



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

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# INTRODUCTION

*“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”*



# INTRODUCTION

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.”



# Aim

***To discuss importance of education and capacity development to deliver data ecosystem for sustainable development***

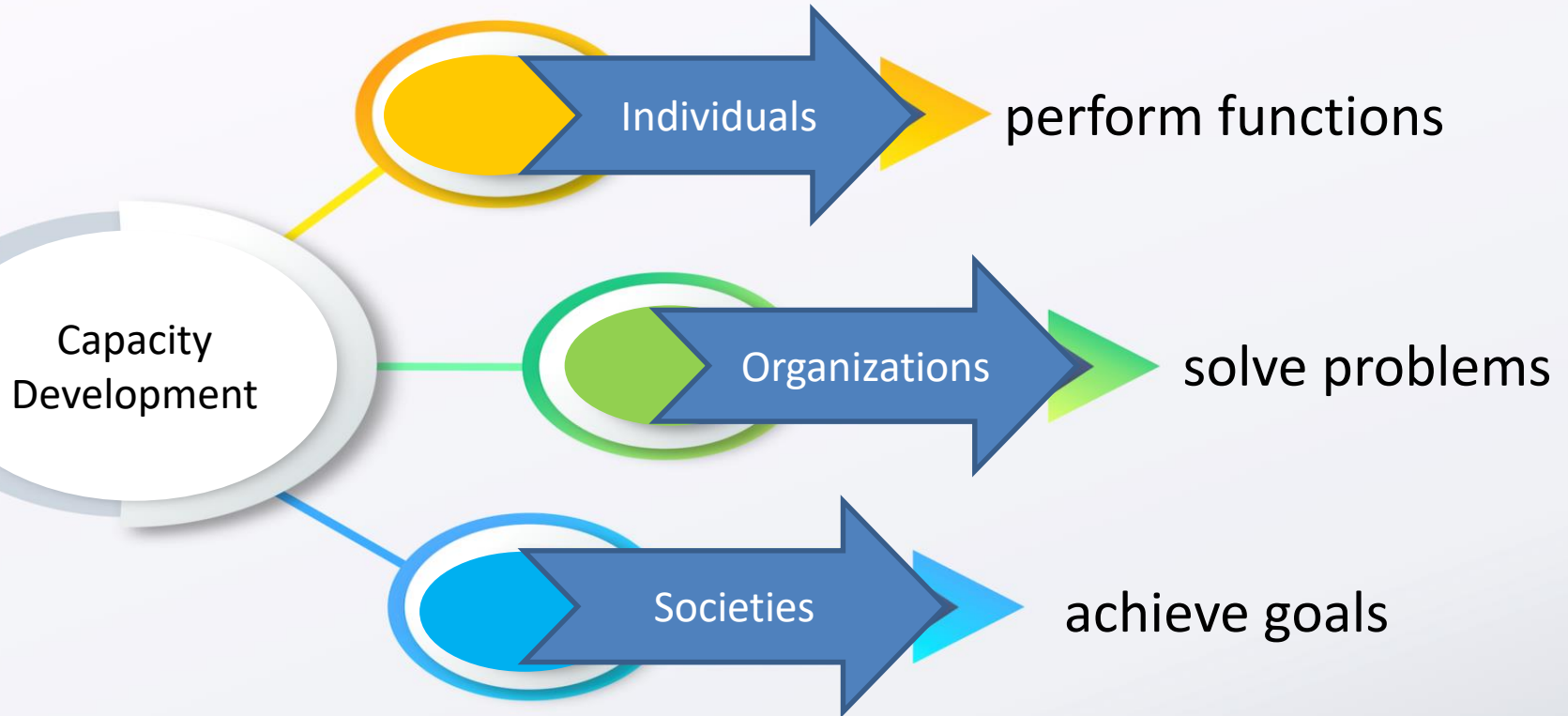


# Scope

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

