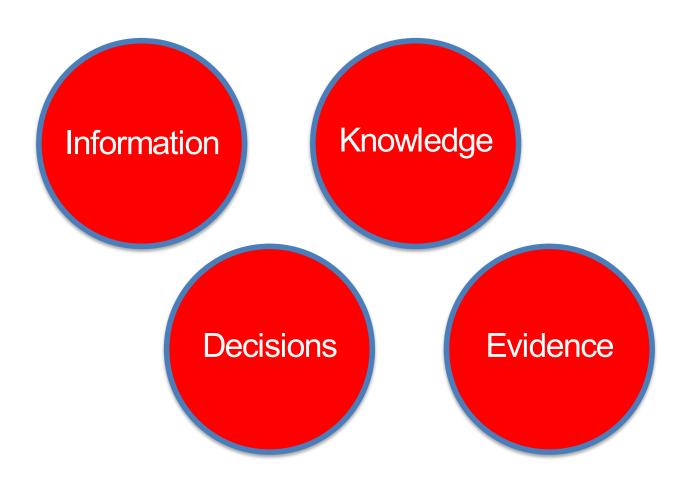
Data Quality Workflows

Data can lead to:



Introduction

Using our 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.

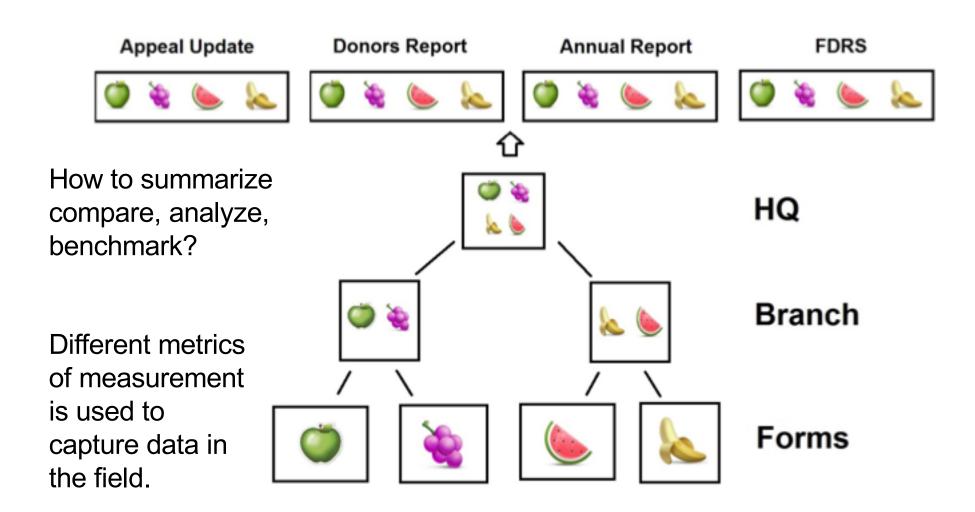
Data can be bias or missing.

Decision

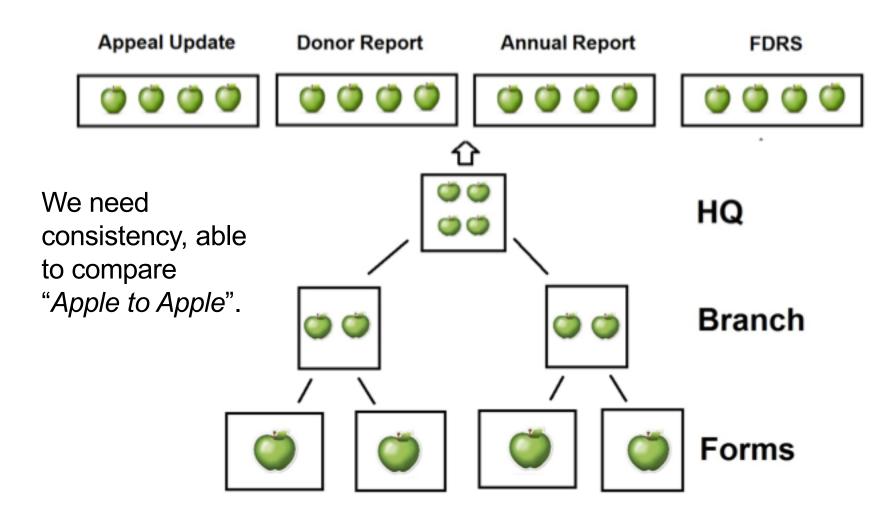
Data may or may not be 'evidence' or 'knowledge.' Data does not always translate to or inform a decision.

