

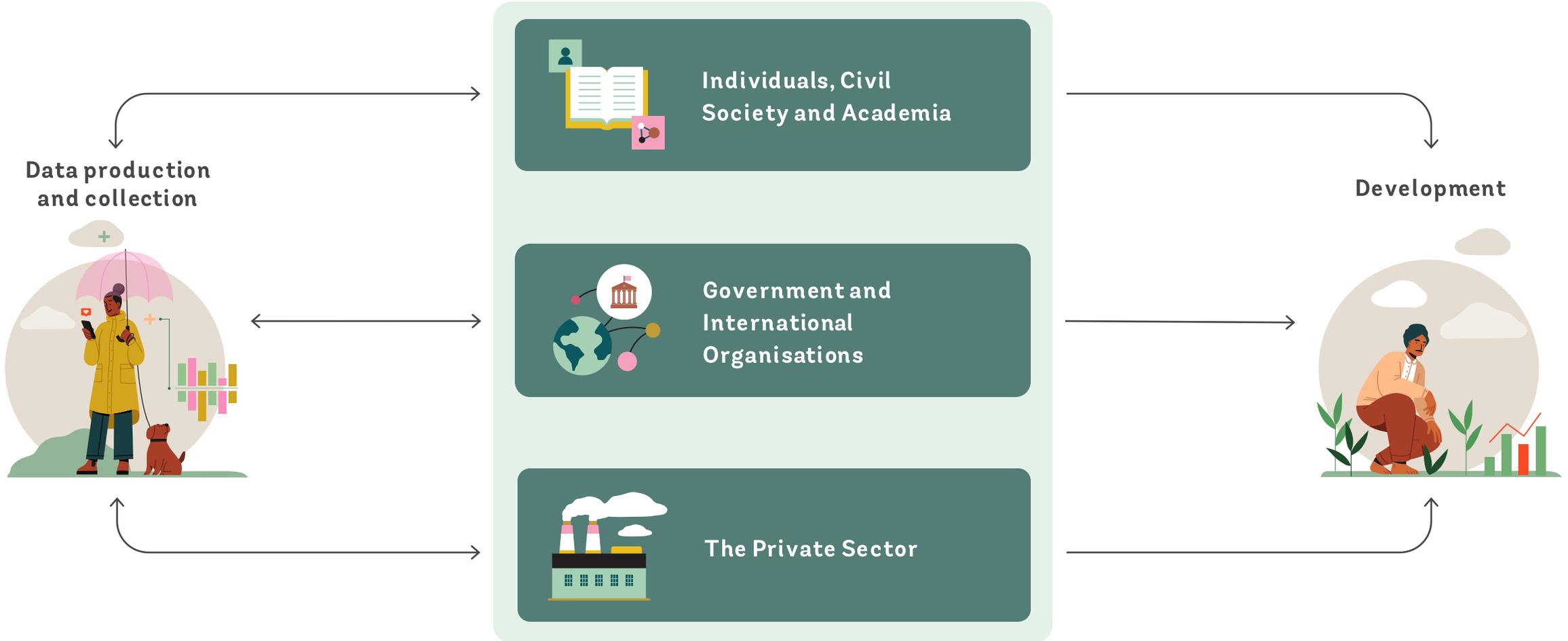
Data saves lives

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



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

Data for development: 3 pathways



Egypt

HarassMap

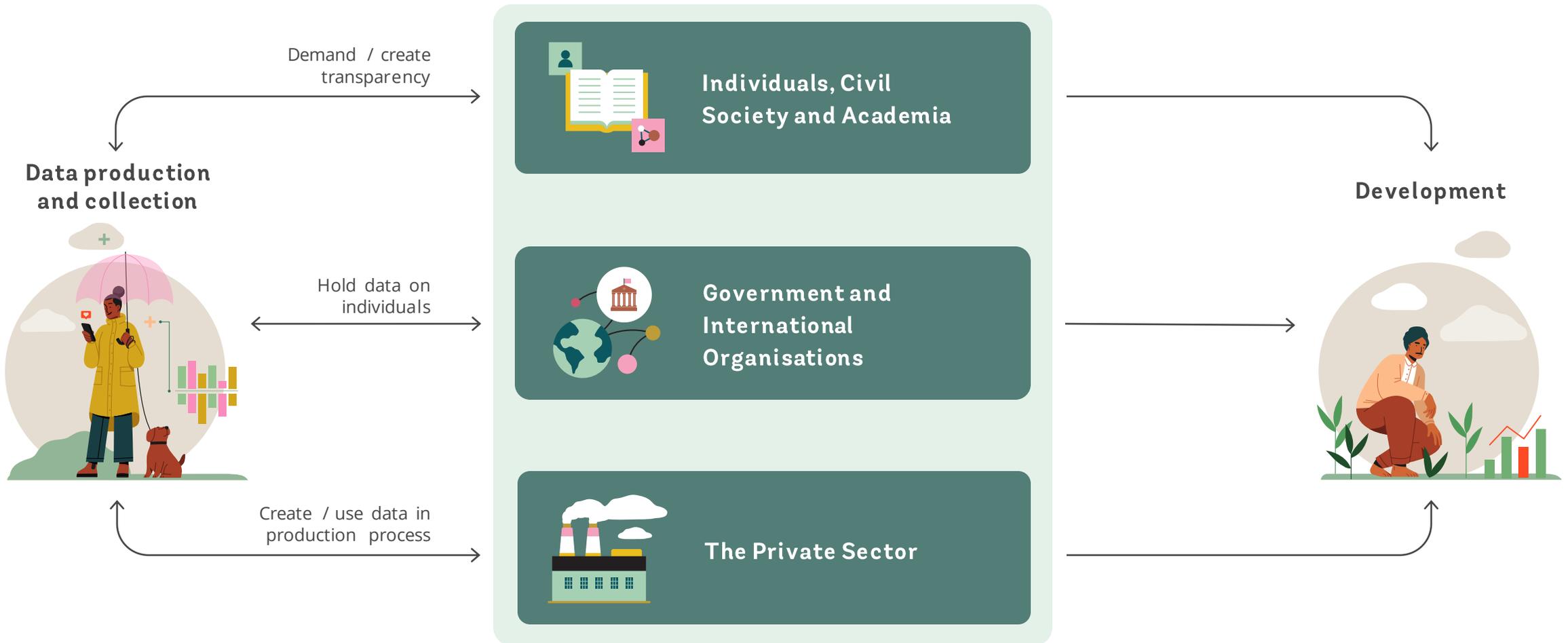
Citizen data for public good

Citizens can create data to fill gaps in public and private data, to address the problems they face. HarassMap is a citizen-generated map based on individual reports of sexual harassment.

