

# 5 Making Data Useful, Useable and Shareable

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# Making Data Useful, Useable and Shareable

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**Just because a dataset is created, it doesn't mean it's actually useable. The purpose of this module is to strengthen a team or a group of training participants' abilities to make their data useful to themselves and others. These might be people who need to think through how to comply with standards or make decisions on how to create them. We also cover the concept of Data Quality and help participants understand what it is and how to achieve it.**

## Questions this module explores

- ▶ Who are data users and what do they want to learn from the data?
- ▶ Why do we need to care about standards?
  - How do Standards ensure useable and interoperability?
- ▶ How do we know that the data is 'quality data'?

## Learning Objectives

- ▶ The importance of understanding data users
- ▶ How to make data useable to themselves in the future
- ▶ How to ensure their data will be useable to others that can benefit.

## Module Topics

- ▶ Data user profiles
- ▶ Standards and formatting.
- ▶ Data Quality

## Recipes

### A suggested step-by-step process to achieve learning objectives

- 1 Begin the journey on useability, start by getting participants to understand **What do we know about our data users? (5 - 1)**.
- 2 To explore how rules and standards benefit communities and humanitarians use **Standards support humanitarian action (5 - 2)**
- 3 Once your participants have gotten an understanding how standards are important give them an opportunity to think through how to **Should We Apply Standards to Our Data? (5 - 3)**.
- 4 Use the **Understanding data standards (5 - 4)** slide deck to cover key concepts.
- 5 Once they have comprehension of standards, introduce them to the concept of Data Quality by getting them to **Generating a Data Quality Checklist (5 - 5)**
- 6 Further explore **Data Quality: Opportunities and Barriers (5 - 6)** for tackling data quality.

- 7 Use the **Data Quality Workflows (5 - 7)** to strengthen comprehension of the concept

## Ingredients

Pick and choose ingredients to create your own recipe. Do you have an ingredient we're missing? Send an email to [data.literacy@ifrc.org](mailto:data.literacy@ifrc.org)

## Exercises

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### Short, discrete social learning experiences

- ▶ **What do we know about our data users? (5 - 1)**
- ▶ **Standards support humanitarian action (5 - 2)**
- ▶ **Should We Apply Standards to Our Data? (5 - 3)**
- ▶ **Generating a Data Quality Checklist (5 - 5)**
- ▶ **Data Quality: Opportunities and Barriers (5 - 6).**

## Slide Decks

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### Presentations to be used and/or adapted

- ▶ **Understanding data standards (5 - 4)**
- ▶ **Data Quality Workflows (5 - 7)**
- ▶ **Open Data Basics (5 - 9)**

## Checklists/Handouts/Materials

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### For documentation of essential elements of the learning experience

- ▶ **Dataset Check-In Process (5 - 8)**



## Next Steps

Once you have ensure that your data is useable/useful and shareable, Move on to **Understanding and Analysing Data (6)**

### Credit

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Dirk Slater, with inputs from Johnny Henshall, Liselot Kattemölle, Ana Maria Escobar, Thomas Raffort, Lionel Denis, Simon Weiss, Ian O'Donnell & Vincent Annoni. Also, thanks to IFRC V1 Sprint and Data Playbook Beta contributors.

# 5 - 1 What do we know about our data users?

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**In order to promote data use in any organisation you need to understand how individuals who use our data will benefit.**

- ▶ **People:** 4 to 16 people
- ▶ **Time:** 60 Minutes
- ▶ **Difficulty:** Easy
- ▶ **Virtual Materials:** virtual meeting platform, shared document/writing space
- ▶ **In Person materials:** Flipcharts/noteboards, sticky notes, markers

## Preparation

For a 'Face to Face' - you can either print the user profile template on A4 or write the prompts on flipchart paper, ready for your participants to use them. If online you can copy the user profile template into a collaborative document. Also, have copies of **Data Audiences at IFRC (handout) (2 - 7)** (Module 2) printed and ready to share.

## User Profile Template

- ▶ Name:
- ▶ Age:
- ▶ Role:
- ▶ What are their values? how do they want to be seen?
- ▶ What problems are they trying to solve?
- ▶ How do they apply data in their jobs?
- ▶ What are their motivations for using data?
- ▶ What are their barriers to using data?
- ▶ What skills do they want to learn?
- ▶ What can they teach others?
- ▶ Review the Module 2: Data Audiences Handout and determine if they are (check one)
  - Data Curious
  - Data Advocate
  - Data Active
  - Data Ready

## Exercise

### Part 1: Create small working groups

This exercise will work best by breaking people into the smallest groups possible, so either pairs or triplets. NOTE: If you have people that are working on the same project, still



stick to the smallest groups possible, if different groups end up developing personas on the same user, they can compare notes afterwards.

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## Part 2: Build Data User Profiles

Instruct people to fill out the profile using the knowledge they have about an individual that is or will be using their data. On things that don't know, they can make assumptions but should take note of that they will need to confirm at a later date. Also: use **Data Audiences at IFRC (handout) (2 - 7)** (Module 2) to answer the final question. They should generate as many profiles as they can in the time allotted.

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## Part 3: Review the personas

After they have had time to generate a few user personas, get everyone to review each other's personas. If in-person, spread them out around the room and let people roam from one to another (Gallery Style). If online, just have everyone read the collaborative doc containing the personas.

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## Part 4: Large Group Discussion

Finish the exercise by asking everyone:

- ▶ How well do you think you know your data users?
- ▶ What assumptions have you made that you want to confirm?
- ▶ What will you change in your data project as a result?

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## Part 5: Next Steps

End the exercise by asking participants to share how they will confirm their assumptions and learn more about their Data Users.

### Credit

This is modified from FabRiders' [A workshop exercise on creating user personas](#) that is published under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#)

## 5 - 2 Standards support humanitarian action

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**This exercise is for the Data Curious. It is designed as an entry point for participants to understand how to maximise benefit, useability and interoperability of data by applying standards.**

- ▶ **People:** 4 to 24 people
- ▶ **Time:** 30 Minutes
- ▶ **Difficulty:** Easy
- ▶ **Virtual Materials:** virtual meeting platform, shared document/writing space
- ▶ **In Person materials:** Flipcharts/noteboards, sticky notes, markers

## Exercise

### Part 1: Small Group Discussion

Split the group into random pairs or groups of three (preferably people that don't normally work together). Instruct them to identify things that are shared within their community that they have used within the last week and list them, either in a shared collaborative doc (if online) or on post-it notes (if in person). You could give roads as an example.