'Quality data' can improve with the methodology. It may result in improvements in information products or reports, and decisions.

What we need to avoid



What we need to achieve



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. Age breakdown: 0-5 0 6-12 0 13-17 788 18 - 49 3574 40 - 59 4541 60 - 69 1097 70 -79 0 80+ 0

Defining the dimensions



What we need to achieve

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

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

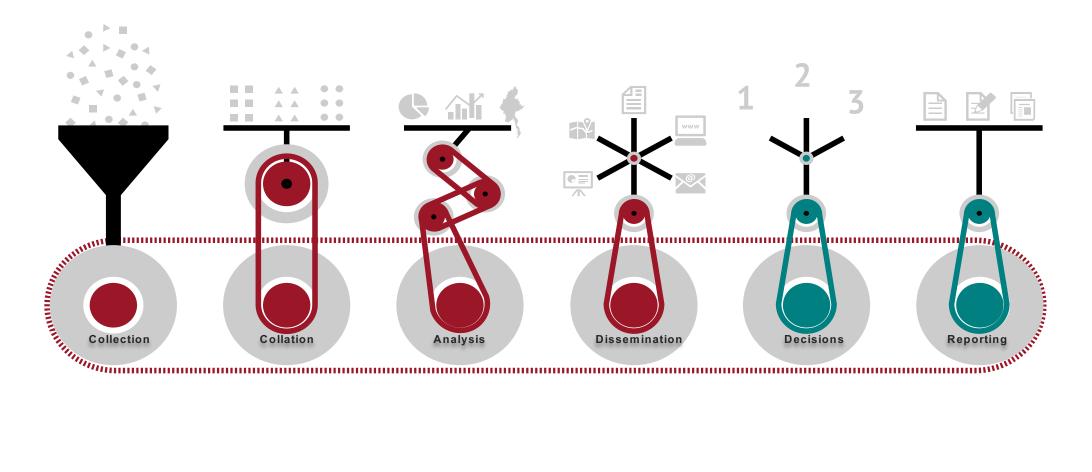
Validity: Syntax (format, type & range) / Common language on data / indicators, validation process

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

Collection and Storage: Data collected are cleaned and stored.

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

Example: Information Management Process Cycle



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?

