

SCOPING REVIEW OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT ON SUB- NATIONAL AND NATIONAL DATA SYSTEMS AND DATA USE

INCEPTION REPORT

25 March 2021



CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Overview and Objectives	3
Evaluation Framework	3
Data Collection	4
Risks and Mitigation	6
Timeline	6
Appendix 1: Detailed Evaluation Framework	7
Appendix 2: Interview Guides	9

Executive Summary

- The African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) is setting out to understand the legislative and policy environments governing data systems in Kenya, Zambia and Senegal.
- IDInsight has developed a framework that will ensure a standardized assessment of the data ecosystems in the three target countries.
- Our approach to implement the evaluation framework will primarily involve two sources of data for each country-level engagement: literature reviews of national-level policy documentation, and interviews with key stakeholders in the data ecosystem.
- At the end of this 8-week engagement, we intend to provide an overall assessment of the data landscape in the three target countries, and identify opportunities for APHRC to strengthen select sub-national data systems.

OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES

IDInsight is supporting the African Health and Population Research Center (APHRC) in conducting a scoping review to assess the policy landscape for national and sub-national data systems in Kenya, Senegal and Zambia. This feeds into a broader initiative to support national and sub-national data structures to better provide timely, relevant, and accurate evidence that informs policy making across the continent.

This inception report describes the research objectives, evaluation framework and data collection tools IDInsight will use to assess the policy and legislative literature around national and sub-national data use in each of the selected countries. We will use the tools outlined in this report as a guide to understanding the existing data ecosystem in these countries, and identifying opportunities for APHRC to strengthen these data systems.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Through this scoping review, IDInsight will seek to primarily understand the following:

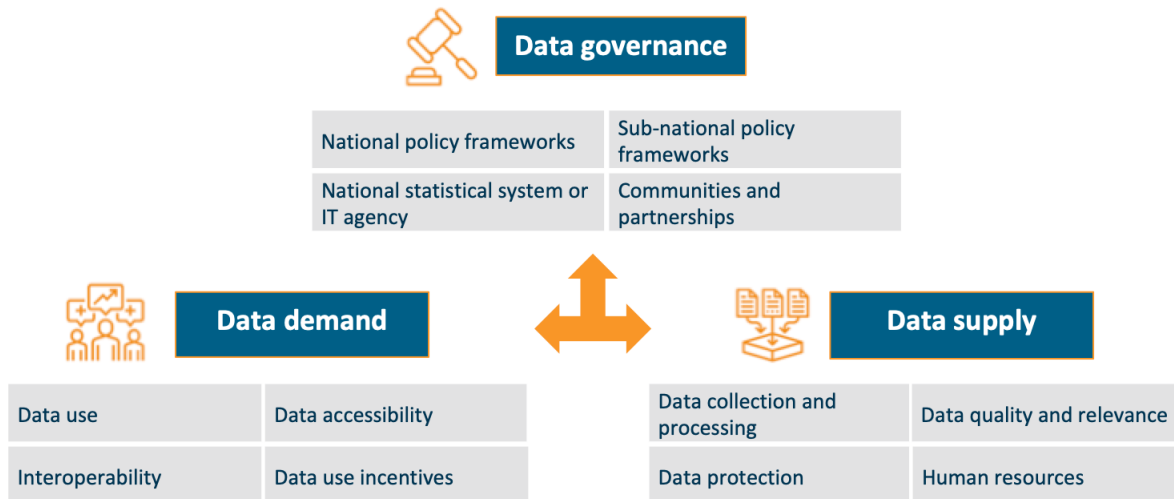
- **Each country's policy and legislative environment** that governs data generation and use
- **Existing data systems** in terms of structure, data demand and supply, data integration and data use practice at national and sub-national levels

EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

To ensure a standardized process is being used to assess the data ecosystems in each country during the scoping review, we have developed a framework that the review will be structured around. We are working closely with both APHRC and the scoping review teams in Uganda, Burkina Faso and Niger to ensure the same approaches are being used across countries. The framework focuses on three key areas that contribute to a healthy national or sub-national data system and data use - **a supportive policy and legislative environment, a robust supply of quality data, and user capacity and demand for data**. In particular, we will investigate specific aspects of these three key areas, as

shown in Figure 1 below. We will use this framework to understand the national data governance policies and how they complement the existing sub-national practices around the production and use of data. A detailed version of the evaluation framework has been included in Appendix 1.