After 10 minutes and while still in small groups or pairs, get them to consider which of those things are critical for community well being.

### Part 2: Large Group Discussion

After they have identified all the things that are shared and are critical to their community, bring them back to the large group and ask them what are the sorts of decisions that needed to be made to ensure their useable to the community? Hopefully they will bring up examples of rules and standards that needed to be followed.

### Part 3: Facilitator Input

Then explain the connection to data standards.

Data standards are meant to ensure that data can be useable in different contexts and by different communities. Data standards are documented agreements on representation, format, definition, structuring, tagging, transmission, manipulation, use, and management of data.

### Part 4: Deepening

Break people back into small groups and get them to brainstorm standards that should be applied to their data to make it useable to themselves and others in the long run. Here you might need to get people who work together in small groups (not bigger than three).

Ask: What are standards might we need to apply to our data for it to be used to strengthen humanitarian action? Things they might want to consider:

- ▶ How might we ensure a shared vocabulary, that the words used are understandable to all?

- ▶ How might we ensure the ability to exchange data, what formats might they need to be in?
- ▶ How might we ensure the quality of our data, that it can serve it's purpose?

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## Part 5: Next Steps

After the lists are created bring them back to large group to discuss how they might implement the standards

### Extra credit

Refer to Types of [Open Standards for Open Data](#) from Open Data Institute for more details.

### Credit

Dirk Slater, FabRiders, with help from ASM Shawon, IFRC, Leeba El Seed, WFP, Rumana, IFRC, Esra Yilmaz, Turkish Red Crescent, & Bahati Nsaba, IFRC.

## 5 - 3 Should We Apply Standards to Our Data?

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How can we teach and build a common language around standards and why they matter? The goal of the exercise is to understand and discuss needs surrounding quality, standardisation, and measurement. Consider your audience and share the slides after the exercise. This topic may cause semantic debate with some audiences, redirect the conversation, and ask them to do the exercise first and then discuss the topic.

- ▶ **People:** 6 to 20 people
- ▶ **Time:** 30 Minutes
- ▶ **Difficulty:** Easy
- ▶ **Materials:** Chocolates, peanuts or Aqua-tabs (50 per box) or equivalent items that are useful/available. e.g. band-aids (Each group should get between 30 – 50 items.)
- ▶ **Virtual Materials:** virtual meeting platform, shared document/writing space
- ▶ **In Person materials:** Flipcharts/noteboards, sticky notes, markers

## Exercise

### Part 1 - Considerations

- ▶ In the small groups, give the boxes of items and ask people to consider:
  - Who needs these items?
  - How would you distribute the items?
  - What do you need to keep track of? What do you need to measure?
  - What information will you gather as you distribute?
- ▶ After 10 minutes, have each group share their answers.

### Part 2 - Discussion

- ▶ In Plenary, ask – Is everyone measuring the same thing?
  - Outcome 1 - People are not measuring the same thing. Ask: Why is that problematic?
  - Outcome 2 - People are measuring the same thing. Ask: If people are measuring the same thing, how do they make sure they can all benefit from that measurement?
- ▶ Share any real-world experience with distributing Aquatabs or similar items.

### Part 3 - Deepening

- ▶ In their groups, ask: Do they have any similar examples from their sector related to 'Standards'?
- 1 You could use one of the two scenarios for further discussion:
  - 2 Scenario 1: There are 10 Partner National Societies in a post-cyclone situation. These National Societies and other stakeholders (IFRC, other humanitarian organisations, and governments) are using multiple tools to collect damage assessment and other humanitarian response information. Decision-makers

need a global picture - an aggregation of assessment and initial response information. Everyone in this emergency does their own response based on their own assessments. For this operation, they started with fewer coordinated data flows but made the decision to coordinate differently for the response. They simply could not get a global picture of what was happening as the groups could not aggregate content from multiple tools for the assessment.

- 3 Scenario 2: There was a collective decision by the government in the affected area to require one tool to aggregate all the humanitarian workflows. As the National Society is an auxiliary of the government, this worked well for the coordinated response. This type of standardization enables the ability to obtain one global picture of what happened, what worked, and what needs work. Standards can help support community feedback loops, recovery planning, and obtaining/measuring a global impact potential results.

### Extra credit

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Review the [Humanitarian Exchange Language \(HXL\) standard](#).

### Credit

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Mununuri Musori, Senior Officer, Information Management, Planning and Reporting, IFRC

# 5 - 4 Understanding data standards



# Standards are:

A criteria, a method, a model, a pattern, a template, or a framework to help assess and make judgements on quality and accuracy.

# Why do data standards matter?

Data Standards exist across the humanitarian space. Examples of their use include: indicators, reporting, measuring, survey design, financial management, data analysis, audit, and more.

# Types of Data Platforms with standards at IFRC

## Federation-Wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS)

- ▶ The Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) provides data insights on the world's largest humanitarian organisation. Each National Societies reports on key indicators. Take a look - <http://data.ifrc.org/fdrs>

## GO - Global Operations Platform

- ▶ IFRC Go aims to make all disaster information universally accessible and useful to IFRC responders for better decision making. See data about emergencies and deployments across all the regions - <https://go.ifrc.org/>

# Indicators and Reporting

Data standards are the indicators used. Numbers reported are on the types of indicators used. An example of a data standard indicator and the question used to obtain reported numbers is:

**Example:** How many volunteers were engaged at IFRC this year?

# Indicators and Reporting

We report on indicators to help us achieve our goals for a given time frame. They help us measure our activities and services against our priorities.

**Example:** How many disasters and which types of emergencies did IFRC respond to in the calendar year?

# Indicators and Reporting

We can use common types of data to assess and to compare our work.

**Example:** how many typhoons or hurricanes did IFRC respond in 2012?

# Why do Standards Matter

Standardization can help ensure that our data is compatible and comparable between different actors thus allowing for the internal and external actors to realise mutual gains. What are the agreements made to measure and 'encode' data?

Standardisation should be more about using similar or convertible metrics (as opposed to using the same tools) to ensure and easier comparability and aggregation and analysis of data.