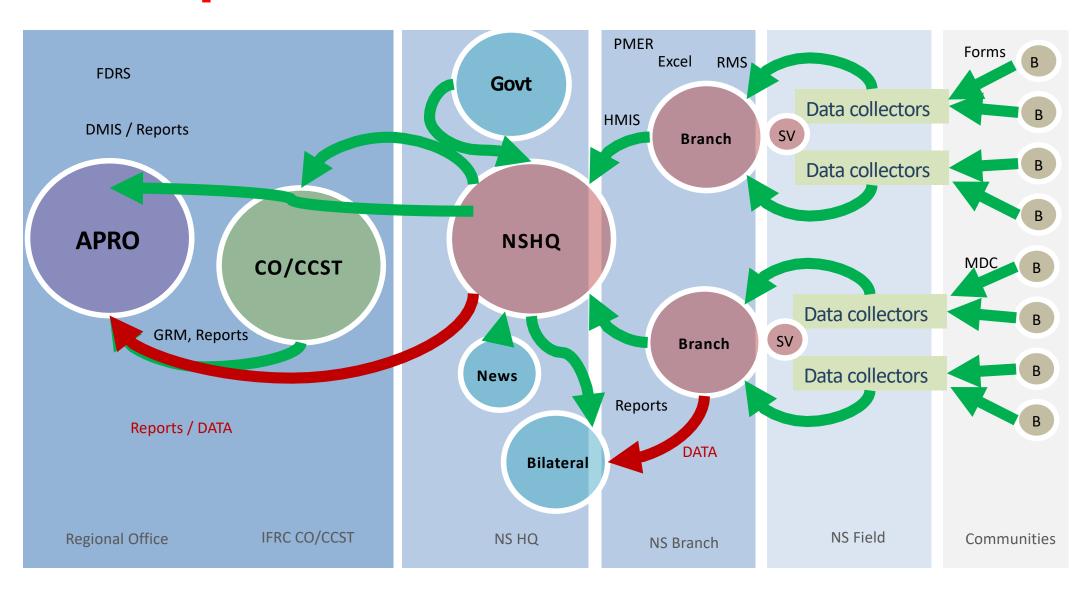
Example: Data Workflow

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

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



Example: Data Collection Flow

National Society

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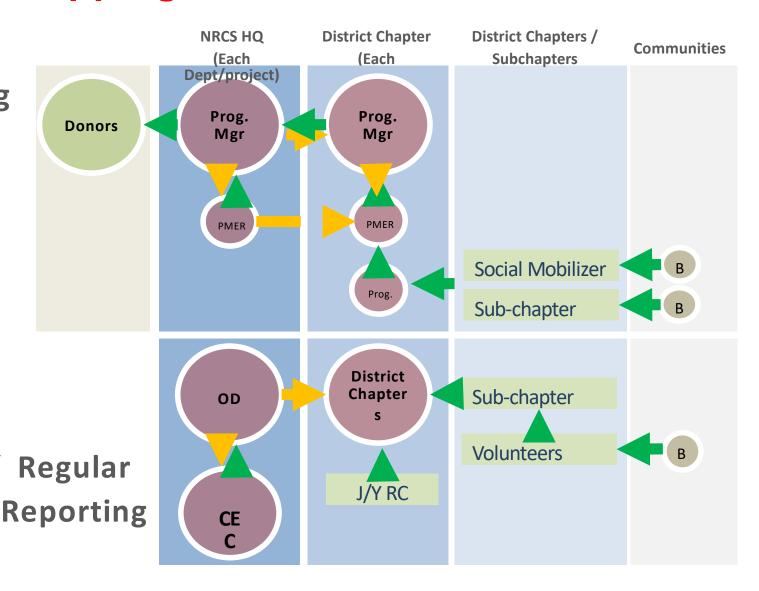
System / Tools	Indicators	Uti	SA	SADD	Entry
			DD	Uti	Freq.
RIVIS	Staff				
	Volunteers				
	Members				
	Warehouse				
	Assets				
	Assessment				
	Projects				
	Мар				
	Events				
	Vulnerabilities				
	RDRT				•
	Outreach recovery				
FDRS					
DMIS					
HMIS			. /		
PIMER					
Forms / Reports					

System/	Indicators	Uti	SADD	SADD	Entry
Tools				Uti	Freq.
GRM/ITT	DRR				
	Health				
	WASH				
	Shelter				
	Livelihood				
	Migration				
	SFIs				
FDRS	7 Indicators				
	3 Documents				
Appeal	Project updates				
Updates					
Reports					
DIMIS					
Logs					

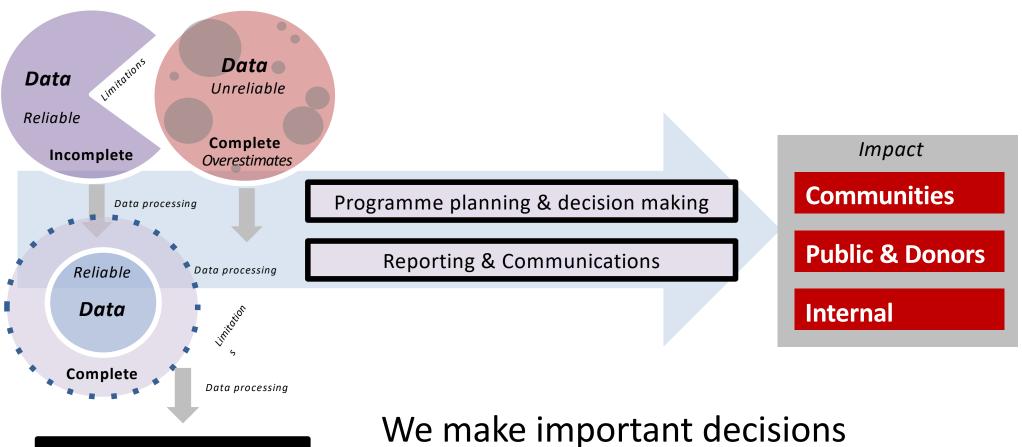
Example: Mapping Information Flows

Projects Reporting

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



Data to Decisions?



Thematic Leaders

Supporting Departments

Questioning Quality

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

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

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

THANK YOU

Fadzli Saari Amritpall Singh, Harminder Singh Heather Leson