Post-2015 Data Test
country level experiences

Post-2015 Data Test: Unpacking the Post-2015 Data Revolution at the Country Level

Initial Results

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CENTRE FOR POLICY DIALOGUE (CPD)
B A N G L A D E S H
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Southern Voice
2015 On Post-MDG International Development Goals

NPSIA
The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs

Post-2015 Data Test
country level experiences

Unpacking the Data Revolution at the Country Level:
Methodology, Key Findings and Challenges

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Assumptions of Initiative

- Post-2015 Data Test developed assuming a post-2015 framework that:
  - Is universal but gives more space for **country-level specificity**
  - Includes **goals, targets and indicators**, including "global minimum standard" targets and an emphasis on disaggregation
  - Covers a **broader, more complex** set of goal areas than the MDGs
  - Is supported by a **"data revolution"** to better track progress and support accountability
  - Is resourced through **traditional and new forms of financing**

Objectives of Initiative

1. Road-test a **universal, country-relevant** post-2015 framework across a variety of country contexts

1. Assess **data adequacy** for monitoring post-2015 agenda at the country level

1. Inject global-level deliberations and decision making with **country-level realities and perspectives**

A Multi-Partner Initiative

- Initiative co-led by the Centre for Policy Dialogue (Bangladesh) and the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (Canada) in association with Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals

- Studies in seven countries: Bangladesh; Canada; Peru (El Grupo Anàlisos para el Desarrollo – GRADE); Sénégal (Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale - IPAR); Sierra Leone (University of Sierra Leone); Tanzania (Policy Research for Development - REPOA); Turkey

- Initiative supported by the Think Tank Initiative at the International Development Research Centre, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGAR) and United Nations Foundation

Project Implementation

- Methodology development
- Team mobilization

- Country-level research

- Country-level analysis
- Global analysis

- Country reports
- Global report
- Data visualizations

Methodology: Global Level

Countries	Goals	Universal priorities: targets and indicators
• Bangladesh • Canada • Peru • Tanzania • Turkey • Senegal • Sierra Leone	• Poverty • Employment and inclusive growth • Education • Environmental sustainability and disaster resilience • Energy and infrastructure • Governance and human rights • Global partnership for development	• 20 targets • 45 indicators • 8 “global minimum standard” targets

Methodology: National Level

Country-level priorities: targets and indicators

- For each of the 7 goals
  - 5-6 targets
  - 8-12 indicators

Data assessment:

Universal + country-level targets and indicators

- Examine baseline (2010)
- Assess data adequacy (availability + quality)
- Feasibility and relevance of “global minimum standards”
- Non-official data sources and innovations in data collection

Political economy dimensions

- Institutions
- Legal framework
- Financing and coordination
- Political dimensions
- Accessibility for data users
- Expectations for the “data revolution”

E.g. Bangladesh Study

Goal Areas	For All Countries		Bangladesh Priorities	
	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators
1. End **poverty**	3	5	3	9
2. Ensure quality **education** for all	2	5	1	5
3. Create **jobs**, sustainable livelihoods and inclusive growth for all	3	7	5	11
4. Ensure sustainable **energy** and develop **infrastructure** for all	2	8	1	3
5. Establish open, accountable, inclusive and **effect institutions** and rule of law and peaceful and inclusive society	5	9	5	10
6. Establish a sustainable, healthy and resilient **environment** for all	3	5	3	16
7. Establish a **global partnership** for sustainable development	2	6	6	12
8. Ensure primary **health** services for all	NA	NA	4	9
Total	**20**	**45**	**28**	**75**

Data Quality Assessment

Relevance	Accuracy and reliability	Timeliness and punctuality	Accessibility	Coherence and comparability
Completeness User needs User satisfaction	Sampling and non-sampling errors Systematic and random errors Revision measures	Timeliness Punctuality	Accessibility Clarity Metadata and microdata	Consistency Comparability Standardization

