Importance of Education and Capacity Development to Deliver the Data Ecosystem for Sustainable Development

Brigadier General Mohammad Muniruzzaman, ndc, psc
Surveyor General of Bangladesh
“Data are the lifeblood of decision-making and the raw material for accountability. Without high-quality data providing the right information on the right things at the right time, designing, monitoring and evaluating effective policies becomes almost impossible”

The United Nations Secretary-General’s report, “A world that counts”

Ref:(IEAG, 2014)
Target 17.18: “By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.”

Target 17.19: “By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.”
To discuss importance of education and capacity development to deliver data ecosystem for sustainable development
Scope

- Defining Capacity Development
- Outlining Data Ecosystem
- Need of Education for Data System to Deliver
- Bangladesh’s Performance
- Data Volume and Reality
- Way forward
Defining Capacity Development

Capacity Development

- Individuals: perform functions
- Organizations: solve problems
- Societies: achieve goals
Defining Capacity Development

Capacity Development entails:

- Creation
- Utilization
- Retention
- Application

Outcomes:
- Reduce poverty
- Self reliance
- Achieve growth
- Improve life
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>Source Acquisition Method True Safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>Tested Confirmed Appropriate Technology Logical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Timeliness</td>
<td>Fast Ready to use Easy to access Adaptation</td>
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<td>Characteristics</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Demographic Economic Spatial Environmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>Politically proclaimed Participatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Data coverage</td>
<td>Spectrum of coverage in administrative level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Acquisition Processing Management Dissemination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serial</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Knowledge based&lt;br&gt;Skilled&lt;br&gt;Adaptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Legal Framework</td>
<td>Enacted by local laws&lt;br&gt;Protected by international rules and conventions&lt;br&gt;Secured</td>
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Education is important for extracting value of data to ensure benefit involving:

- Citizens
- Business
- Academia
Performance Analysis - Bangladesh

BANGLADESH
East and South Asia

▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score  Regional average score

56.2  63.3

▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

▼ COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Global Rank</th>
<th>Score or Value</th>
<th>Regional Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjective Wellbeing (2016)</td>
<td>93/133</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Performance Index (2016)</td>
<td>152/157</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>61.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Development Index (2016)</td>
<td>115/157</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)</td>
<td>103/134</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Peace Index (2016)</td>
<td>78/149</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SDG Global rank
120 (of 157)

Source: UN SDG Index and Dashboard Report 2017
The GoB undertook a data mapping exercise to assess the availability of data for Bangladesh in light of the SDGs indicators.

It was found that out of the 232 indicators, data for 110 indicators (47.4%) are not available.
Data appears to be severely limited for Goal 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 (based on proportion of unavailable indicators).

Based on proportion of readily available indicators, Goal 3, 5, 7, 17 are in relatively better position.
Government Initiatives

7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020)
National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) 2015
Primary Education Development Program-2011-17
National Women’s Development Policy (NWDP) 2011
Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2016
National Skill Development 2012
Government Initiatives

National Access to Information Portal (a2i)
National Industrial Policy 2016
Revised Strategic Transport Plan 2016
National Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-21
Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009
National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2016-2020
Launching of our own Satellite 2018
Improved Performance

Figure 2: Availability of data to monitor SDGs indicators (number)

Figure 3: Availability of data (by no. of Indicators) against Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 1 to SDG 17)
In present day world volume, velocity and variety of data being created and analyzed each day is increasing at a rapid rate.

Estimation says that 90% of the world’s data was created in the last two years.

2.5 billion gigabytes of data is created each day – enough to fill over 27,000 iPads per minute.
➢ Data is the “new oil” of 21st century.

➢ Unlike oil, world will never run out of data.

➢ On the contrary, world will continue to generate more and more data every day.

➢ It is estimated that sensor data will be generated by 50 billion connected device by 2020.
• Lack of adequate infrastructure to manage volume of data being generated.

• Shortage of skilled workforce to analyze, interpret and deliver the data.

• Abuse data by vested groups.

• Digital divide is a reality – Can we afford to allow widening the gap further?
To visualize responsibility and a workable partnership among technology giants, developed and developing nations so that “no one is left behind” in materializing SDG 2030
Thank you