CCS-UN

Data, Data Strategy and Data Governance

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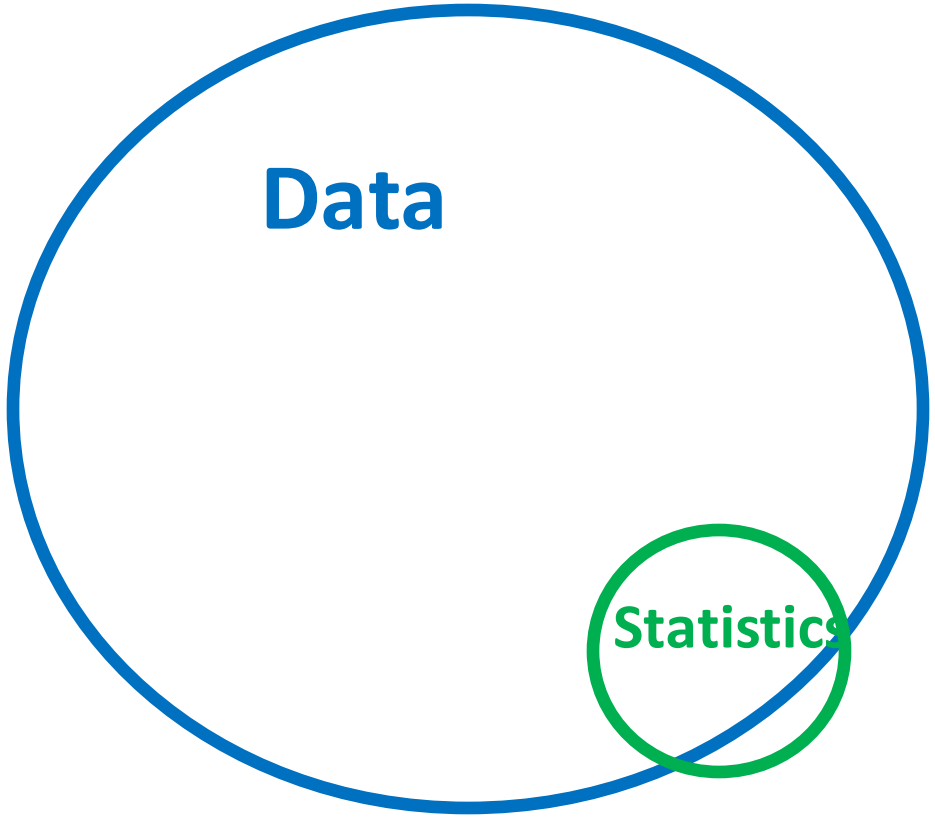
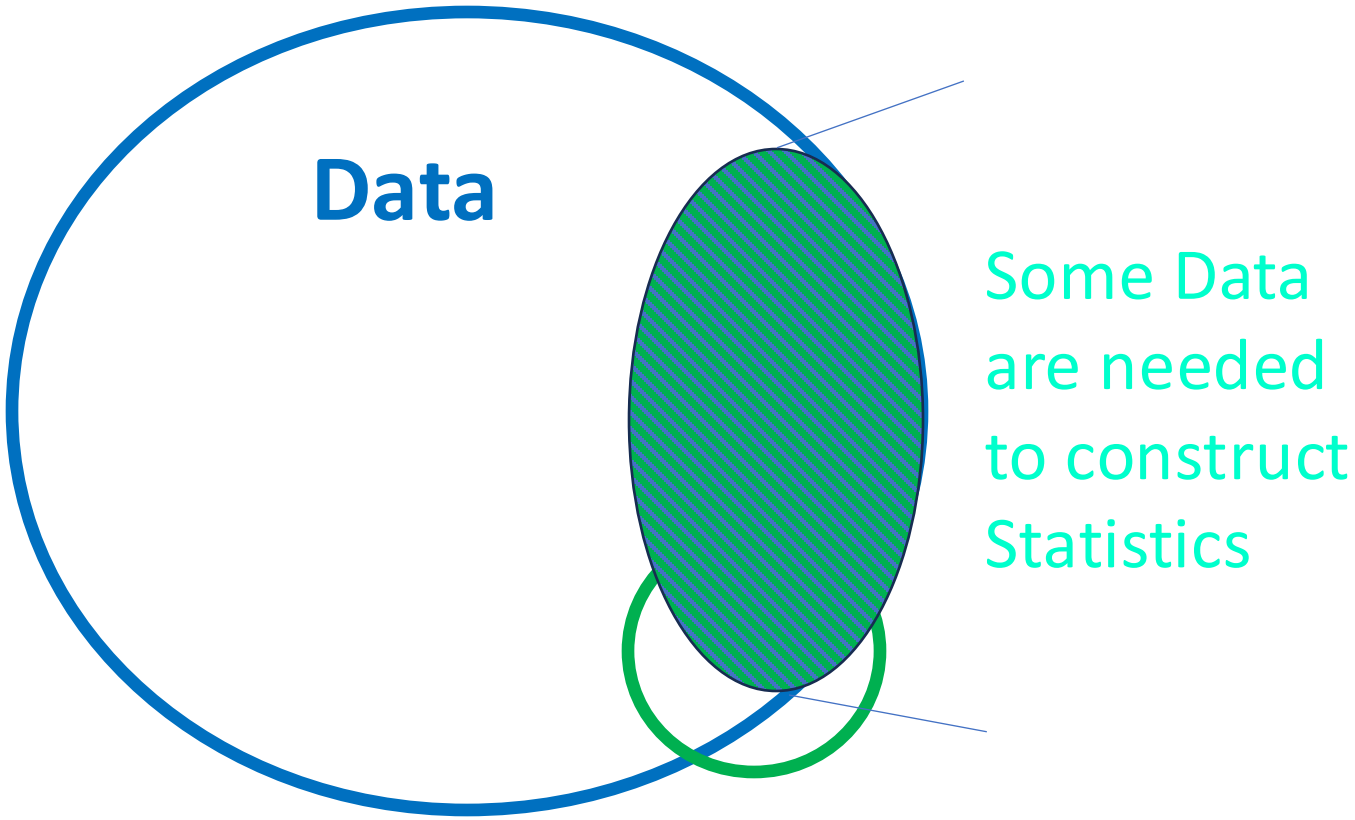
Data and Statistics in perspective