Goal Area	Relevance	Accuracy and reliability	Timeliness and punctuality	Accessibility and clarity	Coherence and comparability
Poverty	4	4	5	5	5
	4	4	5	5	4
Education	4	4	5	5	4
	3	5	5	5	4
Employment & Inclusive Growth	3	4	5	5	5
	3	4	5	5	4
Energy and Infrastructure	3	4	4	4	4
	3	4	5	4	4
Environment	4	4	4	4	4
	3	4	4	4	3
Governance	3	4	4	4	4
	4	4	5	4	4
Global Partnership	3	3	4	4	5
	3	2	3	3	4

Finding 1:

Universality

- A universal, country-relevant framework that comprises global goals and targets but gives space and flexibility for country differentiation can have resonance across countries at differing stages of development

  - But allowing countries space to identify national priorities critical to ensuring the utility of the framework and robust adoption at the national level

  - We should not underestimate the implementation challenges associated with
    - Architecture: What architecture is required at the global and national levels?
    - Accountability: Who is responsible for what?
    - Financing: How will it be resourced?

OWG Employment & Inclusive Growth Goal and Post-2015 Data Test Priorities

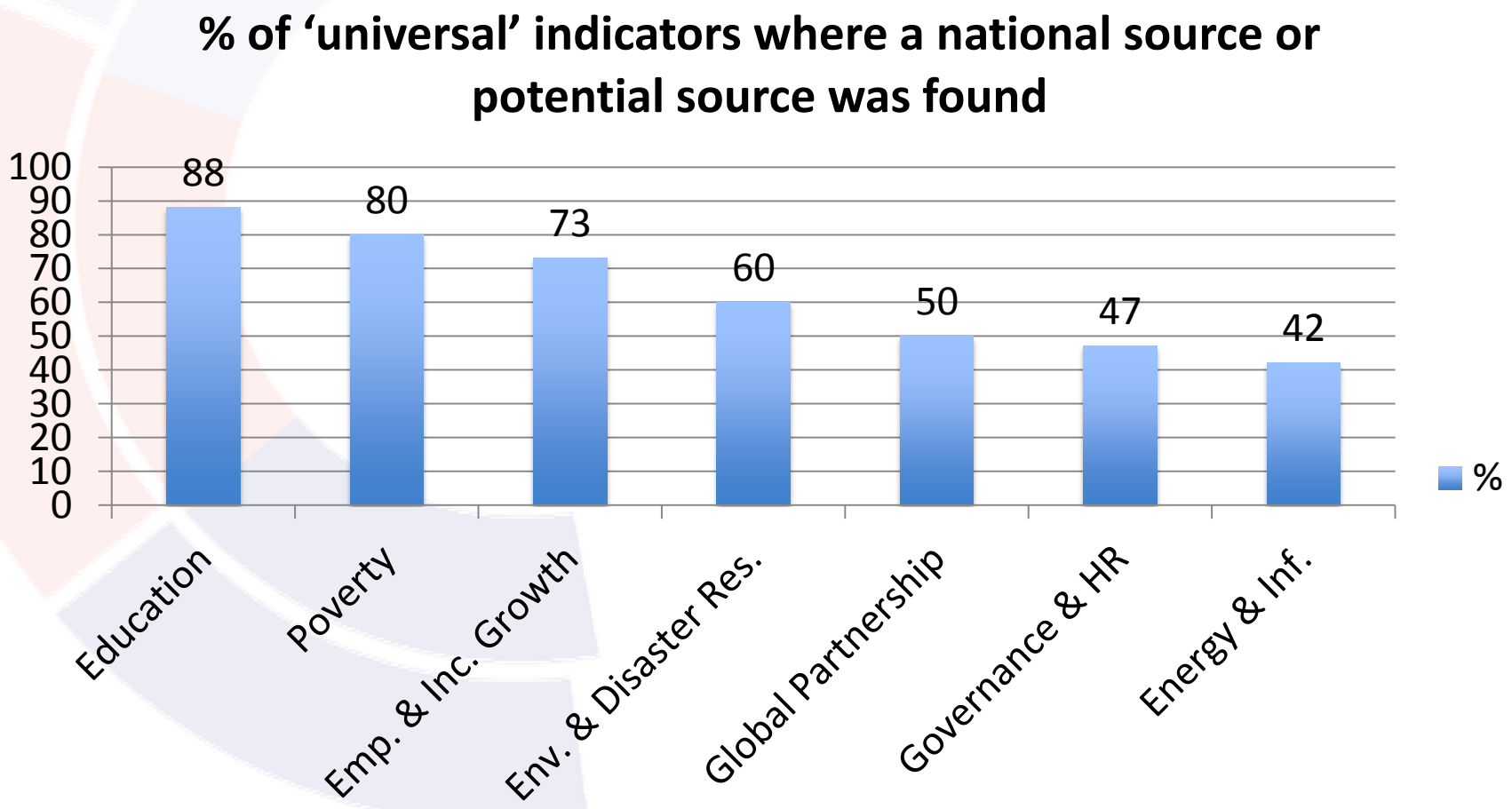
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
Targets	Post-2015 Data Test	Bangladesh	Canada	Senegal	Tanzania	Turkey
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth						
8.2 Achieve higher levels of productivity		X			X	
8.3 Promote policies that support productive activities, job creation, growth of businesses						
8.4 Improve global resource efficiency and decoupling						
8.5 Full and productive employment and equal pay for work of equal value	X	X	X		X	
8.6 Reduce youth unemployment		X	X	X		X
8.7 Elimination of the worst forms of child labour		X				X
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments		X	X	X		
8.9 Promote sustainable tourism						
8.10 Expand access to banking, insurance and financial services	X			X		
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries						
8.b Operationalize glob. strat. for youth employment / ILO Global Jobs Pact						

