10 STRATEGIES GUIDEES PAR LES DONNEES

C S F

CHANGEONS LE MONDE

Cas pays – Suivi des stratégies nationales de développement

Jeeveeta Soobarah Agnihotri

Community Systems Foundation

- Organisme à but non lucratif qui promeut l ’application de la technologie pour le développement durable.
- Siège est a New York et nos laboratoires techniques sont à New Delhi et Singapour.
- Travaillons de près avec des agences onusiennes – UNICEF (DevInfo, PolioInfo, DI Monitoring, CMEInfo, MMEInfo, EQUIST, WASHBAT), UNDOCO (UNInfo Online), UNFPA/UNSD (CensusInfo), UNESCO (OpenEMIS), UNWomen entre autres.
- Présent dans plus de 120 pays sous le programme DevInfo, et d’autres outils qui œuvrent à gérer les données et révéler leur pouvoir pour une prise de décision basée sur les faits.
- **Notre motto – la technologie au service du développement**

TECHNOLOGIE

Innovations. Changer des vies.

Chine

1,412 million

Inde

1,302 million

Facebook

1,712 million

USA

324 million

Brouillage des frontières

TECHNOLOGIE

Innovations. Changer des vies.

Population

15.5 million

Facebook

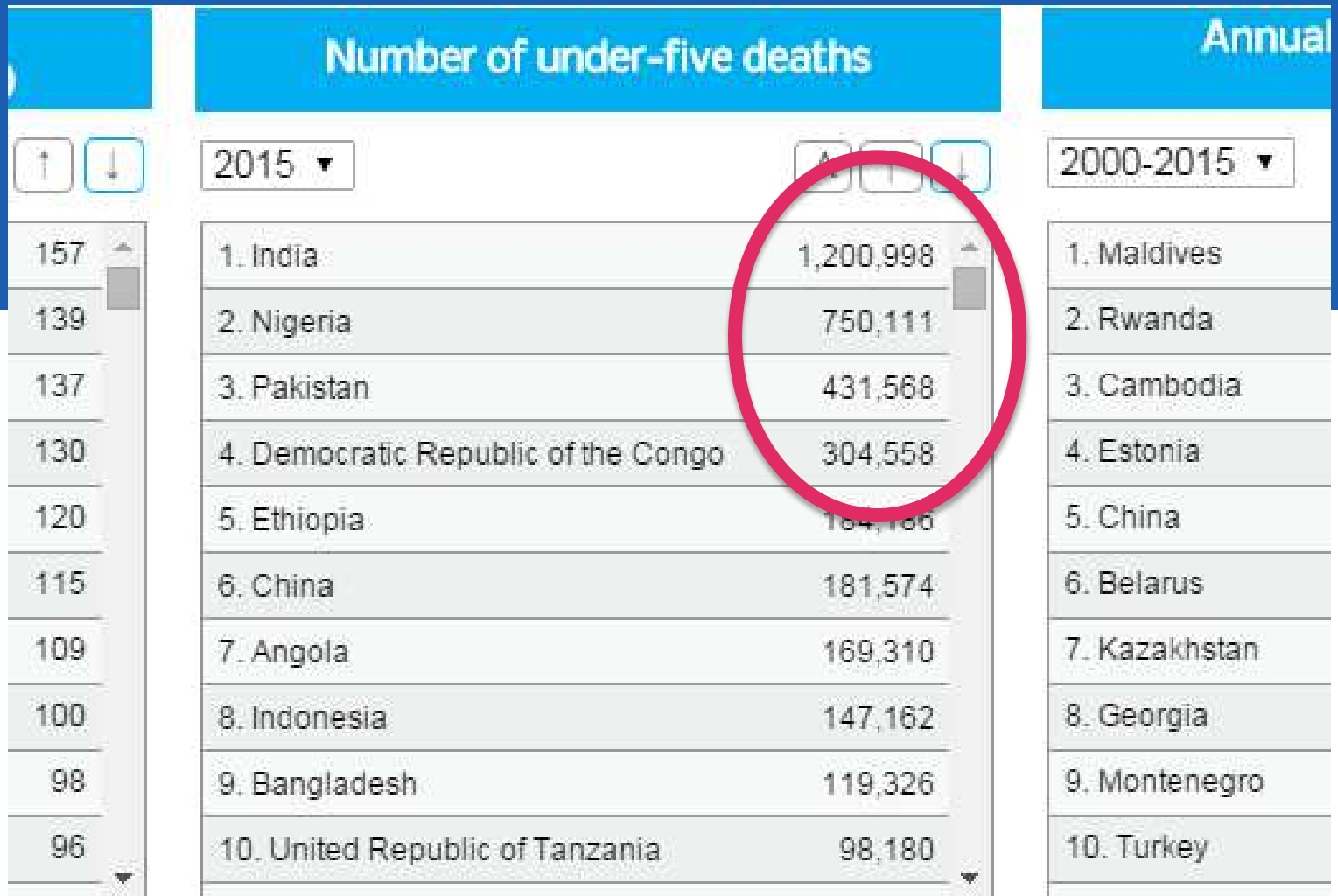
2.3 million

Internet

7 million

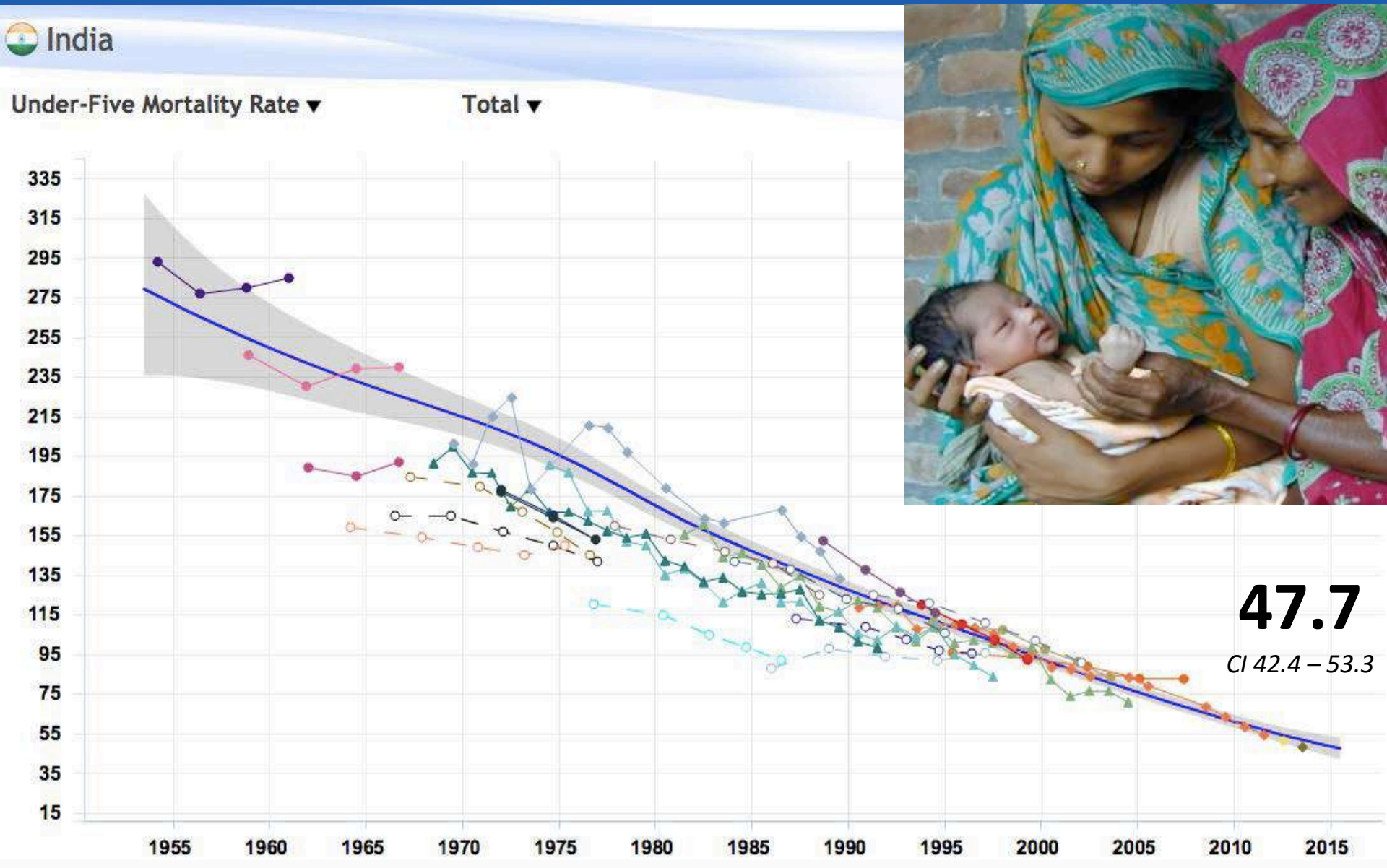
TECHNOLOGIE

Innovations. Changer des vies.



	Number of under-five deaths		Annual
	2015		2000-2015
157	1. India	1,200,998	1. Maldives
139	2. Nigeria	750,111	2. Rwanda
137	3. Pakistan	431,568	3. Cambodia
130	4. Democratic Republic of the Congo	304,558	4. Estonia
120	5. Ethiopia	184,186	5. China
115	6. China	181,574	6. Belarus
109	7. Angola	169,310	7. Kazakhstan
100	8. Indonesia	147,162	8. Georgia
98	9. Bangladesh	119,326	9. Montenegro
96	10. United Republic of Tanzania	98,180	10. Turkey

INDIA


India
Under-Five Mortality Rate ▾
Total ▾
335
315
295
275
255
235
215
195
175
155
135
115
95
75
55
35
15
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
47.7
CI 42.4 – 53.3

BRAZIL

Brazil

Under-Five Mortality Rate ▼ Total ▼

255
240
225
210
195
180
165
150
135
120
105
90
75
60
45
30
15
0

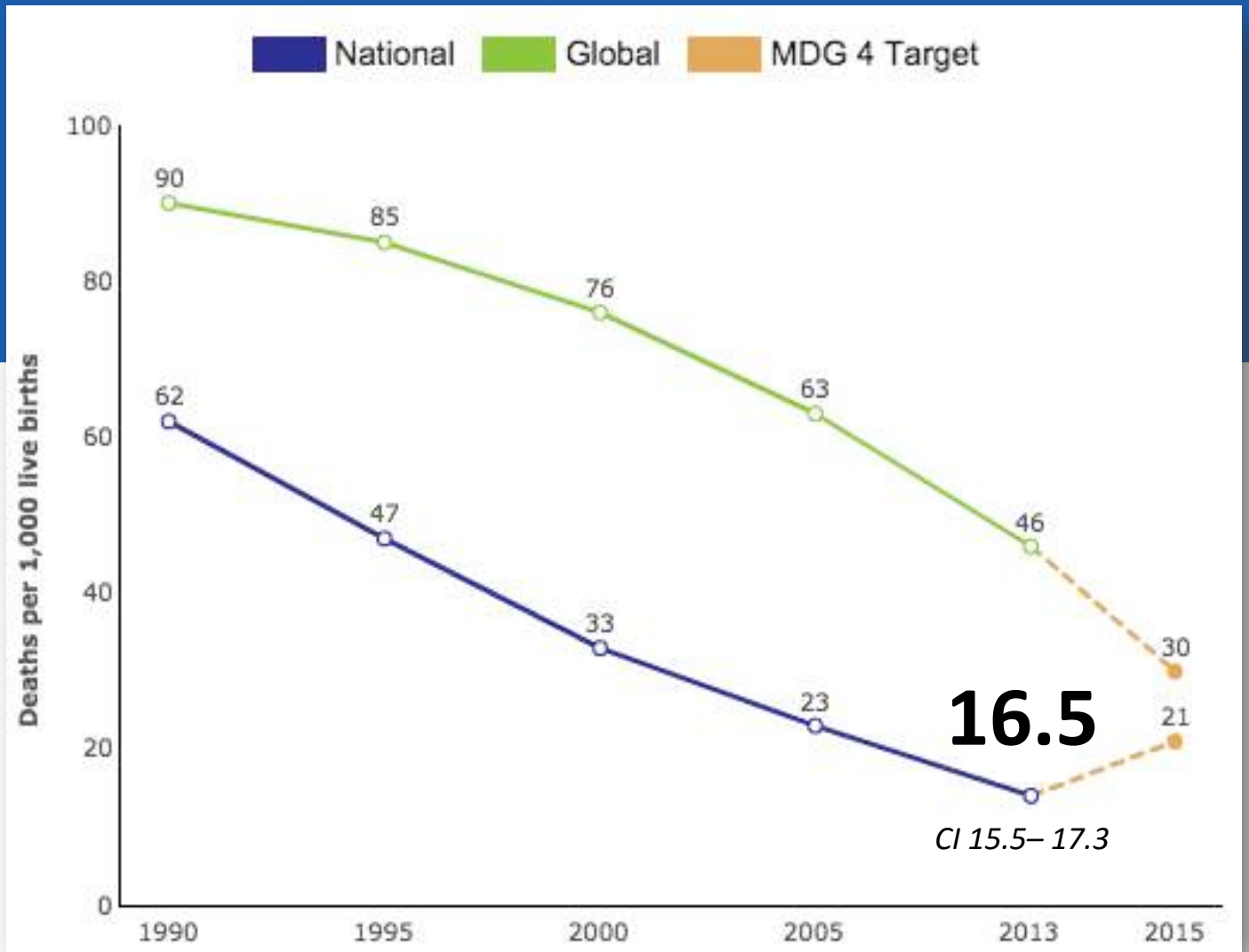
1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015

16.5

CI 15.5– 17.3

BRAZIL

En avance des OMD?



MDG 4 in Brazil – Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

Country level

Legend

Under-five mortality range

- 1,0 – 17,5
- 17,6 – 20,0
- 20,1 – 238,1
- Missing data

Source: MoH, SIM/SINASC. 2008 Data.

MDG 4 in Brazil – Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

State level

Legend

Under-five mortality range

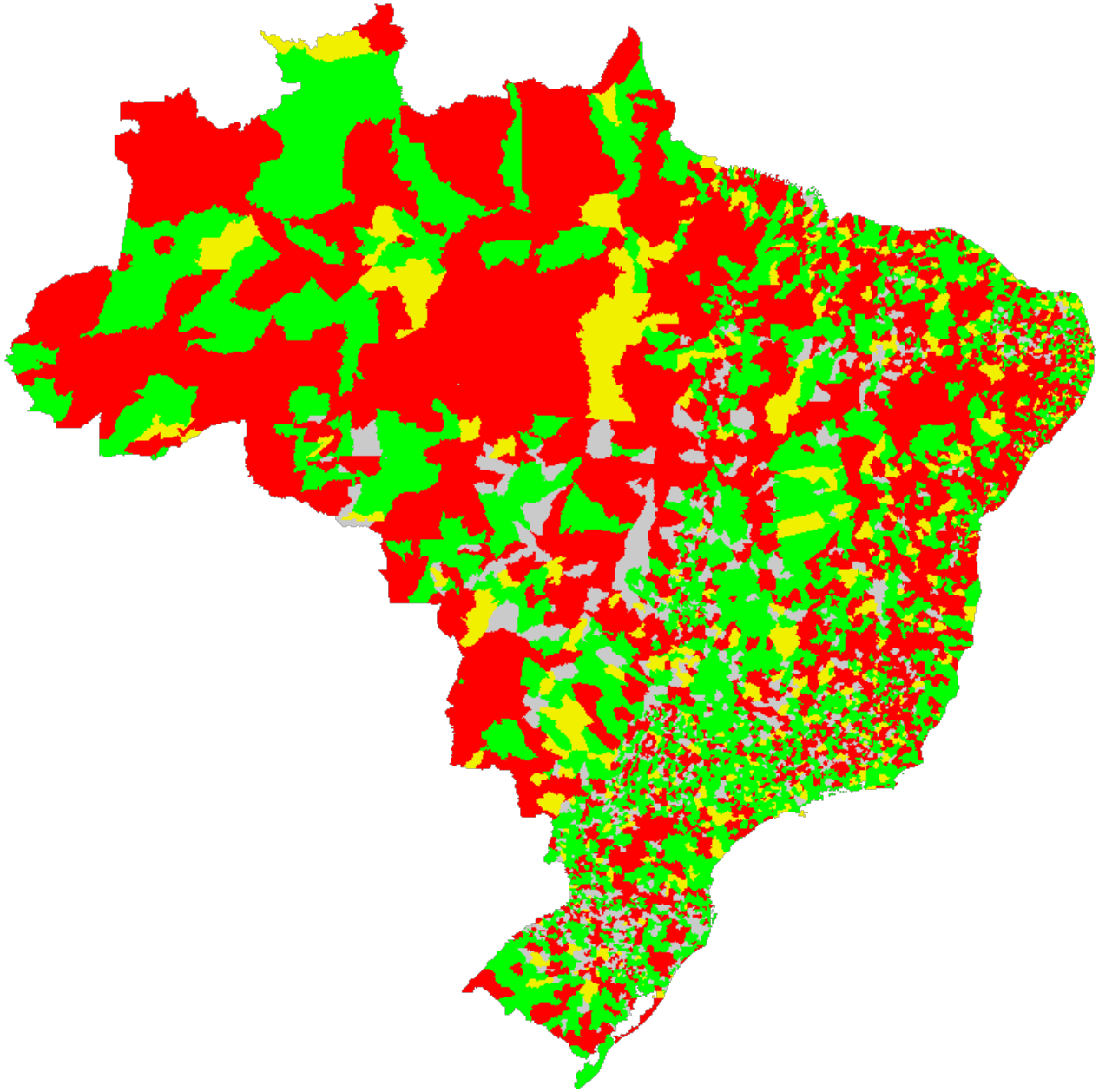
- 1,0 – 17,5
- 17,6 – 20,0
- 20,1 – 238,1
- Missing data

Source: MoH, SIM/SINASC. 2008 Data.