Figure 1: Key features of the evaluation framework



DATA COLLECTION

We will focus on two sources of data for each country-level engagement:

1. Reviews of country-level policy and legislative documentation governing data generation and use
2. Interviews with key stakeholders at the national and particularly the sub-national level

REVIEWING POLICY DOCUMENTATION

We have initiated a review of existing documentation on the target countries' current data policy and legislative landscape that governs data generation and use. This includes documentation establishing key national institutions (e.g. national statistics authorities), national-level reports such as the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, and existing attempts to harmonise data systems such as the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System in Kenya. This documentation will help us get an initial idea of not just the status quo, but also the key stakeholders within the data ecosystem.

In looking at sub-national level data structures, we are looking for any legislation or parliamentary acts that govern the sub-national structures' abilities to improve their capacity to produce data, use data for their own decision-making, and feed data up into the national structures.

An example of the types of documentation and legislation we are looking for is the [Data Revolution Policy of Rwanda](#). This is a policy that clearly lays out a mandate at both the sub-national and national level for government to address and improve the structure, capabilities, and reach of national data systems, while simultaneously empowering decision-makers to better use this data.

IDENTIFYING AND INTERVIEWING KEY STAKEHOLDERS

We have also identified the key stakeholders within the policy landscape that shape the data systems used by government. For the interviews, we are placing more emphasis on the sub-national rather than the national level. This is because it is likely that the existing policy and legislation documentation effectively describes the national-level landscape, but a more detailed investigation is required at the sub-national level.¹

In assessing sub-national data structures, we are looking to the Ministry of Local Government (or similar authority) who oversees the state or district-level governance structures. We are also looking to directly speak with sub-national governments, such as county governments in Kenya, to understand the data systems they currently use, and how that interacts with the national-level data structures. We will be selective in the number of stakeholder interviews that we conduct, focussing on the mandates of sub-national governments to improve and enhance their capacity and systems to both generate and use data and evidence.² Table 1 below shows a preliminary list of the local governments, agencies and organizations from which we have identified and sent requests for stakeholder interviews.³ We will work closely with APHRC to identify additional stakeholders in each country that would be valuable to talk to, particularly in Kenya and Senegal.

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder interview list

Country	Local governments, agencies, and organizations identified
Kenya	Bungoma County, Meru County, Makueni County, Laikipia County, Turkana County, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, The National Treasury & Planning (M&E), The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research (KIPPRA), Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Council of Governors (COG)
Senegal	Research Center for Economic and Social Development (CRDES), Senegalese Evaluation Association (SenEval), Centers for Learning in Evaluation and Results (CLEAR), Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD), French Development Agency (AFD)
Zambia	Ministry of Health, Ministry of General Education, Ministry of National Development & Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Western Province, Zamstats Agency (Central Statistical Office), Health Learners, Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia

Using the evaluation framework, IDinsight has developed interview guides to facilitate conversations with key stakeholders in the data governance, supply and demand landscape in each country. The interview guides build heavily off of the evaluation framework and the Uganda scoping review interview guide. We plan to share the interview guides with the respondents in advance so that they

¹ Should more research at the national level be required, we will look to interview key stakeholders such as the Ministry of National Development Planning in Zambia and the Ministry of ICT in Kenya, government agencies such as the Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie in Senegal, and central coordination and planning units such as the National Planning Authority in Uganda. In addition to this, there are multiple bilateral and multilateral organizations that are investing in improving countries' data systems.

² Due to the tight timelines and risks associated with scheduling, we are targeting 5 – 10 interviewees in each country

³ At the time of writing this report, a lot of the interviews with the stakeholders listed have not yet been proposed but not yet confirmed. Additionally, the list is preliminary and will keep growing based on feedback and further referrals.

collate any information they need for accurate responses. See Appendix 2 for the full interview guides.

