Data for Better Lives

World Development Report 2021
Data saves lives

Odisha’s investment in data: from 10,000 fatalities to just 38
Data for development: 3 pathways

- Individuals, Civil Society and Academia
- Government and International Organisations
- The Private Sector

Data production and collection → Development

- Data production and collection
- Development
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: potential benefits

- **Data production and collection**: Demand / create transparency
- **Individuals, Civil Society and Academia**: Hold data on individuals
- **Government and International Organisations**: Create / use data in production process
- **The Private Sector**: Greater accountability
- **Development**: Policy design / evaluation

- **Greater accountability**
- **Policy design / evaluation**
- **Service delivery**
- **Business opportunities**
Data for development: potential harms

- **Individuals, Civil Society and Academia**
  - Criminal activity
  - Dark net

- **Government and International Organisations**
  - Corruption
  - Surveillance

- **The Private Sector**
  - Widening inequality
  - Market concentration

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Data production and collection: Demand / create transparency

Hold data on individuals: Create / use data in production process
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

- Individuals, Civil Society, and Academia
- Government and International Organizations
- The Private Sector

Reuse, Combine, Share
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.
Global

Gender Based Violence

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) data

Representative population-based studies have been undertaken to understand the prevalence of VAWG. These studies have used a standardized methodology in more than 90 countries across all regions and all income groups. For example, data for 55 low- and middle-income countries are available through a standardized module measuring VAWG, and this module has been incorporated in the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHSs).²

Figure 52.1.1 Prevalence of female genital mutilation in women ages 15–49, by country income level, 2010–19

Source: Adapted from Kashiwase and Pirlea 2019. Data are drawn from the World Bank World Development Indicators, (SH.STA.FGMS.ZS), using data from Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and UNICEF. Figure S1.2.1 data available at World Bank Data Catalog. Note: FGM = female genital mutilation; UNICEF = United Nations Children’s Fund.
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 governance: a framework to enforce the social contract

Infrastructure policies
- Universal broadband coverage
- Domestic data infrastructure

Laws and regulations
- Safeguards
- Enablers

Economic policies
- Antitrust
- Trade
- Taxation

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

- **Coordination**: Create incentives to encourage collaborative and user-centric decision-making.
- **Leadership**: Mobilize data champions in positions of power to create a culture of data sharing and use.
- **Multistakeholder governance**: Sustain outcomes through inclusive and legitimate stakeholder engagement.
- **Transparency**: Build trust by promoting participation and accountability in policy making.
- **Functional autonomy**: Promote institutional independence and autonomy for effective performance.
- **Data literacy**: Invest in increasing technical capacity, resources, and data skills for civil servants.

Source: WDR 2021 team.
Global

Service based data

Understanding barriers preventing uptake of services

Various barriers, including fear and lack of knowledge, may prevent women from seeking services; data help countries to understand and address these barriers. For instance, service-based data can be used to monitor important life-saving measures, like providing victims with post-exposure prophylactics (PEP) within 72 hours of a sexual assault. Tracking how many survivors receive PEP can unveil barriers related to the supply chain of essential medicines or gaps in the training of health service staff.

Source: Guardian

Women queue at a camp in Central African Republic, where the International Rescue Committee is helping victims of gender-based violence. Photograph: Jerome Delay/AP
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