# Benefits of Standards

- ▶ Measuring our reach, our leadership and success
- ▶ Identifying gaps and needs
- ▶ Be more accountable to communities and to each other
- ▶ Be more transparent
- ▶ Compare, share, and coordinate our work
- ▶ Inform and collaborate with other humanitarian organisations



# Other Data Standards

Data Sharing in humanitarian action is complex. Two types of standards are:

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## HXL

- ▶ The [Humanitarian Exchange Language](#) (HXL) is a simple standard created to improve information sharing during a humanitarian crisis without adding extra reporting burdens.
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## IATI

- ▶ The [International Aid Transparency Index](#) (IATI) Standard is a way to allow data to be compared. Key uses include financial and programmatic results reporting.

## Discussion

Standards save lives by addressing the time sensitivity of response, provide the potential to prevent rework or duplication, affect community engagement, and improve the quantity and quality of distribution. Often humanitarians don't have the time to talk with each other and fix the data workflows in the middle of an emergency. The risk is that the quality of the response cannot be assessed because we do not know what we distributed.

# Thank you

Credit: Heather Leson, Mununuri Musori, and Fernando Suárez Jiménez



# 5 - 5 Generating a Data Quality Checklist

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**This exercise should work for any audience that need to understand and define what data quality means and looks like for their project, team or organisation.**

- ▶ **People:** 4 to 24 people
- ▶ **Time:** 60 Minutes
- ▶ **Difficulty:** Easy
- ▶ **Virtual Materials:** virtual meeting platform, shared document/writing space
- ▶ **In Person materials:** Flipcharts/noteboards, sticky notes, markers

## Exercise

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### Part 1: Explore

Start by asking participants to share what “Data Quality” means to them. They can document their responses on either a collaborative document or with post-it notes depending on the event format.

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### Part 2: Discuss

After they have had an opportunity to review each other’s definitions, share the following definition, and advise that it’s a more generic definition:

“Data Quality is the measure of how well a data set will serve an intended purpose.”

Then ask the group to consider:

“How do we define “Data Quality” in the service of Humanitarian Action?”

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### Part 3: Generate

After the group has had an opportunity to respond to that question, then get them to generate questions they would need to ask to ensure ‘data quality.’

Ask: “What are questions we might ask under the following topics to support Data Quality?”

Write these headings in the collaboration space with room for responses:

- ▶ ACCESS
- ▶ ACCURACY
- ▶ RESPONSIBILITY
- ▶ COMPLETENESS
- ▶ VALIDITY
- ▶ UNIQUENESS
- ▶ TIMELINESS

If there are other relevant topics that came up, please include them as headings as well.

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## Part 4: Review

Once they have generated the questions - ask them to identify which questions they would include in a Data Quality checklist they would use in the future.

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## Next Steps:

**Data Quality: Opportunities and Barriers (5 - 6)** Exercise

## Credit

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This exercise was created by Dirk Slater, FabRiders. Roger Simard, Hazel Carter (IFRC, Caribbean), Anna Cooper (British Red Cross) and Sabrina Boutin (Canadian Red Cross) contributed to a trial of this exercise.

## 5 - 6 Data Quality: Opportunities and Barriers

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**Quality data is needed to provide evidence-based decisions. For every data-driven project, there is feedback about the quality of data available. There are many reasons why quality data (quantitative or qualitative) may not be available. This exercise is designed to help teams work through the root cause of 'data quality.' It is important to have diverse stakeholders in the room - data collectors, volunteers, managers, and the data project owner (sector).**



- ▶ **People:** 2 to 30 people
- ▶ **Time:** 30 Minutes
- ▶ **Difficulty:** Medium
- ▶ **Virtual Materials:** virtual meeting platform, shared document/writing space
- ▶ **In Person materials:** Flipcharts/noteboards, sticky notes, markers

## Exercise

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### Part 1: Activity

Divide people into pairs or groups of no more than five. Assign 'barriers' and 'opportunities' to different colours. In part 1, ask people to outline all the 'barriers' to obtaining 'quality data.' Then, ask them to document the "opportunities."

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### Part 2: Discussion

In the plenary, ask the participants to sort the content. Give them an opportunity to discuss and rate the items. The team should then discuss any additional gaps in the data workflow.

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### Key Questions:

- ▶ What are the true costs (time/resources/skills) to achieve 'data quality'?
- ▶ What are some of the opportunities and barriers around achieving 'quality data'?
- ▶ How can organisations plan for these items while supporting the data literacy journey?

### Extra credit

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- ▶ Use the **Data Quality Workflows (5 - 7)** (SlideDeck)
- ▶ Assess: the feedback with this [Causes Diagram](#)
- ▶ Dive deeper into [Systems Mapping](#)

**Discuss:** What is web or digital literacy?

- ▶ Here are two articles with diagrams to read and potentially share: [Mozilla](#) & [WeForum](#)

### Credit

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This exercise was co-created by Josse Gillijns, Miki Tsukamoto, Olta Ndoja, Astrid Legaye, Heather Leson, and Gabriel Pictet.

# 5 - 7 Data Quality Workflows

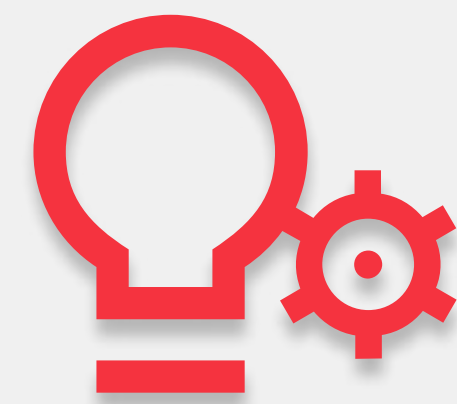
# Data can lead to:



Data



Information



Learning



Decision

(i) Helen Welch, MEAL Director American Red Cross, the Digital Transformation Strategy [digital.ifrc.org](https://digital.ifrc.org)

# Introduction

Using data to inform our work often means comparing, consolidating, and analyzing data.

Data can be primarily sourced or used with secondary data sources. Data quality and standards are two key requirements to become more data ready.

**Why do data standards matter and how might we address data quality issues?**

# From Data to Decision

## Data

Data is an abstract item. It is often hard to link to our work.

It needs context, language and knowledge to translate into next steps.

Data can be biased or missing or contain mistakes.

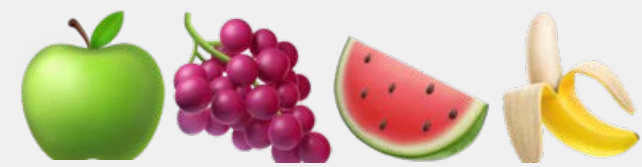
## Decision

Data may or may not be 'evidence' or '*knowledge*'. Data does not always translate to or inform a decision.