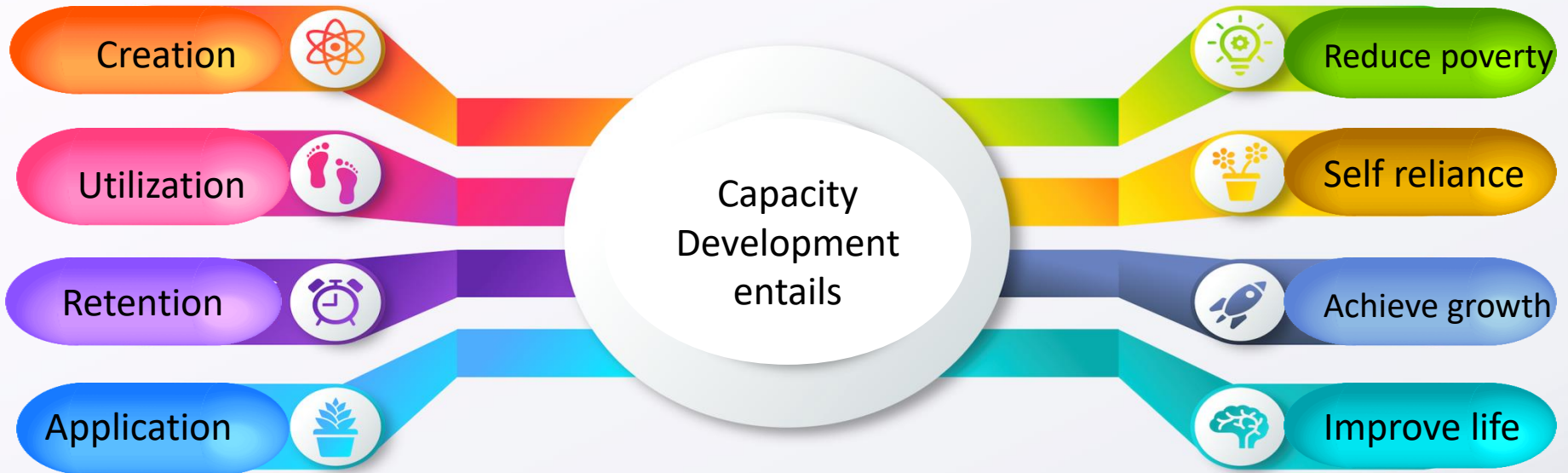


# Defining Capacity Development



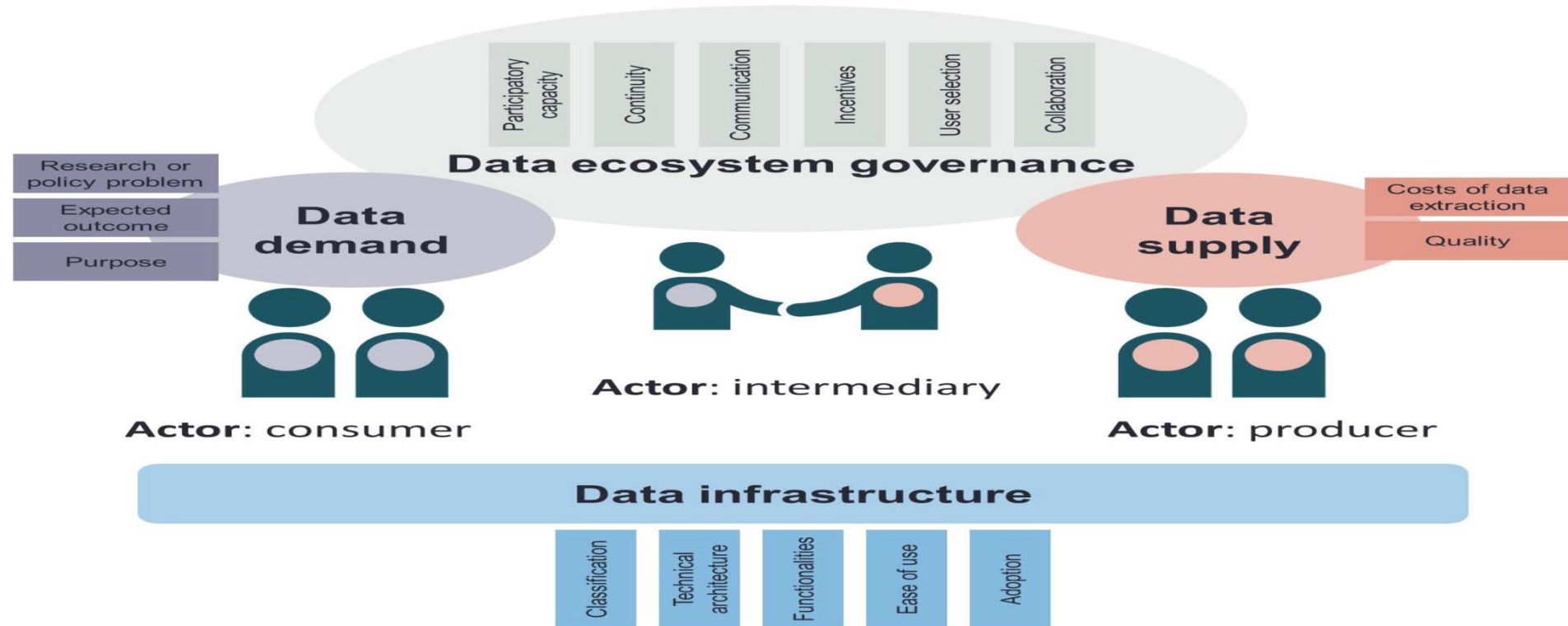


# Defining Capacity Development





# Data Ecosystem







# Data Ecosystem

Serial	Characteristics	Explanation
1	Reliability	Source Acquisition Method True Safe
2	Accuracy	Tested Confirmed Appropriate Technology Logical
3	Timeliness	Fast Ready to use Easy to access Adaptation



# Data Ecosystem

Serial	Characteristics	Explanation
