

Data saves lives

Odisha's investment in data:
from **10,000** fatalities to just **38**



Cyclone Phailin
Photo credit: EU/ECHO Samuel Marie-Fanon

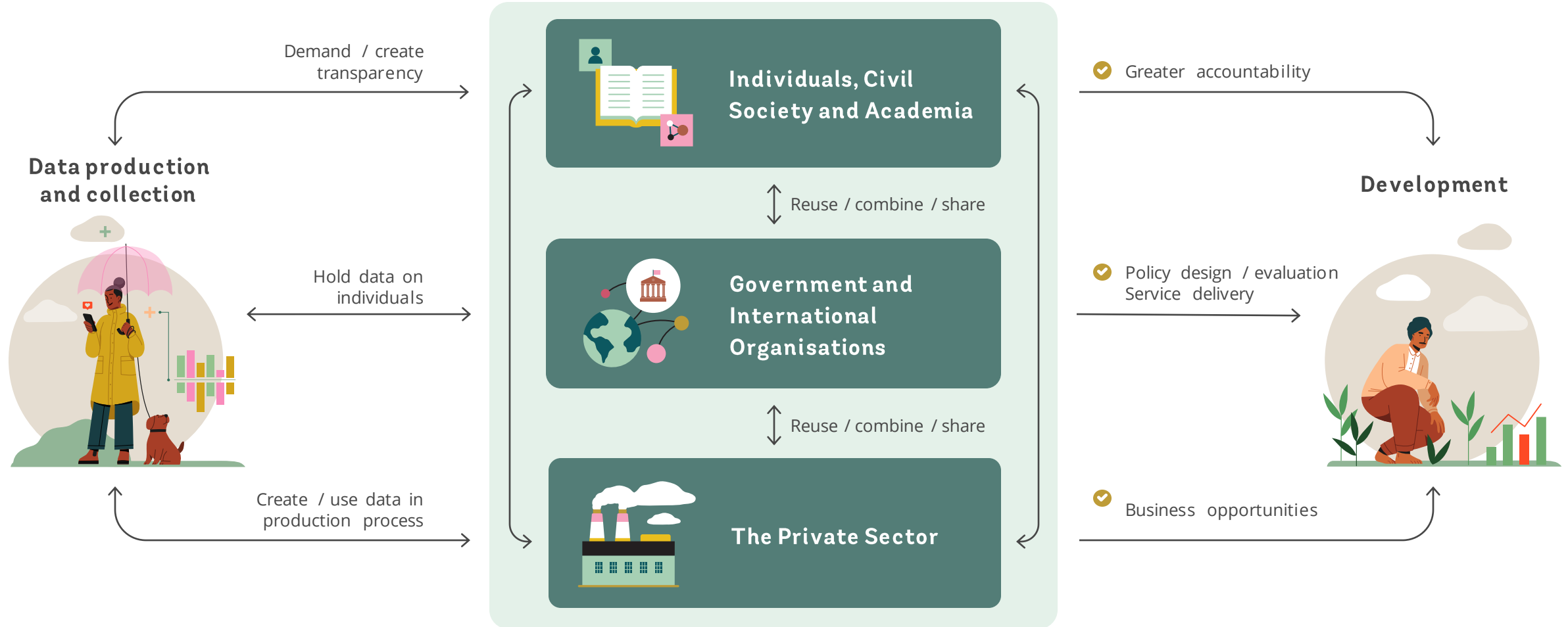
Not just another report on data

- A **poverty lens** on the value of data
- Prioritising poor people and poor countries