RISKS AND MITIGATION

The scoping review faces two main risks: inability to dig onto the technical aspects of data supply, and difficulties in scheduling stakeholder interviews.

1. **Technical aspects of data supply** – an intensive scoping of the data supply landscape requires detailed mapping and assessment of datasets, which, in turn, requires additional time. To mitigate this, IDinsight has designed the stakeholder interview guide to gather as much anecdotal evidence as possible from stakeholders in the data supply space. However, a more intensive deep dive into the data supply landscape will likely be needed to more accurately assess the state of the existing data structures following this initial scoping review.
2. **Scheduling stakeholder interviews** – it might be difficult to find a time to interview some stakeholders within the timelines of the project. To mitigate this, IDinsight has been proactive in identifying the most relevant stakeholders and scheduling the interviews in advance. We are also working closely with APHRC to identify and get connected to key stakeholders. Additionally, we plan to use the initial set of interviews to get referrals and contacts of other key stakeholders. We believe that this referral approach will increase the chances of stakeholder receptiveness to the interviews.

TIMELINE

IDinsight designed the evaluation framework and interview guides in March. Review of the policy literature and interviews with key stakeholders are scheduled for late March to early April. The final report will be available by the end of April, after compiling results of the scoping review across the three target countries. We are working on activities of the timeline concurrently across the three target countries, as we want to take advantage of synergies and allow the same framework and tools to be evenly applied. The timeline and full list of activities is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Scoping review timeline

	March				April			
Developing the evaluation framework								
Developing the interview guides								
Reviewing documentation and scheduling stakeholder interviews								
Reviewing documentation and conducting stakeholder interviews								
Developing and finalizing scoping reports								
Presenting reports and discussing next steps								

APPENDIX 1: DETAILED EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Table 3: Scoping review evaluation framework

Theme	Sub-category	Questions
Governance	National policy frameworks	1. What are the existing national data policies, and are they known and implemented?
		2. What resources exist to support data generation, use and regulation at the national level?
		3. Do national units have any budgetary autonomy on the generation, use and distribution of data?
	Sub-national policy frameworks	1. What are the existing sub-national data policies, and are they known and implemented?
		2. What resources exist to support data generation, use and regulation at the sub-national level?
		3. Do sub-national units have any budgetary autonomy on the generation, use and distribution of data?
	National statistical systems/IT agency	1. Are there single national statistical systems or IT agencies that govern the entire data landscape?
		2. Are there data stewards with specialized technical skills, and who are appointed and held accountable for data policies?
		3. Do statistical agencies have the budgetary autonomy to execute on their mandate?
	Communities and partnerships	1. What partnerships (if any) exist at both the national and sub-national units to facilitate the generation and use of data?
		2. What citizen participation mechanisms exist in data validation exercises such as spot checks and feedback?
Supply ⁴	Data collection and processing	1. What are the policies governing how data is generated, stored, and by what process it is updated?
		2. Is data stored in machine-readable formats?
		3. Are there policies that govern whether or not data collection is streamlined to minimize the burden on collectors and prevent redundant data points from entering the system?
	Data quality and relevance	1. Are laws and/or data quality teams within statistical agencies in place to create and sustain high quality data systems?
		2. What measures and checks are used at the point of entry to ensure

⁴ It is important to note that for this phase of work, the supply side will focus qualitative interviews in select sectors. If a more intensive supply side scoping is recommended following this initial scoping review, it would require more detailed mapping and assessment of datasets, which would, in turn, require additional time.