4	Content	Demographic Economic Spatial Environmental
5	Governance	Politically proclaimed Participatory
6	Data coverage	Spectrum of coverage in administrative level
7	Infrastructure	Acquisition Processing Management Dissemination

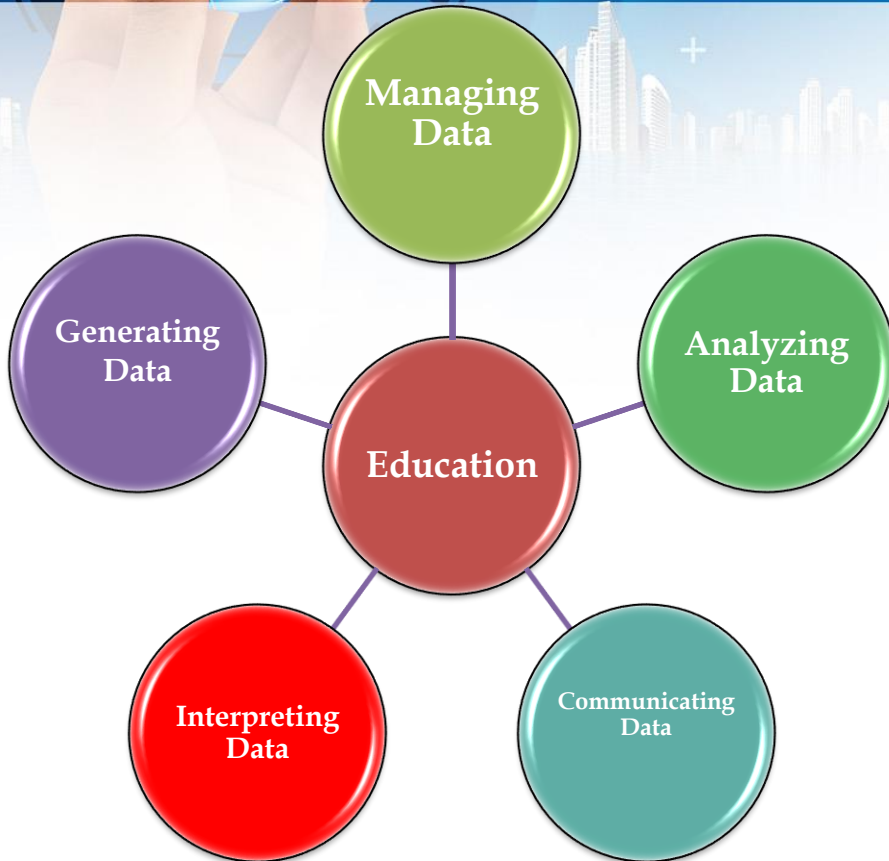


# Data Ecosystem

Serial	Characteristics	Explanation
8	Human Capital	Knowledge based Skilled Adaptable
9	Legal Framework	Enacted by local laws Protected by international rules and conventions Secured