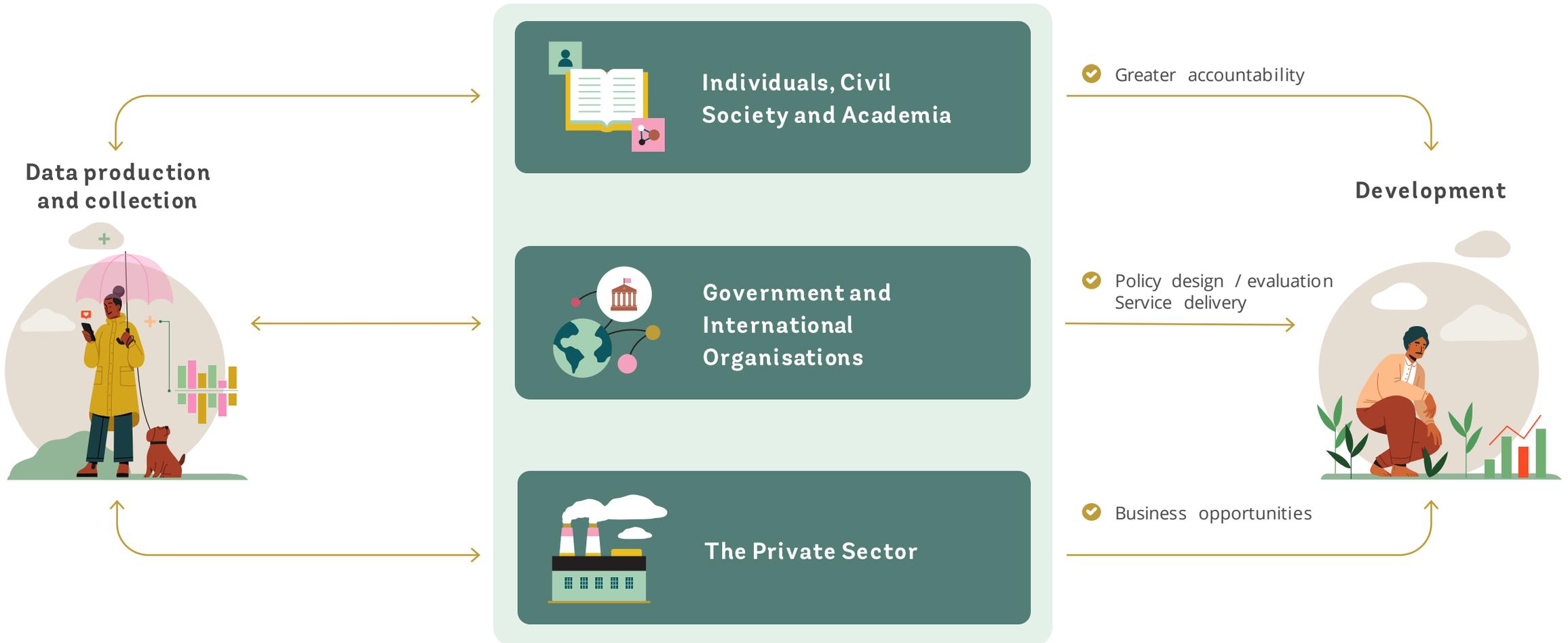


"Don't harass me. The street is yours and mine".
Photo credit: UN Women Gallery

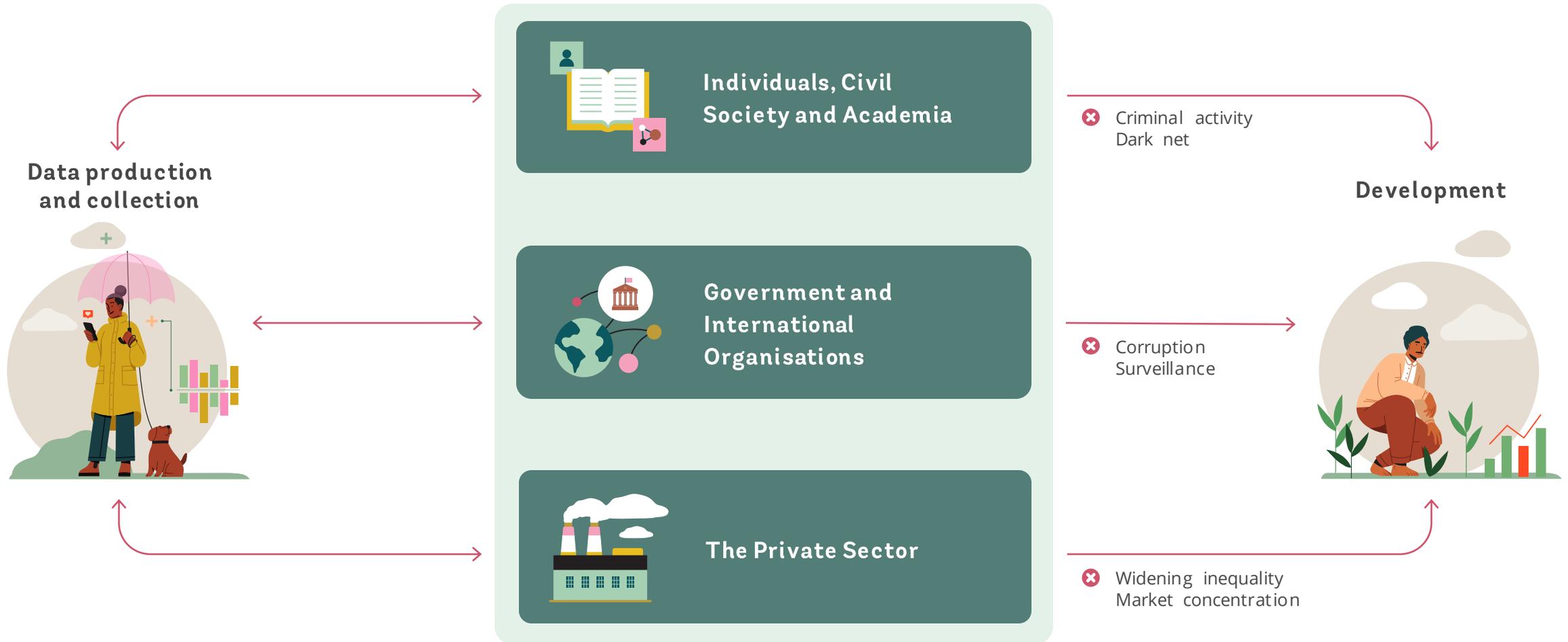
Data for development: 3 pathways



Data for development: potential benefits



Data for development: potential harms



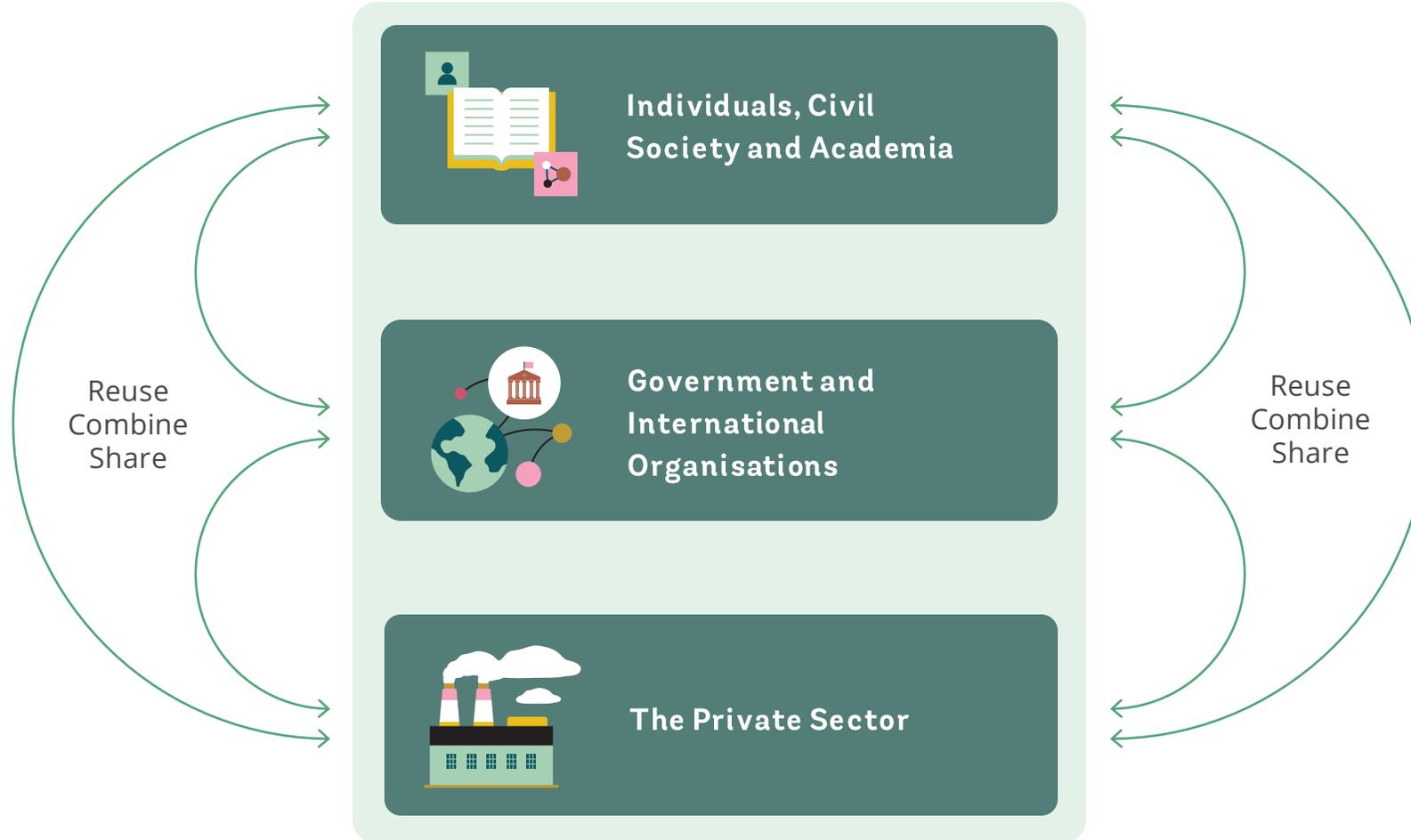
Not just another report on data

- 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

Unlocking potential by reusing data



Bogota

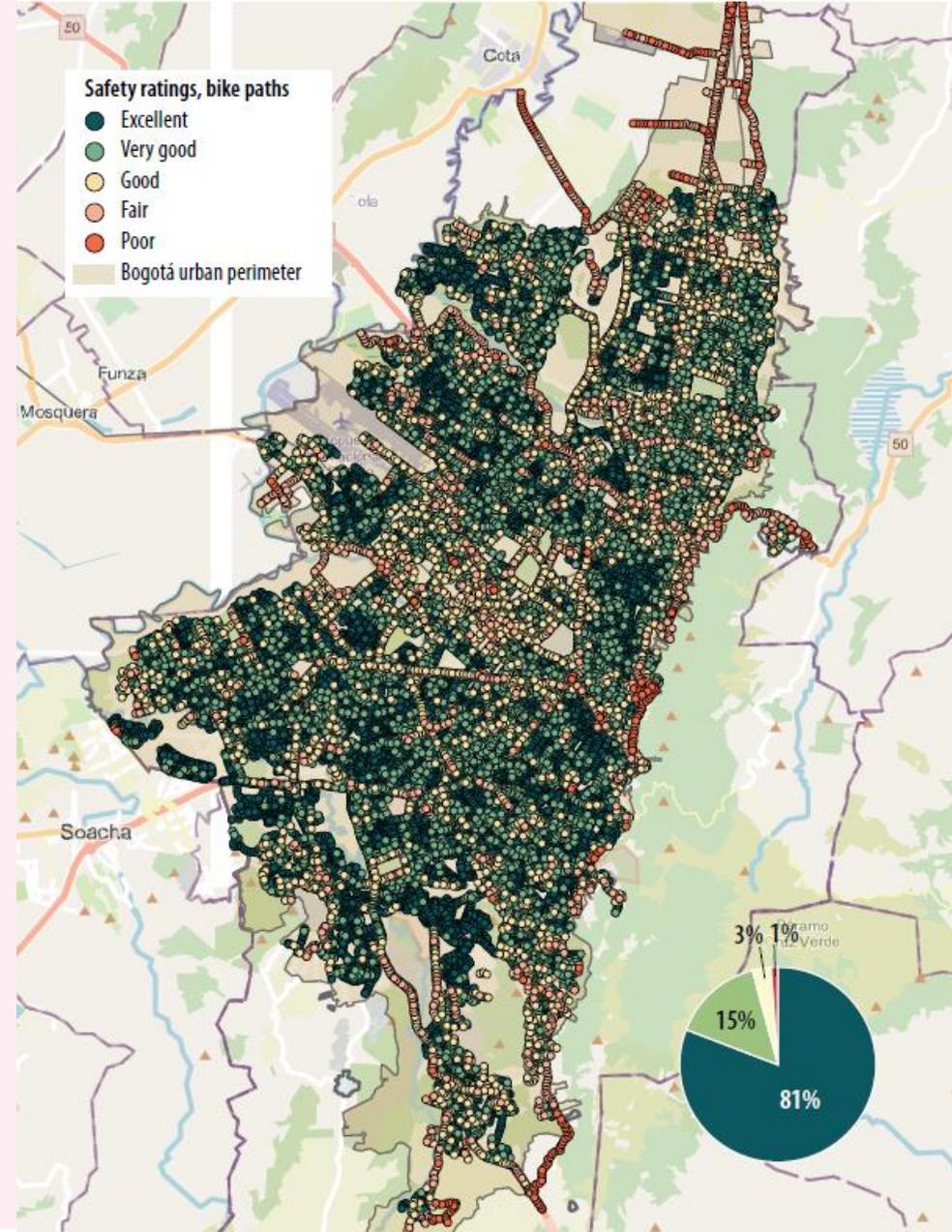
Improving public safety

Using citizen generated data