E.g. Employment & Inclusive Growth Sénégal and Canada

Target	Indicator	
Universal		
Achieve full and productive employment for all, including women and young people	Labour force participation rate; time-related underemployment	
Ensure equal pay for equal work	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees (local currency)	
Support inclusive growth and reduce inequality	Gini coefficient; Palma ratio; growth rate of income of the bottom 40%; gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	
Country-level	**Sénégal**	**Canada**
Achieve full and productive employment for all, including women and young people	**Indicator to measure mismatch between training and youth unemployment**	**Unemployment rate for Aboriginal identity population; women; young people; immigrants**
Support inclusive growth and reduce inequality	**Indicator measuring geographic labour mobility**	**Earnings ratio between the bottom 90% and top 10%**

Finding 2:

Data Availability



Finding 3:

Data Quality

	Average Rank	Relevance	Accuracy & Reliability	Timeliness & Punctuality	Accessibility	Coherence & Comparability
Poverty	**3.6**	3.8	3.6	3	3.6	4
Education	**3.6**	3.8	3.2	3.2	4	3.8
Emp. & Inc. Growth	**3.6**	3.6	3.4	3.2	4	3.8
Global P'ship	**3**	3.2	3	2.8	3.2	3.2
Energy & Inf.	**2.8**	2.8	2.8	2	3	3.2
Env. & Disaster Res.	**2.7**	2.8	2.6	2.4	3	2.6
Governance & HR	**2.7**	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8