		data quality and completeness?
	Data protection	1. Are data protection policies defined and known by those who interact with the data?
		2. Is there a designated authority to monitor compliance with data protection policies?
		3. What mechanisms are used to secure data at the point of collection, transfer, storage, and sharing?
	Human resources	1. Who is responsible for generating data at both the national and sub-national levels?
		2. What levels of skills and training are required and facilitated for the data workforce?
Demand	Data use	1. Are user needs feeding back into what data gets generated, that is, does the data that is generated map to decision maker needs?
		2. Is data made available via user-friendly interfaces with adequate meta-data to help users understand what the indicators mean?
		3. Is data published in machine-readable formats?
		4. What are existing data grievance redressal mechanisms?
	Data accessibility	1. Who are the primary users of the data inside of the government (literacy level, sector, profession, language)?
		2. Are basic dashboards available for citizens to engage with the data?
	Interoperability	1. Is data being aggregated centrally in standard machine-readable formats to allow different systems and sectors to connect?
		2. Do data systems use common schemas for common entities like geographic regions or individuals?
	Data incentives	1. What policies exist to positively encourage and provide rewards for using data and utilizing findings for evidence-informed policy making (e.g. financial incentives)?
		2. Are there penalties that exist for failing to use generated data in evidence-informed decision and policy making?
		3. What high-level statements, documentation or legislation of endorsement and advocacy exist to raise awareness on the existence and importance of data, and to inform national and sub-national leaders on what's in it for them?

APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW GUIDES

Note: Given the crosscutting nature of data and statistics in the development discourse, these questions are **decidedly general in nature** and will be customized to specifics based on a particular thematic area/ agency and its representative respondent. This is a ‘question guide’ as opposed to a questionnaire. It is intended only as a guide to the conversations with respondents, and not as a ‘questionnaire-style’ type of interview. A free-wheeling, conversational approach to key informant interviews with the question guide only playing a prompting role brings out key context-specific issues and nuances that a self-administered questionnaire would otherwise not exhaustively bring out.

BEFORE THE INTERVIEW

The respondents we will interview will fall primarily into one of these three main categories:

- **Individuals in the data governance space**
 - Includes individuals who are aware of the general data landscape, including the national mandates and policies. They might not necessarily know the specifics of data production or usage. This category most likely has high-ranking/senior-level officials in the data space e.g. heads of M&E, heads of sub-national data departments, heads of statistical departments in various ministries, heads of data organizations etc.
- **Individuals in the data production space**
 - Includes the main producers of data e.g. national statistical bodies (such as the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics), ministry-level data producers e.g. DHIS 2 contacts (health) and EMIS contacts (education), county/district-level/ministerial statistical units etc.
- **Individuals in the data use space**
 - Includes the main users of data, primarily sub-national units e.g. counties and ministries, sectors (education, health), relevant organizations e.g. Kenya Think Tank Initiative etc.

It is important to note that the categories are not mutually exclusive – one can be an individual in data governance & a data user or producer etc. As such, consider preparing for the interview as follows:

- Given we only have 1 hour for the interviews, it is important to identify which category the respondent falls into or is well versed in—you can even ask them directly at the beginning of the interview immediately after the introduction.
 - ✓ If a respondent falls into more than one category, you can list the categories as primary (P), secondary (S) or tertiary (T) category. This process is very context-specific (e.g. in Kenya there are clear data producers vs. in Zambia it’s not entirely clear) but initial guidance has been offered in the interview guide. Prioritize the primary category during the interview.
 - ✓ Within each category, there may be questions that are not relevant to a particular respondent – so it will be necessary to identify the relevant questions (and possibly include questions from other categories) prior to the interview or right at the beginning.

The goal is to fully cover the primary category – and if there is time, cover the most relevant aspects of the secondary and tertiary categories.

DURING THE INTERVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to conduct brief introductions and record relevant demographic details. Some of the questions that are already known can be filled prior to the interview to save time.

Example of a formal introduction to use:

Hello, my name is [Name of the interviewer] and I work with IDinsight, an organization that uses data to help inform better program delivery for governments and other civil sector organizations. As part of our mandate to strengthen the use of data in decision-making, we are working with African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) to understand the policy landscape for national and sub-national data systems in Kenya, Senegal, Zambia and Uganda. The main aim of this engagement is to identify how we can collaborate with government institutions to support sub-national data systems.

We believe that your experience in this field has given you insight into the data space in [relevant country/sector/sub-national unit], and we would like to take the next 45mins – 1 hour to ask you a few questions. We will start with a quick overview of what your role in the data space is, and then move to more specific questions about the existing data structures and systems.