The map-based mobile app Safetipin allows users to report mobility and safety issues in cities related to lighting, walk paths, visibility, public transport, and security. In Bogotá, Colombia, the city government used this tool to improve safety around bike paths.

Source: Safetipin 2016

Note: Safety ratings of poor to excellent for Bogotá bike paths are based on safety scores.



COVID-19

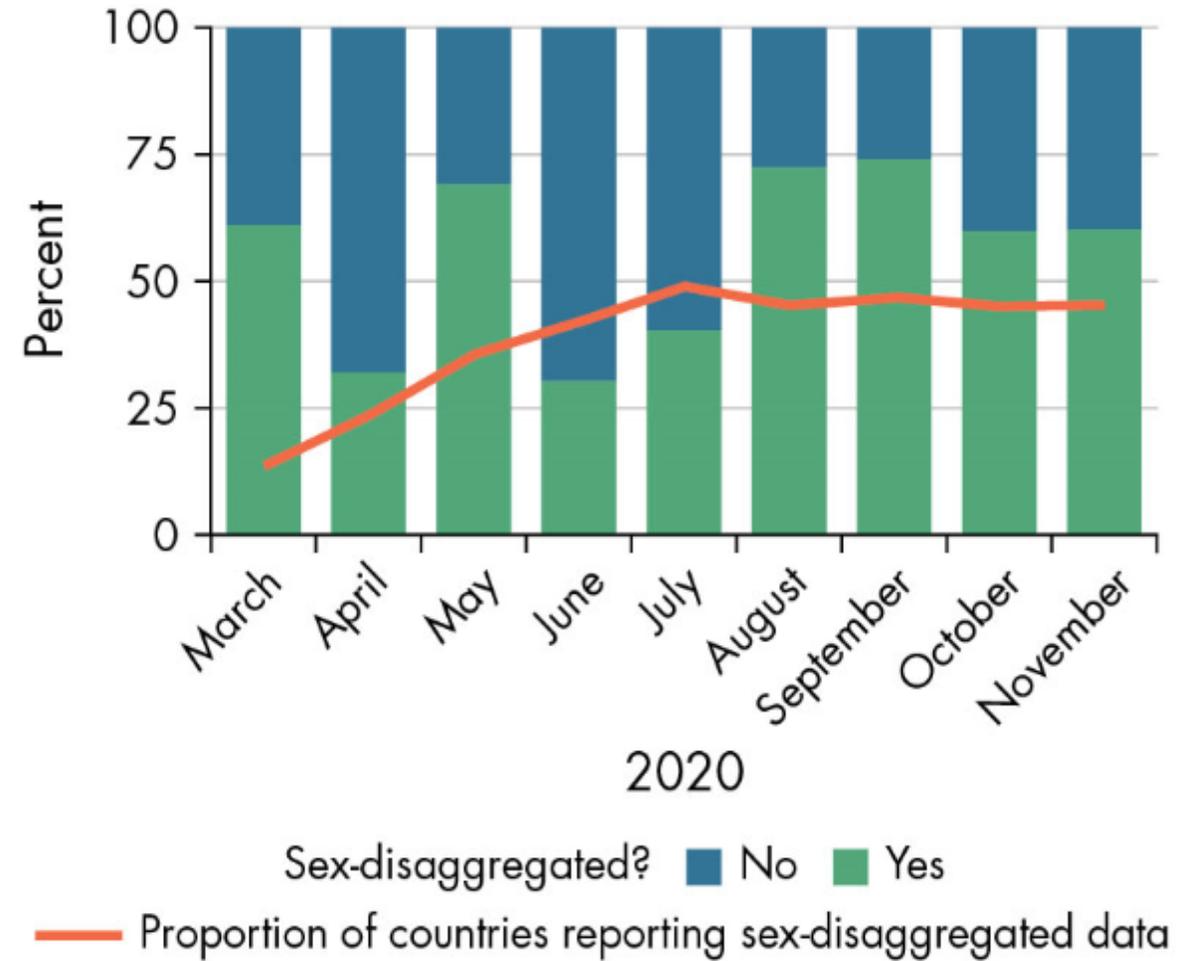
Gender data gaps

Sex disaggregated data during the pandemic

Throughout the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, gaps in sex-disaggregated data have been pronounced, rendering at best, a partial understanding of the differential impacts of the crisis on men and women. In March 2020, only 61% of reported COVID-19 cases were disaggregated by sex, with only 26 countries providing these data. By November 2020, reporting had grown to 80 countries, but the proportion surprisingly still stood at 60%.

Source: WDR2021, *Data for Better Lives*. Based on contributions from Mayra Buvinic (Center for Global Development), Lorenz Noe (Data2x), and Eric Swanson (Open Data Watch), with inputs from the WDR 2021 team.

