

# Data, knowledge sharing and the SDGs. Where Russia stands?

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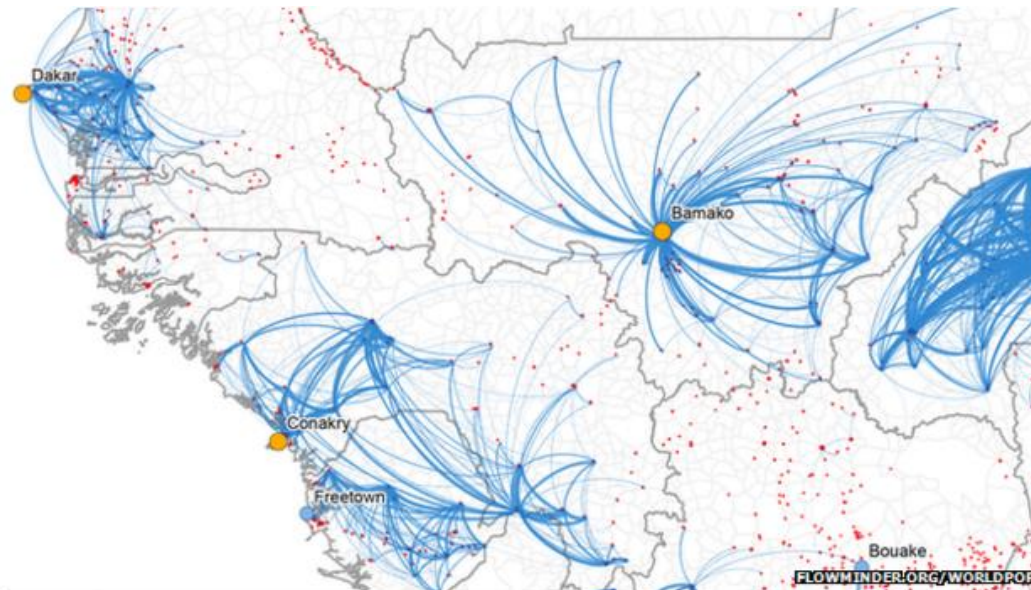
# Data and SDGs

- ▶ “17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries ... 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”
- ▶ Main uses of data:
  - ▶ Informing decisions on development
  - ▶ Accounting
  - ▶ Monitoring the progress



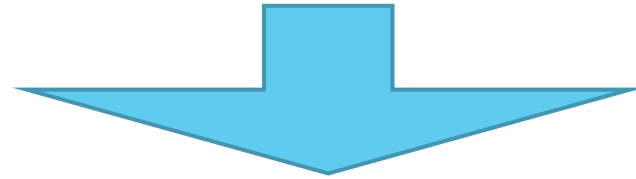
# Some examples of data potential for development: informing decisions

- ▶ Mobile mapping to control Ebola spread
- ▶ Mobile data -> typical population movements -> decisions on where to set treatment centers or to control population movement



# Some examples of data potential for development: accountability

- ▶ Development impact bonds:
- ▶ results-based contracts in which an investor provides upfront capital and is paid back principal plus a return if certain targets or objective are met.



reliable, high-quality baseline and endline data



**educate girls**

UBS provides \$238,000 over a three-year period. Educate Girls provides services to enroll 3.4 million children in primary schools across 10,000 villages in India. For every increase in female enrollment and the attainment of other

educational targets, the outcome payer – the Children's Investment Fund Foundation – will pay UBS a portion of a return on its investment.

# Data needs for SDGs monitoring

- ▶ Global indicator framework of SDGs to be agreed by March 2016
- ▶ MDGs 8 goals and 21 targets -> SDGs 17 goals and 169 targets
- ▶ Example: Goal 2 “Achieve universal primary education” -> Goal 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”
- ▶ \$1 bln will be needed every year for world’s poorest countries to put in place statistical systems that are able to measure SDGs (Sustainable Development Solutions Network)
- ▶ \$254bn for minimum data collection for all 169 targets (Jerven)

# Cost - benefit ratio

- ▶ At what point is data too expensive to expect a reasonable return on its cost?
- ▶ Do we actually need so much data? Can we make use of it?
- ▶ Who determines what data to collect?
- ▶ Data quality issues





# Whose needs is data providing for? Data, knowledge sharing and power structure in development cooperation



<https://www.wfp.org/photos/gallery/wfp-launches-school-meals-upgrade-kyrgyz-republic>