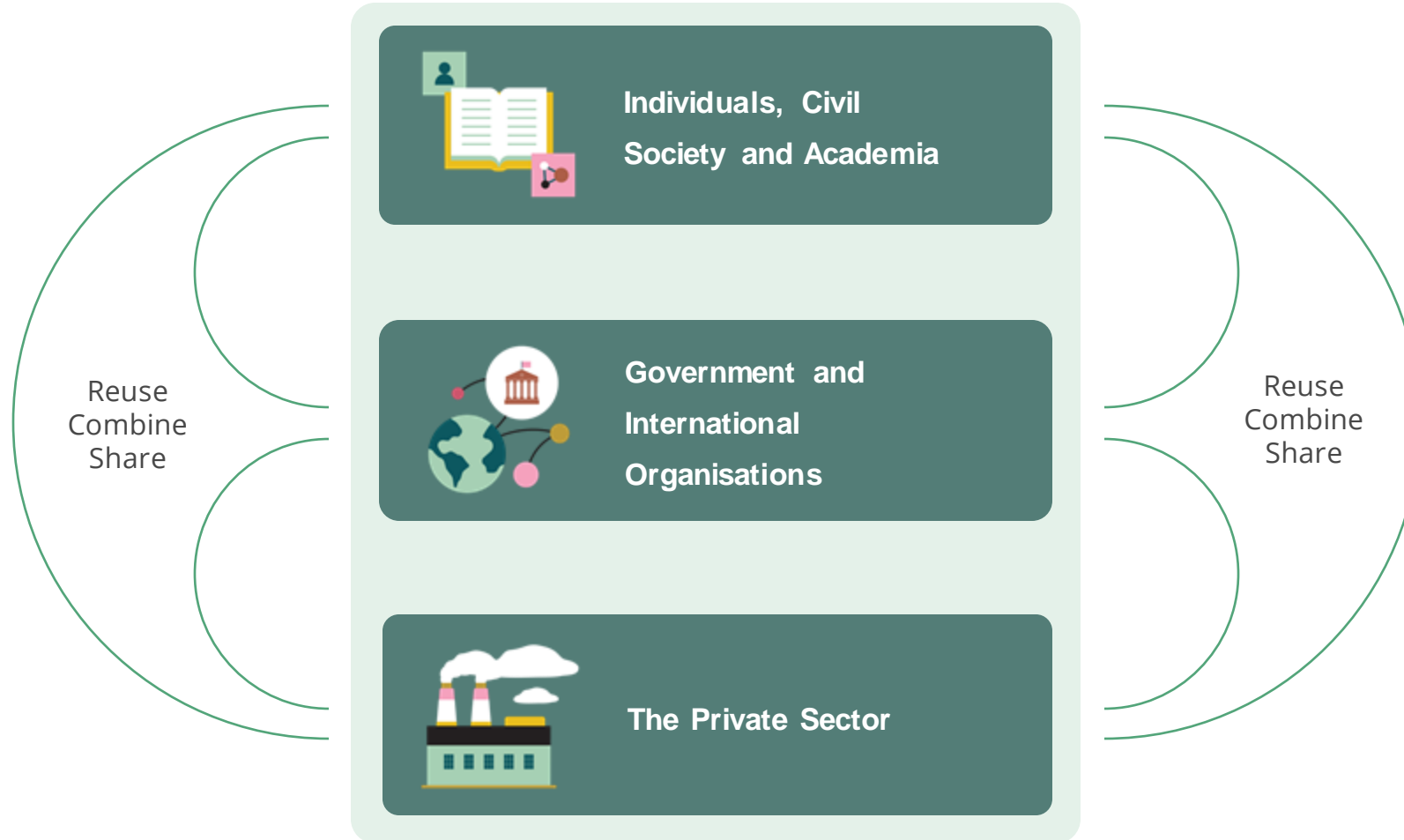


The Government of Madagascar provide 80,000 extreme poor households with regular cash transfers, such as here in Betafo
Photo credit: Mohammad Al-Arief / World Bank