Figure B2.3.1 Proportion of COVID-19 cases reported with sex-disaggregated data for 190 countries

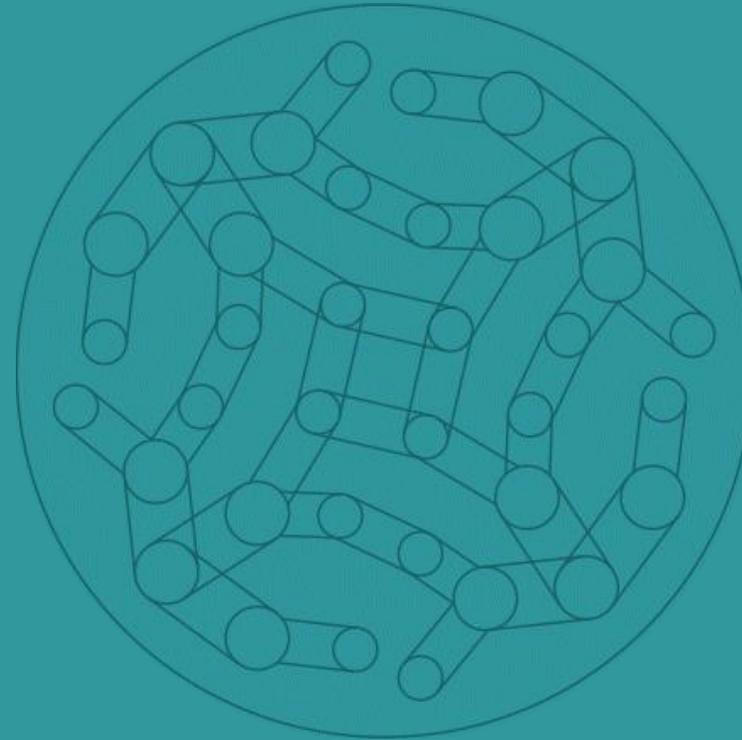


The social contract for data



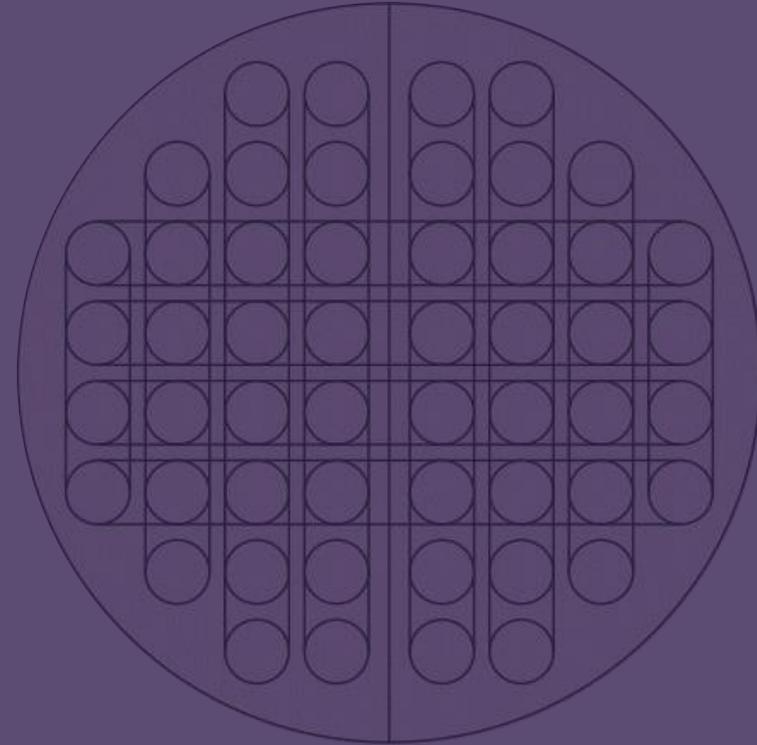
Value

Economic and social value comes from sharing, reusing, and combining data sources to generate greater insight



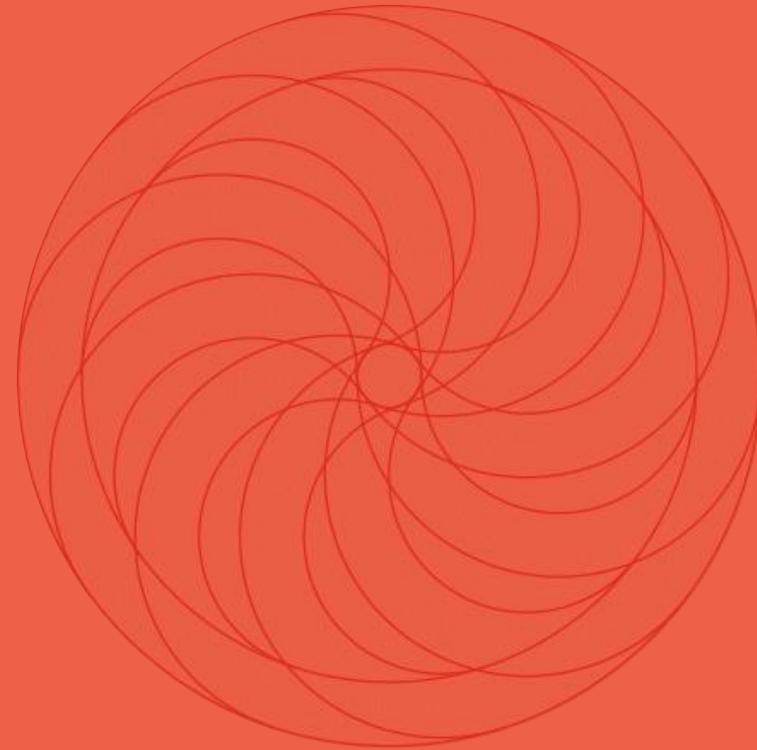
Equity

Data capture, infrastructure, and trade need to include poorer communities and countries equitably