For statisticians often Data=Statistics but the data universe is much bigger than statistics





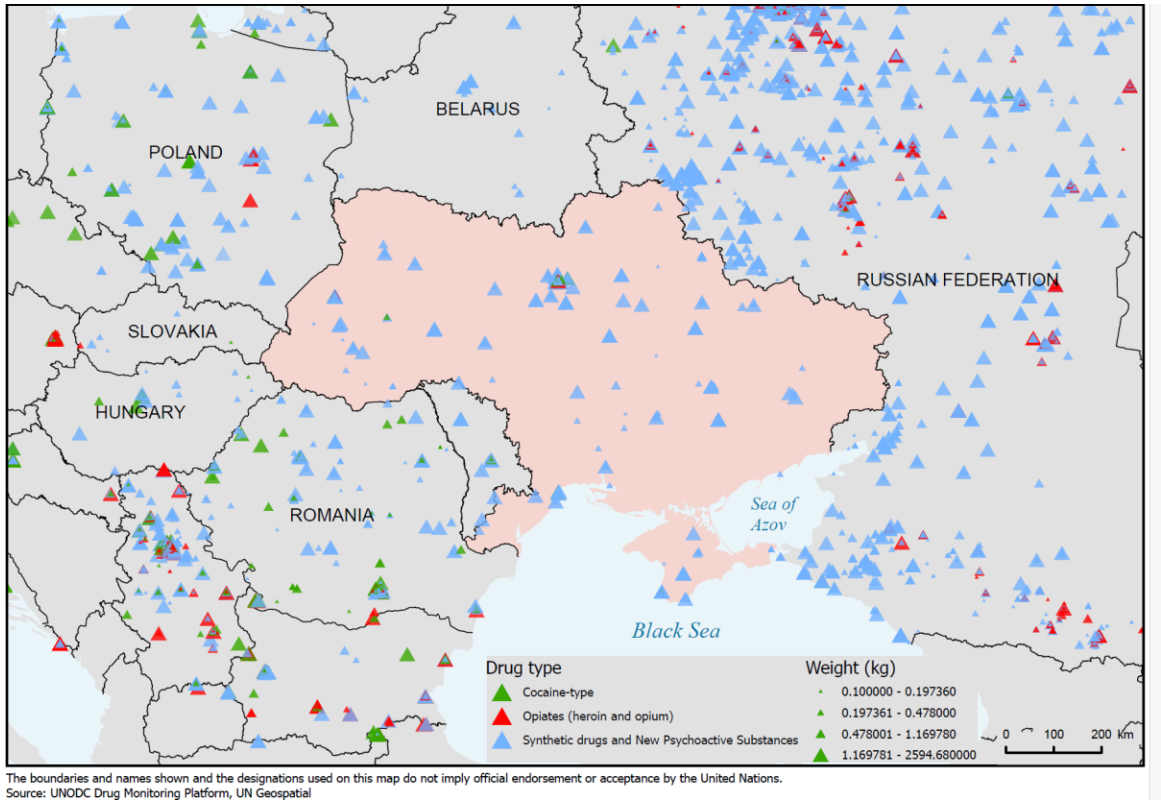
Data and Statistics in perspective

- Data strategies and data governance frameworks relate to the larger universe of data

- Statisticians often speak about data strategies and governance frameworks in relation to the data needed for the production of statistics

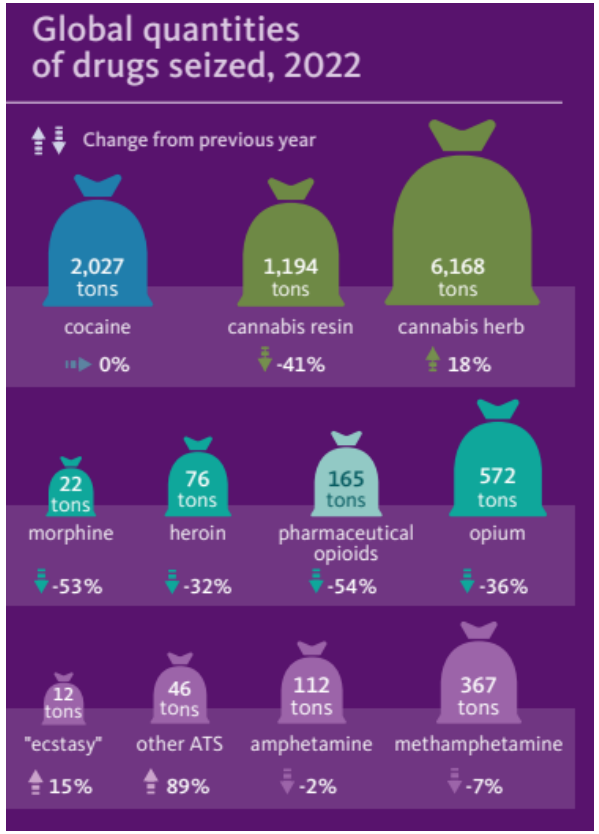
Data and Statistics in perspective: examples

