

PARIS21: Contextualizing the Data Revolution in Latin America and the Caribbean

CEA Meeting

17 November 2015

Quito, Ecuador



PARIS21

Partnership in Statistics for
Development in the 21st Century



Metadata

Data

Objectives

- 1 Data Revolution and PARIS21
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- 2 What is the data part of the revolution
|||||
- 3 What is the revolution part of the data
Regional Support and Advocacy: Risks
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- 4 Anticipated approaches: Global Partnership
SDG and opportunities
|||||

PARIS21 Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century

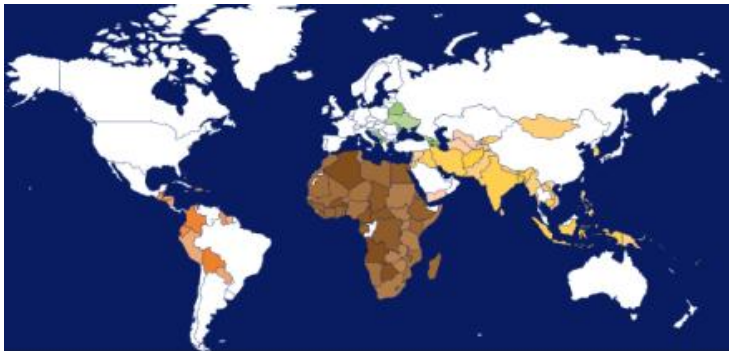
- Global Partnership
- Promoting data and statistics for development for more than 15 years
- Founded by:      THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP
- Governed by: PARIS21 Board
- Monitored by: PARIS21 Executive Committee
- Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) Secretariat
- Secretariat staff: 19 people
- Annual Budget: EUR 6 MILLIONS

PARIS21 in a nutshell

We facilitate...

- Knowledge sharing and innovations
- Advocacy
- Co-ordination and Monitoring
- Technical support

We work in over 100 countries...



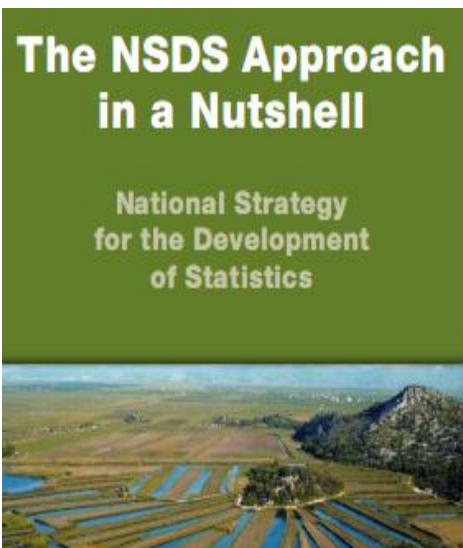
With...

Developing countries, International organisations, Regional Bodies, Governments, Foundations, Private sector, Statisticians, Policy makers, Data activists, Researchers, ...

Objective 1

PARIS21 NSDS Summary

The NSDS approach evolves and accounts for the changing environment



NSDS Status in all cases are expired or planned but none are current

NSDS Status in Latin America and Caribbean

Country	Existing strategy			Next NSDS		PRSP or Natl Dev Plan
	Status	Name	Time Span	Status	Time span	Time span
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN						
Belize	Strategy expired	STRATEGIC PLAN FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS	2006-11	Being designed		2010-30
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Strategy expired	Plan Estratégico Nacional de Desarrollo Estadístico - PENDES	2010-14	Planned		2012-15
Dominica	No Strategy			Being designed		2007-11
El Salvador	Strategy expired	Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Estadístico	2005-09	Not yet planned		2010-14
Grenada	No Strategy			Being designed		I-PRSP 2006-09
Guatemala	Strategy expired	Plan Estratégico Instituto Nacional De Estadística	2009-12	Being designed	2012-16	2008-32
Guyana	No Strategy			Being designed		2001-10
Haiti	No Strategy			Being designed		2012-30
Honduras	Strategy expired	Estrategia Nacional para el Desarrollo Estadístico de Honduras	2006-10	Not yet planned		2010-22
Nicaragua	Strategy expired	<u>Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Estadístico</u>	2006-10	Planned		2008-12
Paraguay	Completed, awaiting adoption	Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Estadístico - Plan Estadístico Nacional 2013-17	2013-17	Not yet planned		No PRSP
Saint Lucia	No Strategy			Planned		No PRSP
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No Strategy			Planned		2008-20