MDG 4 in Brazil – Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

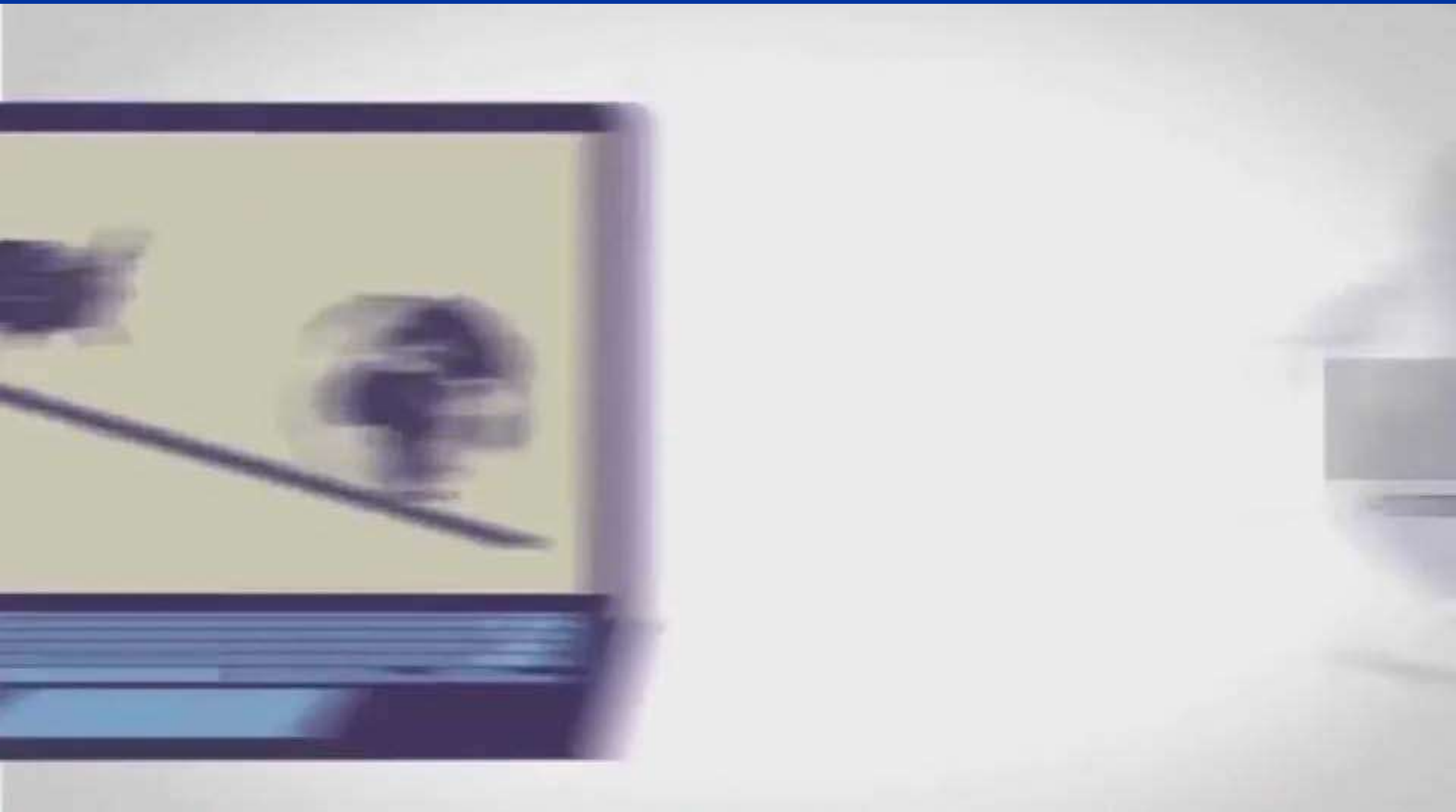
Municipal level



Source: MoH, SIM/SINASC. 2008 Data.

INEGALITES

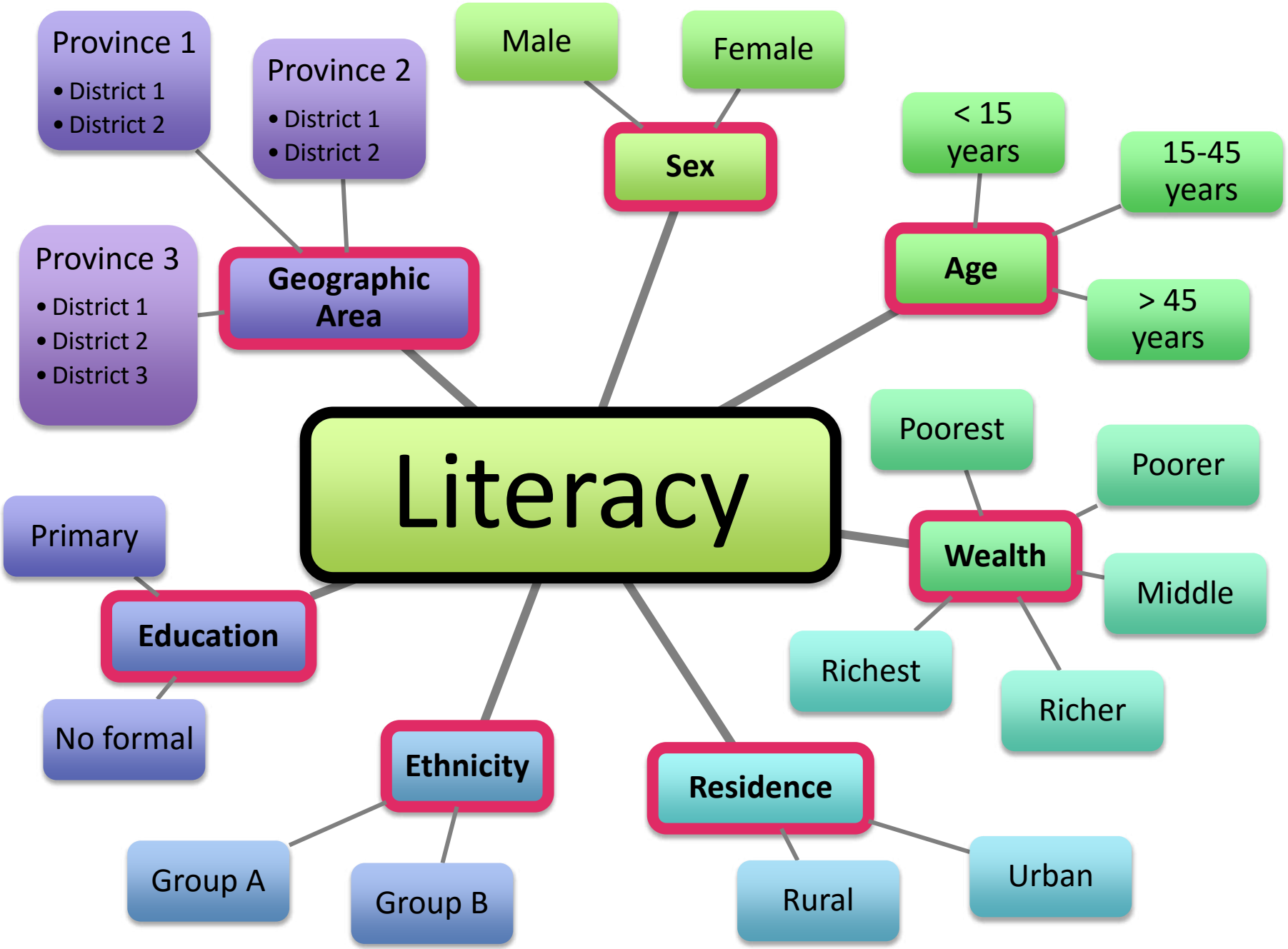
Les moyennes nationales masquent de grandes disparités



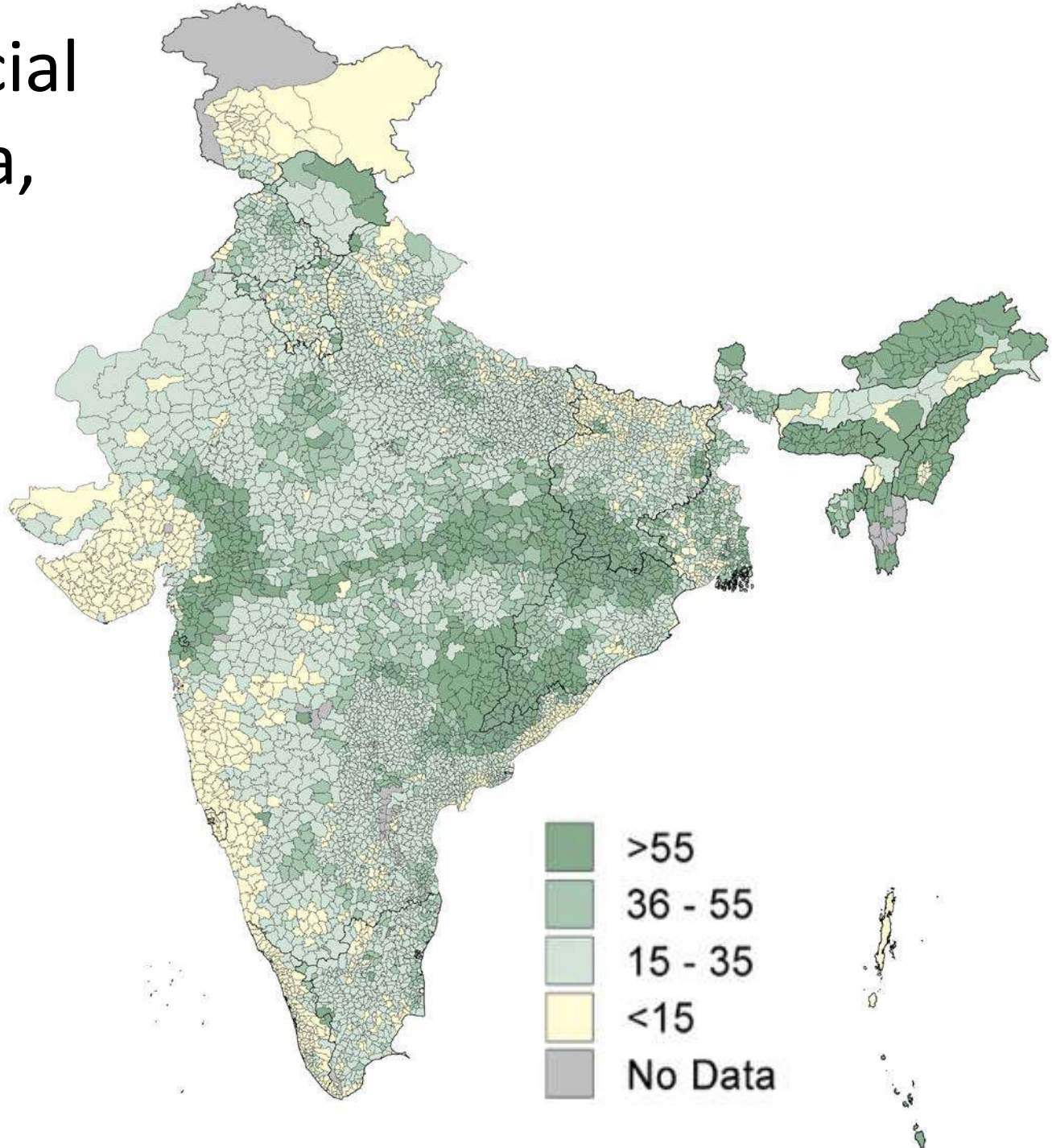
Conclusions des leçons apprises

1

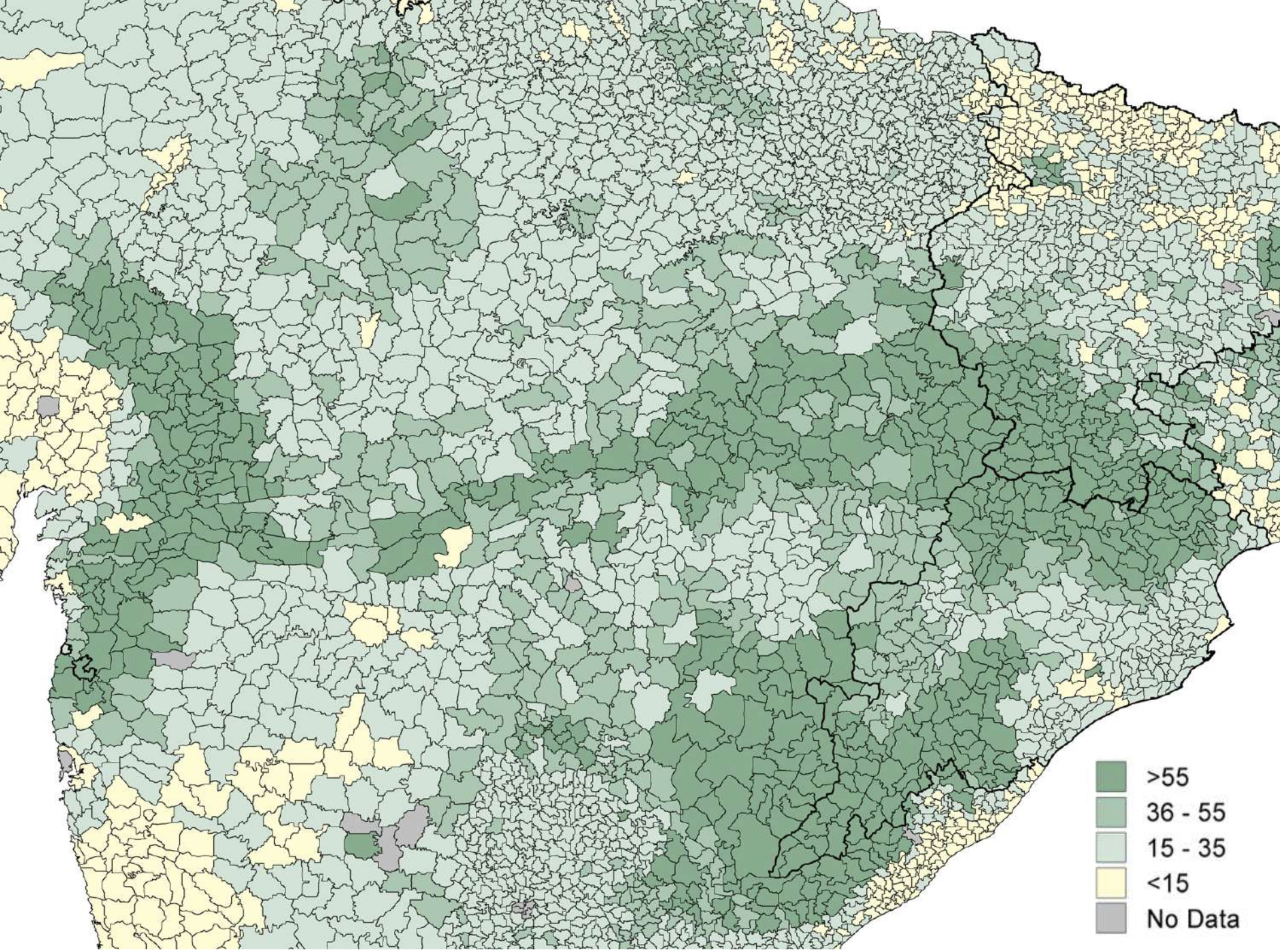
DESAGREGATION


Literacy
Sex
Male
Female
Age
< 15 years
15-45 years
> 45 years
Geographic Area
Province 1
• District 1
• District 2
Province 2
• District 1
• District 2
Province 3
• District 1
• District 2
• District 3
Wealth
Poorest
Poorer
Middle
Richer
Richest
Education
Primary
No formal
Ethnicity
Group A
Group B
Residence
Urban
Rural

