Data Readiness Theory of Change

Goal

National Societies are able to respond to, recover from, and prepare for disasters.

Impact

National Societies are able to use quality and timely information in humanitarian operations and programs.

Applications

Objectives

3. Data-driven decision making

National Societies have the ability to use data for decisions, having reliably integrated analytic thinking into both design and implementation.

Outcomes

3.1 Primary data

National Societies have the capacity to collect additional information needed for an operation (e.g. rapid assessments) to complement existing secondary data.

3.2 Data analysis and visualizations

National Societies can manage the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data.

3.3 Effective reporting

National Societies have and use clear, well-understood reporting tools for response operations (e.g. a SitRep).

3.4 Data-driven decision making

National Societies make response operations decisions that are backed up by hard data rather than making decisions that are intuitive or based on observation alone, including when data incomplete.

3.5 Evaluation and improvement

National Societies are able to make generalizations based on evaluation experiences with projects, programs, or policies that abstract from the specific circumstances to broader situations.

Foundational

Objectives

1. Data literacy

National Societies have the skills, knowledge, attitudes, and social structures required to use data.

2. Data preparedness

National Societies have the ability to responsibly and effectively use and manage data-related tools, methods, and strategies.

Outcomes

1.1 Data culture

National Societies recognize the value and importance of data in their work and actively promote data skills and use.

1.2 Data literacy

National Societies have the skills and capacity to collect, clean, store, and interpret data.

1.3 Data ecosystem

National Societies are part of a collaborative network with local, national, and international entities, to share and access data part of a larger eco-system.

2.1. Data governance

National Societies have organizing and implementing policies, procedures and standards for the effective use of structured or unstructured information assets.

2.2 Secondary data and access

National Societies have relevant secondary is collected in advance (e.g. basemaps and demographic data) and are in a position to download additional data.

2.3 Data collection methodology

National Societies are able to collect primary data using the appropriate tools, survey design, and methods.

2.4 Data quality and format

National Societies can ensure high data quality and format the data effectively for correct interpretation and analysis.

2.5 Data storage and infrastructure

National Societies are able to store and archive data as needed for the organization and in accordance to data governance standards.

2.6 Data sharing

National Societies have a system for active exchange of information, including: internally, between organizations, and in the public domain.

Strategy

Build and sustain a strong data readiness culture, where there is both a demand and supply of data and information to be used in both operations and programs.

Problem

Data and information is not well-integrated into the work and decision-making process, which reduces a National Society's capacity to be efficient and effective in their humanitarian operations and programs.