Source: PARIS21 NSDS Status Report, January 2015

Objective 1

PARIS21 IDR Project Description

- PARIS21 IDR project description
- Country Assessments
- IDR Labs: Oct. 29-30 in Quito



Objective 1

Project Description

- Developing countries had problems providing data to monitor progress of MDGs
- 2015 is a crucial year for global development – MDGs come to an end and a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reflecting new priorities have been adopted
- SDGs will require responsive statistical systems with the capacity to track and monitor the development progress of countries
- A “Data Revolution” of new technology and data sources was called for

Objective 1

Project Description

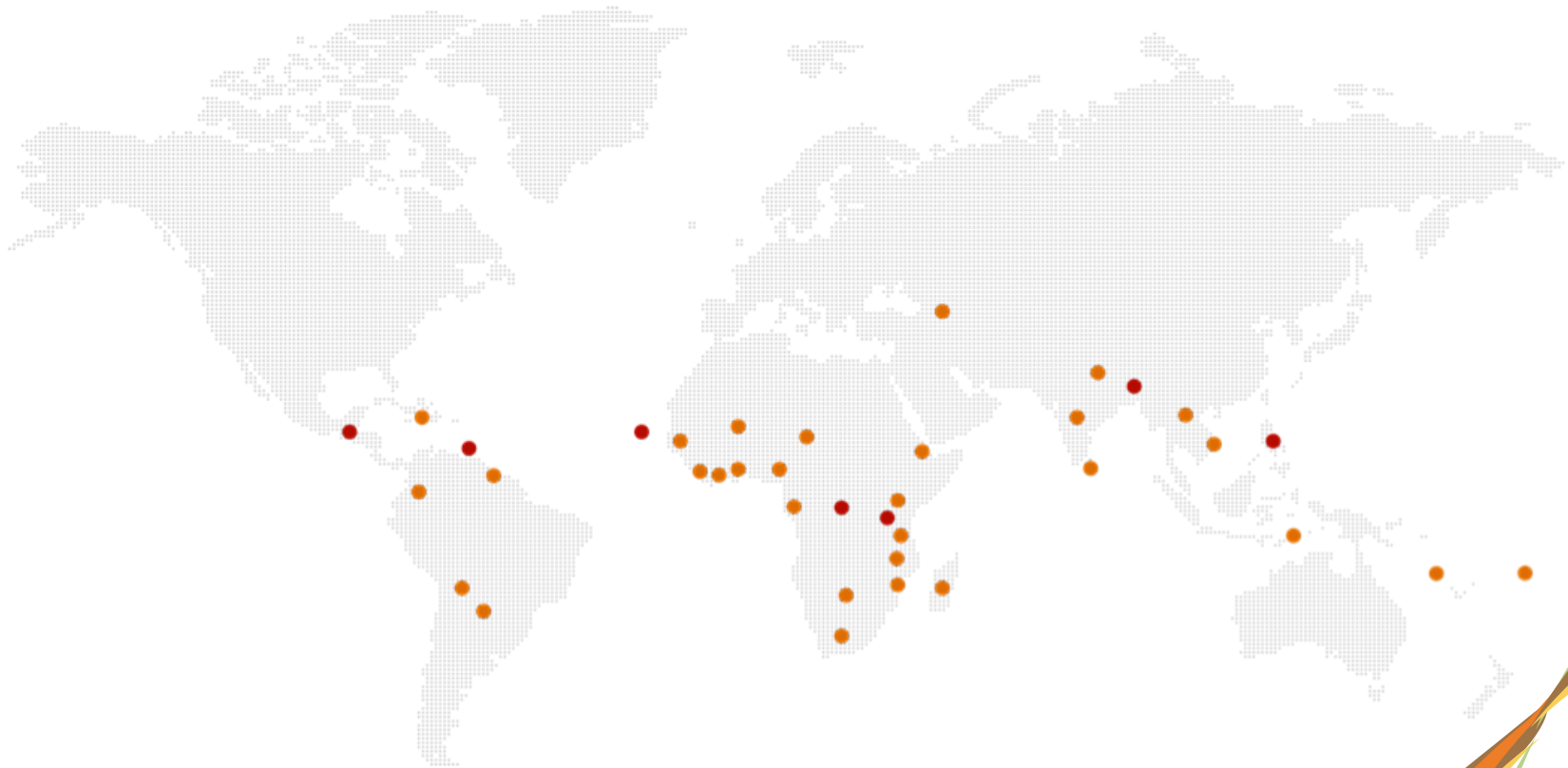


Received funding from Bill and Melinda Gates to undertake a study from a country NSO perspective

Objective 1

Country Assessments

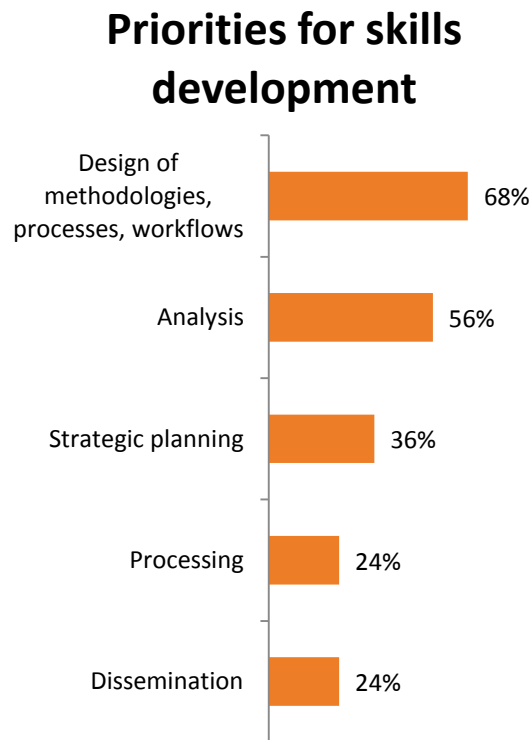
- Undertook country studies in 27 countries



Objective 1

Country Assessments

- Anticipating the challenges, the IDR undertook the study to provide an NSO perspective. Some findings include:



- Half the countries surveyed don't have an annual training plan in place for more than half of their professional staff