1.1	Name of the respondent:
1.2	a) Current national or sub-national unit/organization/sector/department: b) Previous national or sub-national unit/organization/sector/department: <i>Be sure to record the title held and roles in previous data-related appointments. No need to record the roles at the current appointment – these will be asked in later questions</i>
1.3	Years active: Number of years at [1.2]? a) Current b) Previous <i>List all previous & the years spent</i>
1.4	Title (current): <i>Note that this will help you assess the sections and questions to focus on during the interview</i>

2. INDIVIDUALS IN THE DATA GOVERNANCE SPACE

General guidance: Ask to general stakeholders in the data space e.g. senior-level leaders who are the ones who are most likely well versed with the policies and national-level mandates. These respondents will be instrumental in directing us to documents and other stakeholders in the data production and use space

2.0 Role in the data landscape

2.01	Could you briefly describe your current role at [1.2]?
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2.01	What is your view of your organization's/sector's/sub-unit's/department's role in the country's data landscape? <i>Aim to understand where this fits in the broader data landscape (governance, supply, demand etc.)</i> a) What are the main organization's/sector's/sub-unit's/department's data mandates? b) What, in your view, have been the most important milestones/achievements your organization/sector/sub-unit/department has achieved in the execution of these mandates? c) What, in your view, are the main obstacles your organization/sector/sub-unit/department faces when executing these mandates?
2.1 National data mandate <i>Feel free to replace national with sub-national/sector-specific units depending on the respondent's knowledge – but also check if the respondents have any knowledge about the national ones, and record these responses. E.g. knowing there are no national-level policies is a data point that's helpful</i>	
2.11	Can you give examples of government-specific policies and/or interventions that have improved the production and use of data?
2.12	Can you give examples of mandates/policies and/or interventions in the country in general (not government-specific) that have improved the production and use of data?
2.13	What data does the country/sub-national unit/ministry need to meet key national development targets? a) Do you think or know whether this data is available?
2.14	What data does the country/sub-national unit/ministry need to monitor key national development targets? a) Do you think or know whether this data is available?
2.2 Current data landscape in the country (production & use)	
2.21	Other than your organization/sector/sub-unit/department, who are the key players in the production, analysis and use of data in the country? a) Producers b) Users c) Others <i>At the end of the interview, be sure to assess and ask whether the respondent would be able to connect you to some of the people/organizations mentioned here and at any other point in the interview</i>

2.22	Are there single national statistical systems or IT agencies that govern the entire data landscape in the country? <i>[If interviewing someone from the national statistical system, you may ask the second part only or skip to the next question]</i> a) If yes, which ones are they? b) If not, move to 2.27
2.23	Within the national statistical system or IT agency [and/or the major data stakeholders], are there data stewards with specialized technical skills, and who are appointed and held accountable for data policies? <i>Aim to understand the type of skills that exist or are lacking</i>
2.24	Within the national statistical system or IT agency [and/or other major data stakeholders], what is the state of financing for data collection, analysis and use? a) What is the source of the funding? [State/Donors etc.] b) [If known] What percentage share of the budget goes to data collection, analysis and use?
2.25	What challenges in your view, affect the running of the national statistical system or IT agency?
2.26	What do you think should be done to address those challenges mentioned in [2.25]?
2.27	Financing: Organization: What percentage share of your organization/sub-national unit/sector/ministry budget goes to data collection, analysis and use <i>(if applicable)</i>? a) What is donors' contribution to your work on data production and use? National/sub-national: What is the state of financing for data collection, analysis and use at the national/sub-national level <i>Depending on the type of respondent and the knowledge they have, pick one unit (national or sub-national) or ask both?</i> b) What is the source of the funding?
2.28	Interoperability: a) What has your experience been accessing data from other departments/units/sectors? b) Is the data you need aggregated centrally to allow other users and sectors to connect and use it? c) Do the various data systems you need use common schemas for common entities like geographic regions or individuals?
2.29	Challenges: What would you say are the biggest challenges facing data users and producers in filling data gaps and improving data quality? a) How, in your opinion, can these challenges be addressed? b) What would you say are the biggest challenges facing the country in filling data gaps and improving data quality?