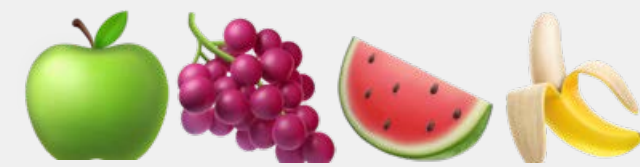
'*Quality data*' can improve with the methodology. It may result in improvements in information products or reports, and decisions. Quality of data is necessary to get the right information, knowledge, evidence or to make the right decisions. Data with low quality may not be useful, as it can lead to wrong conclusions.

# What we need to avoid

Appeal Update



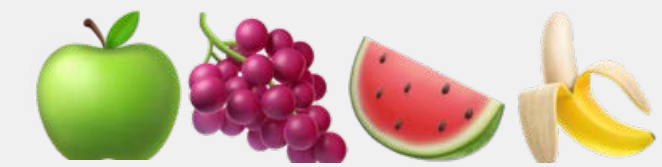
Donors Report



Annual Report



FDRS



How to summarize compare, analyse, benchmark?



HQ

Different metrics of measurement is used to capture data in the field.



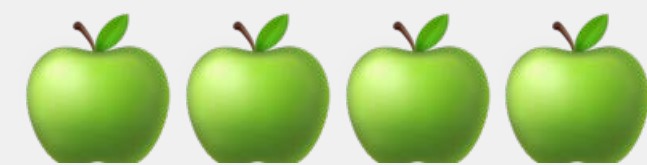
Branch



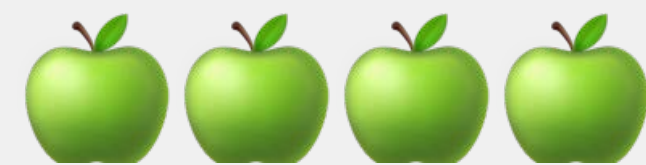
Forms

# What we need to achieve

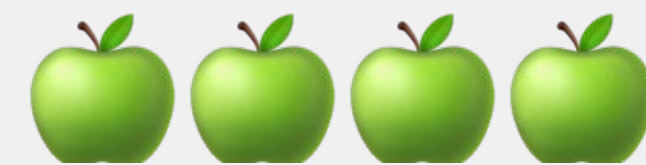
Appeal Update



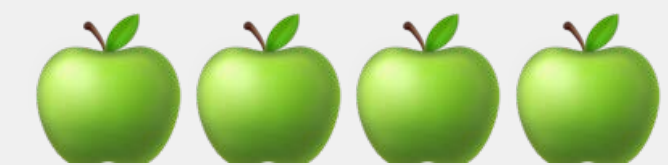
Donors Report



Annual Report



FDRS



We need consistency, able to compare "🍏 Apple to 🍏 Apple".



HQ



Branch



Forms

# Quality can mean more details

	National Society #1	National Society #2	National Society #3	National Society #4
Thematic area (e.g. health, wash, PMERr, etc.)	1,000 communities	1,000 schools	1,000 households	Reached 1,000 communities or schools or households that made up of 10,000 direct recipients, of which 3,469 are male and 6,531 are female.  <b>Age breakdown:</b> 0 - 5            0 6 - 12          0 13 - 17        788 18 - 49        3,574 40 - 59        4,541 60 - 69        1,097 70 - 79        0 80+            0



# Defining the dimensions

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## Consistency

Standardized between branches/  
NS for collective achievements;  
Federation-wide aggregation

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## Accuracy

How accurate data reflects real world/  
situations/Analysis/Triangulation of  
data

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## Completeness

All parameters are collected as required.  
(How flexible are we in accepting  
limitations/gaps?)

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## Data Quality Dimensions

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## Validity

Syntax (format, type & range)/Common  
language on data/indicators, validation  
process

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## Collection and storage

Data collected are cleaned  
and stored.

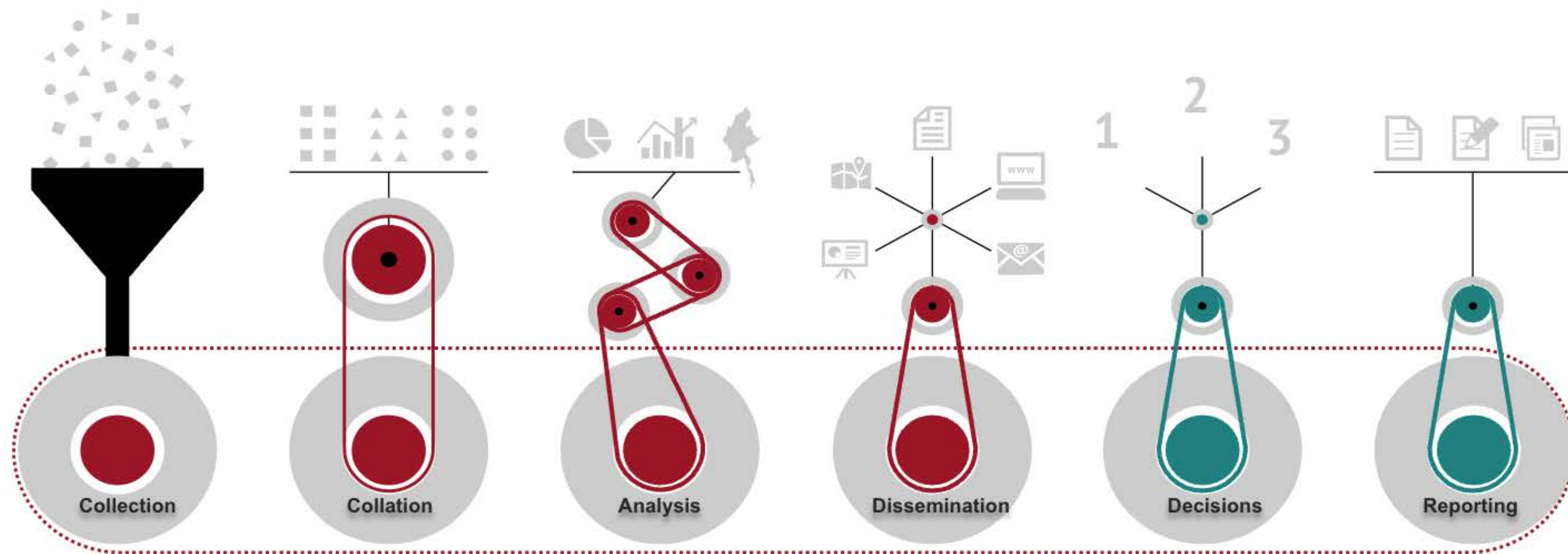
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## Timeliness

Frequency of data collection/Dynamic  
or non-dynamic records/usage, deal  
with data decay

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# Example: Decisions



# Mapping your work

Every National Society and sector has unique characteristics.