Data for development: 3 pathways



Unlocking potential by reusing data



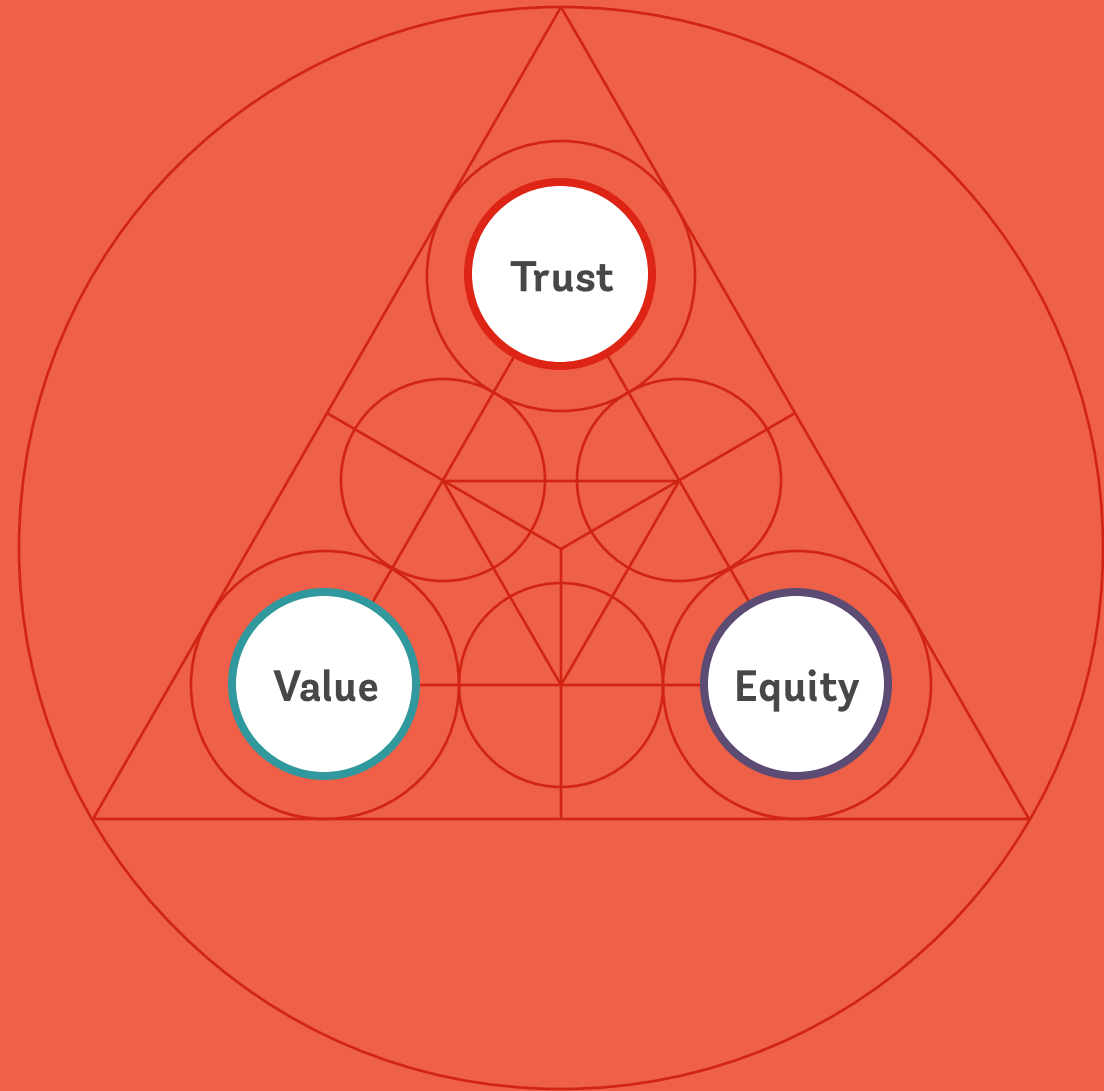
Data for development: potential harms







The social contract for data



The three elements of a social contract for data: Value, Equity and Trust



Data governance: a framework to enforce the social contract

	 Infrastructure policies	 Laws and regulations	 Economic policies	 Institutions
National	Universal broadband coverage Domestic data infrastructure	Safeguards Enablers	Antitrust Trade Taxation	Government entities Other stakeholders
International	Global technical standards Regional collaboration	Cybersecurity conventions Interoperability standards	International tax treaties Global trade agreements	International organisation Cross-border cooperation