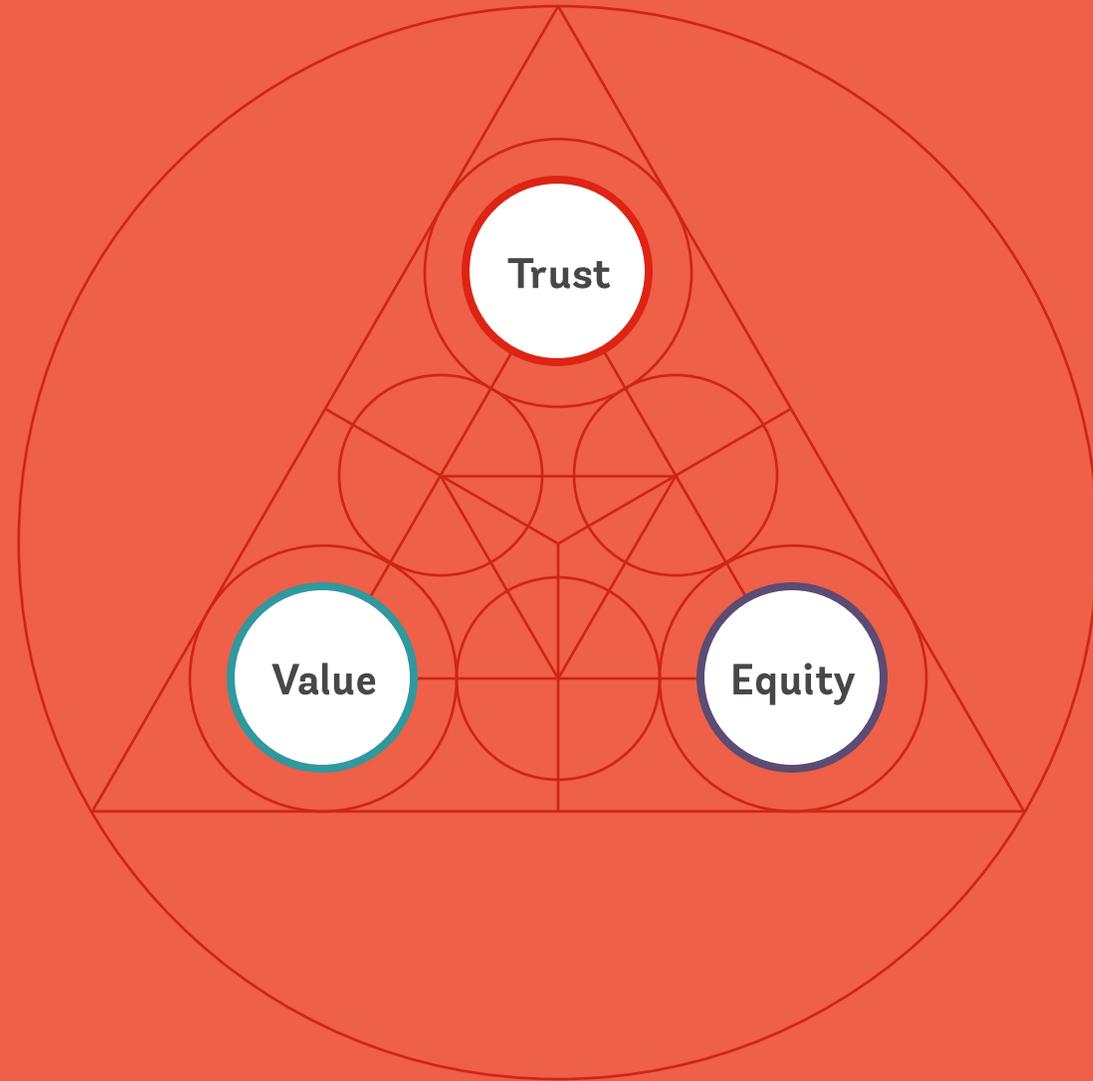


Trust

Personal data and data infrastructure must be protected from misuse to avoid discrimination and cybercrime



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

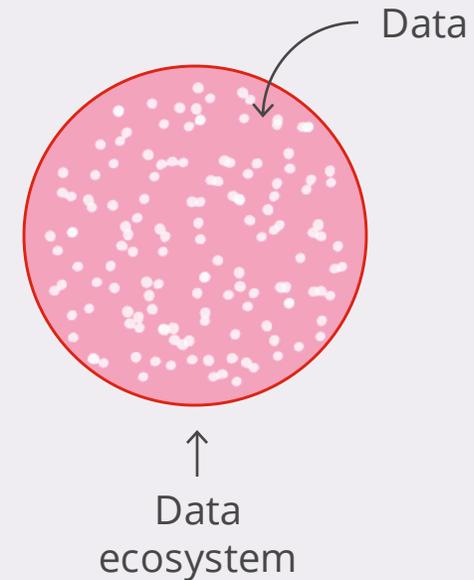


Working towards an integrated national data system (INDS)