Vulnerable social groups of India, 2001



Source: Census of India, 2001

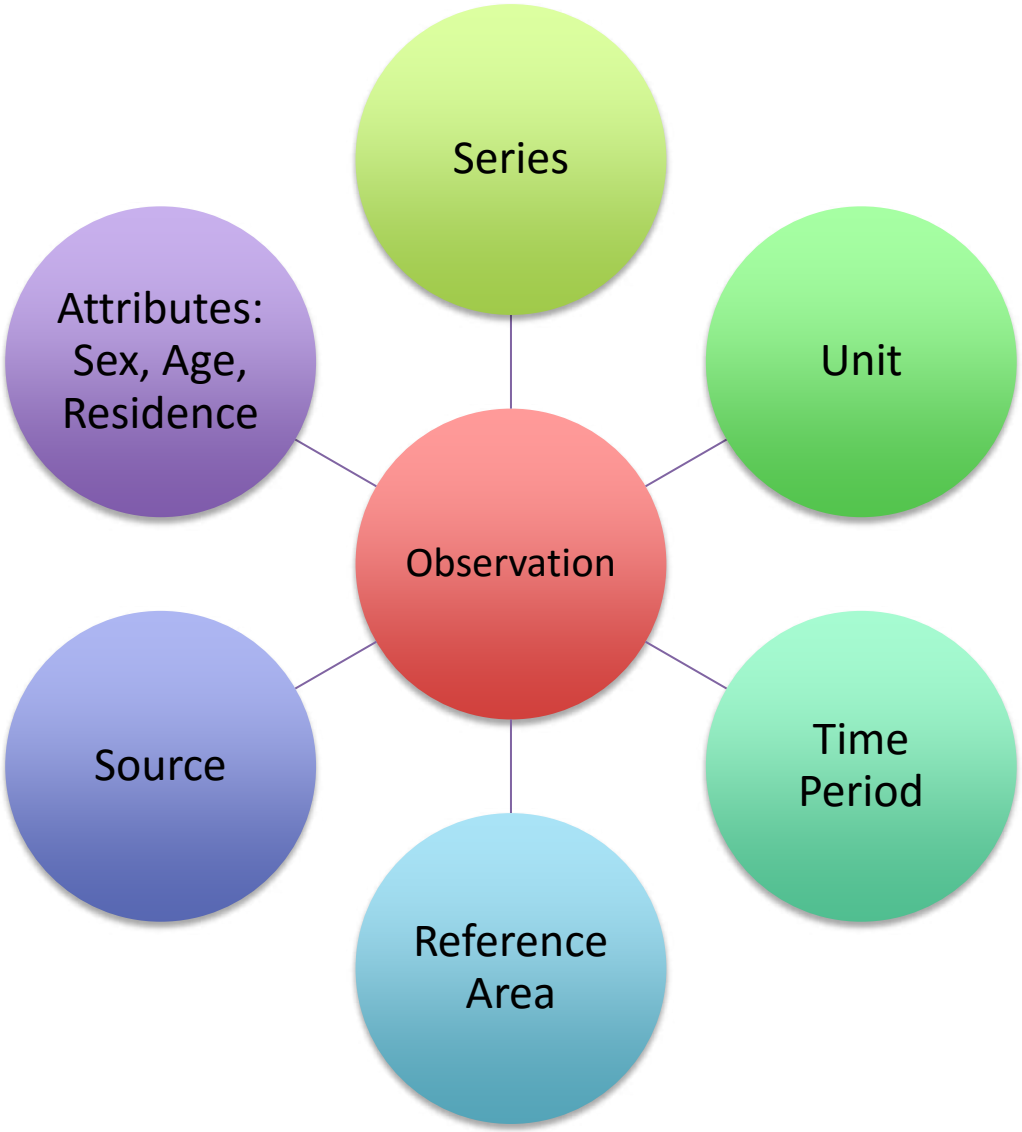

>55
36 - 55
15 - 35
<15
No Data

2

STANDARDS

STRUCTURE DE DONNEES

DEFINITION



METADONEES

DEFINITION

Series title, unit of measurement
Contact point in international agency
Definition
Method of computation
Comments and limitations
Sources of discrepancies between global and national figures
Process of obtaining data
Treatment of missing values
Data availability
Regional and Global estimates
Expected time of release

METADONEES

DEFINITION

Definition

The proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source, total, urban, and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source is not an improved source) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigation channels. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org.

Method of computation

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people who use an improved drinking water source to the total population, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies for the urban and rural breakdown. Coverage estimates are based on data from nationally representative household surveys and national censuses, which in some cases are adjusted to improve comparability among data over time. Survey and census data for urban and rural areas are then plotted on a time scale from 1980 to present. A linear trend line, based on the least-squares method, is drawn through these data points to estimate urban and rural coverage for the baseline year 1990 and for the year of most recent estimate. A linear regression line is drawn only if at least two survey data points are available, and they are spaced five or more years apart. The linear regression line may be extrapolated up to two years after, or before, the latest or earliest survey data point. Outside of these time limits, the extrapolated regression line is flat for up to four years, as necessary. If the extrapolated regression line would reach 100% coverage or beyond, or 0%, a flat line is drawn from the year prior to the year where coverage would reach 100% (or 0%). Total coverage estimates are computed from the urban and rural coverage estimates using the latest population estimates and distribution of urban and rural population provided by the United Nations Population
Division http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm More information on this methodology is available athttp://www.childinfo.org and http://www.wssinfo.org.

METADONEES

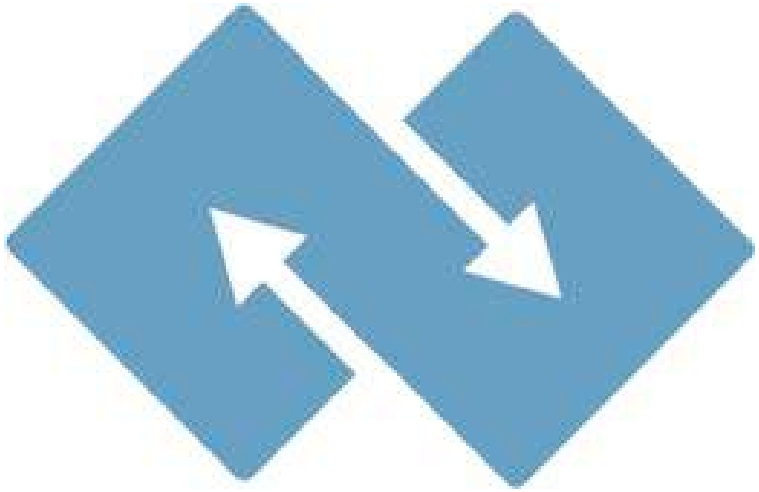
Sources of discrepancies between global and national figures

The origins of the most common discrepancies between internationally reported and nationally reported figures are:

- Use of different definitions of what constitutes access to safe drinking water.
- Use of different total population estimates and different estimates for the distribution of the population among urban and rural areas.
- Use of population as the denominator for coverage as per the MDG indicator vs. the use of households as the denominator as was routinely done by DHS.
- Use of an estimate for coverage as is done internationally vs. the reporting of the latest survey o census findings, which is often done nationally.

HARMONISATION

Standard International pour les données socioéconomiques



sdmx

Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange

UNSD-MDG SDMX Registry

Registry
Home
Login
Select
Registration
View Artefacts
Feedback

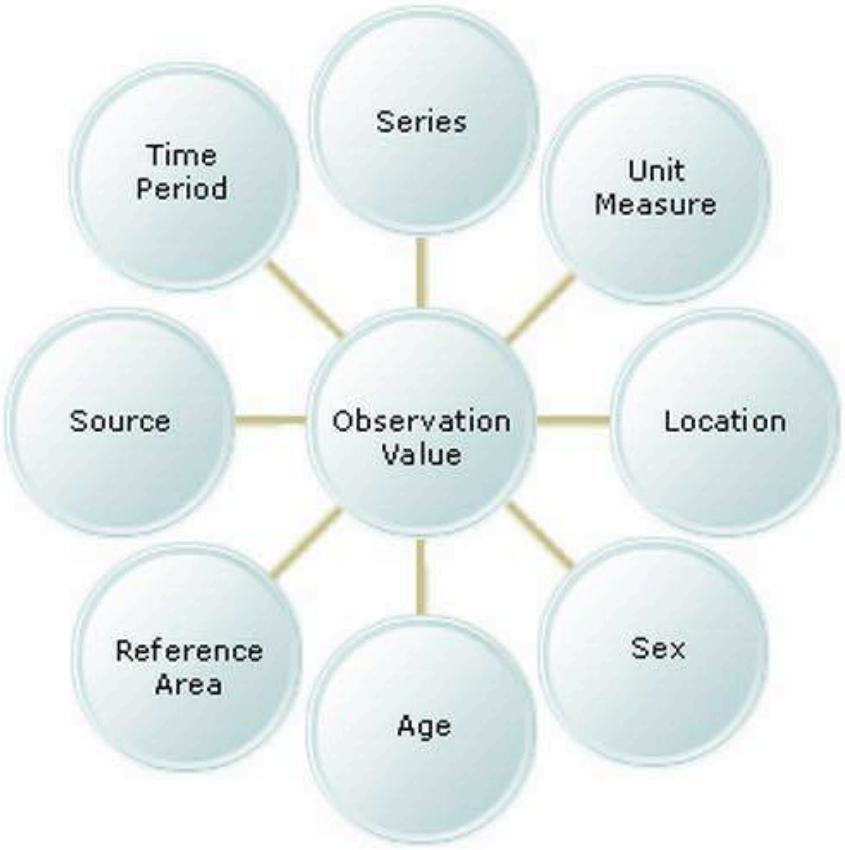
Data Structures
Definitions
Code Lists

Metadata
Tags
View

Data
View
Validate
Publish
Agent
Exchange

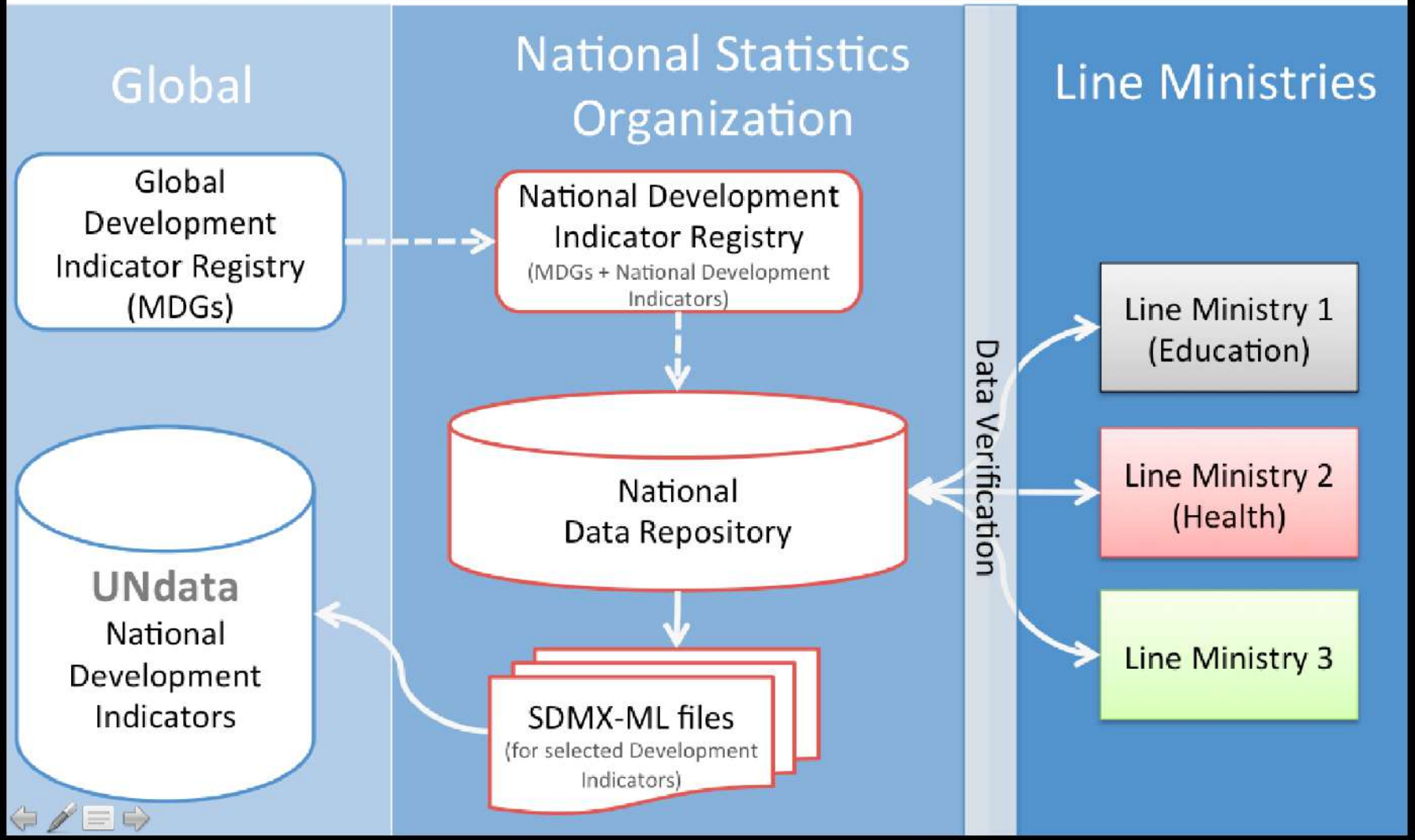
Data Structures | Data Structure Definitions

A data structure definition specifies a set of concepts which describe and identify a se
are the dimensions (identification and description) and which are attributes (just des
lists provide the possible values for the dimensions and attributes. Here is the list of
under this registry.