Section 5

Working towards an integrated national data system (INDS)

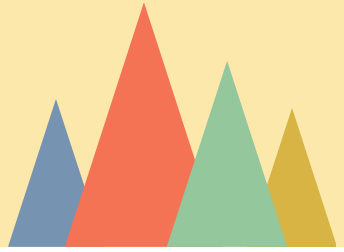




DATA FOR BETTER LIVES

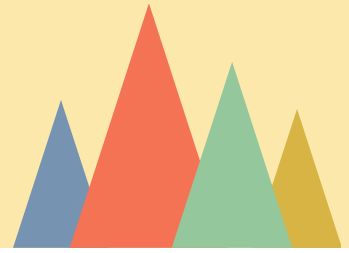
Creating and
financing an
Integrated National
Data System

What is an Integrated National Data System?



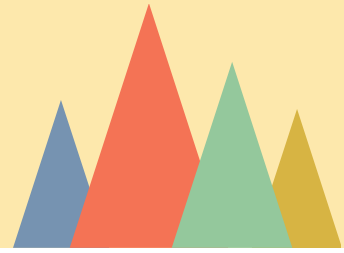
An INDS is an intentional,
whole-of-government,
multistakeholder, approach
to data governance

The relationship between an INDS and a national statistical system (NSS)

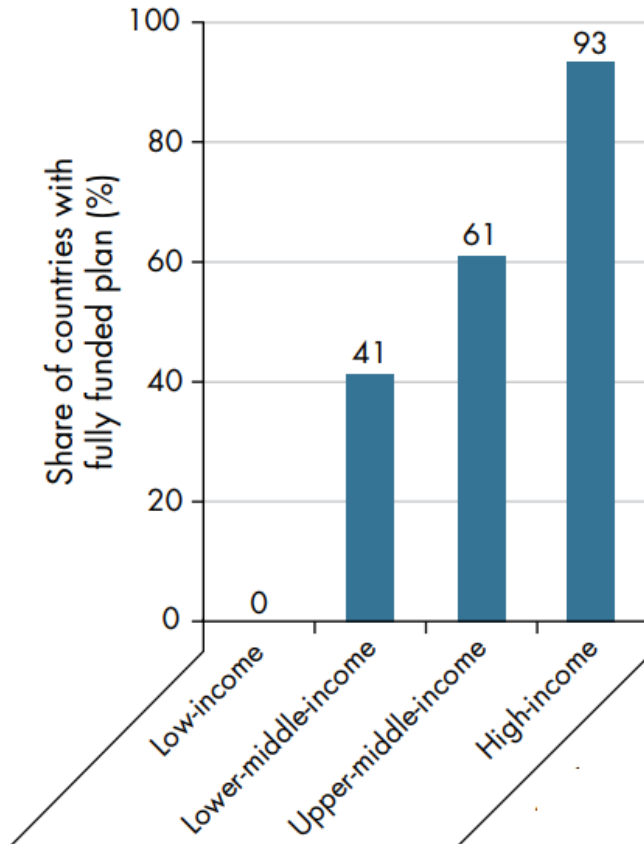
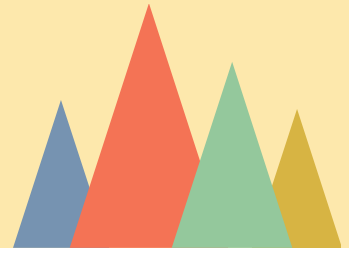


- An NSS is a core part of the more expansive INDS.
- In an NSS, an ensemble of units jointly collect, protect, process, and disseminate official statistics.
- An INDS, in addition, encompasses data produced, exchanged, and used by other participants including civil society and the private sector.
- The blueprint for building a NSS is a national statistical development strategy.
- The blueprint for building an INDS is a national data strategy.

