Data and the SDGs
- Data governance & global trends

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“I was in Dhaka” = “I was stuck in traffic”

17.5 million people | Dhaka’s traffic jams eat up 3.2 million working hours each day | 400,000 people moves from rural areas to Dhaka every year | 200,000 (or 1 million?) bicycle rickshaws | xxx of CNG-auto-rickshaws | 60 traffic lights in Dhaka | only 7% of Dhaka covered by roads (comparing with 30% in Paris, Barcelona); 0 subway system | Dhaka Metro System 20 kilometres Line 6, costing $2.8 billion, supported by JICA| Dhaka Elevated Expressway (12-mile long, USD $1.14 billion, started in August 2015) |
Data Monitoring & Reporting

- Alignment of national monitoring framework with SDGs
- Designing relevant national targets
- Defining relevant indicators

- Strengthen the use of data for analysis and implementation
- Support baseline assessments
- Support the development /implementation of new data methodologies
Ecosystem of Data Production and Use

Investing in data brings return

1. **Increased income for farmers**
   Farmers’ share of crop export prices in Ethiopia doubled to 70 percent within four years of opening the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange, which provides real-time, official price data; its dissemination mechanisms are tailored to the needs of small farmers (Minney et al., 2012).

2. **Improved school performance**
   In the United Kingdom, a study has shown that every pound (GBP) invested in producing statistics on schools’ performance leads to academic improvements equivalent to a GBP 16 increase in gross domestic product (Burgess et al., 2013).

3. **More effective maternal health interventions**
   Censuses conducted in Mexico and Peru in 2000 showed that the proportion of births attended by health professionals among indigenous women was lower than among non-indigenous women (38 percent and 45 percent, respectively). These data were used to promote more effective interventions; by 2012, in both countries more than 80 percent of births by indigenous women were attended by health personnel (UN, 2015a).
Data: High demand, low funding

- Sheer number of indicators (271) has placed serious pressure on national statistical systems

- Need for innovative ways of leveraging new sources of finance, including global financing facilities and private sector involvement, and make better use of existing resources

- Consider user perspectives and “policy relevance of data emerging”
Data: High demand, low funding

- Excitement around data and new technologies has not been met with commensurate support for national systems

- Studies indicated that the minimum cost of producing data for the SDGs in 144 developing countries to be about USD 2.8-3.0 billion per year up to 2030
  - cost of expanding the program of surveys & censuses
  - improving administrative data systems
  (Source: SDSN, 2015; GPSDD, 2016)
What is Data Governance?

Data Governance is “the formal orchestration of people, processes and technology to enable an organization to leverage data as an enterprise asset.”

Data Governance is “the organization and implementation of policies, procedures, structure, roles, and responsibilities which outline and enforce rules of engagement, decision rights, and accountabilities for the effective management of information assets”
Ref: John Ladley, Data Governance (Morgan Kaufmann, 2012).
Data Governance: A framework approach

1. Policy
   - Enhanced Transparency
   - Increased Accountability
   - Improved Inclusiveness (Equity of Access)

2. People
   - Efficiency (in utilization of resources)
   - Effectiveness (outcomes and impacts)

3. Process
   - Enabling data sharing
   - Promoting public participation

4. Technology
   - Data analytics, data science
   - An integrated single one-stop data portal
Data Cycle

1. Create Data
2. Process Data
3. Analyse Data
4. Preserve Data
5. Share Data
6. Re-use, Integrate Data
Not just more, we need better data

- Data-driven governance will lead to new and improved public services, more attentive to people’s needs
Not just data, we need data science

Analytics

Data

- Predictive, anticipative services
- New Technologies, including AI, robotics, machines, learning
Total: 110 taka
Bat costs 100 taka more than the ball

What’s the price of the ball?
Evidence-based policymaking

**Behavioural Insights (BI)**
People are susceptible to influences from their immediate environment (context effects), emotions, short-sightedness and other forms of irrationality.

**How People Think:**
**System 1 versus System 2**
- System 1: automatic thinking
- System 2: in-depth (evidence-based) thinking

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What’s the price of the ball?
Activity

1. What data do you have?
   a) Is data disaggregated?
   b) Have you fully made use of your data?
   c) Are you sharing your data?

2. What data do you need?
   a) Who are your data partners?
   b) How can you strengthen your individual and institutional capacities in data and statistics?
   c) Is there data leadership/stewardship in your institution?

3. How much do you know about data, data science, data analytics?

4. How to tackle the challenges of lack of data, lack of disaggregated data, lack of understanding data?
Data empowers you.
Thank You