Objective 1

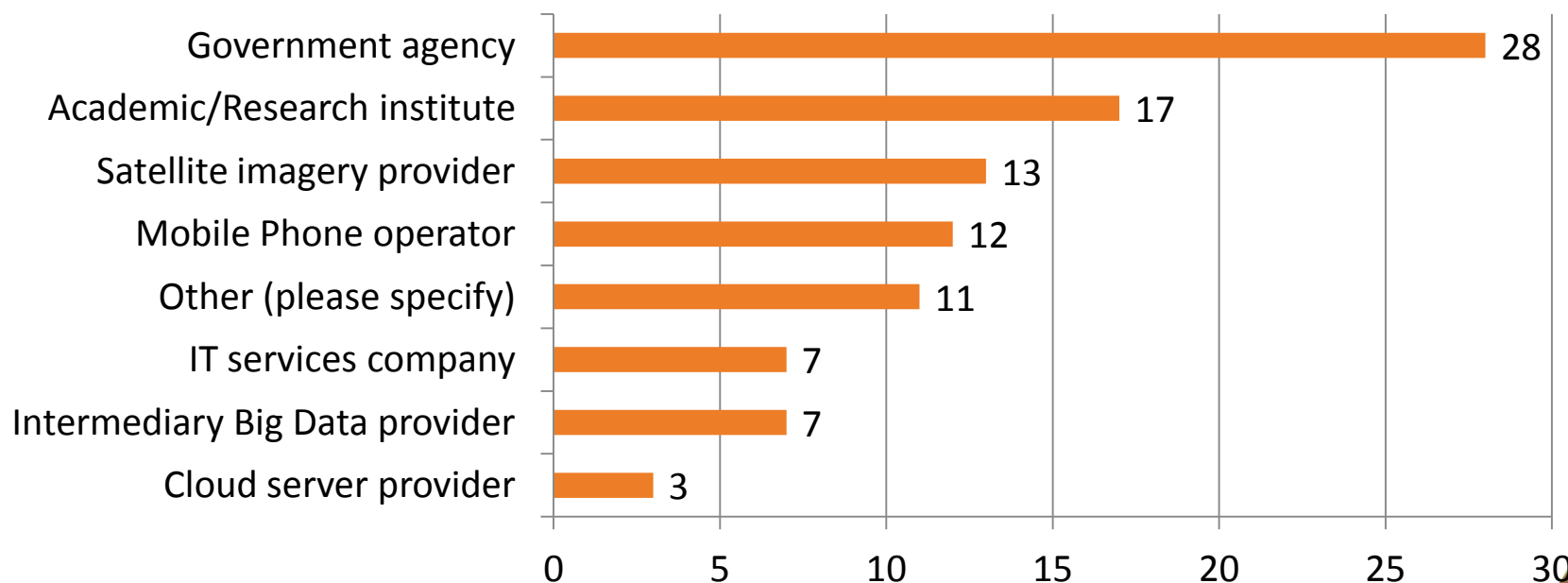
IDR Action Lab

- Undertook a review of the regional approach in Quito on Oct. 29-30. Some key points raised:
 - Lack of a statistical culture hampers data demand
 - Antiquated data collection systems and platforms
 - Need to preserve confidentiality
 - Focus on administrative systems
 - Practical real-life applications of Big Data needed
 - Survey methodology in sample design and weighting
 - Institutional organization needs to evolve

