UNFPA support for use of MPD for Dynamic Population Mapping

March 2024

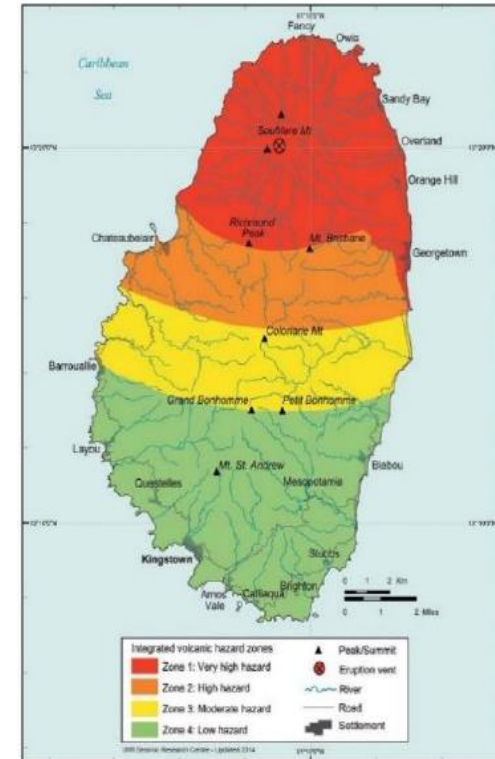# Use of MPD for Dynamic Population Mapping

UNFPA's Mandate

- Strengthen population data systems in scope and quality to achieve development objectives and the realization of rights…
  - Leave no one behind
  - Demographic dynamics and change
- Population and housing censuses (Projections / Estimates)
- Civil registries, vital statistics, among other administrative records that allow dimensioning and characterizing the population
- Household Surveys (EDS, MICS, Generations and Gender)

UNFPA Domains

- Use of geospatial data to map disaggregated SDGs;
- Geospatial analysis of population access to key facilities, e.g. health and family planning services, schools;
- Using census to evaluate and improve CRVS, particularly marriage, birth and death statistics;
- **Using census and CRVS to generate Common Operational Datasets on population (COD-P), for humanitarian preparedness and response.**
- Geospatially enabled dissemination of population data

Common Operational Datasets on Population Statistics

- CODs are **Authoritative reference datasets** needed to support operations and decision-making for all actors in a humanitarian response.

- CODs are **'best available' datasets** that ensure consistency and simplify the discovery and exchange of key data.

- Core CODs are **required** in all disaster-prone countries as a preparedness measure, including administrative boundaries, sex and age disaggregated population data.

Common Operational Datasets on Population Statistics

Core UNFPA's Role and Responsibilities

- Facilitate access to best-available population/demographic data and estimates
- Support routine production and updating of COD-PS datasets in both preparedness and operational settings
- Develop & maintain technical standards + practical guidance for COD-PS
- Provide COD-PS end-user guidance from UNFPA and across UN system

Why UNFPA is looking at MPD
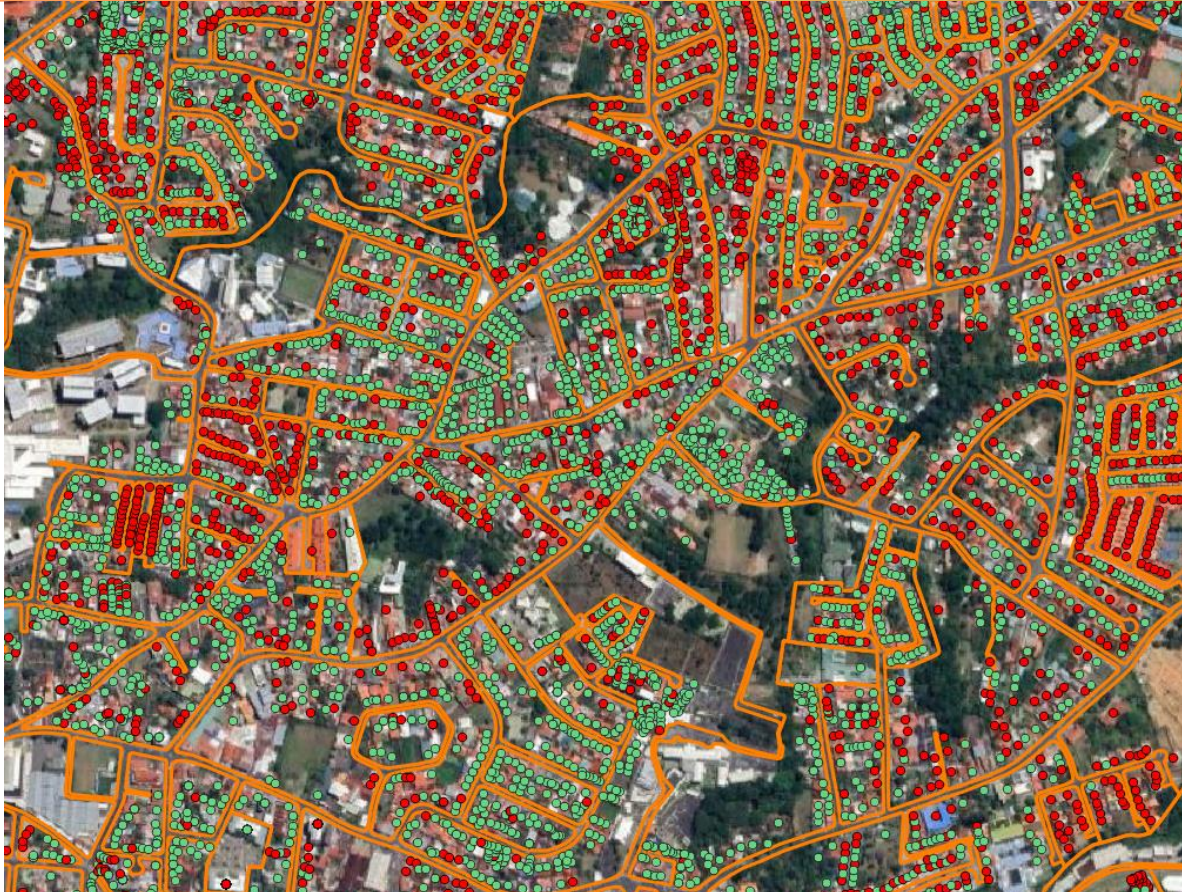
Future of data systems