SDMX Simplified

SDMX Data Flows for SDG Indicators



3

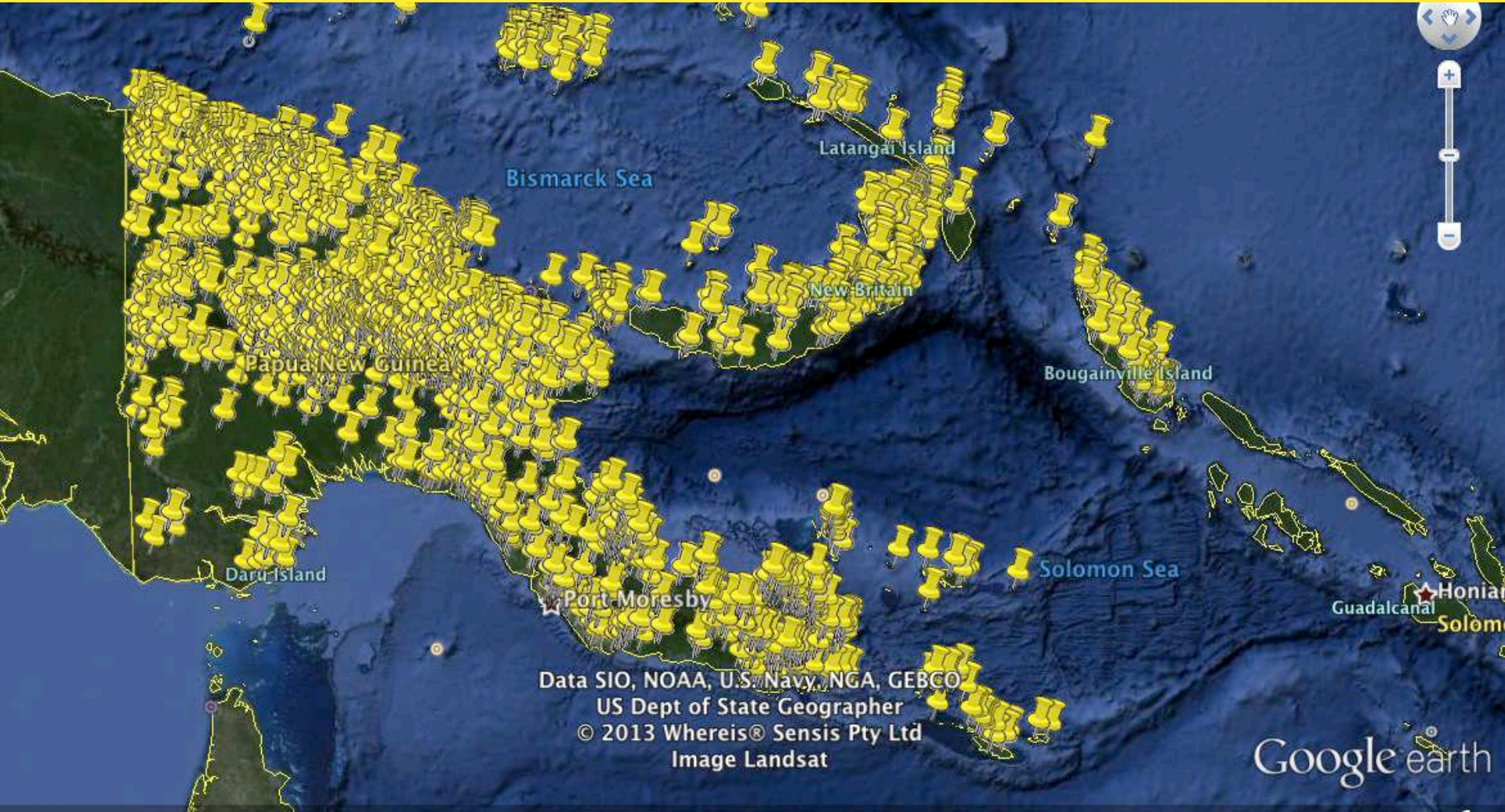
INTRANATIONAL

DRILL DOWN

Ecoles en Papua New Guinea

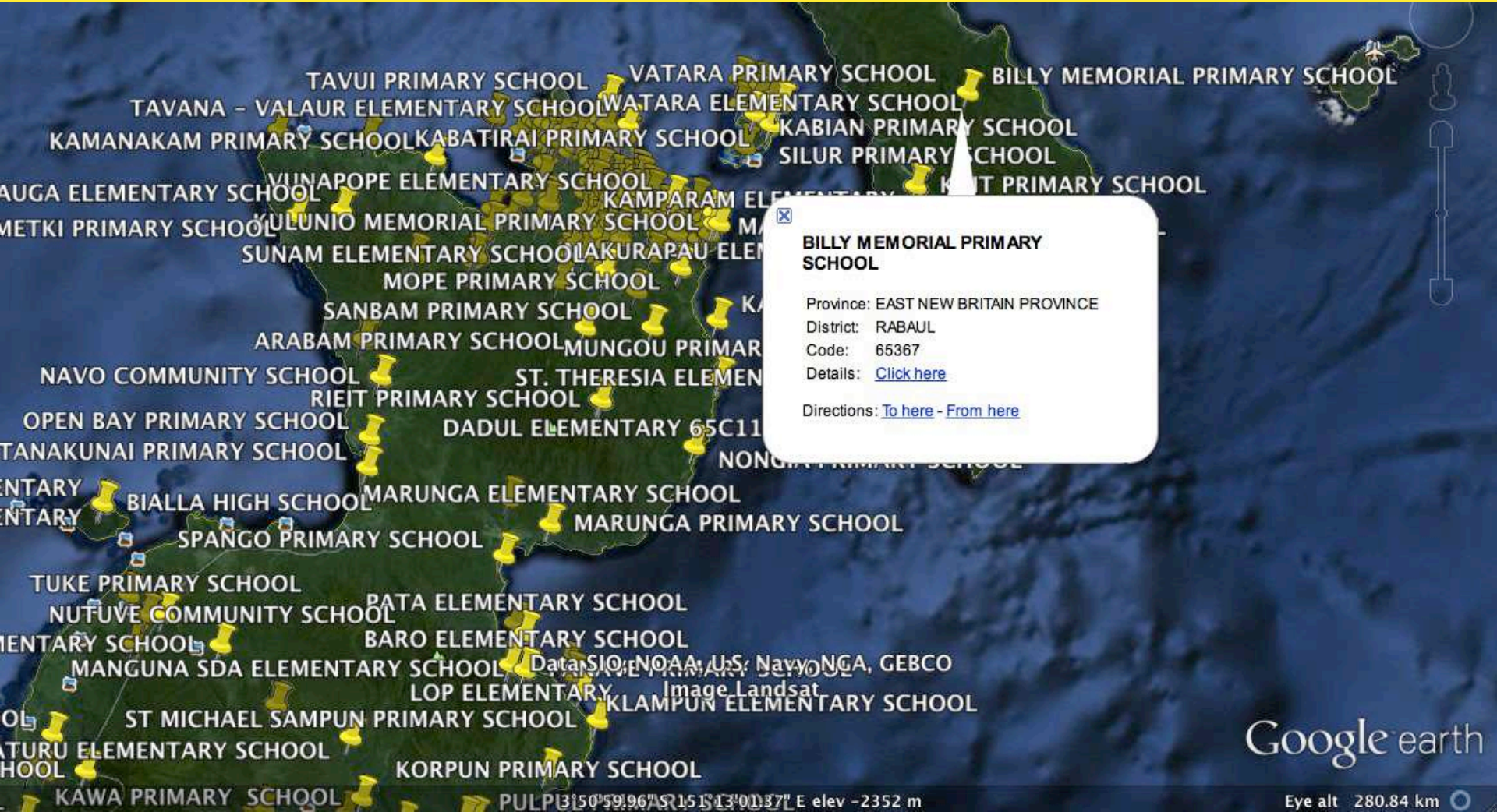
DRILL DOWN

Ecoles en Papua New Guinea



DRILL DOWN

Ecoles en Papua New Guinea



4

SUIVI EN TEMPS REEL

Sources de Données

Pour les statistiques officielles

Data Source	*Frequency*	*Coverage*	*Cost*	*Quality*	*Report*
Population Census	10 years	Subnational	Very high	High	1-2 years
Household Survey	3-5 years	National	High	High	1-2 years
Administrative System	On-going	Subnational	Low	Medium	Real-time
Online/Mobile Survey	On demand	Varies	Low	Low	Real-time

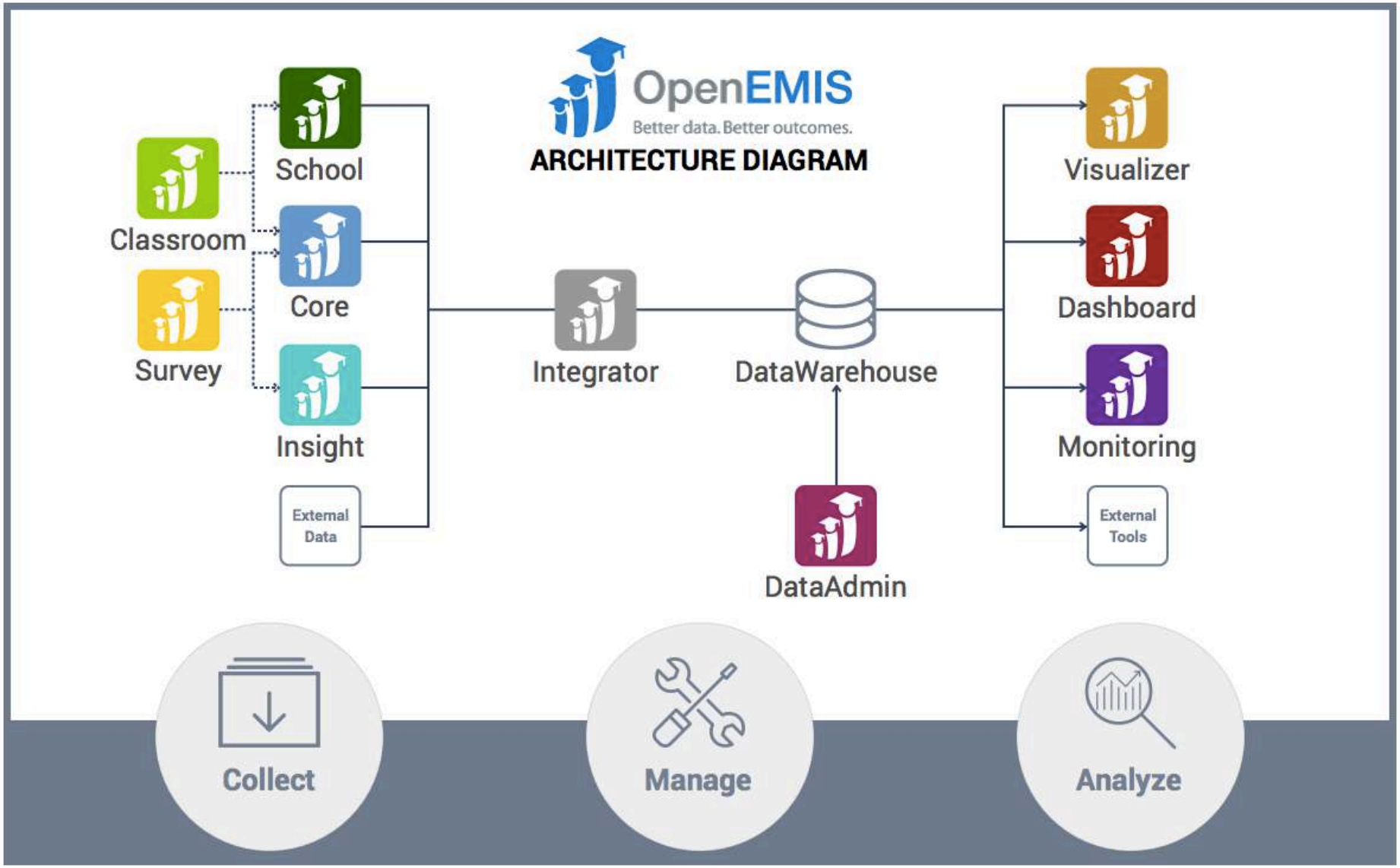
Collecte de données non conventionnelles

OpenEMIS

Better data. Better outcomes.

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

C S F


OpenEMIS
Better data. Better outcomes.
ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM
School
Classroom
Core
Survey
Insight
External Data
Integrator
DataWarehouse
DataAdmin
Visualizer
Dashboard
Monitoring
External Tools
Collect
Manage
Analyze

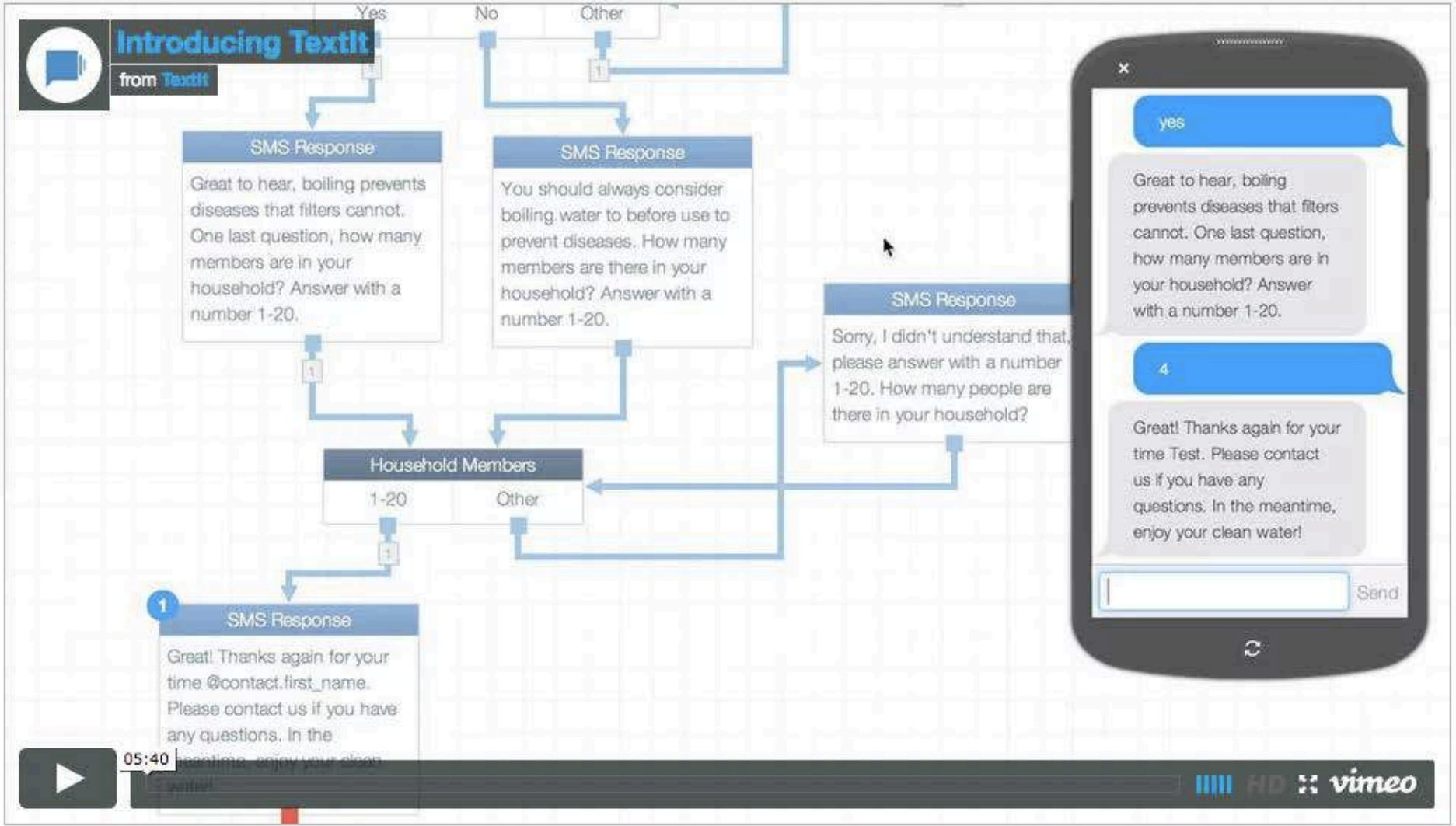
V20150902

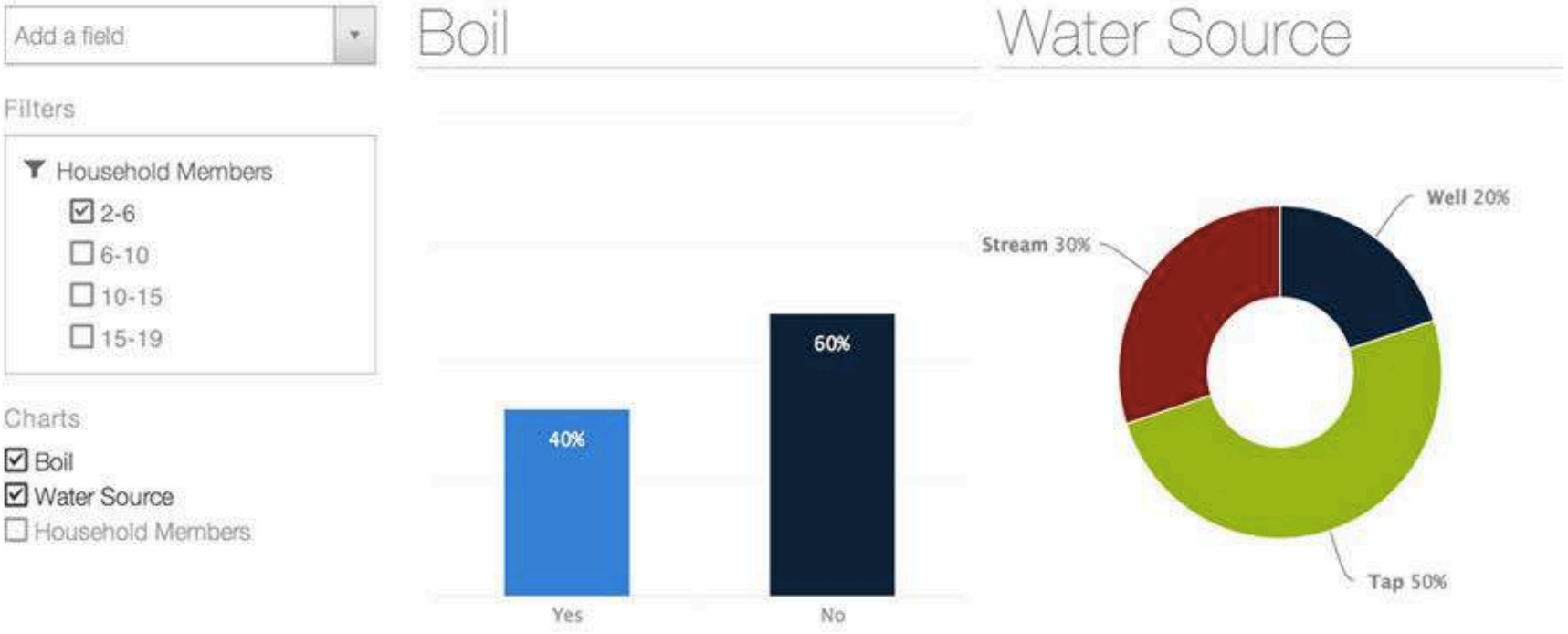
RapidPro

unicef

How does it work?

Flows are powerful, but RapidPro presents them in a way that makes them easy to understand. Watch our overview video to see how easy it is to deploy your own custom SMS application with RapidPro.





Every interaction with a flow creates a datapoint that is automatically associated with each user. RapidPro lets you easily get that data into Excel for further analysis, or you can use our powerful real-time analytics to let you compare datasets across populations.