# Need of Education Data Ecosystem to Deliver



**Education is important for extracting value of data to ensure benefit involving:**

- ❖ Citizens
- ❖ Business
- ❖ Academia



# Performance Analysis - Bangladesh

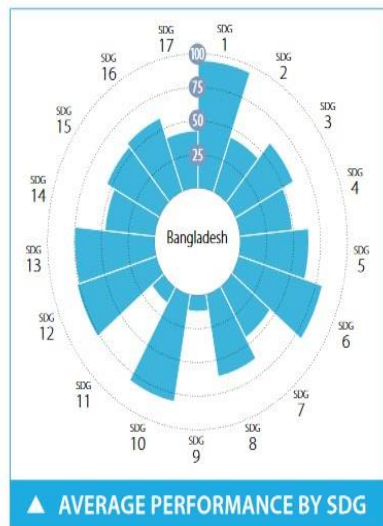
## BANGLADESH

East and South Asia

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score



### COMPARISON WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT METRICS

	GLOBAL RANK	SCORE OR VALUE	REGIONAL AVERAGE
GDP per capita, PPP (2015)	122/153	US\$ 3,137	US\$ 12,194
Subjective Wellbeing (2016)	93/133	46	51
Environmental Performance Index (2016)	152/157	41.8	61.1
Human Development Index (2016)	115/157	57.9	67.1
Global Competitiveness Index (2016/17)	103/134	54.2	61.6
Global Peace Index (2016)	78/149	59.1	58.2

### SDG DASHBOARD



Source: UN SDG Index and Dashboard Report 2017

SDG Global rank

120 (OF 157)

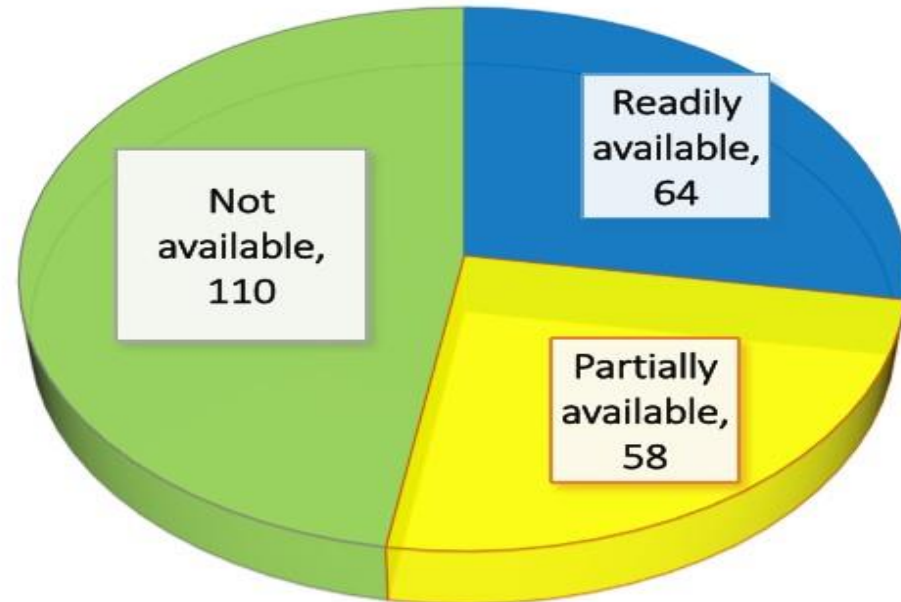


# Data Gap Analysis-2017

❖ 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 availability in Bangladesh across all proposed SDGs indicators