E.g. Data Quality Assessment - Peru

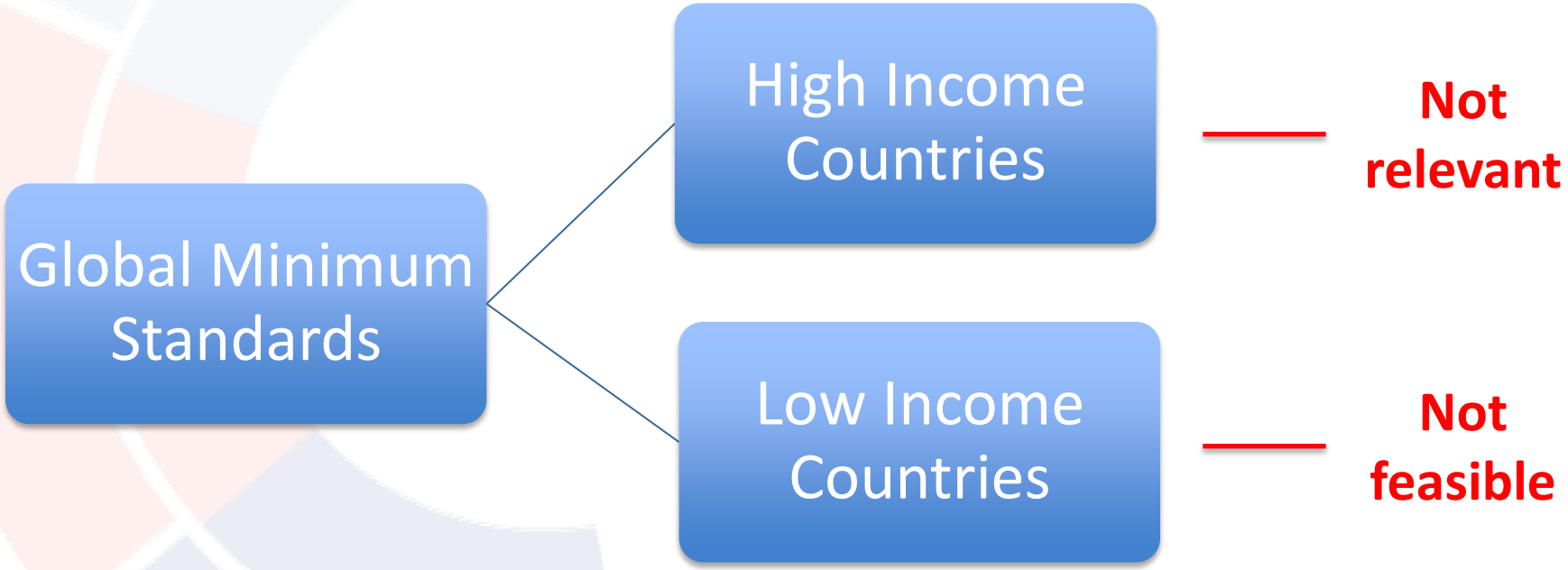
Finding 4:

Disaggregated Data

- For goals with an economic and social focus
  - Some disaggregated data available by sex, urban/rural, sub-region, age
  - Little disaggregated data available by income level or social (e.g. ethnic) group
- Significant investments required to properly deliver the “leave no one behind” agenda

Finding 5:

Global Minimum Standards



Achievement of GMS in LICs linked to adequate resources AND necessary changes in global policy spaces (e.g. financial stability, trade, climate)

Challenge 1:

Data Improvements in Areas That Matter

- Better data needed across the board, but particularly
  - Governance
  - Environment
  - Disaggregated data
- Non-official sources of data can fill gaps
  - Does it need to be endorsed?
- Technology not a panacea but has a big role to play
  - Digital collection and storage of data
- **Sequencing still needs attention**

Challenge 2:

Capacity and Policy Space Needs Attention

- Capacity of data producers to do their job
  - Technical dimensions: national statistics agencies but also line ministries
  - Political economy dimensions: timely release of data; accessibility and affordability concerns
  - Regulatory dimensions: e.g. legislation
- Capacity of data users to use traditional and non-traditional sources of data to hold governments to account

Challenge 3:
Recognize the Politics

- Demand at local and global levels for more and better data

- Politics plays a central role in determining
  - Issues
    - Disaggregation and 'invisible' groups
  - Results
  - Accessibility
  - Reporting

- Data revolution has the traditionalist and the technologists but are there enough political economists?

