority of the Dalit respondents (72 percent) are followers of Hinduism. However, there is a significant portion of Dalit people (26 percent) who follow Islam. For all the other respondent groups, Islam is the prominent religion with 90+ percent mentions.
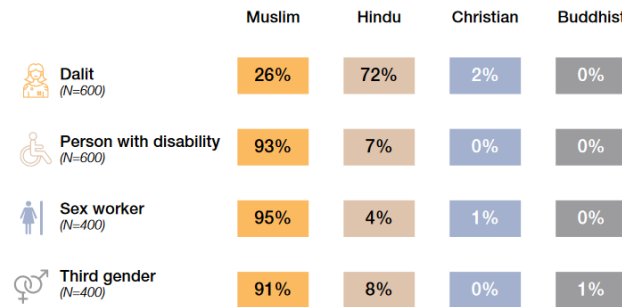
	Muslim	Hindu	Christian	Buddhist
Dalit (N=600)	26%	72%	2%	0%
Person with disability (N=600)	93%	7%	0%	0%
Sex worker (N=400)	95%	4%	1%	0%
Third gender (N=400)	91%	8%	0%	1%

Exhibit 2: Respondents' religion

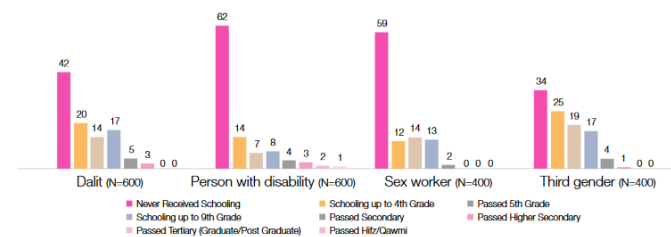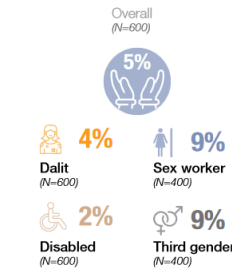## Educational status of the respondents

Exhibit 3: Respondent educational status

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

3.4 Exposure to violence

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

Exhibit 46: Exposure to violence
Overall (N=600)

5%

4% Dalit (N=600)   9% Sex worker (N=400)

2% Disabled (N=600)   9% Third gender (N=400)

4% respondents reluctant to share anything regarding violence implies there is hidden exposure to violence

Exhibit 47: Type of violence faced
Overall (Among the ones who mentioned they faced violence N=103)

56% mentioned that they faced physical violence

39% mentioned that they faced mental violence

12% mentioned that they faced sexual violence

19% mentioned that they faced economic violence

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

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

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

Regarding complaints against violence

Among the 103 respondents who faced violence, a vast majority (70 percent) mentioned that they did not report violence to anyone. This implies that the violence is still not talked about significantly and it requires awareness of people about reporting procedures.

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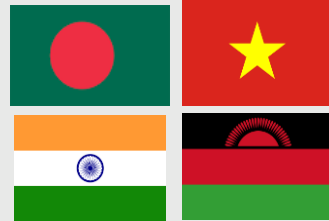
Dispute and conflict resolution

All the respondents were asked whether they faced any dispute or conflict in the last two years. 264 people among the respondents mentioned that they faced disputes in the last two years. A majority of them (88 percent) mentioned that they did not avail any formal dispute resolution mechanism. This indicates the lack of awareness among the respondents about availing formal dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve conflicts.

Key Developments 2023

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

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

Govts, human rights actors, academia and civil society from 20 countries prepare the **Copenhagen framework on Citizen Data**

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

Outlook

❖ **Citizen Data is getting increasingly recognized**

❖ **Its potential for SDG monitoring and review remains underused**

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

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

Thank you for your attention!

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