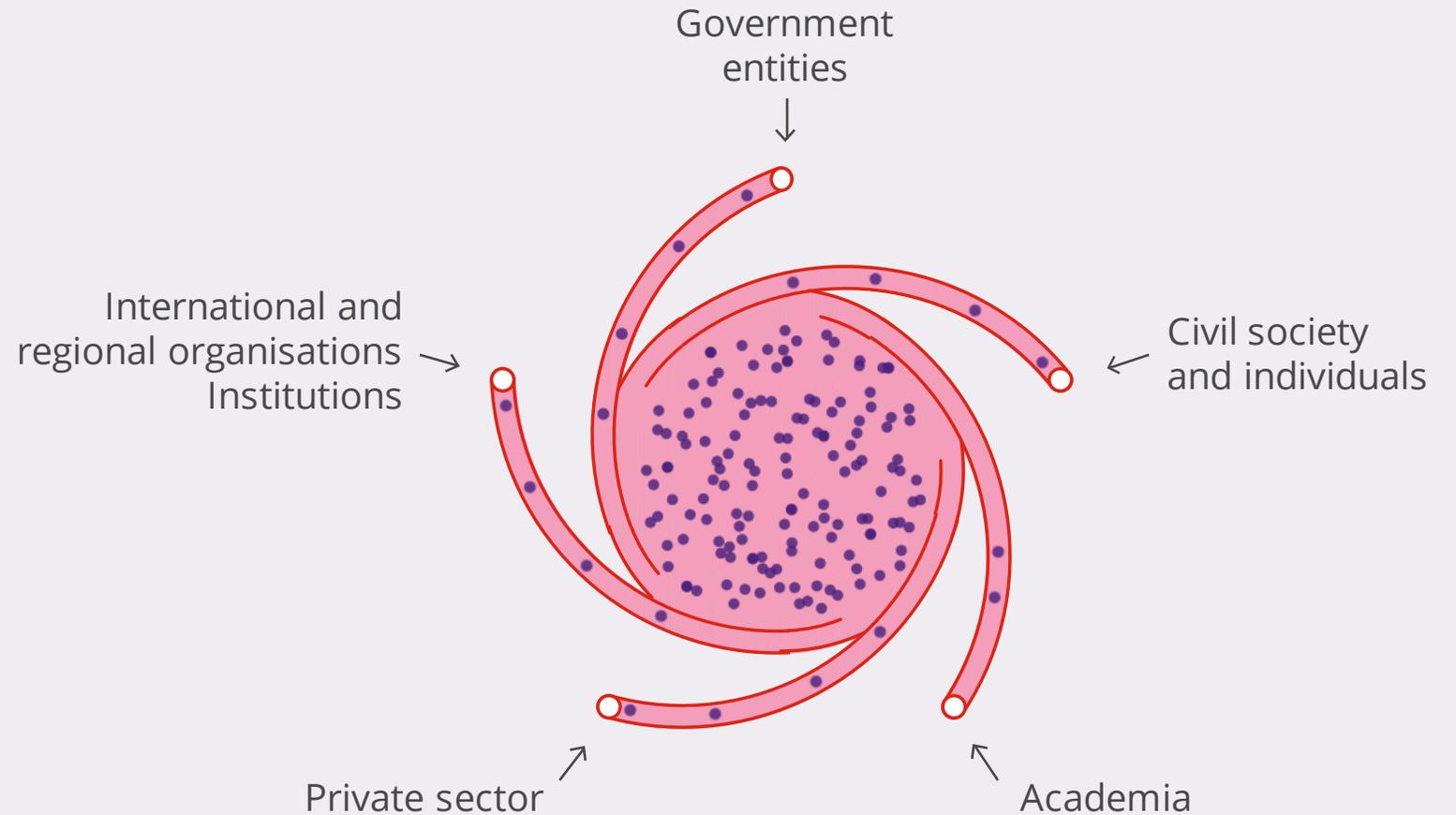


Data in the INDS must be:

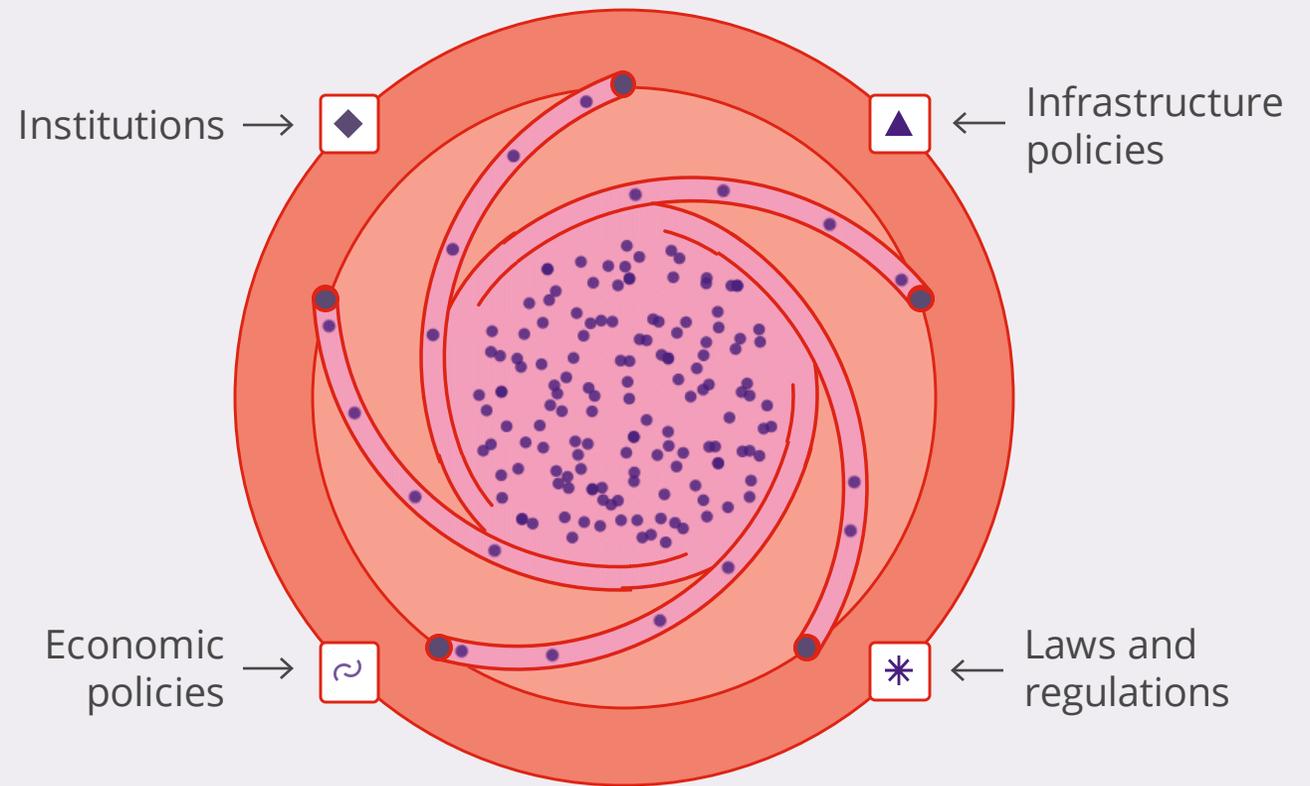
- Produced
- Protected from misuse
- Open
- Quality controlled
- Used and reused