# Russian development assistance and knowledge sharing

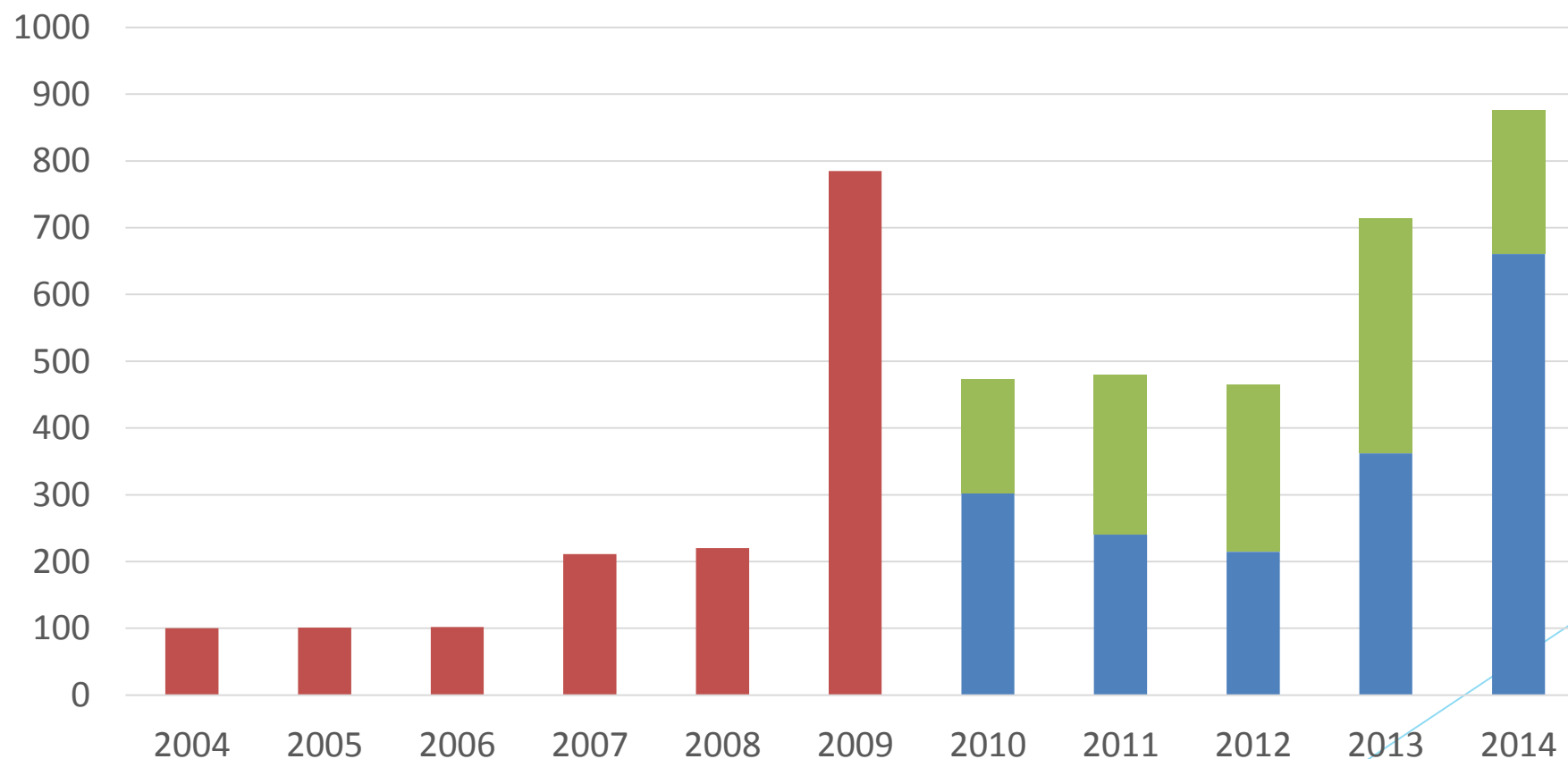
- ▶ Knowledge sharing in
  - ▶ education, including its quality assessment
  - ▶ health, including pediatric care and infectious diseases control
  - ▶ agriculture
  - ▶ financial management etc.
- ▶ Support for development of statistical systems in East Europe and Central Asia
- ▶ Support to Kyrgyz republic in information systems



What we know and what we don't know  
about Russian development assistance?