Objective 2

Data: Partners

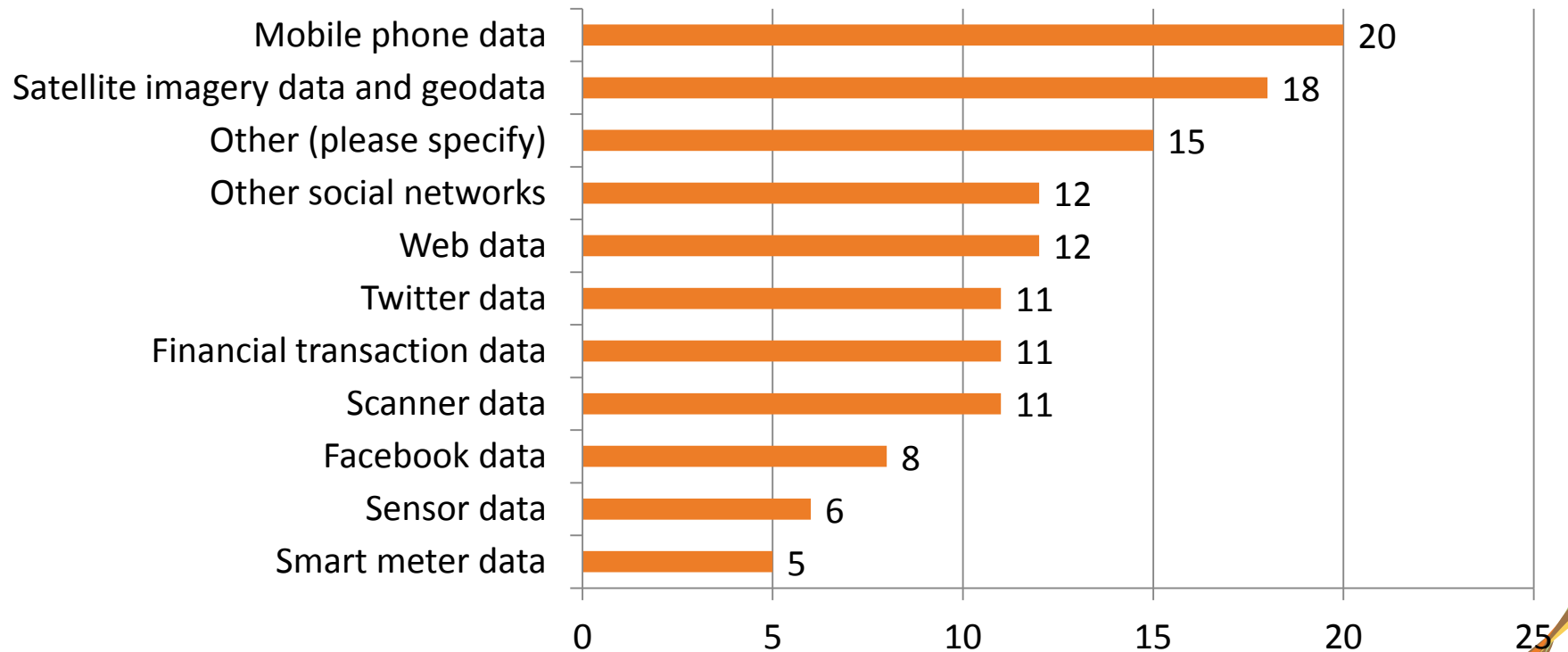
Partners



Objective 2

Data Types

Type of data source



Objective 2

Data: NSO Approaches

- **Take a blended approach:** aim at combining big data sources with traditional sources for ease of calibration and interpretation
- **Be fully transparent:** source code and procedures should be shared publicly and in an understandable format. Avoid "black boxes"
- **Spread the risk:** try to rely on as many providers of data as possible to reduce dependencies and improve your bargaining position. Third parties are a good means to access data from multiple operators without overwhelming them with data extraction work
- **Don't pay for data:** data providers should only be compensated for the additional staff hours required to process the data
- **Manage revisions:** NSOs may have to move beyond the binary release schedule of "preliminary" and "final" release and introduce finer versioning to adapt to frequent methodological revisions as statisticians learn to use the new data sources
- **Leverage resources across the region**

Objective 3

Revolution: Risks

- Data Imperialism ?
- Undermine the role of the NSO
- Circumvent official statistics
- Lack of alignment of development priorities between region and global demand

Objective 3

Revolution: Managing Risks

- Change is unavoidable but can be harnessed
- Governments will always provide services
- The key is focus on services and this means administrative systems
- Censuses and national surveys will always fill in gaps
- Innovation improves the efficiency of service delivery and data quality

Objective 3

Revolution: Innovative Partnerships

For using new data sources new and dynamic partnerships will need to be created. These will involve private and public sector partners