Traditional Census placed under scrutiny

- Cost effectiveness

- Data sub - utilization

- Coverage, relevance and accuracy issues

- Challenges in capturing population mobility patterns and vulnerable population groups.

☑ 🟢 Completed

☑ 🟢 Vacant

☑ 🟢 Incompleted Population <> 0

☑ 🔴 Not Covered / Refused

UNFPA support for use of MPD for Dynamic Population Mapping

- ☑ ● Completed
- ☑ ● Vacant
- ☑ ● Incompleted Population <> 0
- ☑ ● Not Covered / Refused

Why UNFPA is looking at MPD

Trends in Future Population Data Systems
- Transition towards register - based census
- CAPI combined with other methods (online self enumeration, phone based interviews)
- Diversifying on datasources: geospatial data, big data (**mobile phone** and social media data, web-scraped data, citizen-generated data)
- Population Data Modelling

Why UNFPA is looking at MPD

Use of MPD across UNFPA's Statistical Domains

- Disaster preparedness planning and response

- Census Preparation and Day time population estimates

- Capture mobile/displaced populations

- Intercensal population estimates and Census data modelling

Zonificación de amenazas por inundación en el Valle del Río Sixaola
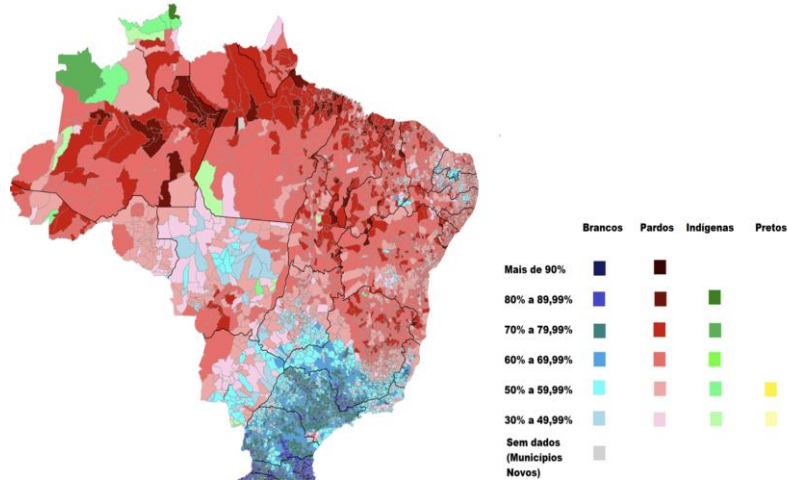
Experiences using MPD

Ukraine 2022 COD-PS Use of mobile phone data to adjust the baseline population age/sex baselines across the countries before estimating forced displacement.

Democratic Republic of Congo While UNFPA was still member of GRID3, at the early stages of COVID19 CDRanalyses were carried out to assess population mobility to design vaccination interventions.

Maldives. 2018 Pilot Study to develop methodologies to estimate population using big data.

The way forward

Vulnerability
index integration

- Integrate MPD in future population assessment products, especially in cases where recent census data is unavailable or insufficient.

- MPD is an additional resource that needs to be taken into account in future Demographic analysis, Healthcare Planning and Disaster Response actions.

Thank you

juran@unfpa.org
lurodriguez@unfpa.org

UNFPA