Drug Monitoring Platform: A Data system for non-statistical purposes

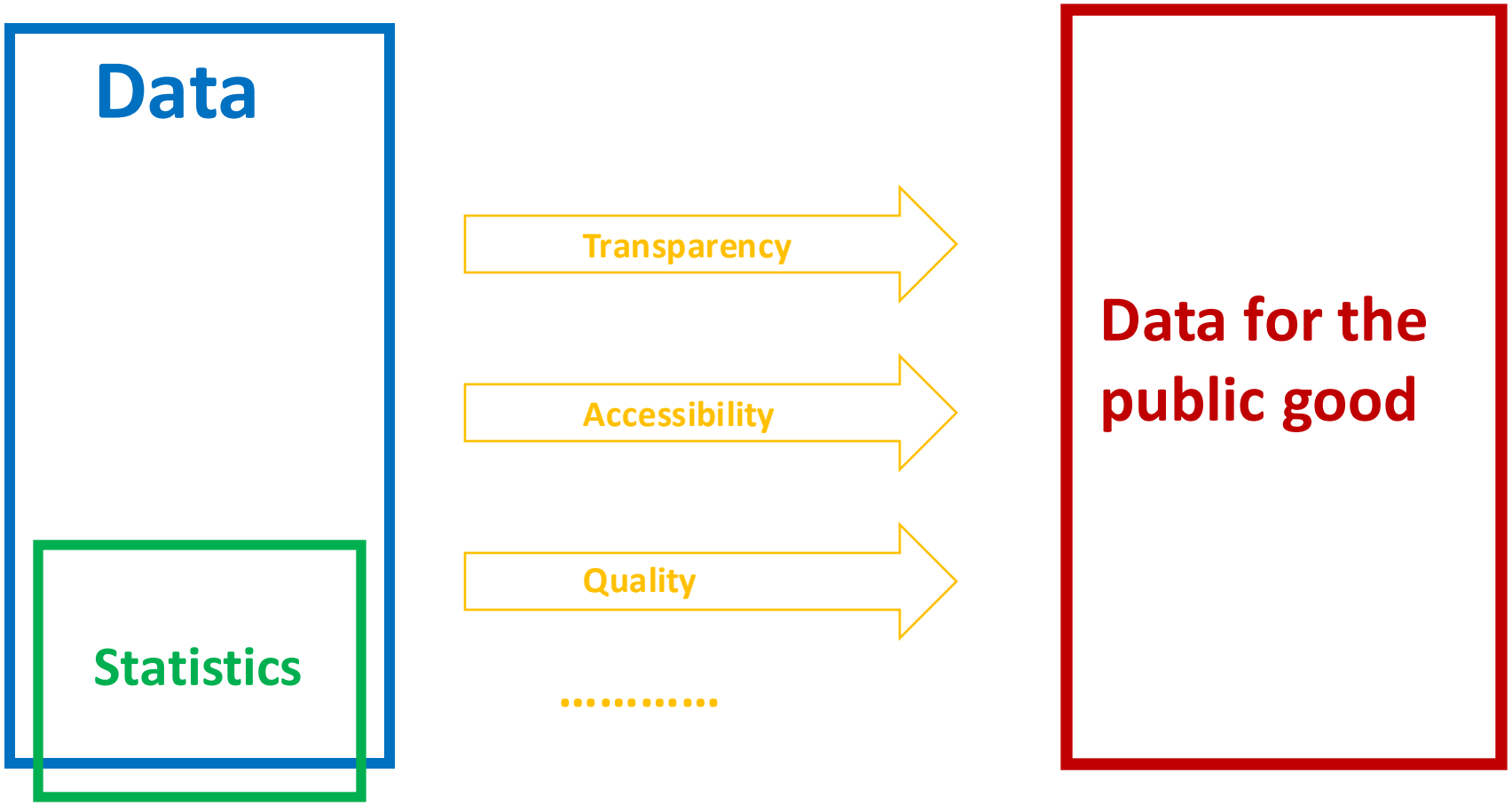


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Source: UNODC Drug Monitoring Platform, UN Geospatial

Aggregated seizures data for statistical purposes



Data and Statistics in perspective: same strategic objectives



United Nations Data Strategy

OUR VISION

Building a whole-of-UN ecosystem that unlocks our full data potential: For better decisions and stronger support to people and planet – in the moments that matter most.

NURTURING CAPABILITIES

As we tackle priorities and generate more value from data, we will build new capabilities, in an iterative and agile fashion:

ANALYTICS

Using data to better understand "what happened", "why it happened", "what may happen next", "how to respond"

DATA MANAGEMENT

Ensuring everyone, everywhere can discover, access, integrate and share the data they need

FOSTERING ENABLERS

While better abilities will in part emerge through "learning by doing", we will foster stronger enablers to accelerate progress:

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Build data skills and talents, and spread a culture of collaboration, excellence, openness and sharing

TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT

Empower all users with tool sets and processes in optimal ways, so data can turn into insight and action

PARTNERSHIPS

Connect sustainably to ecosystems outside the UN family, so we can jointly unlock more value at scale

DATA GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY OVERSIGHT

Build governance mechanisms and strategy oversight to manage data as a shared strategic asset