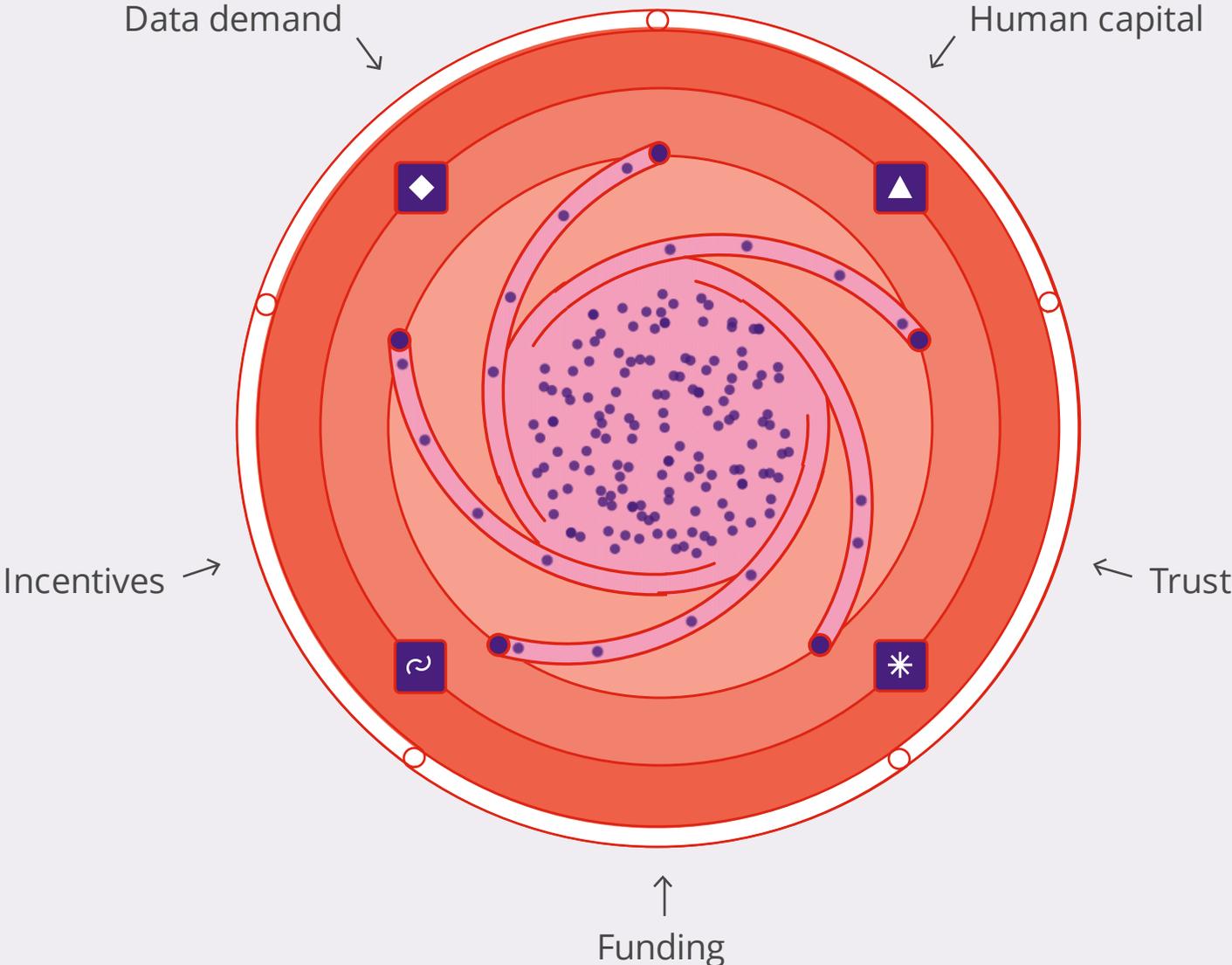
Participants in the INDS create and share data



Four pillars support the INDS

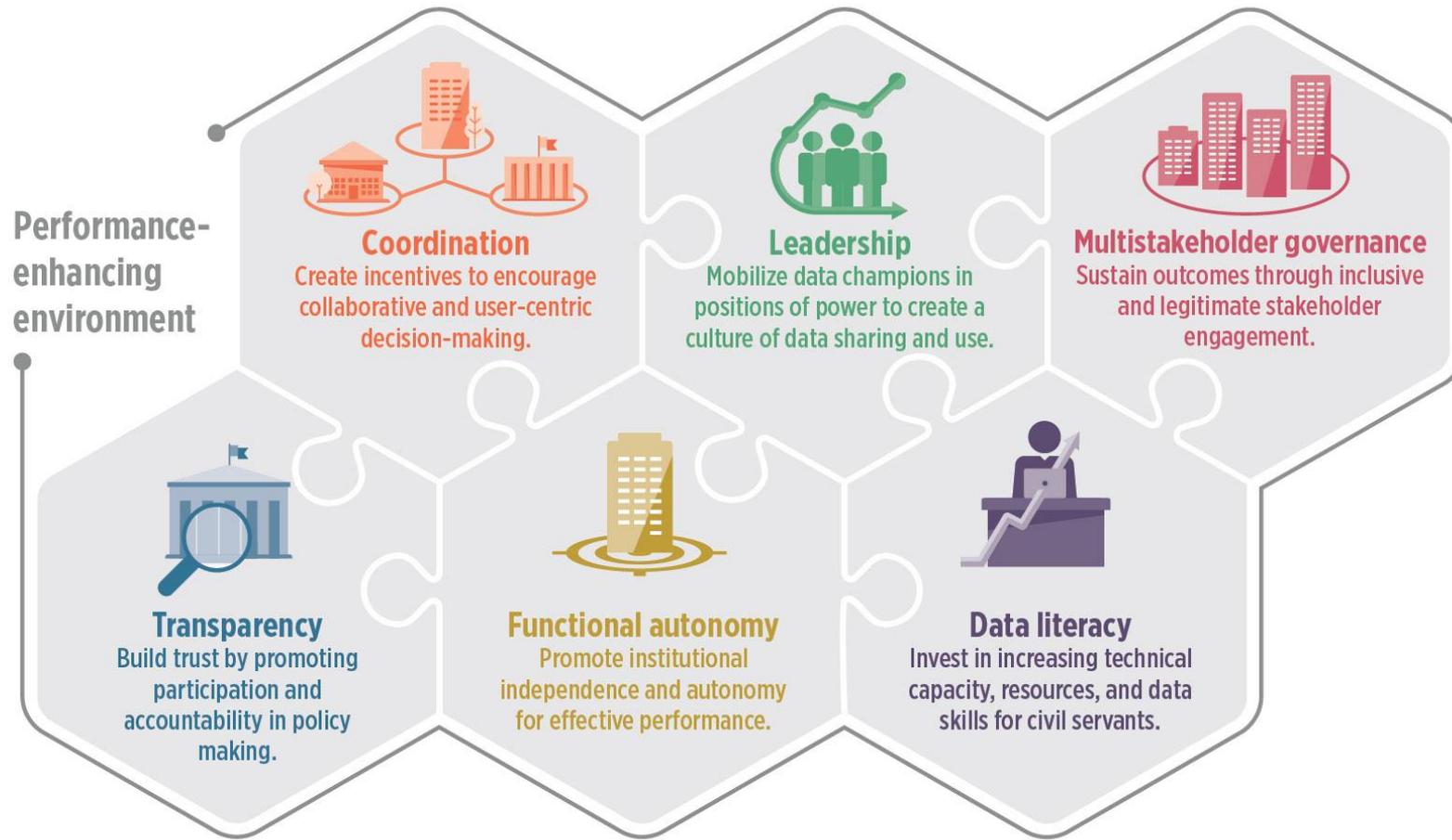


Five foundations sustain the INDS



Governing data effectively

Figure 8.7 Features of well-functioning institutions for effective data governance



Source: WDR 2021 team.

Summary of main messages

- 1. We need a new social contract for data based on value, trust and equity**
- 2. We still have a long way to go on data governance**
- 3. Data governance is a matter for international cooperation**
- 4. We should aspire to the vision of an Integrated National Data System**
- 5. Building gender aware data systems is critical for meeting the goals of gender equality agenda.**

Download the report and explore Data Stories at
<https://wdr2021.worldbank.org/>

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