The vision of an INDS



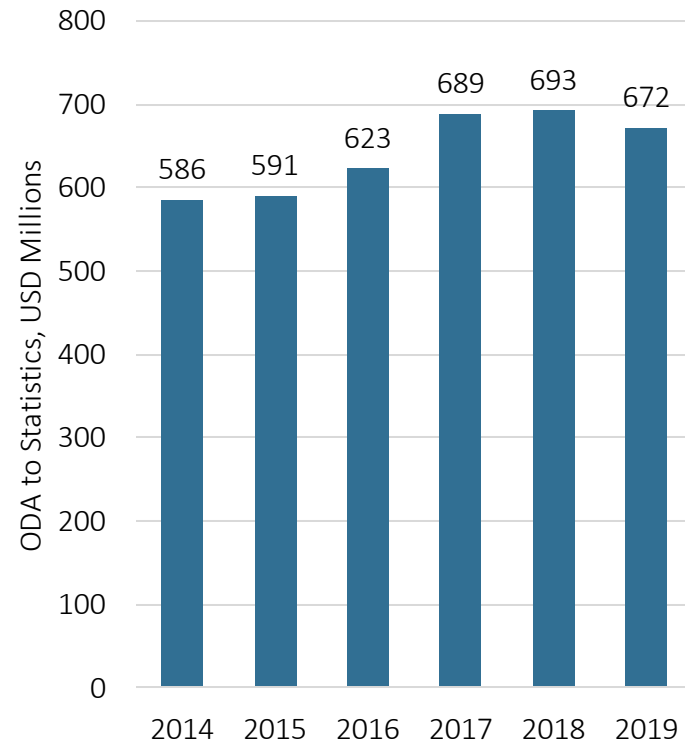
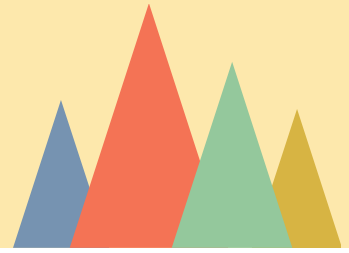
Financing is lacking across the INDS, particularly for poor countries



Source: WDR 2021 team calculations, based on indicators collected by the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

- No low-income country has a fully financed statistical plan under implementation
- Populating the institutions that fulfill the functions of the INDS requires funding beyond the needs of the NSS.
- Lack of financing persists beyond government agencies: NGOs in Argentina, Kenya, and Nepal lack funding to collect citizen-generated data (Piovesan 2015).

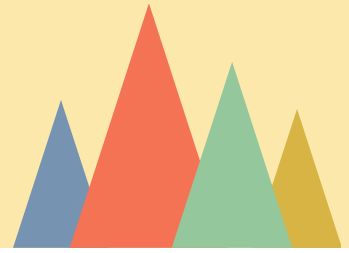
Donor financing for data tends to be fragmented



Source: PARIS21 PRESS 2020

- Donors tend to underinvest in data: Between 0.35 and 0.4 percent of ODA dedicated to statistics in the last years (PARIS21 2020).
- Lack of government spending creates incentive problems for national data producers who can come to see donors as their primary clients.
- Small donor investments tend to prioritize data collection and parallel monitoring structures over capacity and systems investments.

Better financing for an INDS



Set goals

Create spending targets
Set spending targets for (integrated national) data systems

Commit to building an INDS
Commit to building an INDS, for example through a national data strategy or a national development plan

Consider all participants

Designate budget lines
Create a line item in national budget for NSO and for data in each ministry/agency

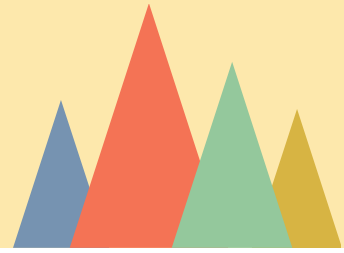
Fund civil society and academia
Provide sufficient funding and resources to data producers in civil society and academia