Challenge 4:

Support Country Ownership

- Priorities, architecture and monitoring top-down or bottom up?
- Nationally-determined agenda may mean
  - Different types of targets
  - Less international comparability
  - Less galvanizing power
  - Slower generation of required data in short term to ensure sustainability in longer term

Challenge 5:

Coordinating National and Global Efforts

- National coordination and coherence
  - Appetite for more and better coordination among
    - Data generators
    - Data users
- International coordination and coherence
  - Proceed with caution and do not over-engineer but recognize need to coordinate for
    - Comparability
    - Reporting
    - Resourcing
    - Lesson learning

Implications for the Data Revolution and the Post-2015 Framework

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Key Challenges for the Data Revolution

Getting the building blocks in place

- Policy and legal frameworks
- Institutional arrangements
- Technical and methodological basics
- Political-economy issues
- Global and national coordination

Getting the Policy and Legal Framework Right

- Update and adopt appropriate legislation and policies to facilitate a data revolution
  - Laws and policy frameworks need to reflect current demands for reliable data
  - Access to data should be reflected in “right to information” legislation or other appropriate laws and policies
- Ensure the necessary building blocks are in place for good quality data generation
  - Make use of international data quality standards and concepts
  - Make meta data available
  - Establish policies and mechanisms to ensure coherence between survey instruments (and avoiding duplication)
  - Establish common codes of practice for data generators
  - Establish data dissemination policies, including for micro-data

Getting the Policy and Legal Framework Right

- Establish policies to ensure that data is not only available, but affordable and useable
- Implement fully existing plans and strategies, in particular NSDSs
- Establish a coherent approach towards validation of non-official data

Institutional Arrangements

- Get the right resources in the right hands

- National statistical offices
  - Soft and hard infrastructure
  - Human resources
  - Financial resources

- Line ministries
  - Recognize the role line ministries play in the generation of data
  - Ensure line ministries are appropriately included and resourced, in coordination with NSOs
  - Support the capacity of line ministries to use data in decision making and planning

Technical and Methodological Basics

- Making the most of appropriate technologies
  - Digital storage of data
  - Increasing use of technologies to create efficiencies in developing countries
- Generating new data and making the most of unofficial data
  - Perception based surveys
  - Lack of mechanisms to for NSOs to make better use of unofficial data

Political-Economy Issues

- Take steps to ensure political autonomy of the NSO
- Address the funding gap, both in terms of commitments from development partners' and government resource allocations
- Increase awareness on the importance of statistics among policy designers and decision makers

Global and National Coordination

- Improve coordination between multilateral agencies and statistical offices on
  - conceptualization and definitions of variables
  - Survey methodologies
  - Reference periods

- Ensure adequate resourcing for both national and global data needs

Implications for the Post-2015 Discussions

- Making the universal agenda relevant for *all* countries a key challenge
  - More difficult in higher income countries
- Prioritization will need to occur to make financing realistic
- Global minimum standards and national plans can facilitate prioritization

Implications for the Post-2015 Discussions

- But implementation may be the Achilles heel

- Historic failure to align with country systems
  - What leads us to believe things will be different in post-2015, particularly for countries that rely more heavily on external financing?

- Historic failure to address policy coherence for development and global systemic challenges
  - Enabling environment key to feasibility of the SDG agenda

Four Final Considerations for the Data Revolution

1) Find and pick the low hanging fruits

- Our teams identified areas where small changes would result in making better quality data available

2) Allocate the necessary resources to measure what matters and accept that you may have to move beyond outcome indicators

- Put efforts into measuring the difficult to measure

3) Are data revolutionaries ready to tackle the political economy dimensions of the data revolution?

- Autonomy of NSOs
- Role of external funders
- Generating contentious data

Four Final Considerations for the Data Revolution

4) Getting coordination on official and unofficial data to support the monitoring of the post-2015 agenda will not be easy

Global level

- Efforts ongoing regarding the potential role of unofficial data *but*
- Will states really agree to the use of unofficial data to monitor progress, particularly on more contentious goal areas?

National level

- Country studies reveal appetite for coordination between official and unofficial data providers
- But working out mechanisms for coordination, including validation of unofficial data will require substantial efforts

www.post2015datatest.com