	c) How, in your opinion, can these challenges be addressed?
2.30	Opportunities: Could you share with us the opportunities you see for the improvement of the general country's/county's/sector's/ministry's quest to produce, use and manage data in the following areas <i>[select the relevant one based on the knowledge and work of the respondent]</i>: a) Overall institutional capacity a) Technical capacity b) Regulatory capacity c) Financial capacity

3. INDIVIDUALS IN THE DATA PRODUCTION SPACE

General guidance: Ask to data producers e.g. officials from national statistical bodies, officials from ministries that produce data etc. For most of these questions, the goal is to learn about the standard policies governing data production and juxtapose them with the current practices around production

3.0 Role in the data landscape	
3.01	Could you briefly describe your current role at [1.2]?
3.01	What is your view of your organization's/sector's/sub-unit's/department's role in the country's data landscape? <i>Aim to understand where this fits in the broader data landscape (governance, supply, demand etc.)</i> a) What are the main organization's/sector's/sub-unit's/department's data mandates? b) What, in your view, have been the most important milestones/achievements your organization/sector/sub-unit/department has achieved in the execution of these mandates? c) What, in your view, are the main obstacles your organization/sector/sub-unit/department faces when executing these mandates?
3.1 Data production landscape	
3.11	Are there single national statistical systems or IT agencies that govern the entire data landscape? <i>[If interviewing someone from the national statistical system, you can ask the second part only or skip to the next question]</i> a) If yes, which ones are they? b) If not, who are the major stakeholders in the data production space? c) What is your role in the data production space?
3.12	What challenges in your view, affect the running of the national statistical system or IT agency?
3.13	What do you think should be done to address those challenges mentioned in [3.12]?

3.2 Data collection and processing

Note that most questions in sections 3.2 – 3.5 apply to respondents who are responsible for data production or work closely with the data production teams. Sections 3.0, 3.1 and 3.6 are more general and can be answered by any/all officials in the data production space

3.21	What data/data systems exist in your area of work?
3.22	What are the standard methods of collection (surveys, censuses, telephone, etc.) a) Are data collection methods digital? <i>Get more information on the rough estimate of the digital vs. non-digital means</i> b) Are there policies that govern the standard method of collection? a. What do the policies stipulate?
3.23	How is the data that is produced stored? a) Is it in machine-readable formats? b) Are there policies that govern the formats are these data published in? a. What are the policies?
3.24	How frequently is data produced or updated? a) What is the timeliness of the current data (Is it up-to-date?) b) Are there policies that govern the frequency of data production? a. What are the policies?
3.25	Are there policies that govern whether or not data collection is streamlined to minimize the burden on collectors and prevent redundant data points from entering the system?
3.26	Interoperability: Is the data produced aggregated centrally in standard machine-readable formats to allow different systems and sectors to connect and use it?

3.3 Data quality and relevance

3.31	What measures and checks are used at the point of entry to ensure data quality and completeness? a) Are there laws and/or data quality teams within in place to create and sustain high quality data systems? a. What are the some of the main policies?
3.32	What is the current demand and usage of the data you produce, i.e. who are the main users (get information on their sectors, literacy levels, language etc.) and what do they use the data for? a) What factors do you think affect the demand and use of data in your sector? b) Do you have any internal policies that guide demand for, and use of your data? a. What are the policies?