Use donors effectively

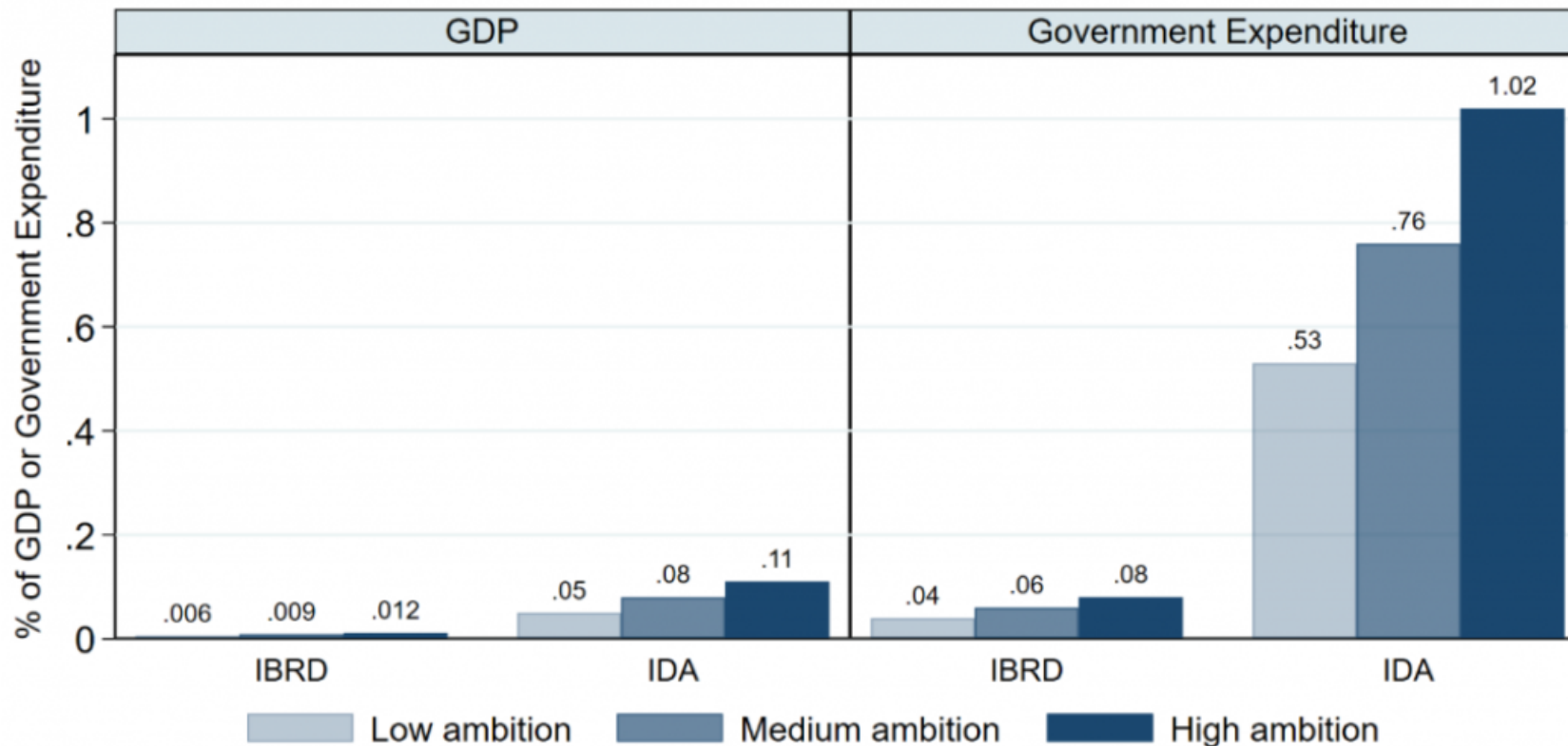
Improve weak parts of data lifecycle
Use financial support in low-resource contexts to kickstart setting up INDS and improve weak parts of data lifecycle

Coordinate donor investments
Coordinate donor investments in data in a country better, more systems and capacity investments

Relative to all government expenditure, the funding challenge is attainable



Spending targets on the national statistical system as a share of GDP and government expenditure



Source: Calleja and Rogerson (2019); World Development Indicators.

Note: Authors' calculations based on the sources above.

Thank you

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<https://wdr2021.worldbank.org/>

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