Public Sector

Big Data

Private Sector

Objective 3

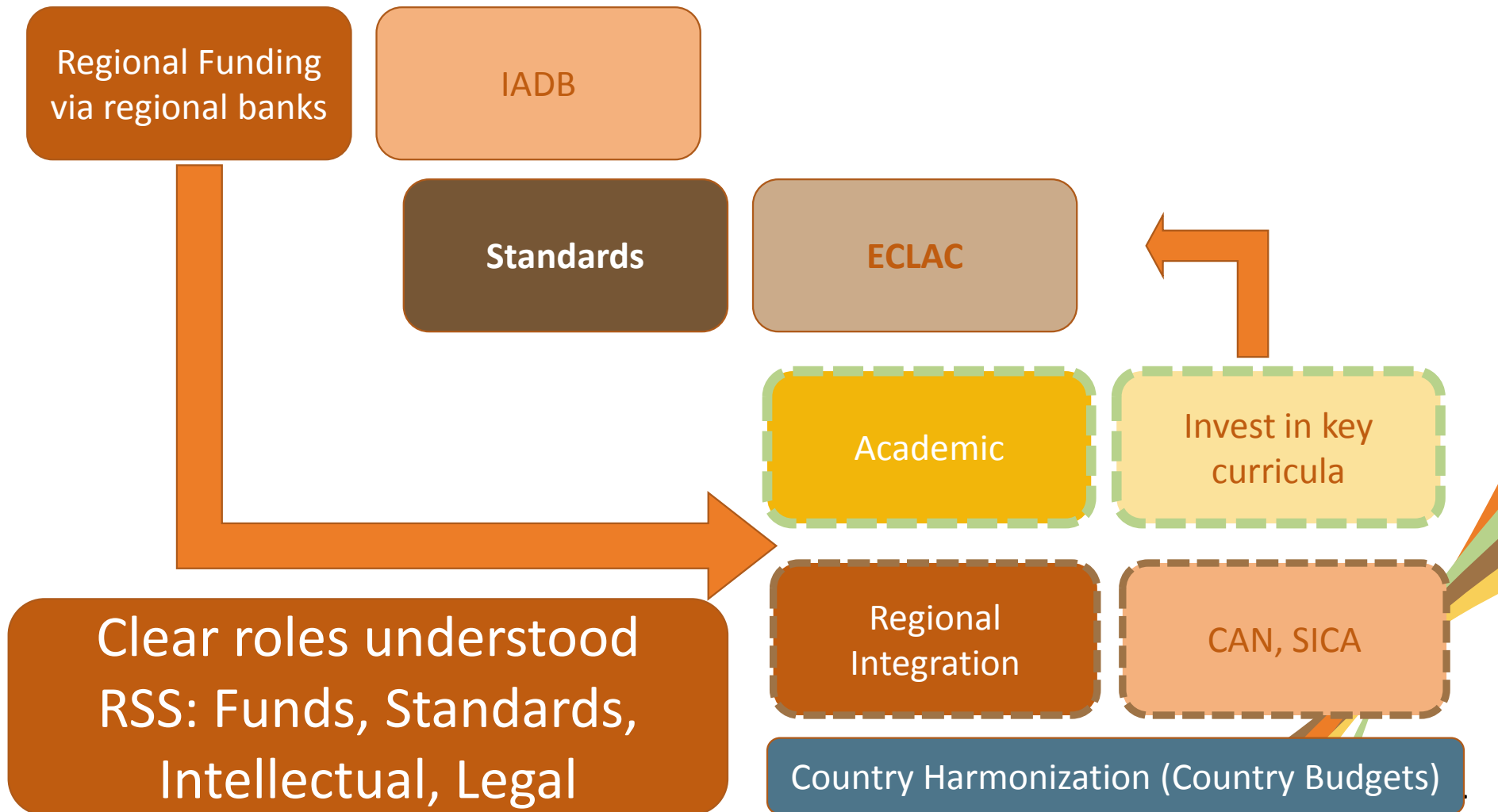
Revolution: Regional, Areas of Interest

- Adoption of common framework and international standards in regional statistical processes (e.g., GSPBM, SDMX, DDI, etc.)
- Establish common regional platform to share data and enable better data accessibility
- Stimulate wider use of technological innovation in data collection, processing and dissemination, including the use of big data
- Statistical skills and expertise available in the region should be shared through innovative means such as in a common training centre, distance education, and virtual meeting place
- Establish new and/or strengthen existing technical centres of excellence to provide support for region-wide capacity building (e.g., common curricula on official statistics, tie-ups with academic institutions)