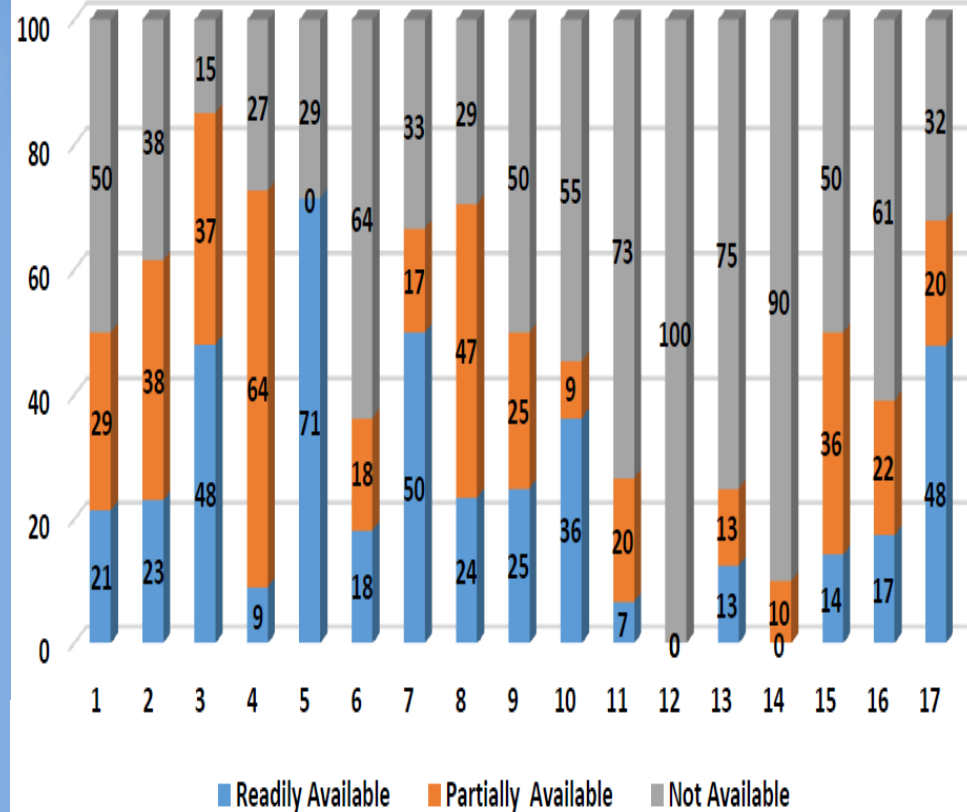




# Data Gap Analysis-2017

✓ Data appears to be severely limited for Goal 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 (based on proportion of unavailable indicators).

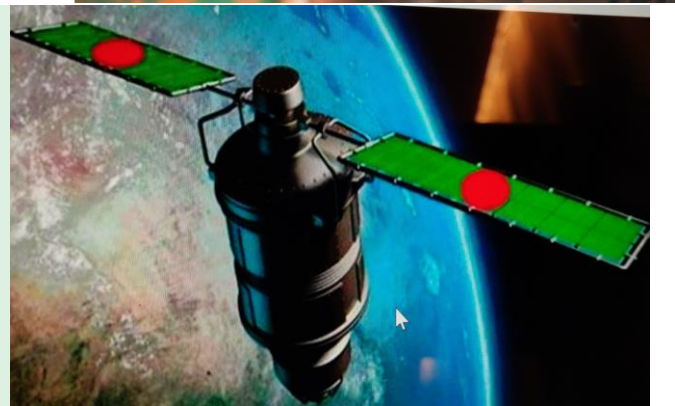
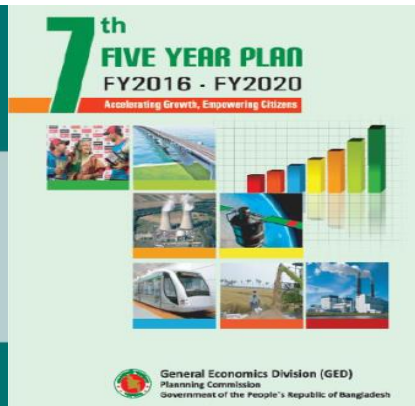
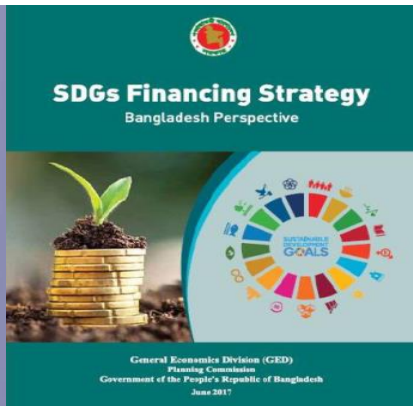
✓ Based on proportion of readily available indicators, Goal 3, 5, 7, 17 are in relatively better position





