

Using big data for evaluating development outcomes: a systematic map

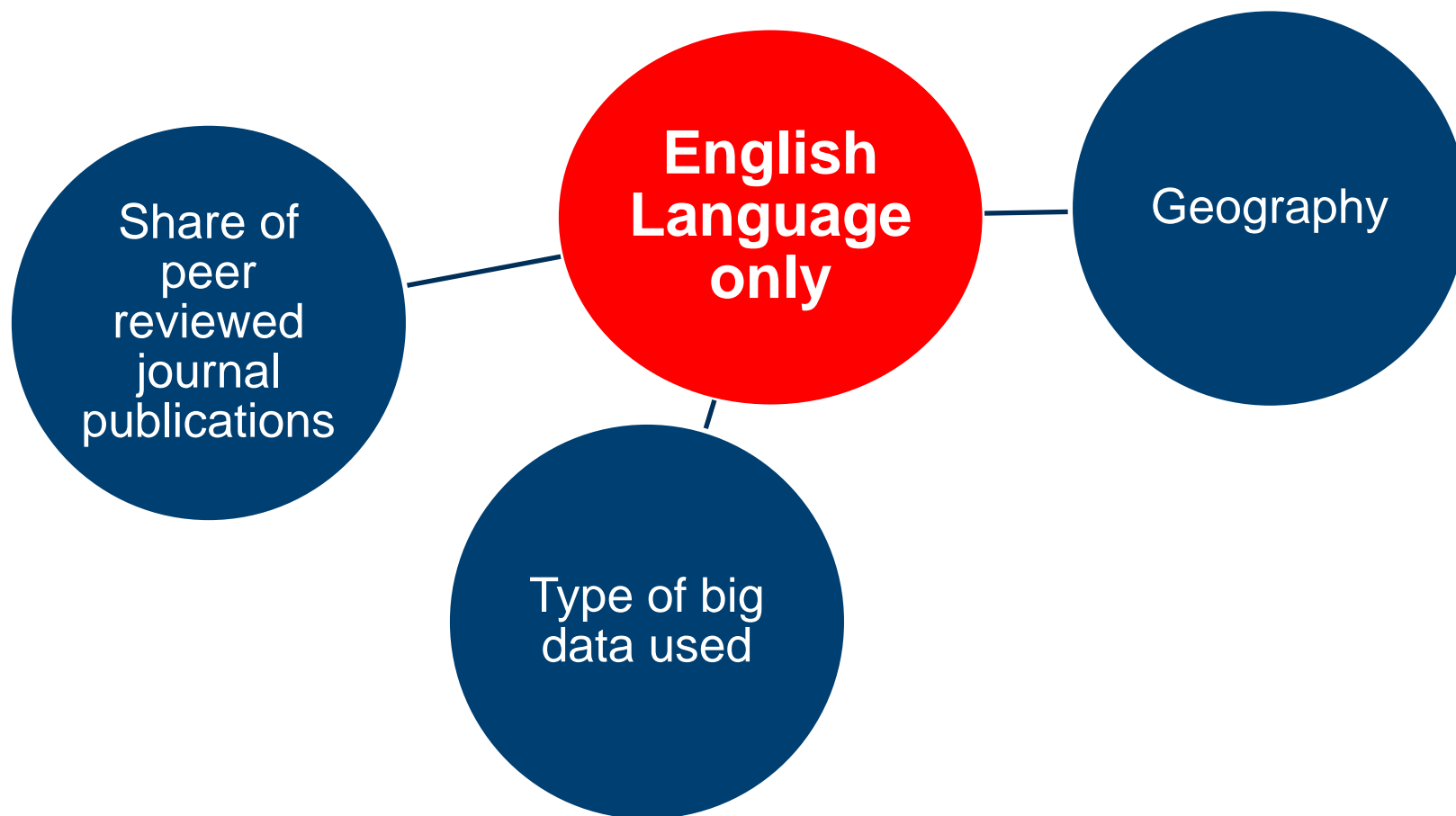
Discussion for the CEDIL lecture

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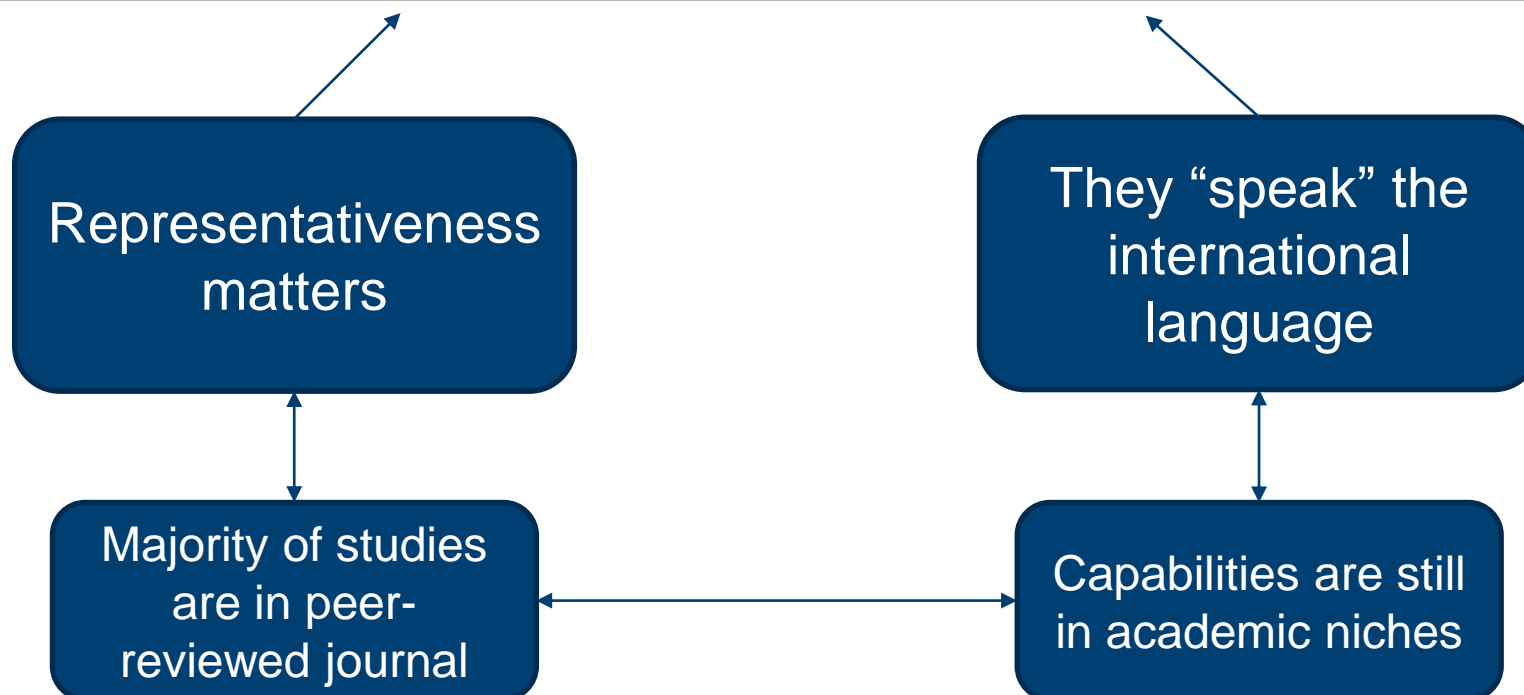
Potential source of bias





Reflection: why satellites and sensors?

Satellite and fixed sensor are the most common type of big data used





Future trends

COVID 19 is limiting
the possibility of
conducting traditional
surveys

Technology
penetration is
increasing

What is the expected effect in terms of:

- Quantity of studies
- Diversification of technology used
- Diversification of thematic area
- Capacity building and expertise availability



Opportunities

- Make IEs less time and resource consuming;
- Reduce (some) safeguarding risk associated with face to face interviews (both for respondent and and enumerators);
- Reduce environmental impact of IEs.



Next steps

Understand where the higher potential for investing in technologies and/or computational capability is.



Key take away

- **Need for ethical standards and policies**

- Ensure no harm;
- Reduce nervousness around the data and relax the constraint

- **Capacity building and coordination**

- The international development community needs to become an intelligent commissioner and user of studies using big data;
- Availability of expertise outside of the usual niches to expand the use and capturing of opportunities;
- Evolution into Hybrid professionals?