These examples illustrate the complexity of data workflows with multiple stakeholders.

How would you map your workflows?

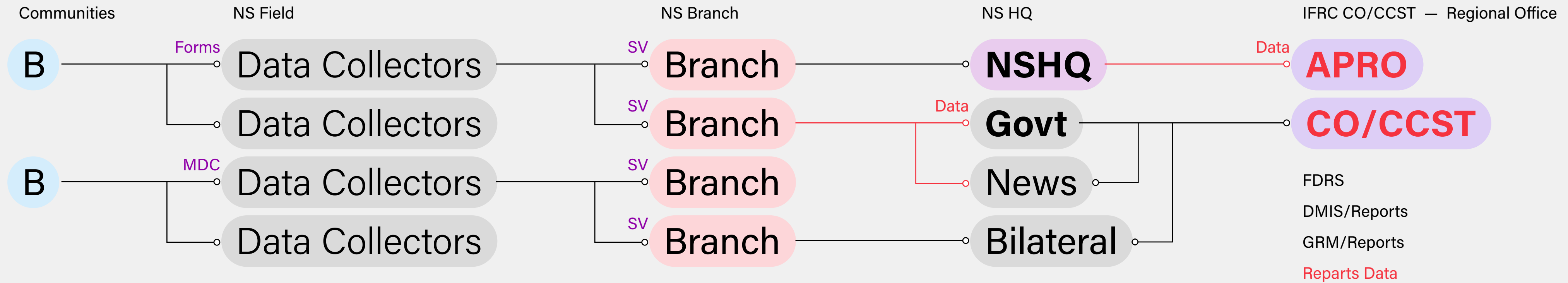
## Example: Data Workflow

Data quality can be complex. This is especially true in a complex humanitarian organisation.

The following examples show how multiple groups have different data needs and processes. For example, there are data workflows for reporting and data for delivering programming.

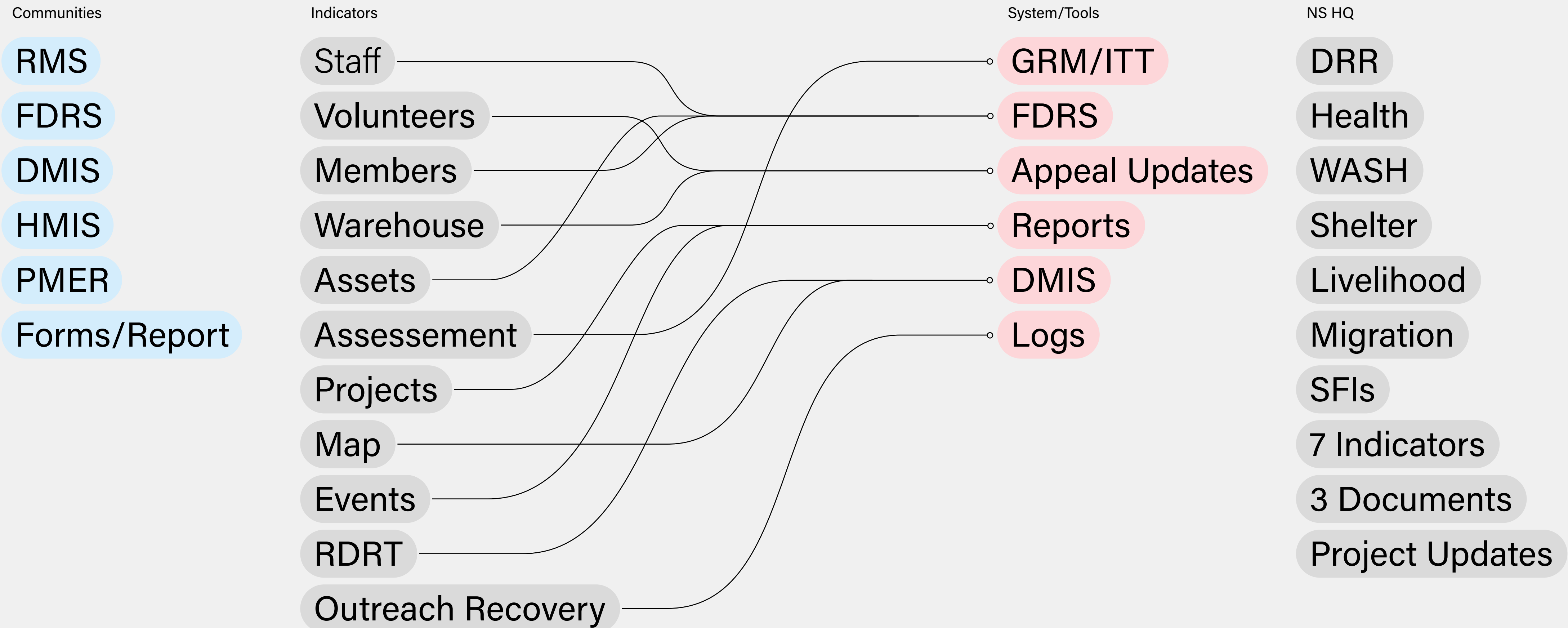
In reviewing, focus on the flow of information rather than the stakeholder acronyms.