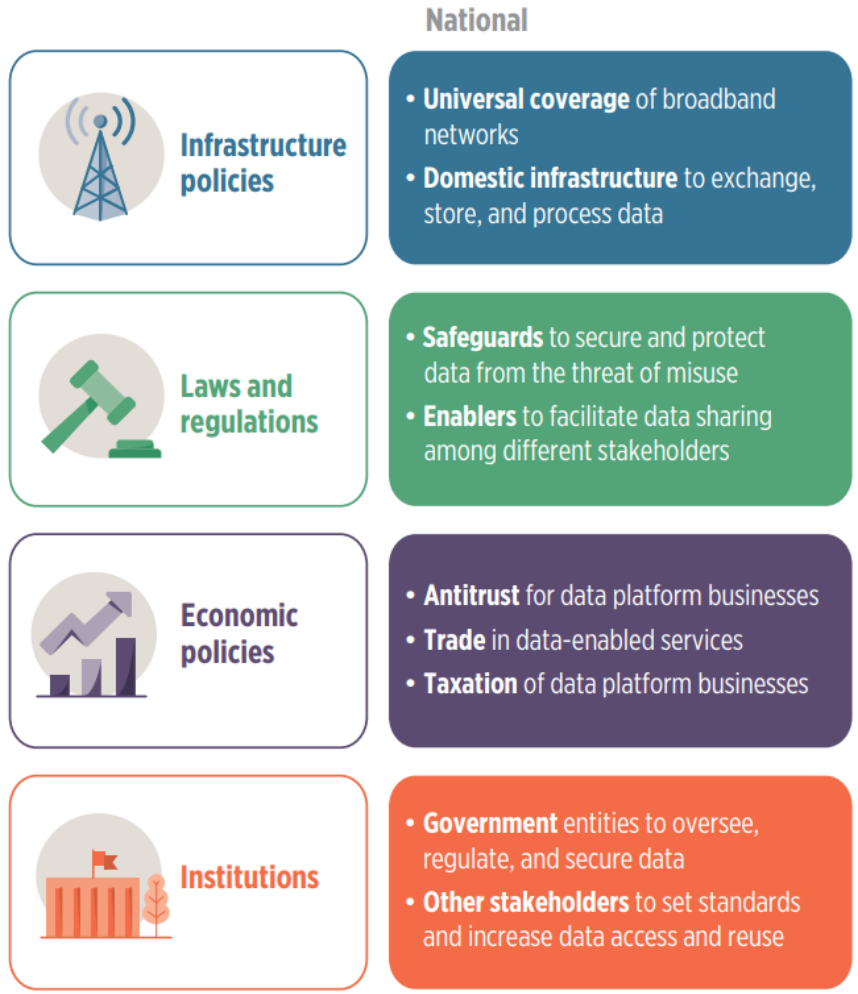
Governing data to maximize their benefits and minimizing misuse

Data are the lifeblood of development, peace and security and human rights.

Need for Rules and Standards to manage issues such as:

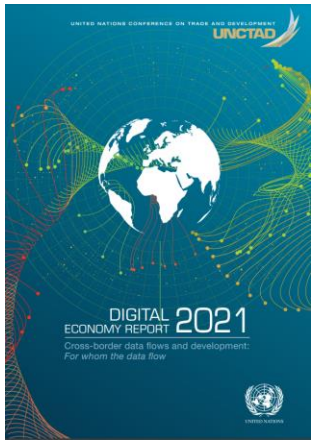
- Access
- Processing
- Use
- Re-use
- Privacy
- Interoperability
- Distribution of benefits

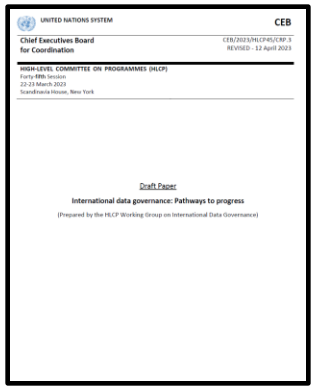
NSOs have dealt with these issues for a long time, how to govern data systems that have been created and/or are used for non-statistical purposes?



Source: WDR 2021 team.

International Data Governance: Why?




UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
CEB
Chief Executives Board for Coordination
HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMMES (HLCP)
Draft Paper
International data governance: Pathways to progress

- Data governance have evolved in a fragmented and uncoordinated manner resulting in different approaches to governing data, with some regions focusing on protecting individual data, others on maximizing profit from data or using data to control societies in the name of national security
- Diverse and fragmented regulatory frameworks hamper data flows and data use (example, data are not shared across law enforcement agencies for fear of misuse, less crime is prevented)
- Fragmentation has produced asymmetric concentrations of data and capacities to use data, together with uneven levels of data protection and accessibility
- Many data used for public good are owned by the private sector
- Advances in data-driven technologies, such as artificial intelligence, have increased unregulated data use globally

The cost of ungoverned data and data flows: loss of trade, innovation, economic and human potential; greater inequalities, undermining of human rights, leaving peoples and communities misinformed, divided, destabilized and vulnerable

Building interest around International Data Governance

WORLD STATISTICS DAY
20.10.2020
CONNECTING THE WORLD WITH DATA WE CAN TRUST

A call for a Global Data Convention
https://worldstatisticsday.org/2020/blog/Global-Data-Convention.html

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

We urgently need a Global Data Convention. Here's why -
https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/11/global-data-convention/

The UN Brief

A Global Data Convention?
https://theunbrief.com/2020/10/23/a-global-data-convention/

Vision

With a view to promoting and protecting data, the aim is to define a multistakeholder approach to international data governance, which responsibly unlocks the full value of data for all, while ensuring accountability and agility

Goals

Value

- Across all domains (sustainable and inclusive development, peace and security, human rights, and humanitarian assistance
- increased responsible data use and reuse
- Fostering culture
- Harmonizing taxonomies

Trust

- secure environments
- adopting a human rights-based approach
- responsible data practices (transparency, accountability, data quality, integrity, and the security)

Equity

- equitable distribution of data benefits
- representation of all people and communities
- preventing bias and discrimination
- balance between individual and collective needs
-

Value

Enabling Environment for Data Use and Reuse

- Culture that values and promote (open data)
- Education and empowerment of individuals, communities, and organizations to produce or co-create

Interoperability

- adopting standardized and open formats, protocols, taxonomies, and interfaces
- improved consistency and integration across different systems

Example: national weather data systems that follow the same standards can predict weather

Mutuality and Solidarity

- prioritize mutual benefit and solidarity so that data can be used for the greater good of society

Trust

Human Rights-Based approach to data

- All human right for all and promoting and protect data-specific rights

Accountability

- clear roles and responsibilities over data assets and processes

Data Quality

- ensuring that accurate, reliable, timely data and meta-data are available
- maintain data integrity and prevent data corruption, manipulation, or distortion

Data Security and Infrastructure Protection

- Safeguard data infrastructures
- organizational and technical safeguards, procedures and systems to prevent, mitigate, report and respond to security breaches of data

Equity

Digital Self-Determination

- Recognize the principle of digital self-determination
- empowering individuals and communities to have control over their data and its uses
- giving them the right to access, correct, delete, and agree to the purposes of data processing

Example: co-owned thematic data communities

Fairness and Non-Discrimination

- Reduce and correct for bias and discrimination throughout the data lifecycle
- fair distribution of the data benefits

People-centred

- people at the centre of data governance decision-making

Encourage Data Stewardship

- Encourage and resource responsible data stewardship properly manage, curate and protect data and to maximize data (re)use for the public good

Global Digital Compact: agreement among countries

Objective 4. Advancing responsible, equitable and interoperable data governance approaches

We commit by 2030 to:

Draw on existing international and regional guidelines on the protection of privacy in the development of data governance frameworks

Strengthen support to all countries to develop effective and interoperable national data governance frameworks

Empower individuals and groups with the ability to consider, give and withdraw their consent to the use of their data and the ability to choose how that data is used, including through legally mandated protections for data privacy and intellectual property

Ensure that data collection, access, sharing, transfer, storage and processing practices are safe, secure and proportionate for necessary, explicit and legitimate purposes, in compliance with international law

Develop skilled workforces capable of collecting, processing, analyzing, storing and transferring data safely in ways that protect privacy

Develop data and metadata standards designed to prevent and address bias, discrimination or human rights violations and abuses throughout the data life cycle, including through regular data auditing