OpenEMIS Logistics

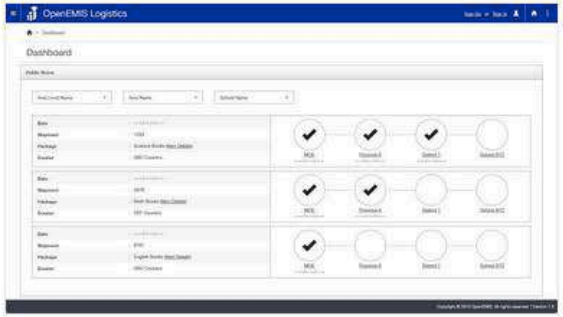
About OpenEMIS Logistics

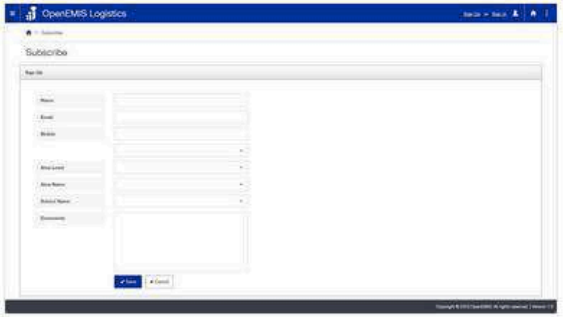
Track the delivery of items to schools

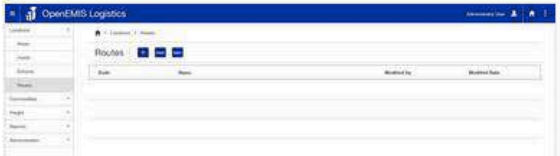
Download Datasheet

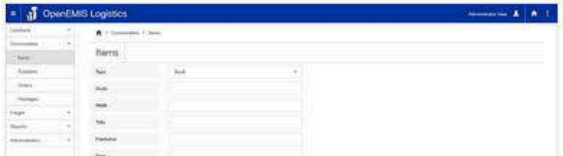
Download Roadmap

Screenshots



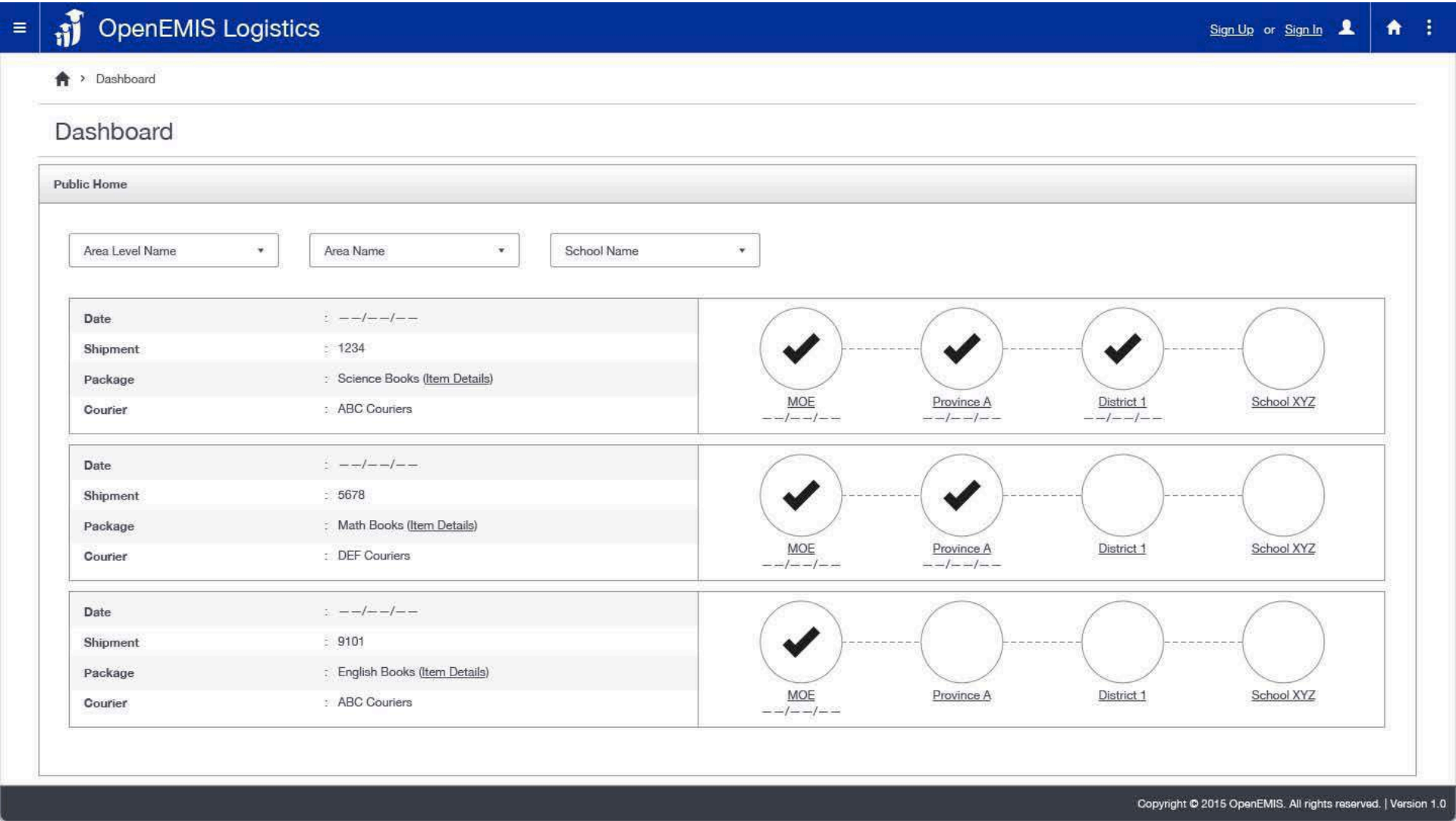






OpenEMIS Logistics

Traçage des manuels scolaires avec RapidPRO



5

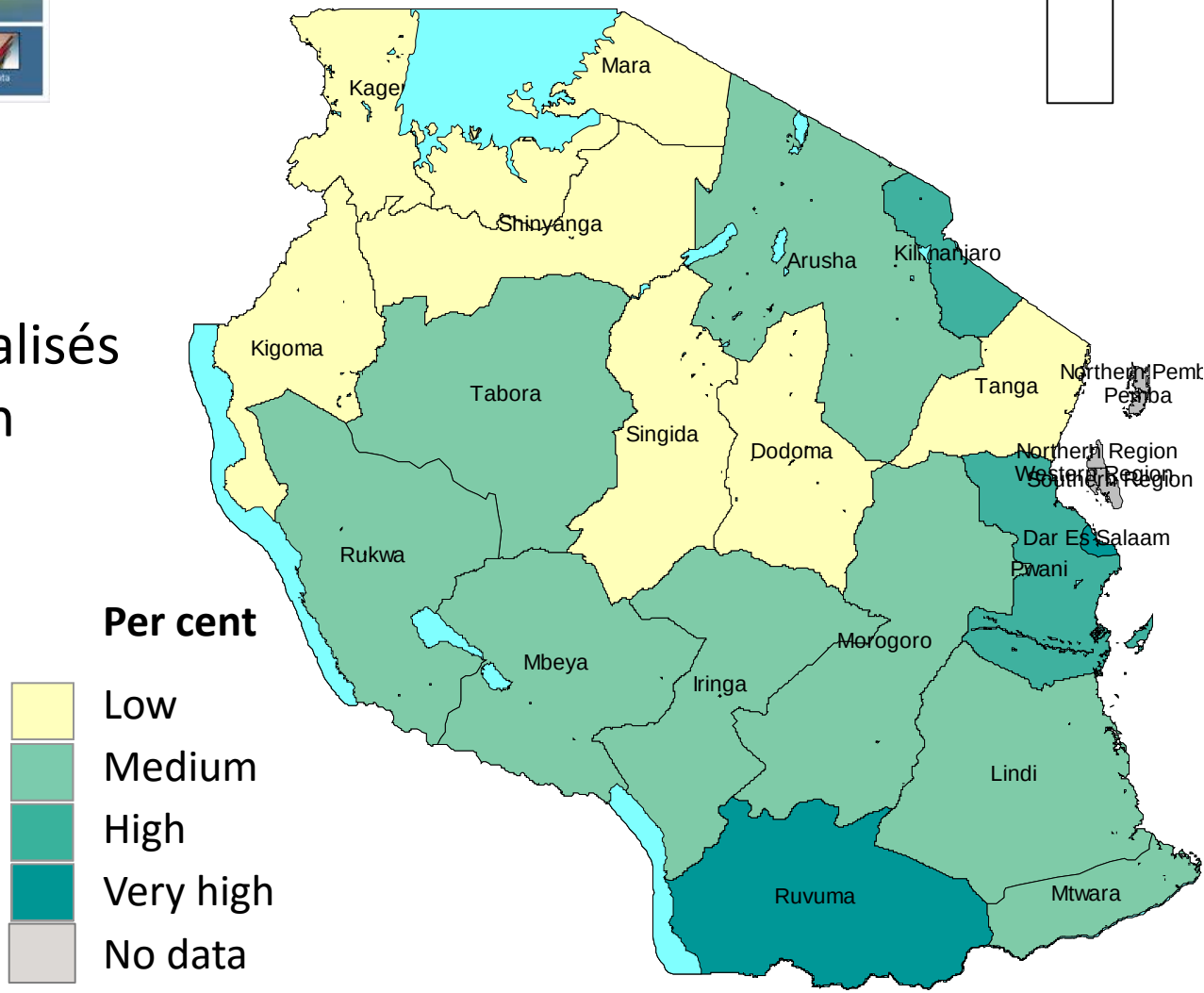
INDEXING

TANZANIA

Indice Composite de soins précoces aux enfants

1

- Proportion d'accouchements réalisés avec l'assistance d'un personnel qualifié

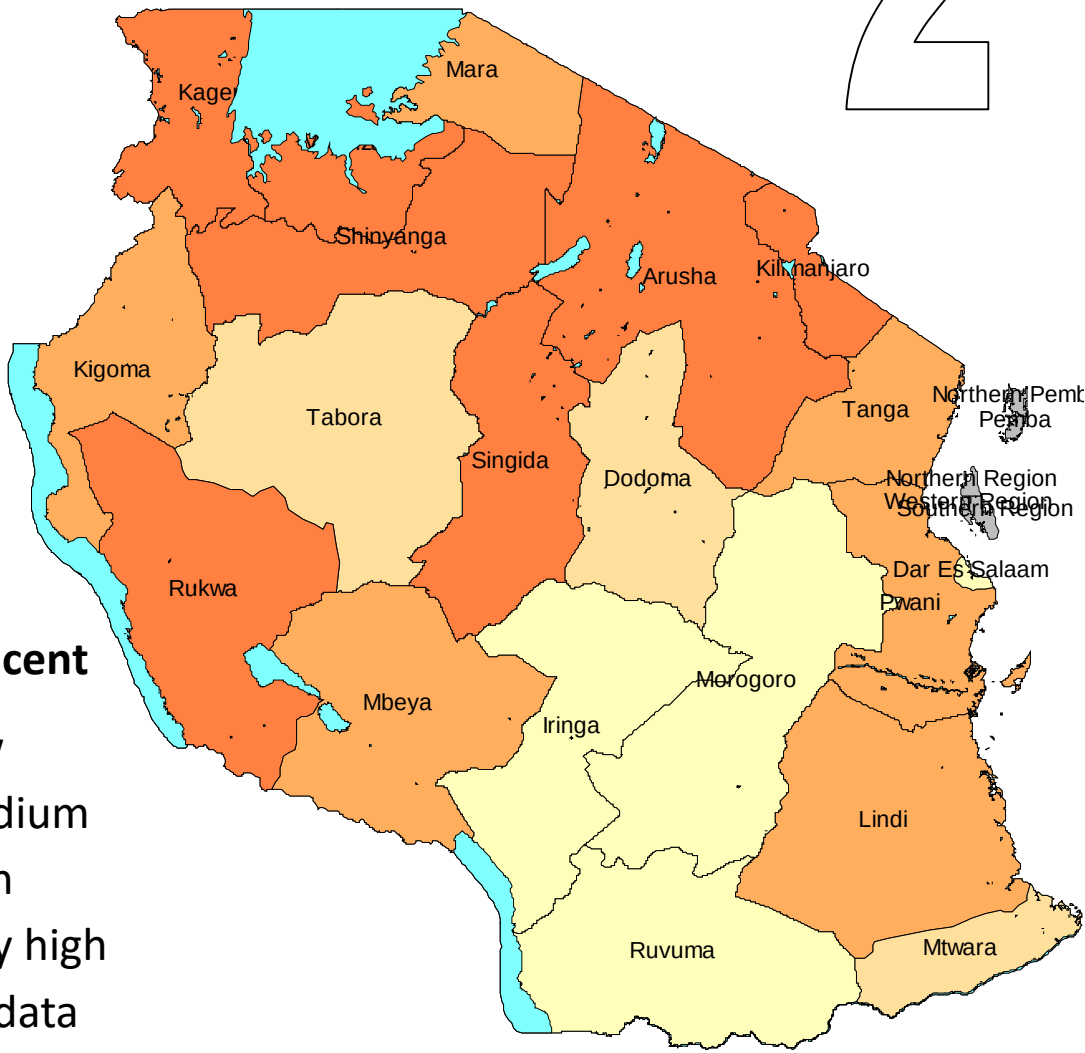


TANZANIA

Indice Composite de soins précoces aux enfants

2

- Proportion d'accouchements réalisés avec l'assistance d'un personnel qualifié
- Faible poids à la naissance

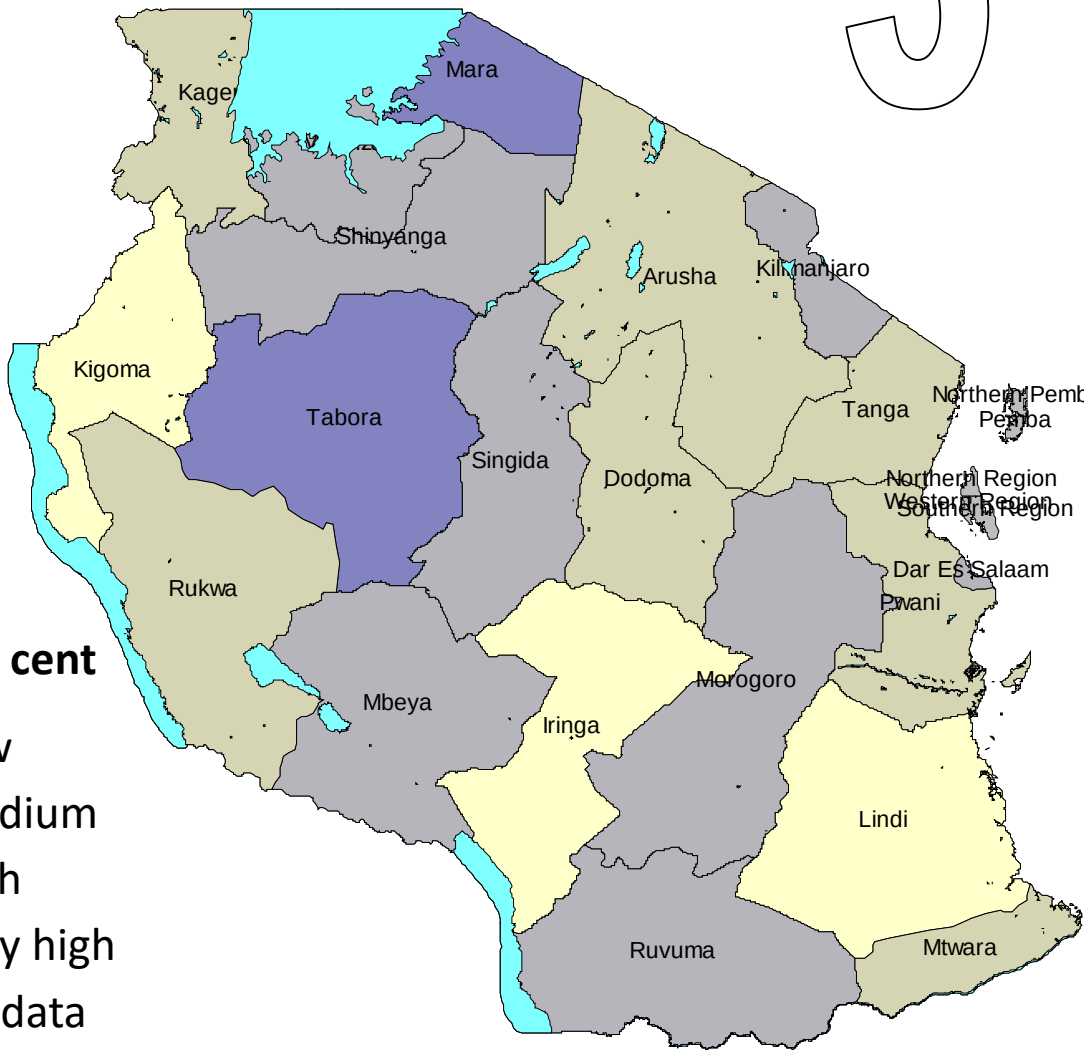


TANZANIA

Indice Composite de soins précoces aux enfants

3

- Proportion d'accouchements réalisés avec l'assistance d'un personnel qualifié
- Faible poids à la naissance
- Insuffisance pondérale