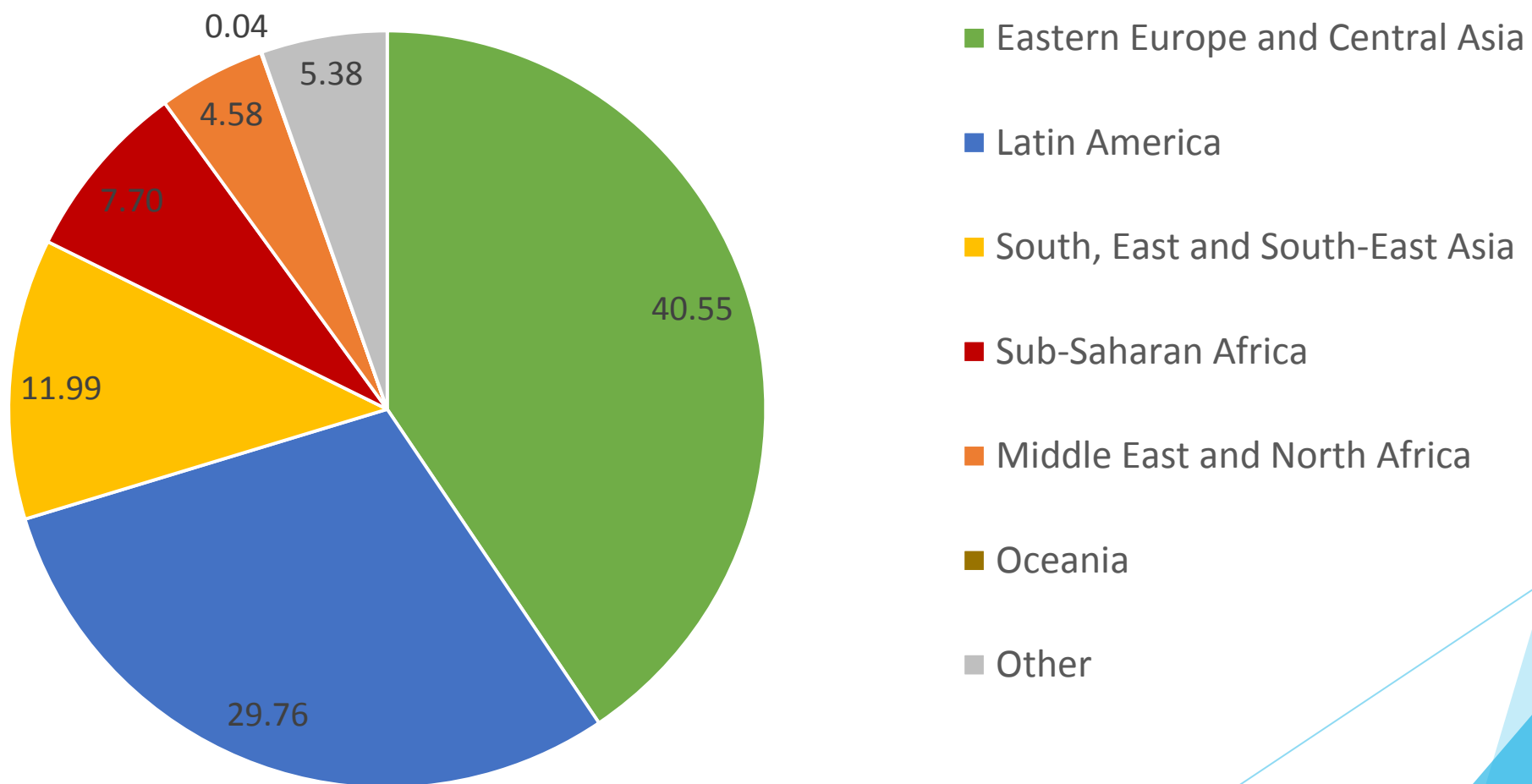
# What we know

- ▶ Total ODA levels in mln.doll., breakdown into **bilateral** and **multilateral** since 2010