3.33	What is your data dissemination/sharing strategy? a) What tools/mechanisms are you using to share the data?
3.4 Data protection	
3.41	Are data protection policies defined and known by those who produce, analyze and share the data?
3.42	Is there a designated authority to monitor compliance with data protection policies?
3.43	What mechanisms are used to secure data at the point of collection, transfer, storage, and sharing?
3.5 Human Resources	
3.51	Who is responsible for generating data at both the national and sub-national levels? a) What levels of skills and training are required and facilitated for the data workforce?
3.6 Others – collaborations, financing, challenges, opportunities	
3.61	Collaborations: Who are the other key players in the production, analysis and use of data? a) What is your engagement strategy on working with them? b) What, in your opinion, could be done to build more synergies and collaboration in the data landscape?
3.62	Financing: Organization: What percentage share of your organization/sub-national unit/sector/ministry budget goes to data collection, analysis and use? a) What is donors' contribution to your work on data production and use? National/sub-national: What is the state of financing for data collection, analysis and use at the national/sub-national level? <i>Depending on the type of respondent and the knowledge they have, pick one unit (national or sub-national) or ask both (If known)</i> a) What is the source of the funding?
3.63	Challenges: What are the major challenges in the production, availability, use, financing and public/citizen engagement in data? a) Production b) Availability c) Use d) Financing e) Public/citizen engagement How, in your opinion, can these challenges be addressed?
3.64	Opportunities: Could you share with us the opportunities you see for the improvement of the

country's/county's/sector's/ministry's quest to produce, use and manage data in the following areas
[select the relevant one based on the knowledge and work of the respondent]

- a) Overall institutional capacity
- b) Technical capacity
- c) Regulatory capacity
- d) Financial capacity

4. INDIVIDUALS IN THE DATA USE SPACE

General guidance: Ask to data users e.g. officials from counties, officials from ministries that use data for policy making, officials from policy organizations and think tank initiatives etc. For most of these questions, the goal is to learn about the standard policies governing data use and juxtapose them with the current practices.

4.0 Role in the data landscape

4.01 Could you briefly describe your current role at [1.2]?

4.01 What is your view of your organization's/sector's/sub-unit's/department's role in the country's data landscape? *Aim to understand where this fits in the broader data landscape (governance, supply, demand etc.)*

- a) What are the main organization's/sector's/sub-unit's/department's data mandates?
- b) What, in your view, have been the most important milestones/achievements your organization/sector/sub-unit/department has achieved in the execution of these mandates?
- c) What, in your view, are the main obstacles your organization/sector/sub-unit/department faces when executing these mandates?

4.1 Data use

4.11 In your line of work, what interventions are dependent on reliable data?

- a) What has your experience been using data for these interventions?

4.12 What data do you need to:

- a) Deliver your outputs *[specify based on the line of work]*
- b) Monitor your outputs *[specify based on the line of work]*
- c) Monitor your outcomes *[specify based on the line of work]*
- d) Do you have access to this data?

	Does the data that exists/that you have access to address the needs above?
4.13	Are there any data grievance redressal mechanisms that exist for you to give feedback to the producers of the data you use? a) What are they and how do they work?
4.14	How would you describe the the current data you use in terms of: a) Timeliness b) Accuracy c) Comprehensiveness d) Disaggregation by geographic location, gender, age, disability
4.15	What challenges do you face with data use? a) How, in your opinion, would you propose to solve these challenges?
4.2 Data accessibility	
4.21	Who are the primary users of the data within your institution/organization/line of work (literacy levels, sector, profession, language)?
4.22	Are basic dashboards available for you to engage with the data? Are basic dashboards available for citizens to engage with the data you use?
4.23	Is data you need and use made available to you via user-friendly interfaces with adequate meta-data to help you understand what the indicators mean? a) Is data published in machine-readable formats?
4.24	What are the biggest challenges you face in accessing data?
4.3 Interoperability	
4.31	Is the data you need aggregated centrally to allow other users and sectors to connect and use it?
4.32	Do the various data systems you need use common schemas for common entities like geographic regions or individuals?
4.4. Data use incentives	
4.41	What policies exist to positively encourage and provide rewards for using data and utilizing findings for evidence-informed policy making (e.g. financial incentives) within your institution/sector/organization?

4.42	Are there penalties that exist for failing to use generated data in evidence-informed decision and policymaking within your institution/sector/organization?
4.43	Do you know of any high-level statements, documentation or legislation of endorsement and advocacy that raise awareness on the existence and importance of data? a) Which ones are they/how can we find them?