# Example: Data Collection Flow



- NSHQ** National Society HeadQuarters
- APRO** Asia Pacific Regional Office, CO/CCST
- CO/CCST** Country Office/Country Cluster Office

# Example: Data Collection Flow\*

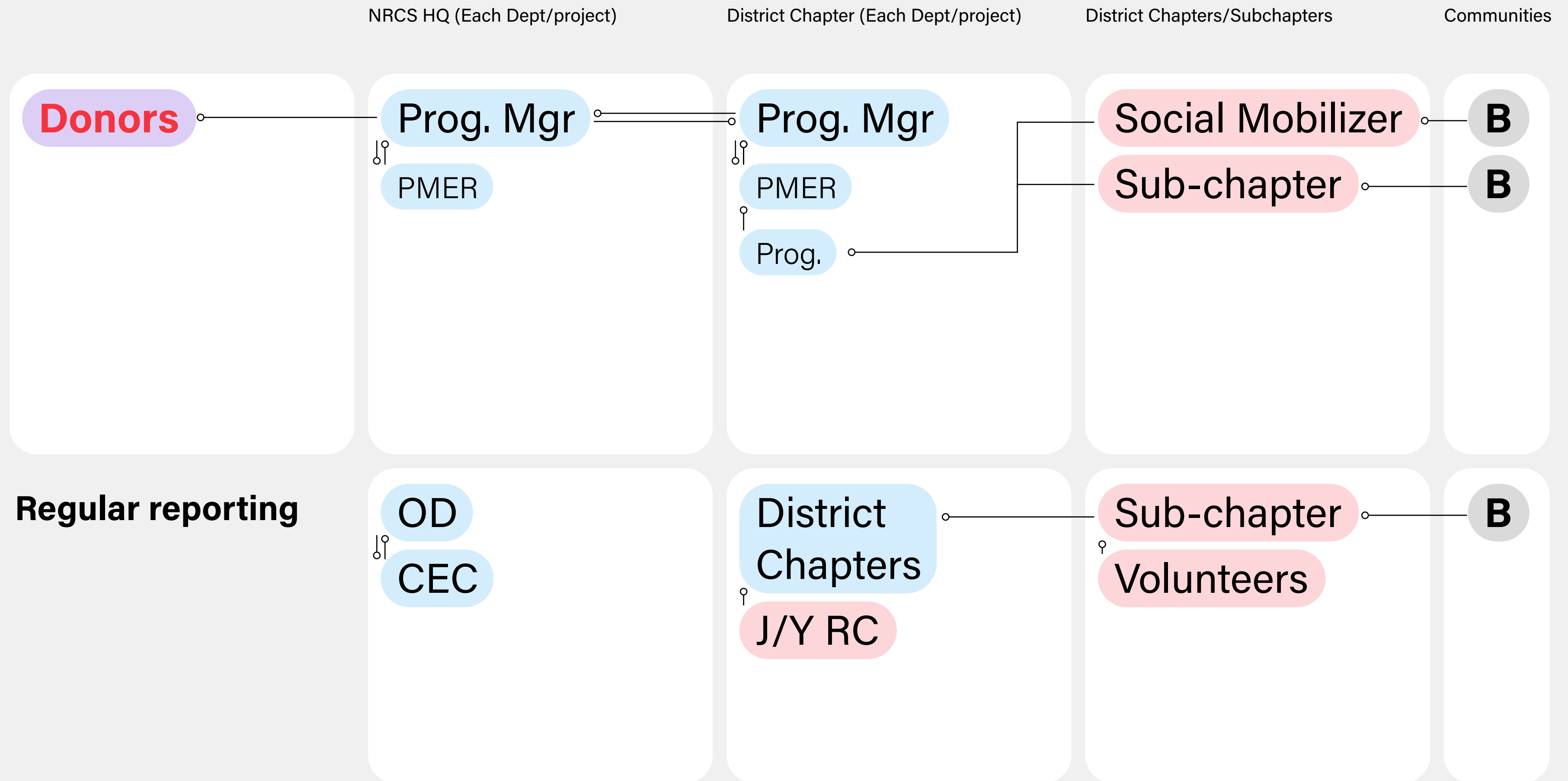


\* This is former workflow.

# Example: Mapping Information Flows

## Projects Reporting

Data collection and monitoring use different methodologies and tools. There is a lack of standards across various programs and National Society stakeholders.



# Questioning Quality

What are some of the data workflows in IFRC and your organisation?

How can we be more consistent with metrics, measurement, and methodologies?

How can we better compare, analyse, summarize and report?



# Thank you

Credit: Heather Leson, Amritpall Singh Harminder Singh and Fadzli Saari, IFRC Asia Pacific office.

# 5 - 8 Dataset Check-In Process

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**There are many teams in the IFRC Secretariat that collect data. This dataset check-in process could be part of your data project planning. Currently, datasets are stored on backup drives, individual hard drives or within business units. IFRC is also working on a common data model to support the Digital Transformation agenda. And, partners such as the Humanitarian Data Exchange allows users to either share the data or provide a dataset description.**

The goals of this data check-in process could be:

- ▶ Improve transparency and sharing within the Secretariat
- ▶ Provide a data protection check/balance for audit purposes
- ▶ Decrease duplicate efforts

There are concerns about the process of sharing the datasets, especially when it comes to data protection guidelines. There is less risk in sharing the existence of a particular dataset. At the current state, we do not have a means to track if we are protecting data. (See the [ICRC Handbook on Data Protection, 2nd edition](#)).

A basic checklist should be used for data collected, where and by whom. This is metadata that can be included

Item Name	Location	Owner	Date collected	Date Expired	Data Controller
Water Pumps in schools	Kibera, Nairobi, Kenya	eg.Kenyan RC, contact name, division		Eg. Collect data 1 every two years	Who to contact if data requested
					Who has authority to share the data

# 5 - 9 Open Data Basics

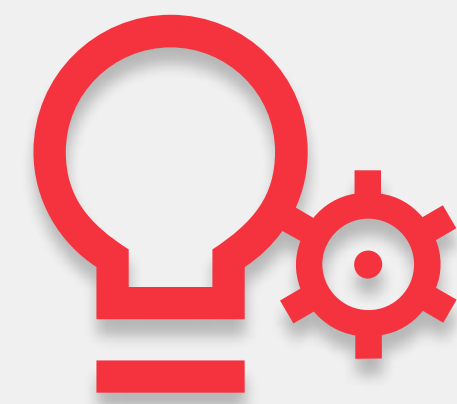
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learning



Decision

(i) Helen Welch, MEAL Director American Red Cross, the Digital Transformation Strategy [digital.ifrc.org](https://digital.ifrc.org)

# Data can be qualitative or quantitative. Some types:

## Community/Citizen

- SMS Mobile Data
- Email
- Surveys
- Social Media (Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)
- Multimedia (Photos, Video, VR)

## Government

- Census/Population
- Statistics
- Infrastructure
- Finance/Budgets/Spending
- Companies/Land Ownership
- Pollution Index/Water Quality