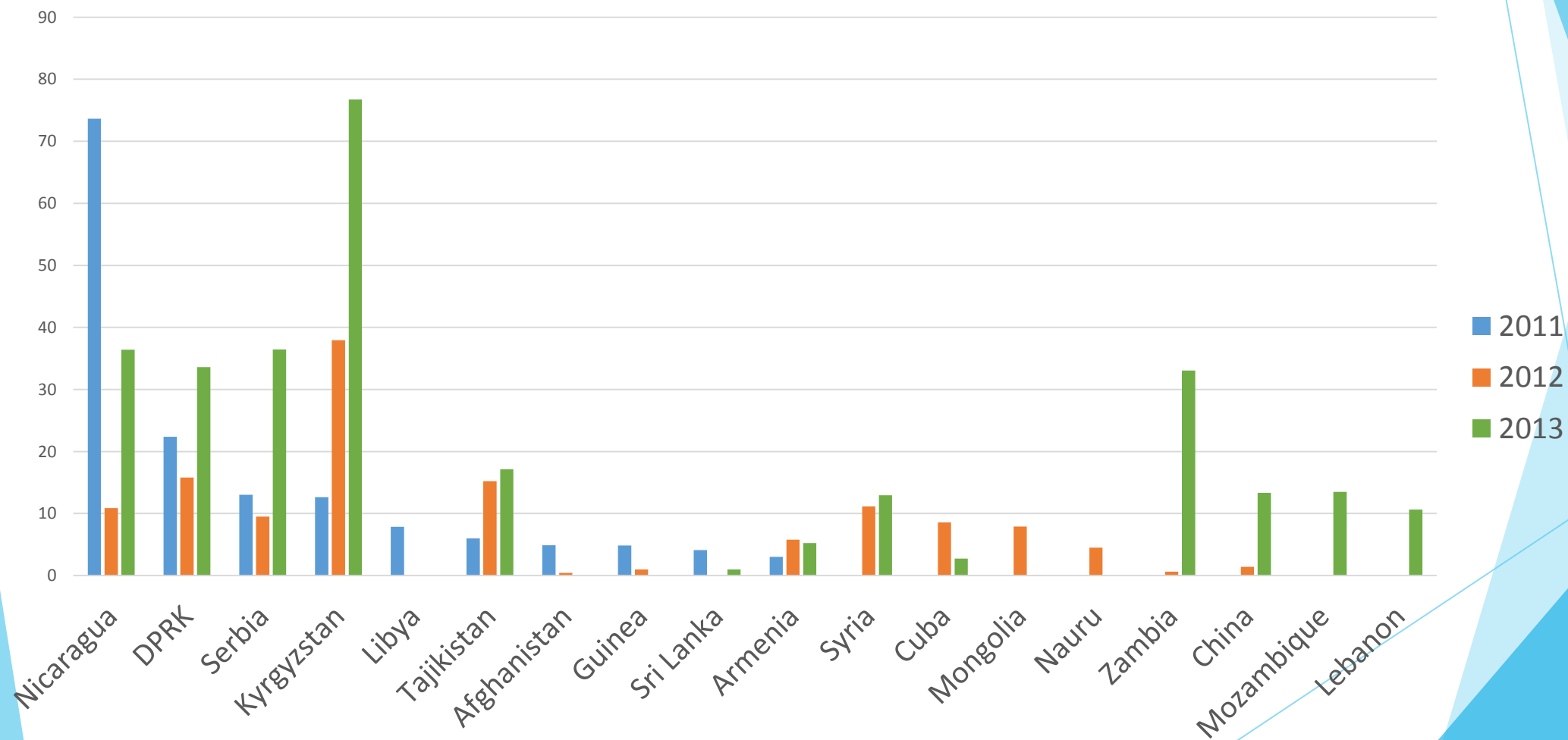
# What we know

Regional distribution of ODA in 2014, %



# What we know

## ► Bilateral and multilateral recipients



# What we don't know

- ▶ Sectoral data
- ▶ Project level data
- ▶ Development cooperation priority countries, predictability of assistance
- ▶ Evaluation results of projects, programs
- ▶ Commitments database
- ▶ Technical expertise
- ▶ Role of Russian business and level of its actual involvement
- ▶ ...

# Way forward and role of academic community

- ▶ The Joined-up Data Alliance (JDA) + various open data initiatives + some calls for demand-driven, locally-relevant data solutions
- ▶ Researchers can investigate what demands for data actually exist in partner countries, is it supply or demand driven, what data is mostly needed, how current data is used, what are the ways to increase its usability, what are the trade-offs between local relevance and international comparability
- ▶ Closing the gaps in understanding Russian assistance: analysis of determinants of Russian assistance, collecting project level data to answer specific research questions (e.g. specific country), evaluation of projects, advocacy for greater transparency and results management



# Sources

- ▶ **Cost of gathering data on new development goals could be crippling**  
<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2014/sep/24/gathering-data-sustainable-development-crippling>
- ▶ **Ebola: Can big data analytics help contain its spread?**  
<http://www.bbc.com/news/business-29617831>
- ▶ **Data for Development: A Needs Assessment for SDG Monitoring and Statistical Capacity Development** <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Data-for-Development-Full-Report.pdf>
- ▶ **The next wave of development finance innovation**  
<https://www.devex.com/news/the-next-wave-of-development-finance-innovation-87139>
- ▶ **Joined-up Data Alliance: announcement** <http://devinit.org/#!/post/joined-up-data-alliance-announcement>
- ▶ **The Politics of Data - the bit the geeks forget?**  
<http://oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/the-politics-of-data-the-bit-the-geeks-forget/>

Thank you!