Per cent

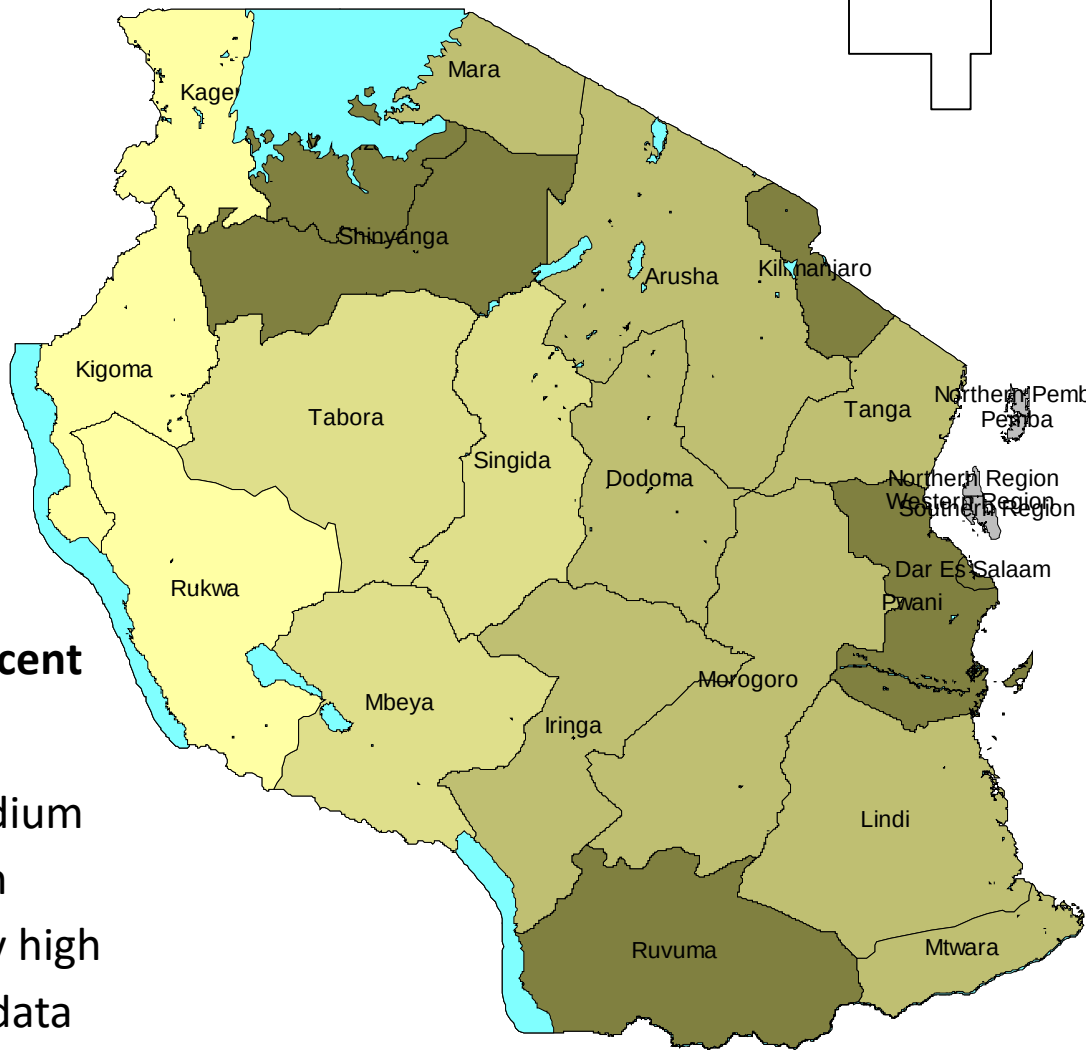
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very high
- No data

TANZANIA

Indice Composite de soins précoces aux enfants

4

- Proportion d'accouchements réalisés avec l'assistance d'un personnel qualifié
- Faible poids à la naissance
- Insuffisance pondérale
- Cas de diarrhée

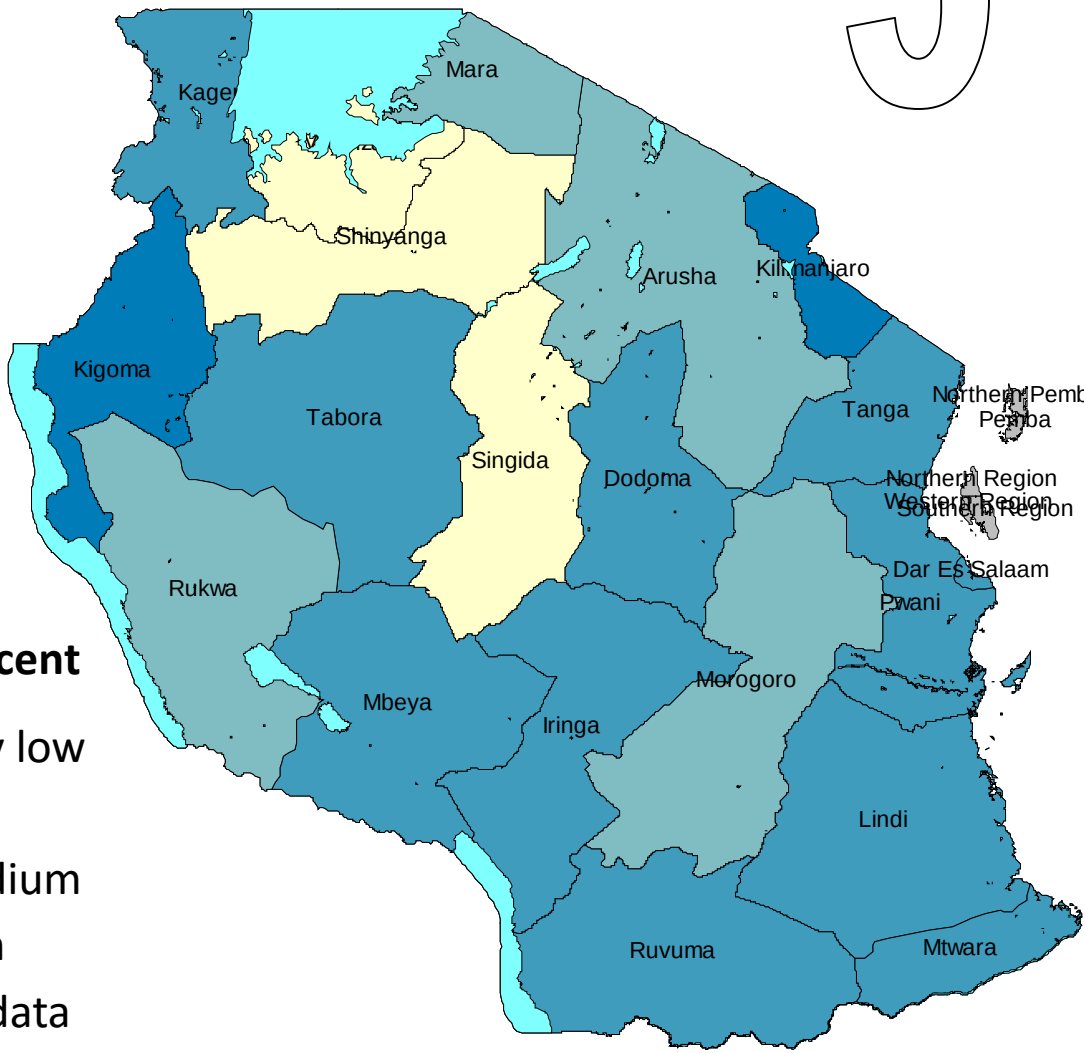


TANZANIA

Indice Composite de soins précoces aux enfants

5

- Proportion d'accouchements réalisés avec l'assistance d'un personnel qualifié
- Faible poids à la naissance
- Insuffisance pondérale
- Cas de diarrhée
- Couverture vaccinale DPT



TANZANIA

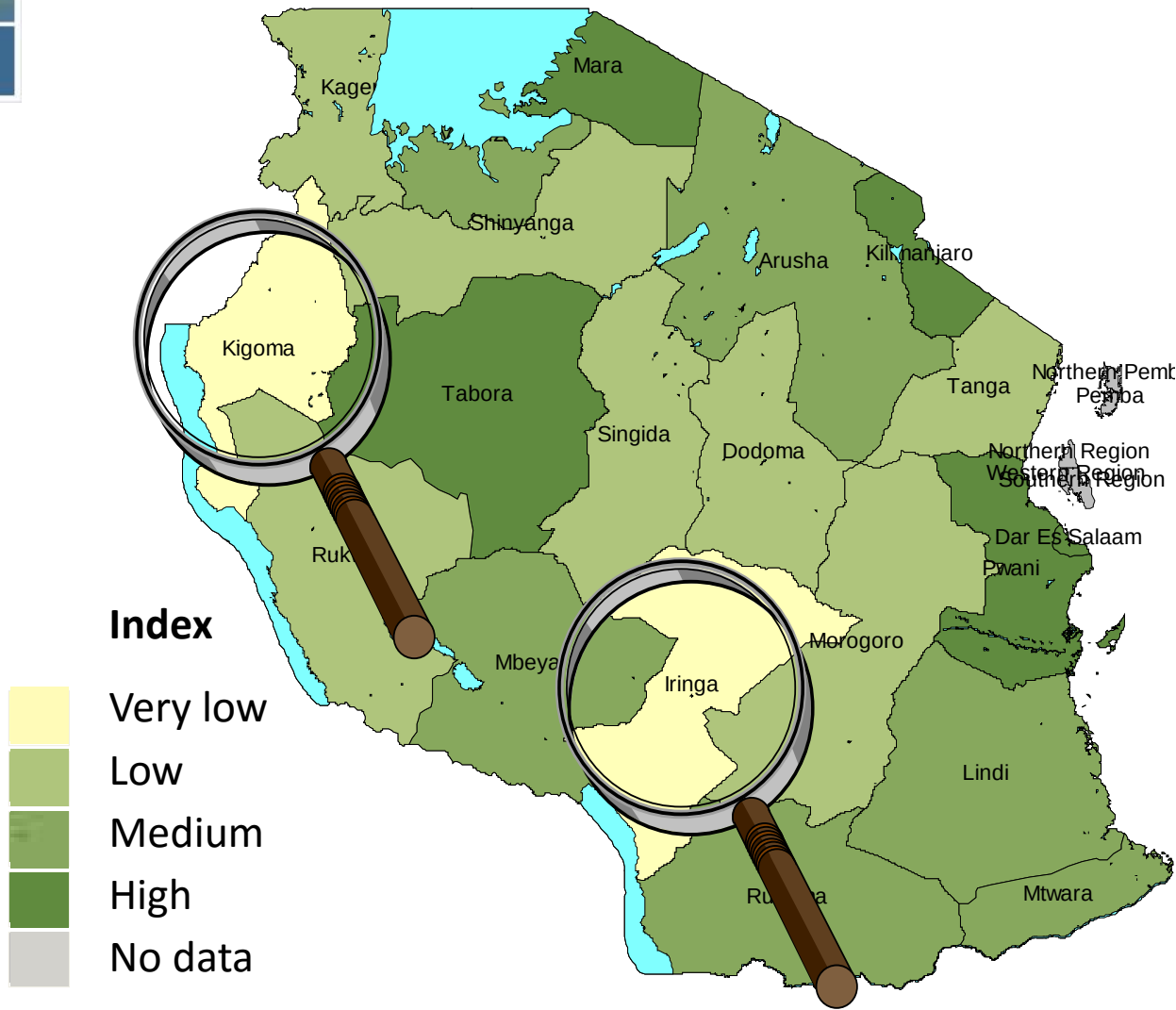
Indice Composite de soins précoces aux enfants

Source: TZA_DHS96, Demographic Health Survey, National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania, 1996

Area	*Births attended*	*Index*	*Diarrhoea cases*	*Index*	*DPT imm*	*Index*	*Low birth weight*	*Index*	*Underweight*	*Index*	*Composite Index*
Kilimanjaro	55.9	0.54	9.6	0.76	100.0	1.00	3.2	0.86	21.0	0.80	**0.79**
D'Salaam	86.7	1.00	10.0	0.74	91.3	0.76	9.0	0.26	22.2	0.76	**0.70**
Pwani	51.1	0.47	4.7	1.00	90.0	0.72	4.9	0.69	34.3	0.41	**0.66**
Tabora	48.7	0.43	18.5	0.33	94.1	0.84	6.7	0.50	14.2	1.00	**0.62**
Mara	30.4	0.16	11.0	0.69	85.0	0.58	4.6	0.72	18.9	0.86	**0.60**
Mbeya	44.4	0.37	18.7	0.32	93.8	0.83	5.4	0.64	20.8	0.81	**0.59**
Mwanza	30.9	0.17	7.8	0.85	73.8	0.27	1.9	1.00	27.0	0.62	**0.58**
Ruvuma	68.3	0.73	7.4	0.87	90.3	0.73	11.5	0.00	29.4	0.55	**0.58**
Lindi	47.8	0.42	13.0	0.60	92.5	0.79	5.5	0.63	41.4	0.20	**0.53**
Mtwara	40.5	0.31	11.2	0.68	92.0	0.78	7.6	0.41	35.6	0.37	**0.51**
Arusha	36.9	0.26	14.8	0.51	84.5	0.57	3.9	0.79	35.1	0.39	**0.50**
Morogoro	44.4	0.37	12.9	0.60	82.1	0.50	8.3	0.33	25.5	0.67	**0.49**
Shinyanga	25.7	0.09	7.3	0.87	64.1	0.00	3.5	0.83	27.8	0.60	**0.48**
Dodoma	32.9	0.20	14.7	0.51	91.3	0.76	7.2	0.45	34.2	0.41	**0.47**
Tanga	25.9	0.09	13.5	0.57	86.8	0.63	5.4	0.64	36.2	0.35	**0.46**
Kagera	19.6	0.00	20.3	0.24	92.3	0.79	3.4	0.84	36.0	0.36	**0.45**
Rukwa	36.2	0.25	22.2	0.15	82.4	0.51	4.0	0.78	30.5	0.52	**0.44**
Singida	34.5	0.22	18.2	0.34	70.3	0.17	3.1	0.88	28.4	0.58	**0.44**
Iringa	36.8	0.26	12.0	0.64	94.2	0.84	10.1	0.15	48.2	0.00	**0.38**
Kigoma	22.9	0.05	25.2	0.00	95.1	0.86	4.5	0.73	43.1	0.15	**0.36**

TANZANIA

Indice Composite de soins précoces aux enfants



6

ALIGNEMENT DES ODDs

Monitoring

Lao PDR Education Plan

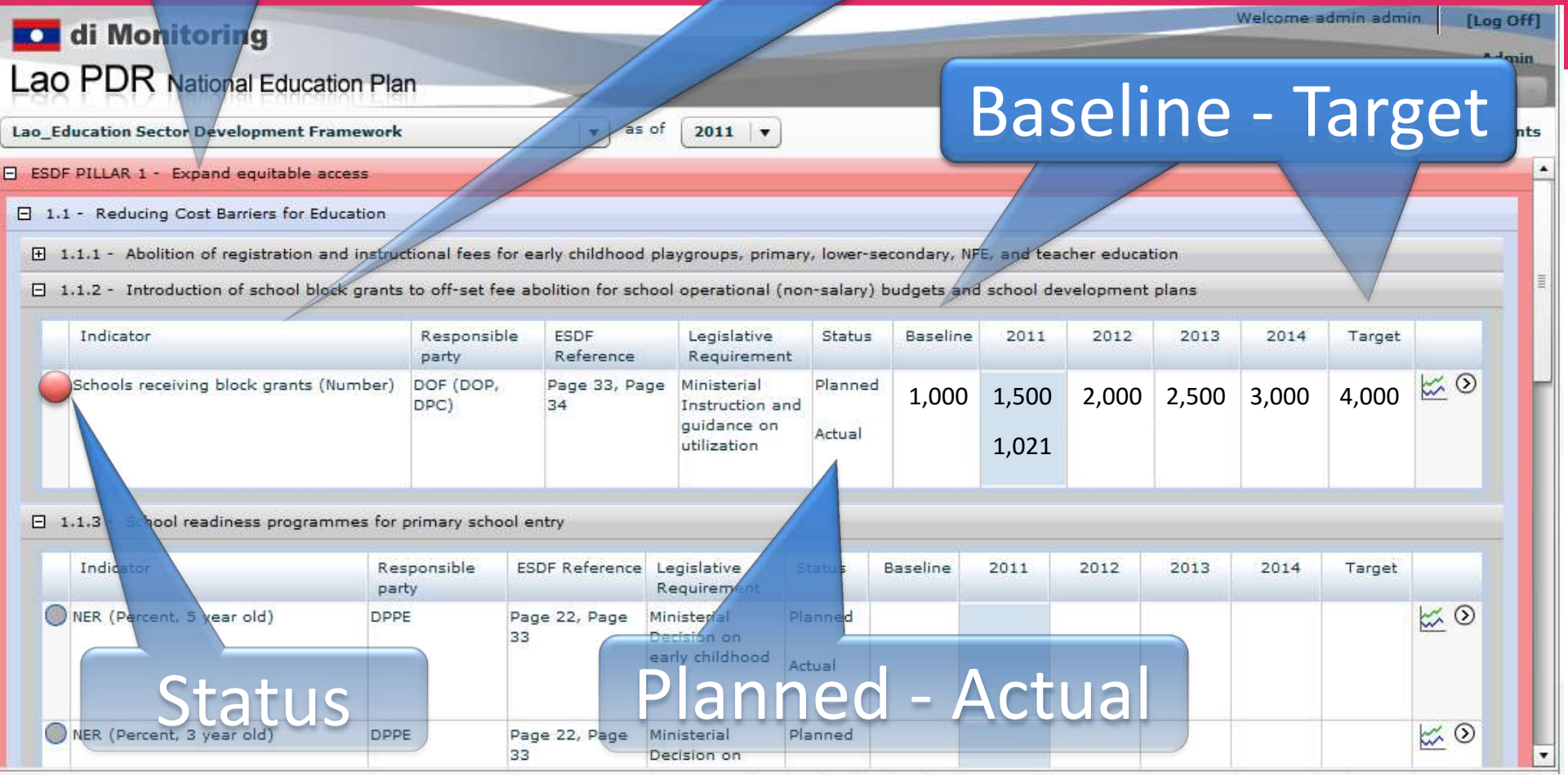
FRAMEWORK

INDICATOR

Baseline - Target

Status

Planned - Actual



7

INFOGRAPHIE

Dévoiler la beauté des données

Tableaux de bord Indicateurs clés

Under-Five Mortality Dashboard

What are the leading causes of child deaths in different countries around the world? Which countries have reduced child mortality the most over the past 40 years? Explore these and other questions in the new interactive under-five mortality dashboard. It uses rich maps, bubble graphs, and other visualizations to bring the data to life.