# 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

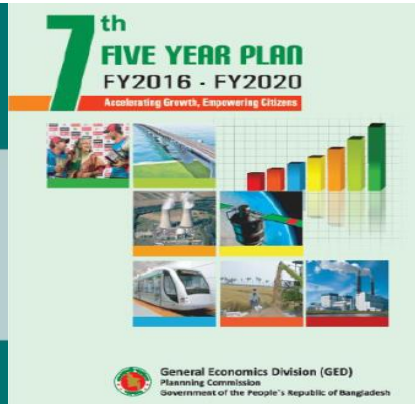
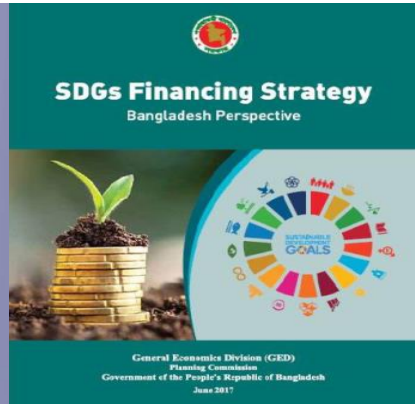






# Government Initiatives

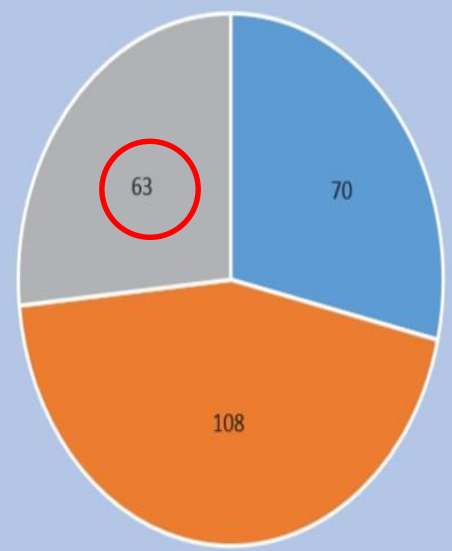
- National Access to Information Portal (a2i)
- National Industrial Policy 2016
- Revised Strategic Transport Plan 2016
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-21
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009
- National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2016-2020
- Launching of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





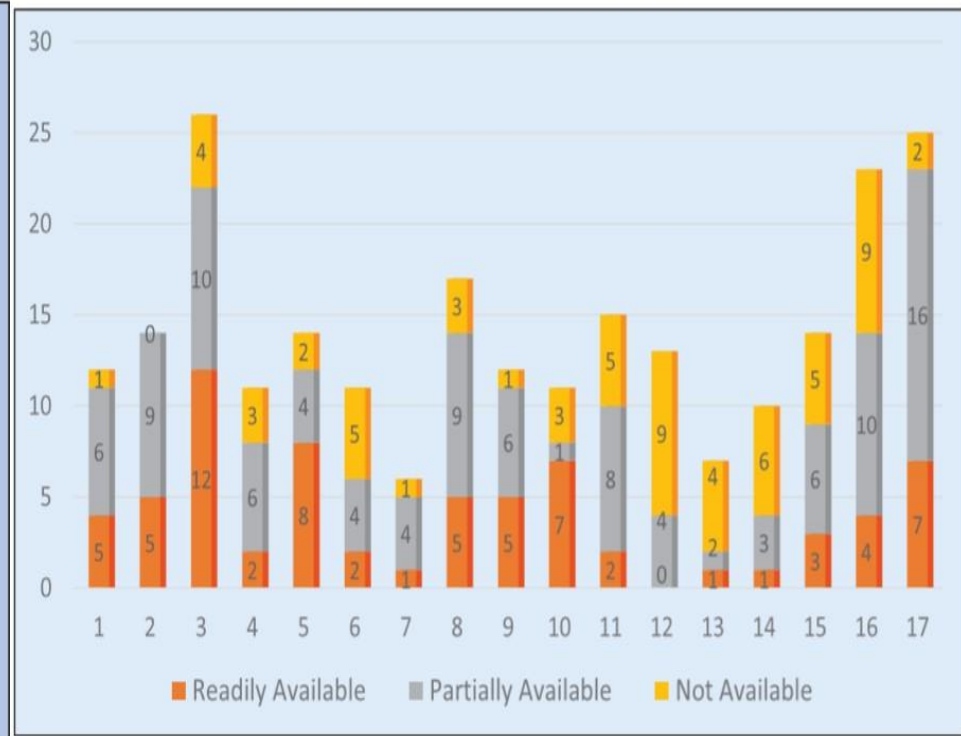
# Improved Performance

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



Readily Available Partially Available Not Available

Figure 3: Availability of data (by no. of Indicators) against Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 1 to SDG 17)



Readily Available Partially Available Not Available



# Reality

**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.**



# Reality

- 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.



# Reality

- **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?**



## Way forward

**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**