## Physical

- Geographical
- Infrastructure

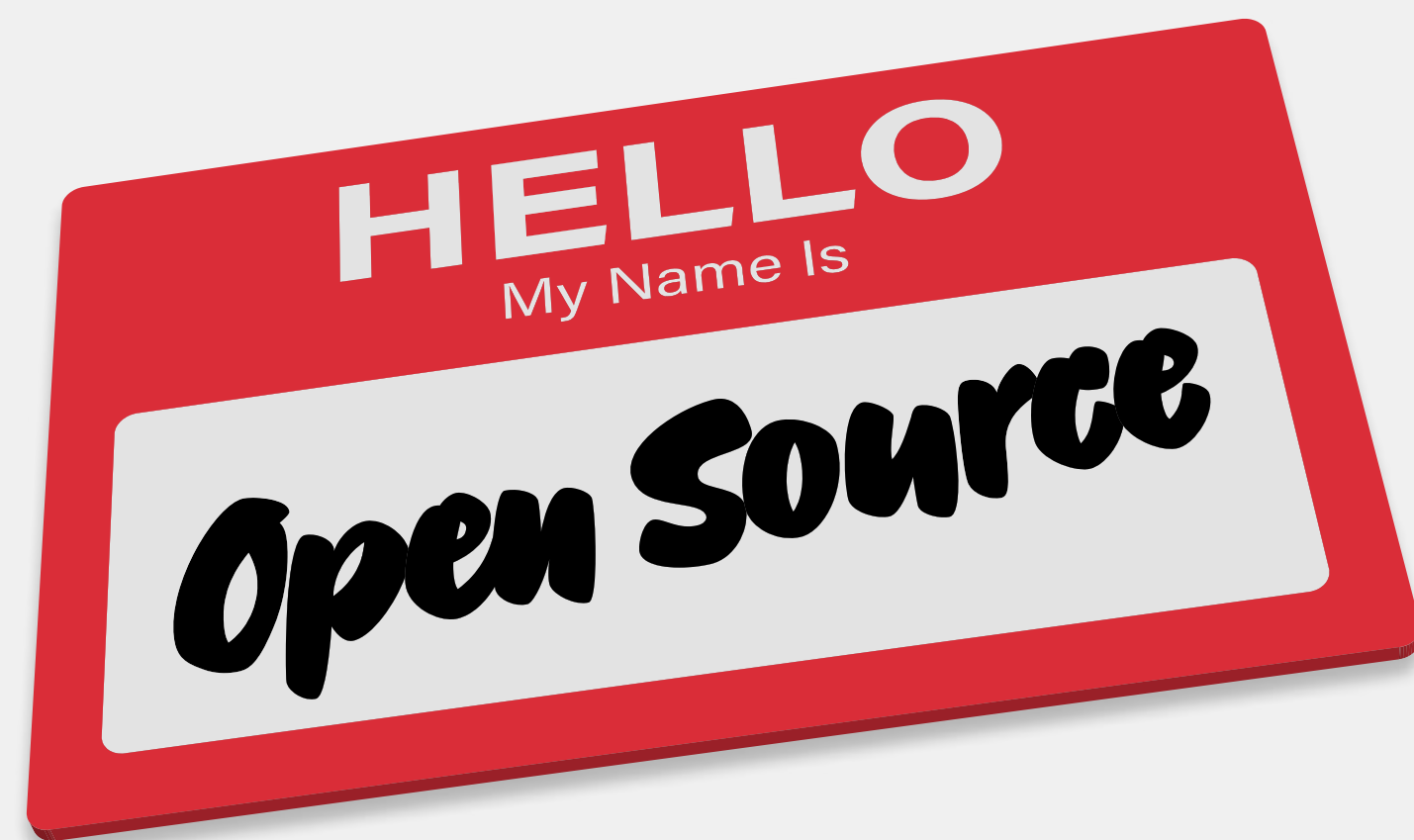
## Aerial/Satellite

- Satellite
- Aerial/UAV
- Balloon Mapping

## Sensor/New Tech and Emerging Technology

- Biometric
- Genetic (Crispr)
- Movement
- Meteorology
- Bitcoin
- Blockchain

# Open Source



**Open-source software (OSS)** is computer software with its source code made available with a license in which the copyright holder provides the rights to study, change, and distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose.

Examples: Firefox<sup>®</sup>, OpenDataKit<sup>®</sup>, Apache<sup>®</sup>

# What is Open Data

Open data is data that can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose.

(i) Source: [Open Data Handbook](#)

Data is Open if	=	Legally Open	+	Technically Open
" <b>anyone is free to use, reuse, and redistribute it</b> subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and/or share alike."		It is important to <b>place a license</b> on open data. The World Bank's own data policy is licensed under: ODC-BY Open Data Commons Attribution License		The Data Needs to be made <b>available, in bulk, in a machine-readable</b> format.



# Why Open Data?

Without better and more inclusive data, we are not connecting with local communities to understand risk, address key issues.

# Open Data Charter

## Open By Default

This represents a real shift in how government operates and how it interacts with citizens. At the moment we often have to ask officials for the specific information we want. Open by default turns this on its head and says that there should be a presumption of publication for all. Governments need to justify data that's kept closed, for example for security or data protection reasons. To make this work, citizens must also feel confident that open data will not compromise their right to privacy.

(i) Source: [Open Data Charter](#)

## Timely and Comprehensive

Open data is only valuable if it's still relevant. Getting information published quickly and in a comprehensive way is central to its potential for success. As much as possible governments should provide data in its original, unmodified form.

## Accessible and Usable

Ensuring that data is machine readable and easy to find will make data go further. Portals are one way of achieving this. But it's also important to think about the user experience of those accessing data, including the file formats that information is provided. Data should be free of charge, under an open license, for example, those developed by Creative Commons.

## Comparable and Interoperable

Data has a multiplier effect. The more quality datasets you have access to, and the easier it is for them to talk to each other, the more potential value you can get from them. Commonly-agreed data standards play a crucial role in making this happen.

## For Improved Governance & Citizen Engagement

Open data has the capacity to let citizens (and others in government) have a better idea of what officials and politicians are doing. This transparency can improve public services and help hold governments to account.