NUMBER OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS 2013 ▼

TOTAL	PER MONTH	PER WEEK	PER DAY	PER MINUTE
6.3 million	524,000	121,000	17,000	12

A child death occurs with every blink

NOW
●

Select country: Nigeria

UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE IN EACH COUNTRY

Under-Five Mortality Dashboard

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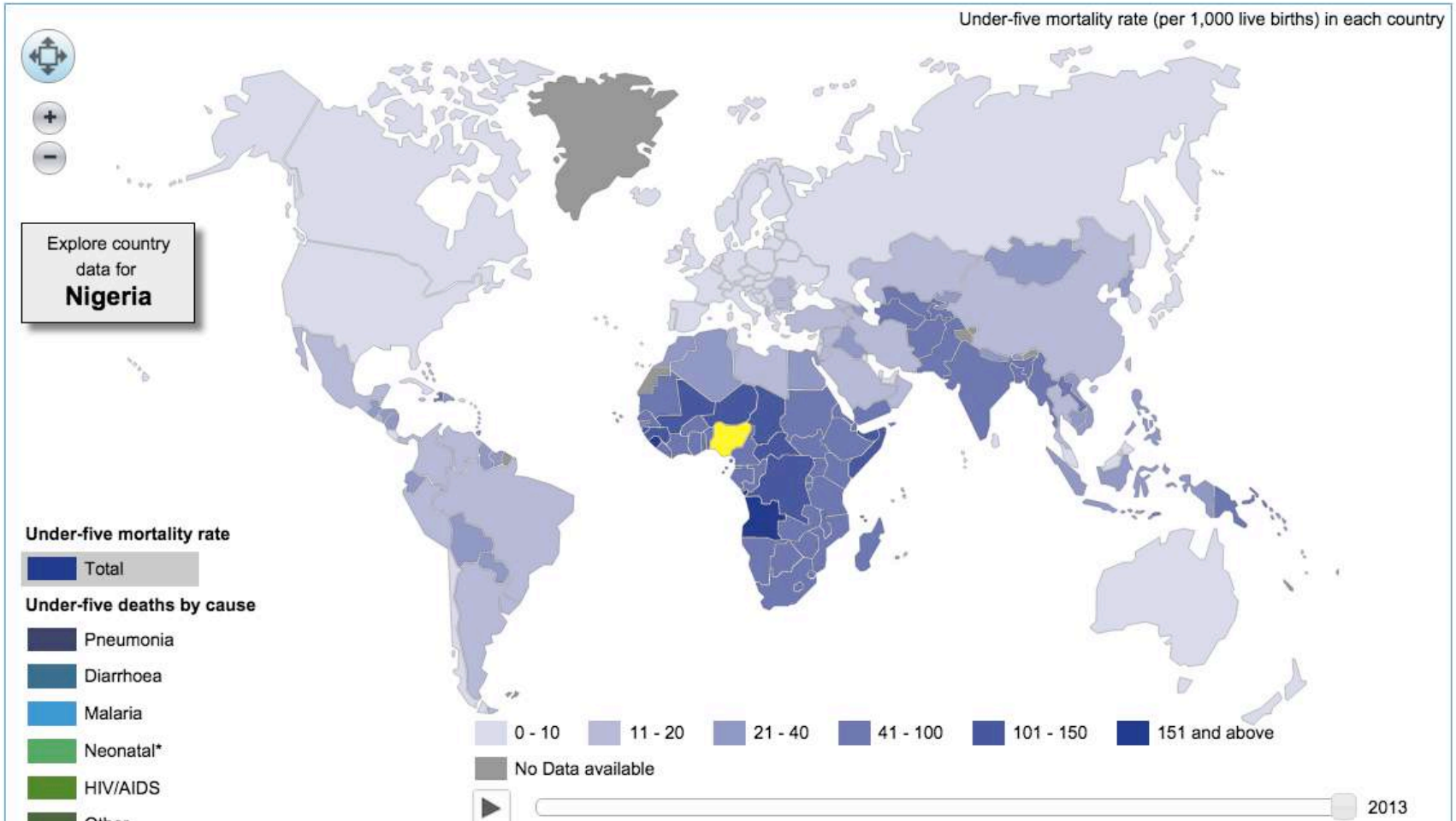


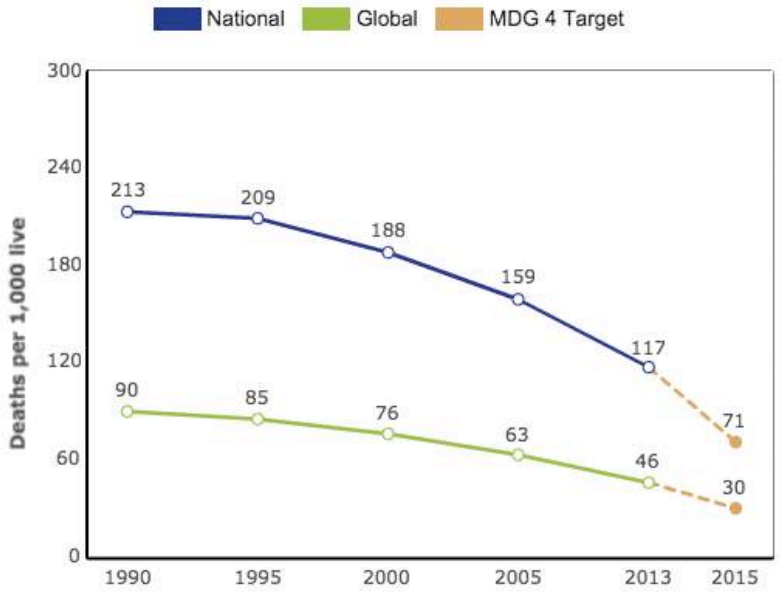
Nigeria

Back to Global

Under-Five Population (2013)	Live Births (2013)	Under-Five Deaths (2013)	Under-Five Mortality Rate (2013)	Annual Rate of Reduction (1990-2000)	Annual Rate of Reduction (2000-2013)
30,546,274	7,173,020	804,429	117 *(per 1,000 births)*	1.3%	3.6%

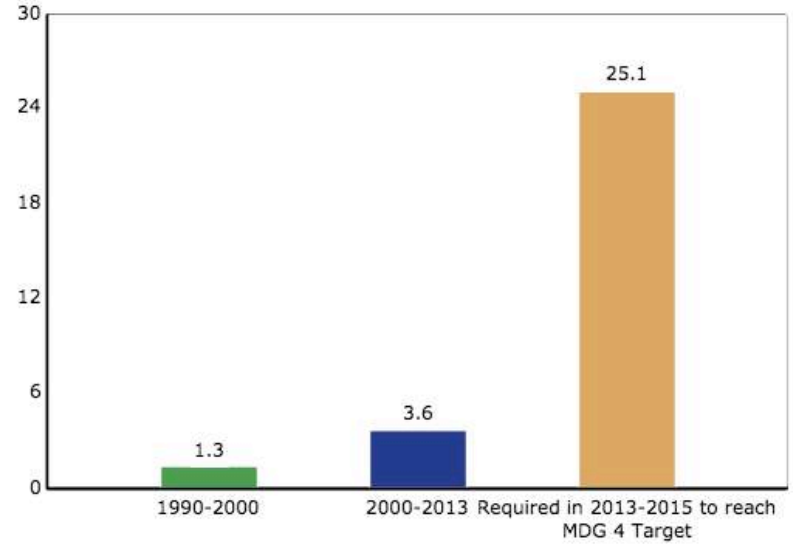
Select country: Nigeria

TREND (ACTUAL AND PROJECTED)



ANNUAL RATE OF REDUCTION

The annual rate of reduction (ARR) for under-five mortality rate refers to annual average decline in under-five mortality rate for a given period in percentage points.



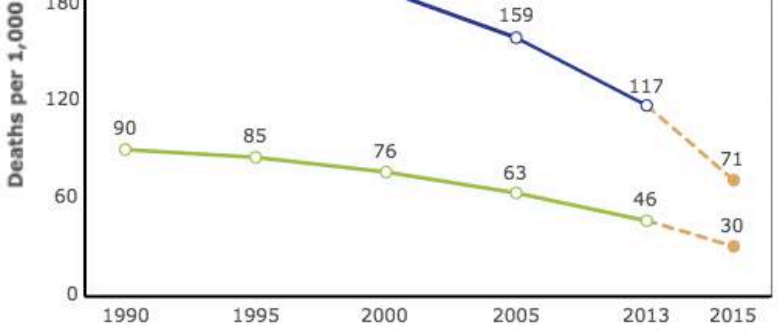
UNDER-FIVE DEATHS BY CAUSE

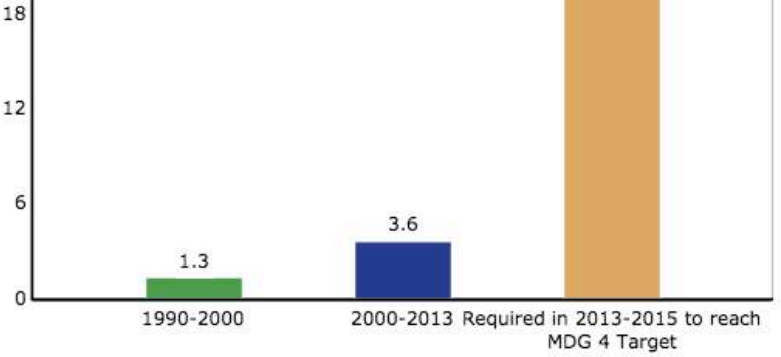
Note: According to this year's analysis, around half of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition.

DISPARITIES IN UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

"Wealth Quintiles" separates households into five groups to compare the influence of wealth in under-five mortality rate.

- (•) Wealth Quintiles
- ( ) Mother's Education





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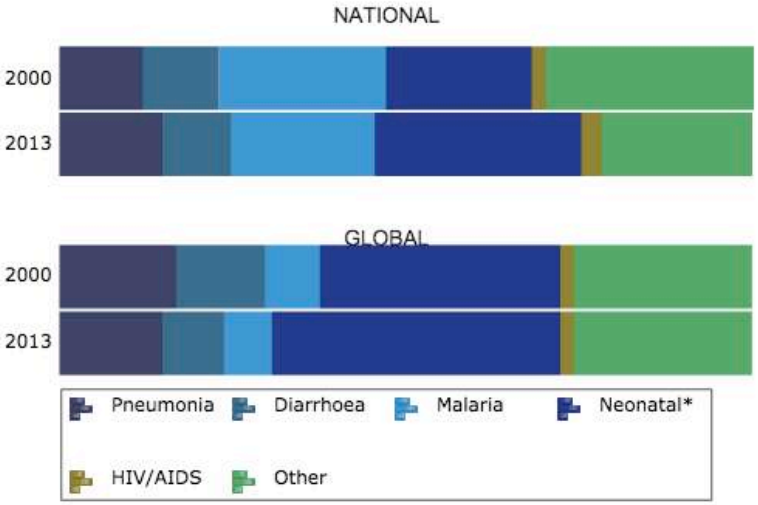
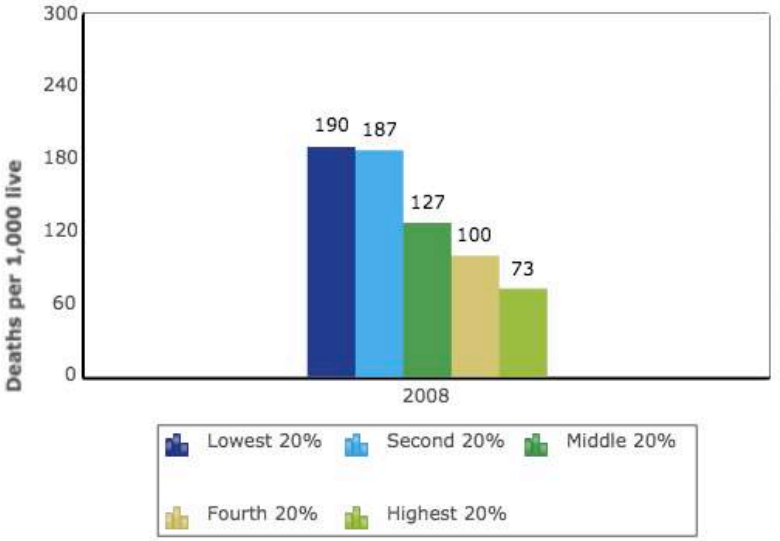


* Excludes neonatal deaths caused by pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and HIV/AIDS.

DISPARITIES IN UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

"Wealth Quintiles" separates households into five groups to compare the influence of wealth in under-five mortality rate.

Wealth Quintiles
Mother's Education



Download underlying data
Data from: **www.childmortality.org** | data.unicef.org | www.cherg.org
Embed: <iframe src="http://www.devinfolab.org/products/dipromis

Powered by DevInfo

Données et Story telling

Sierra Leone

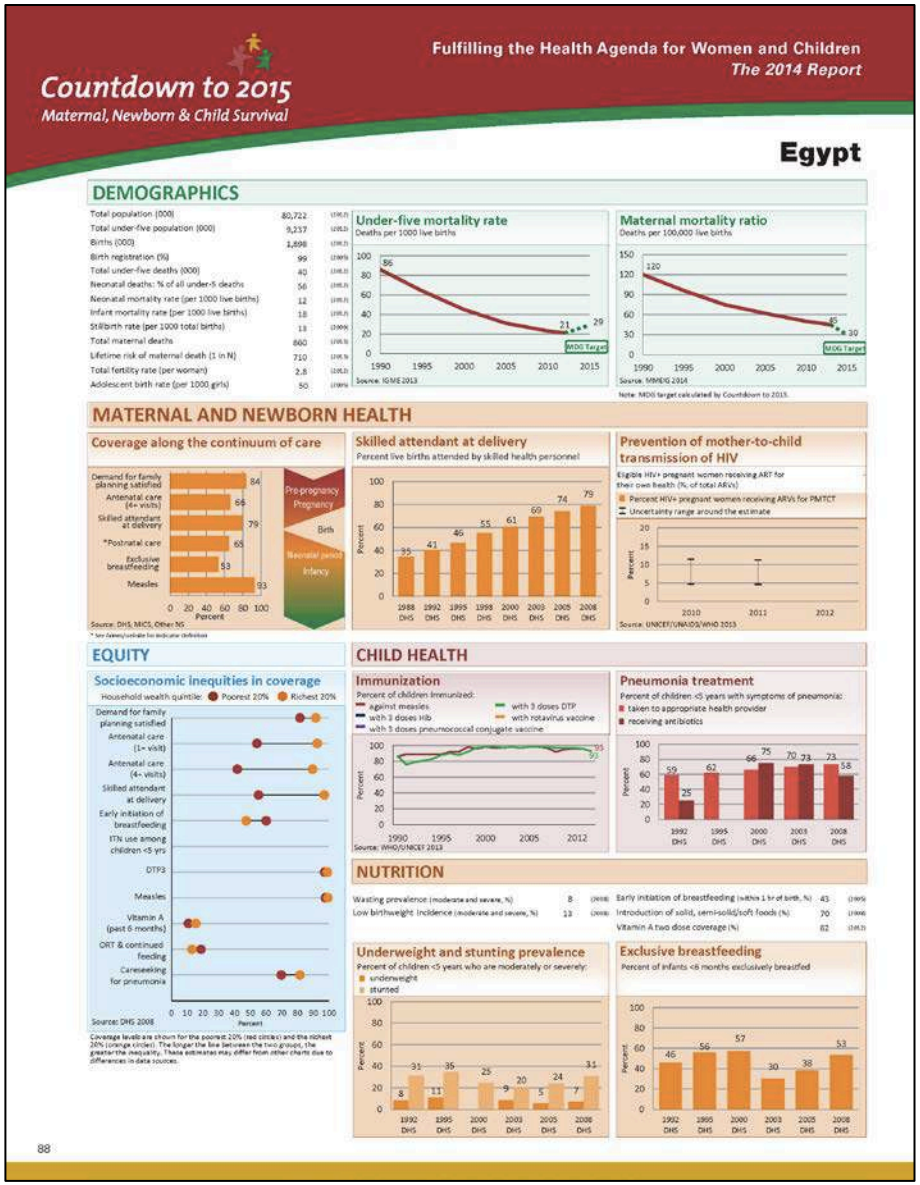
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