Develop basic definitions and data classifications to promote interoperability and facilitate data exchanges

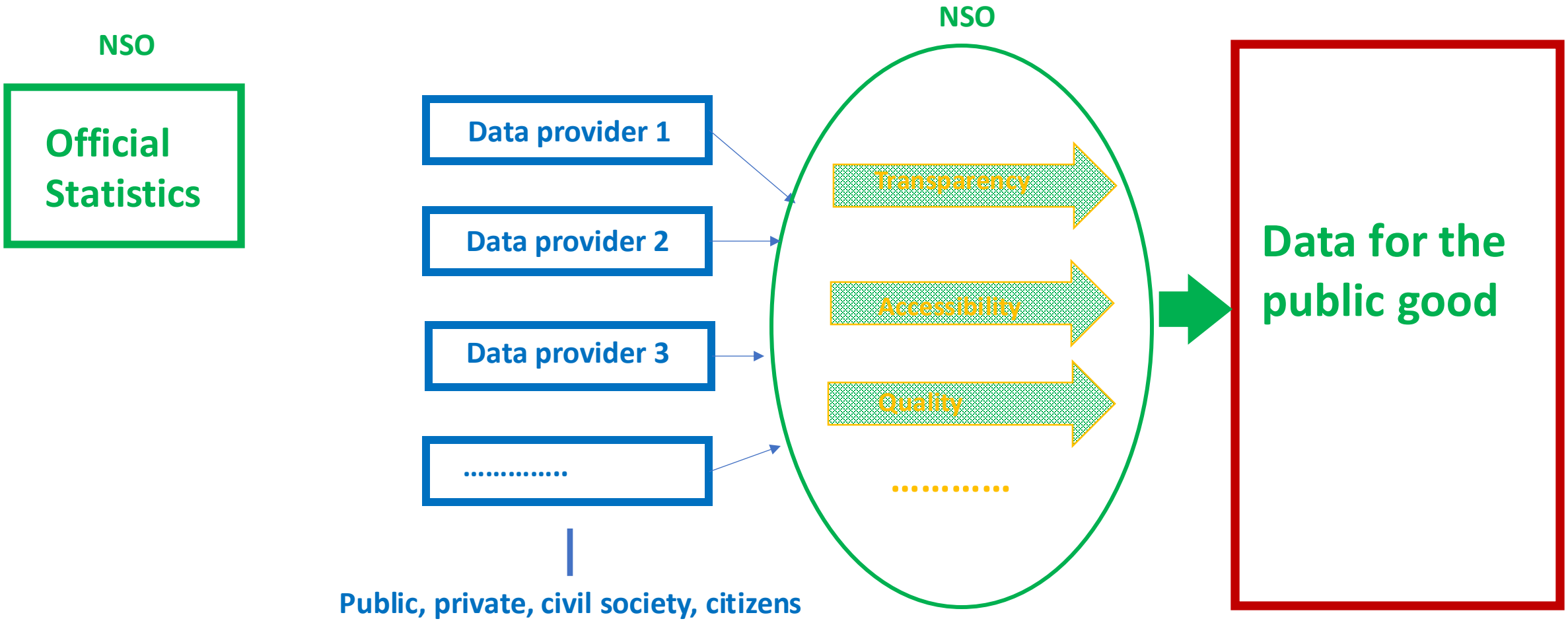
Develop common definitions and standards on the use and reuse of data for public *benefit*

Increase financing for data and statistics, including through mobilization of domestic resources, and enhance efforts to build capacity in data and related skills, as well as responsible data use, particularly in developing countries. We will aim for a 50 percent increase in financing for sustainable development data

Strengthen efforts to collect, analyze and disseminate relevant, accurate, reliable and disaggregated data for better monitoring and policymaking to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, while respecting privacy and data protection. We will aim for a 50 percent increase in the data available to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Develop open and accessible data systems to support effective disaster early-warning, early action and crisis response

Advance consultations among all relevant stakeholders to better understand commonalities, complementarities, convergence and divergence between regulatory approaches on how to facilitate cross-border data flows with trust so as to develop publicly available knowledge and best practices

Challenges and opportunities for NSOs

From a production factory towards……A clearing house?