## For Inclusive Development and Innovation

Finally, open data can help spur inclusive economic development. For example, greater access to data can make farming more efficient, or it can be used to tackle climate change. Finally, we often think of open data as just about improving government performance, but there's a whole universe out there of entrepreneurs making money off the back of open data.

# Why does open data matter for Funders?

## Open Data Charter Government Stewards: UK, Canada, Mexico, France, Italy

### Organisations:

- ▶ [World Bank Group](#)
- ▶ [United Nations](#)
- ▶ [Organisation of American States \(OAS\)](#)
- ▶ [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development \(OECD\)](#)
- ▶ [Inter-American Development Bank \(IADB\)](#)
- ▶ [African Development Bank Group, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean \(ECLAC/CEPAL\)](#).

# Open Government Partnership (OGP)



The Open Government Partnership is a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.

(i) Source: [Open Government Partnership](#)

# International Aid Transparency Index (IATI)

**IATI makes information about aid spending easier to access, use and understand.**

**IATI** is a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to **improve the transparency of aid, development, and humanitarian resources** in order to increase their effectiveness in tackling poverty. IATI brings together **donor and recipient countries, civil society organisations, and other experts** in aid information who are committed to working together to increase the transparency and openness of aid.

# Examples of Open Data: UNDP, Unicef

The Innovation Fund has made investments in 126 frontier technology solutions that have the potential to create a positive change for humanity.

**10.09M** invested

**68** countries

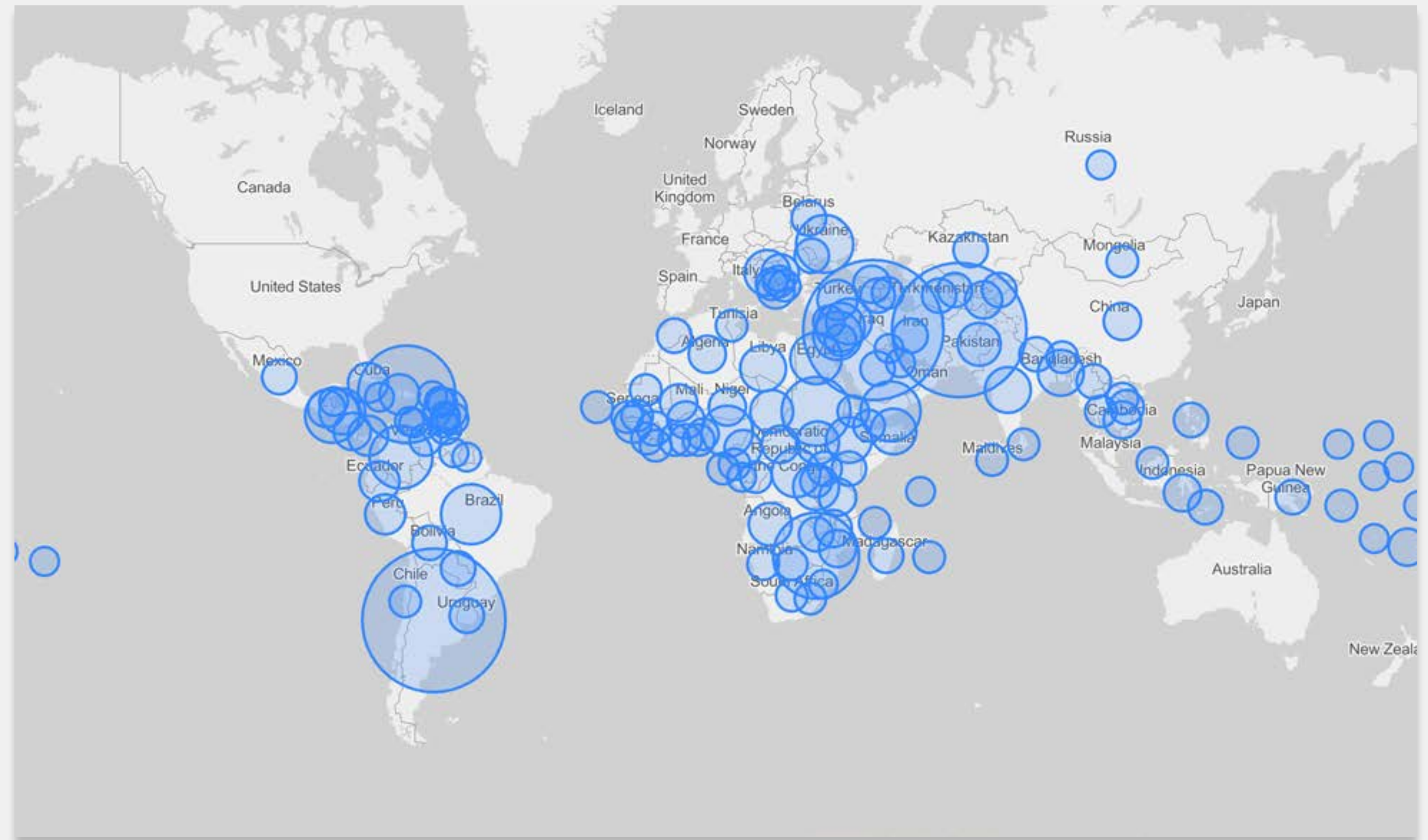
**40%** female founders

UNICEF Innovation Fund



**113 Investments**  
**84 Graduated**

[open.undp.org](https://open.undp.org)



(i) <https://www.unicefinnovationfund.org/portfolio>

# IFRC Example: Missing Maps



(i) Source: [Missing Maps](#)

# Cash Hub

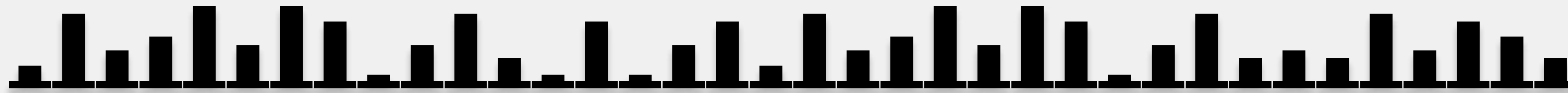


The Cash in Emergencies Toolkit includes guides and templates for the **OpenDataKit**.

See: [rcmcash.org](http://rcmcash.org)



# Responsible Data Use



How do we gauge what data we can and should share?

Responsible Data and Data Protection guidelines are important. Open Data cannot happen without decisions around data sharing or data protection. We need to be deliberate, but open to investigating.

# Thank you

Credit: Heather Leson