Regional Strategies for the Development of Statistics Forum, Paris, October 2015

Objective 3

Revolution: Regional



Objective 3

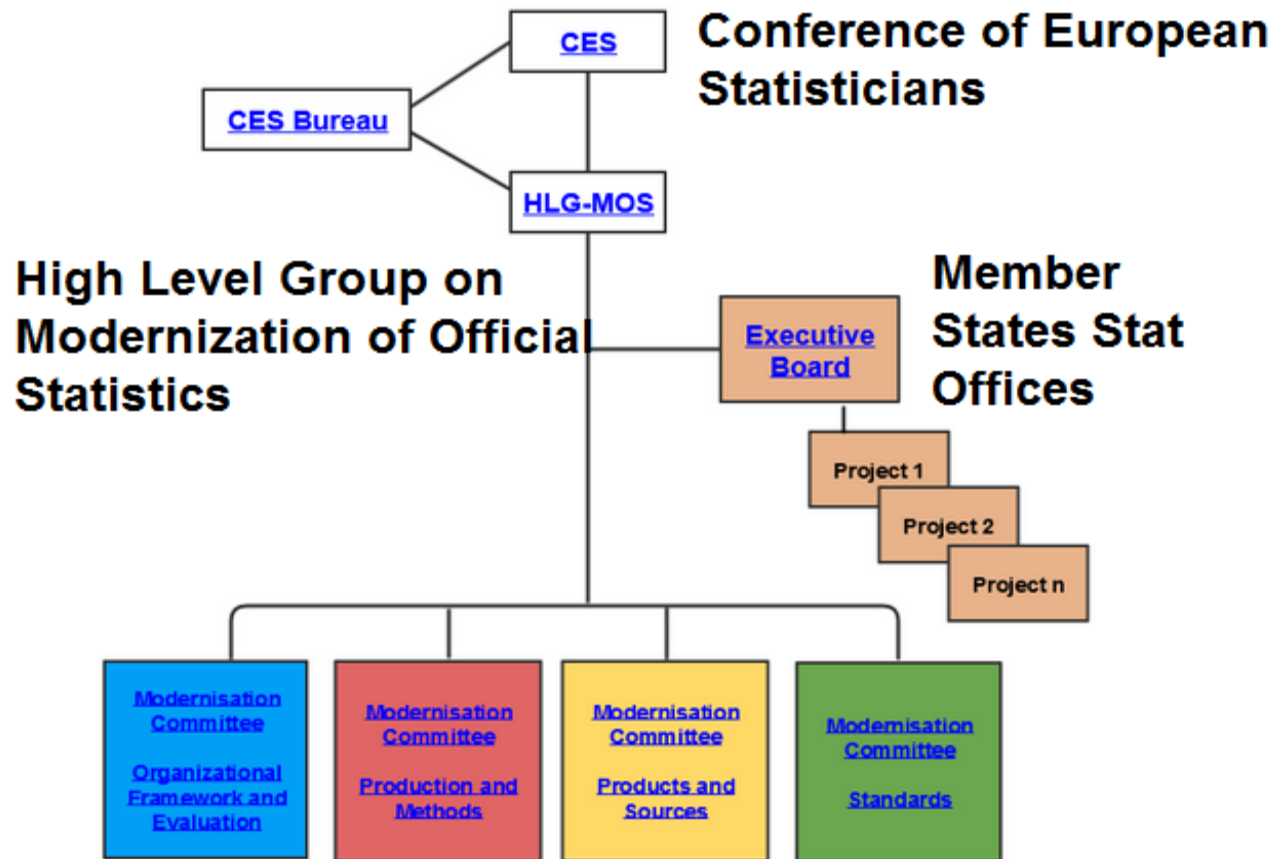
Revolution: Regional

- But there should be flexible alliances and there is no prescription
- Countries may want to enter into agreements as they see fit and may be more flexible
- An example of such an arrangement is the UNECE Modernisation group.



Objective 3

Revolution: Regional in Practice, UNECE



Objective 3

Revolution: Services (NSS)

Administrative
Systems

Open Data

Civil registration

Apply Innovations in services
And monitoring

National
Monitoring
Frameworks

Transparency, Service and Access to the governed is the real foundation for the data revolution

Objective 3

Revolution: Managing Risks

- Balanced regional approach with well defined roles and building academic excellence
 - Develop statistical capacity through good academic programs and relevant to the region
 - Developed high level research centers for more complex analysis
 - Work with sub-regions to address these issues through greater regional collaboration.
- Country openness to change
- Improving service delivery
- Applying innovation to service delivery means better administrative systems

Objective 3

Revolution: Capacity Deficiencies

- Not all countries are the same. Some inequality will exist in terms of capacity due to institutional progress, leadership and availability of resources
- Specific strategies that identify the weaker non-performing countries and/or weak regions should be evaluated with real action plans
- A common compact or charter can be a way

Objective 3

Revolution: Overcoming Fragmented NSS

- Fragmented National Statistical Systems and working in reporting silos has to be overcome
- This is even more critical for the SDG process
- Critically identifying areas where communication technology can help bring together fragmented systems
- These include:
 - Developing common methodological libraries
 - Common dissemination platforms
 - Using international metadata standards

Objective 4:

Global

- **Draft Principles on Big Data (for LAC)**
 - **No one left behind**
 - **Global Partnership on Sustainable Data**
 - **SDGs and reporting on SDGs**

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