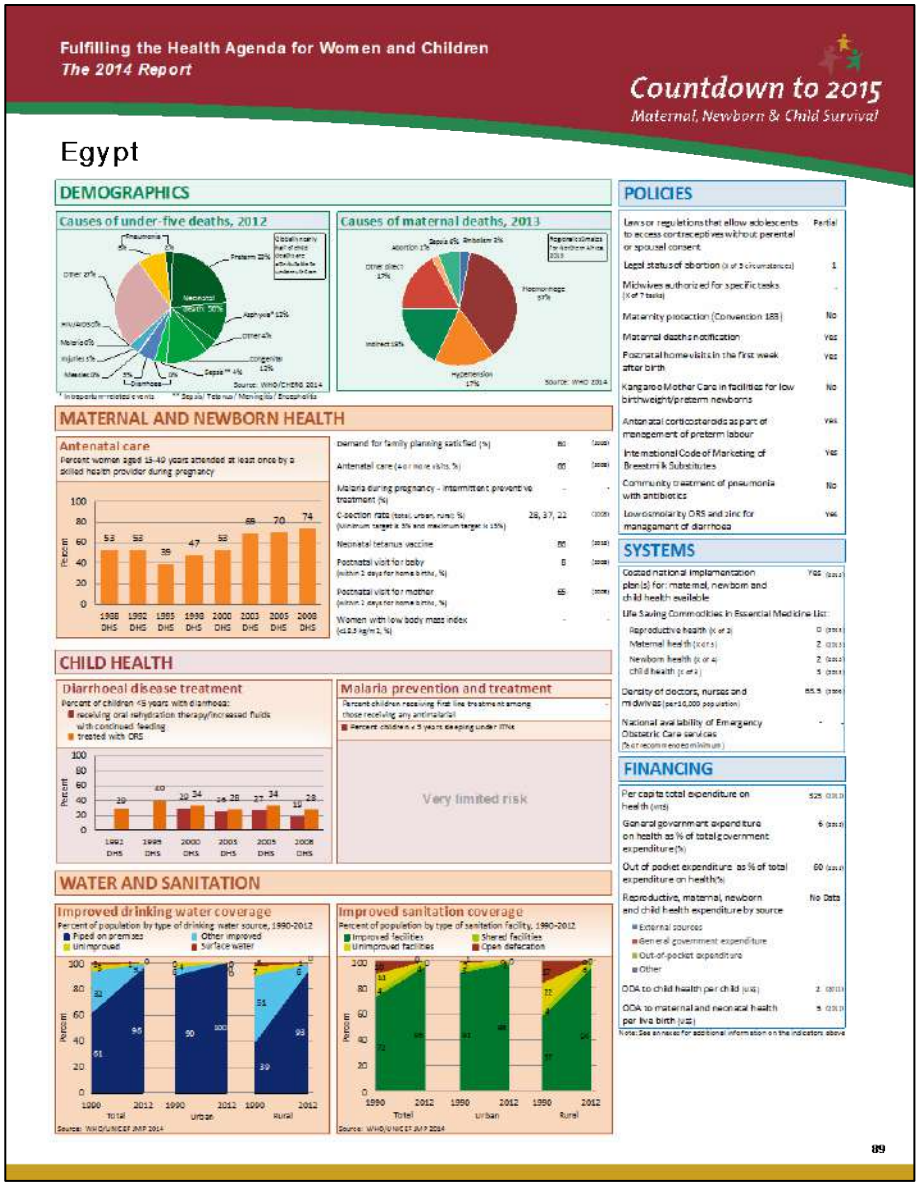
Employment status of population aged 15-49 years in , percent

Employed population, percent

	Domestic Services	Agriculture	Clerical	Professional/Technical /Managerial	Missing Occupation
Female	1%	56%	0%	1%	1%
Male	0%	70%	0%	2%	6%

Profils Coup d'oeil sur les données





8

Cibler les populations vulnérables

EQUIST

Equitable Strategies to Save Lives

EQUIST

EQUitable Impact Sensitive Tool

Cibler les populations vulnerables

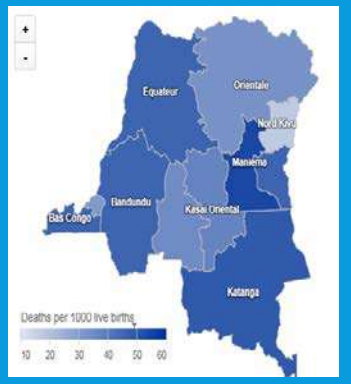
- Par quintile, geographie

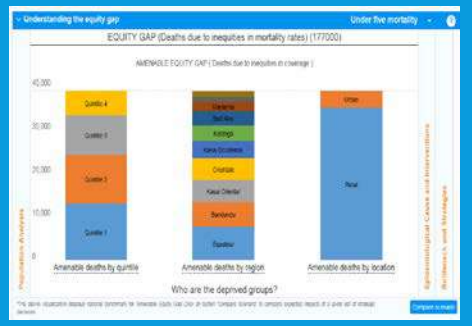
Identifier les maladies prioritaires

Selectionner un forfait d'interventions

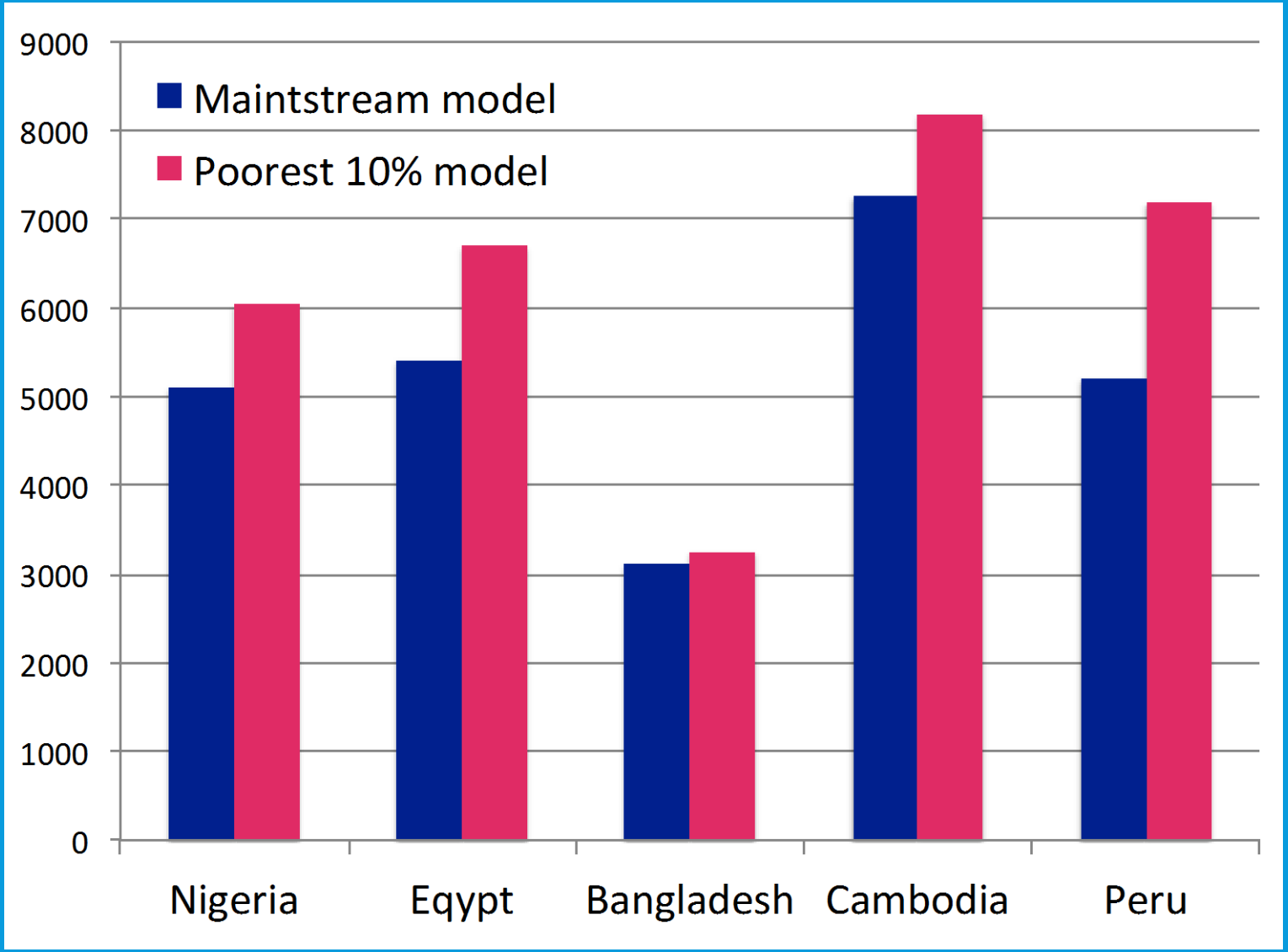
Analyser les goulets, strategies et couts.

Calculate potential lives saved





Number of lives saved for US$ 1 million investment according to Mainstream vs Equity–promoting model



Source: www.jogh.org • doi: 10.7189/jogh.02.020402

9

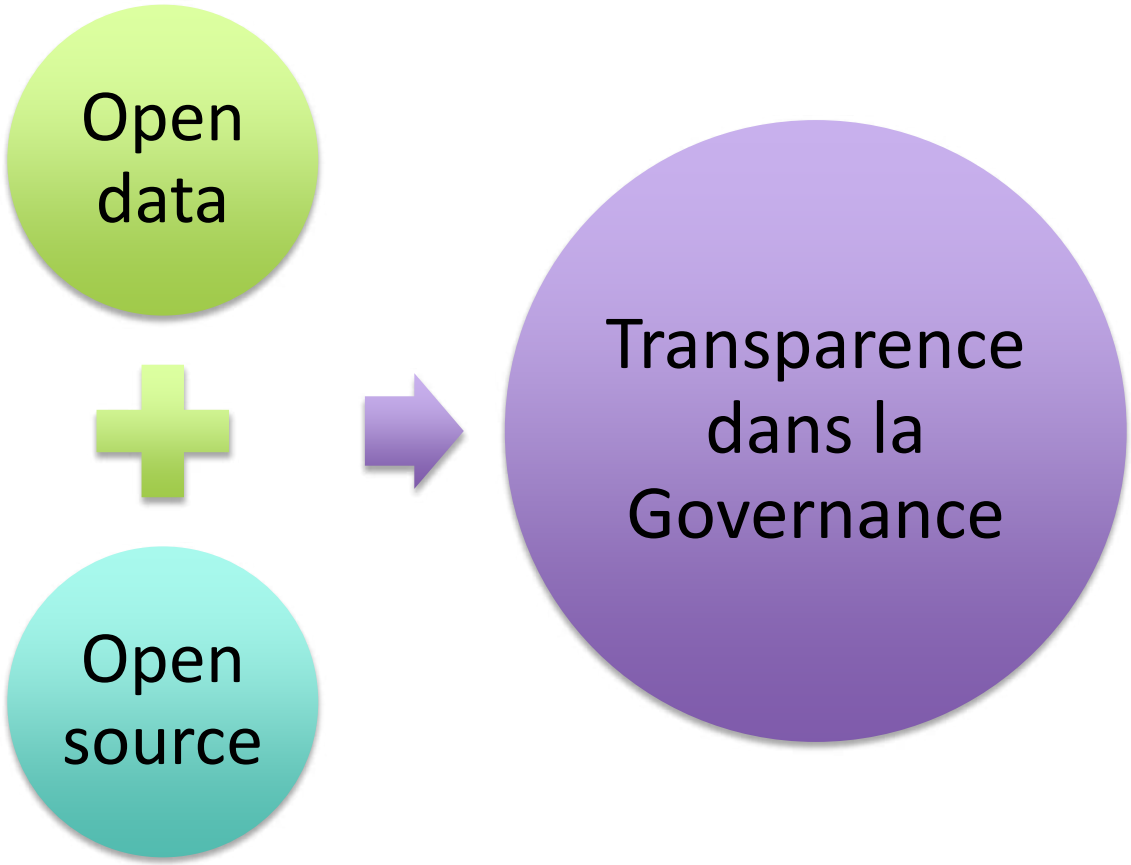
BIG DATA

Eyes Everywhere

Drone data helped focus emergency response after an earthquake on 25 Apr 2015 in Nepal

10

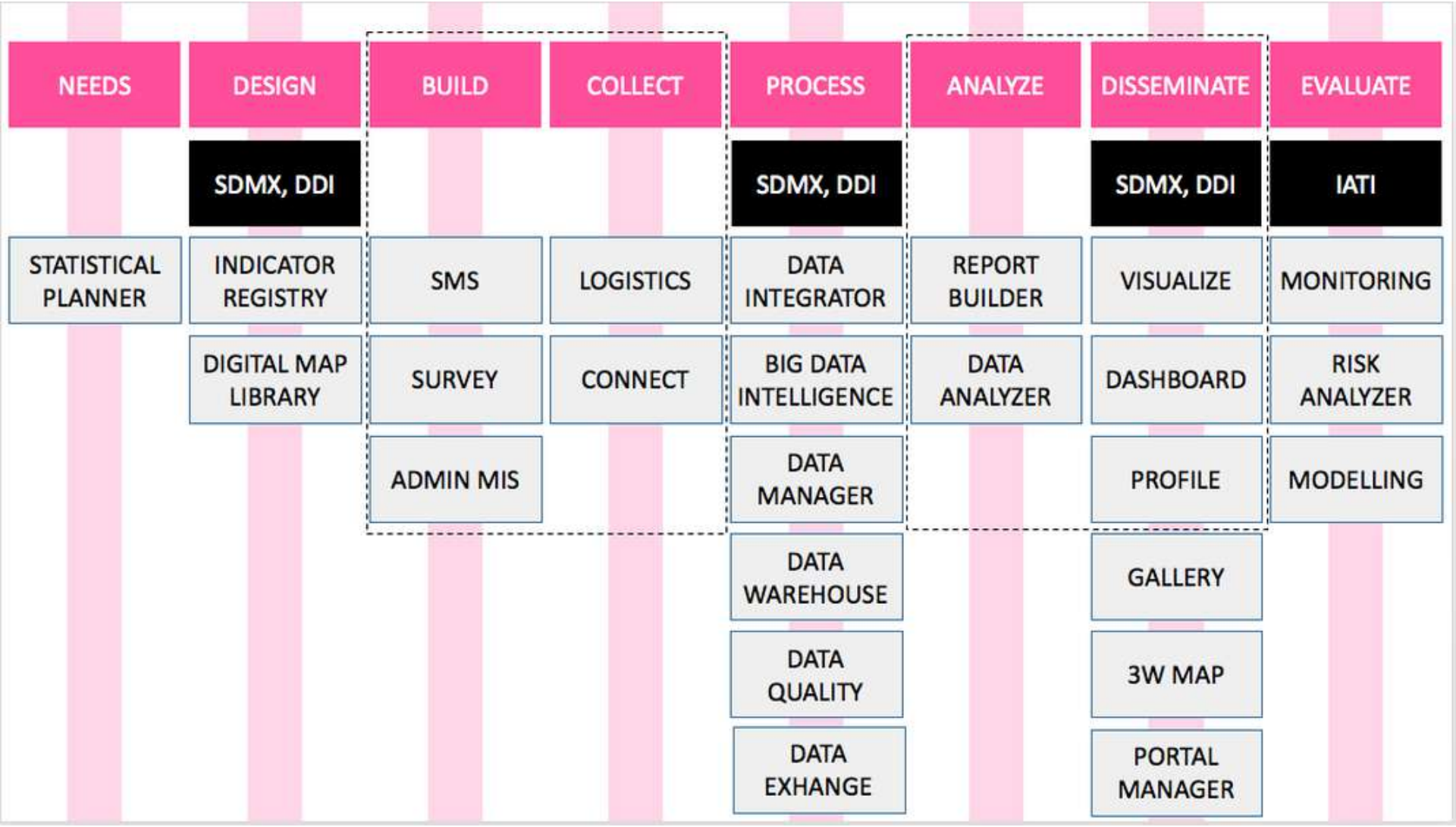
OPEN DATA
OPEN SOURCE


Open data
Open source
Transparence dans la Governance

1. Désagrégation
2. Standards
3. Infranational
4. Données en temps reel
5. Indexing
6. Droits humains
7. Infographie
8. Cibler les populations vulnérables
9. Big data
10. Open data, source

10 DATA-DRIVEN STRATEGIES TO CHANGE THE WORLD

www.dataforall.org


NEEDS
DESIGN
BUILD
COLLECT
PROCESS
ANALYZE
DISSEMINATE
EVALUATE
SDMX, DDI
SDMX, DDI
SDMX, DDI
IATI
STATISTICAL PLANNER
INDICATOR REGISTRY
SMS
LOGISTICS
DATA INTEGRATOR
REPORT BUILDER
VISUALIZE
MONITORING
DIGITAL MAP LIBRARY
SURVEY
CONNECT
BIG DATA INTELLIGENCE
DATA ANALYZER
DASHBOARD
RISK ANALYZER
ADMIN MIS
DATA MANAGER
PROFILE
MODELLING
DATA WAREHOUSE
GALLERY
DATA QUALITY
3W MAP
DATA EXHANGE
PORTAL MANAGER

C S F

Merci

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Chief Programme Officer
CSF
jsagnihotri@dataforall.org