BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

2023 Spring Hack and Learn

16 March – Show and tell session

IIM LUCKNOW

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Núcleo de Medição para Investimentos de Impacto Socioambiental

@golaboxford

golab.ox.ac.uk

Our agenda for today

The session is being recorded.

Please post questions in the chat throughout.

- Welcome and introductions
- Summary of our Hack and Learn event
- Challenges outputs, learnings and ideas for the future.
- Feedback from expert panel
- Q&A
- Social event!

Hack and Learn phases

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Kick-off → Hack, hack, hack → Show & Tell → Reflections & Blog

1. **Kick off session: 02 March 2023**

HACK HACK HACK -> use your Slack channels.

2. **Show and tell session: 16 March 2023**

Come and show your results and share your learnings. There will be a virtual social gathering after this session, all welcome!

3. **INDIGO Peer learning session: April 2023**

Presentation of our blog. All invited to contribute ☺

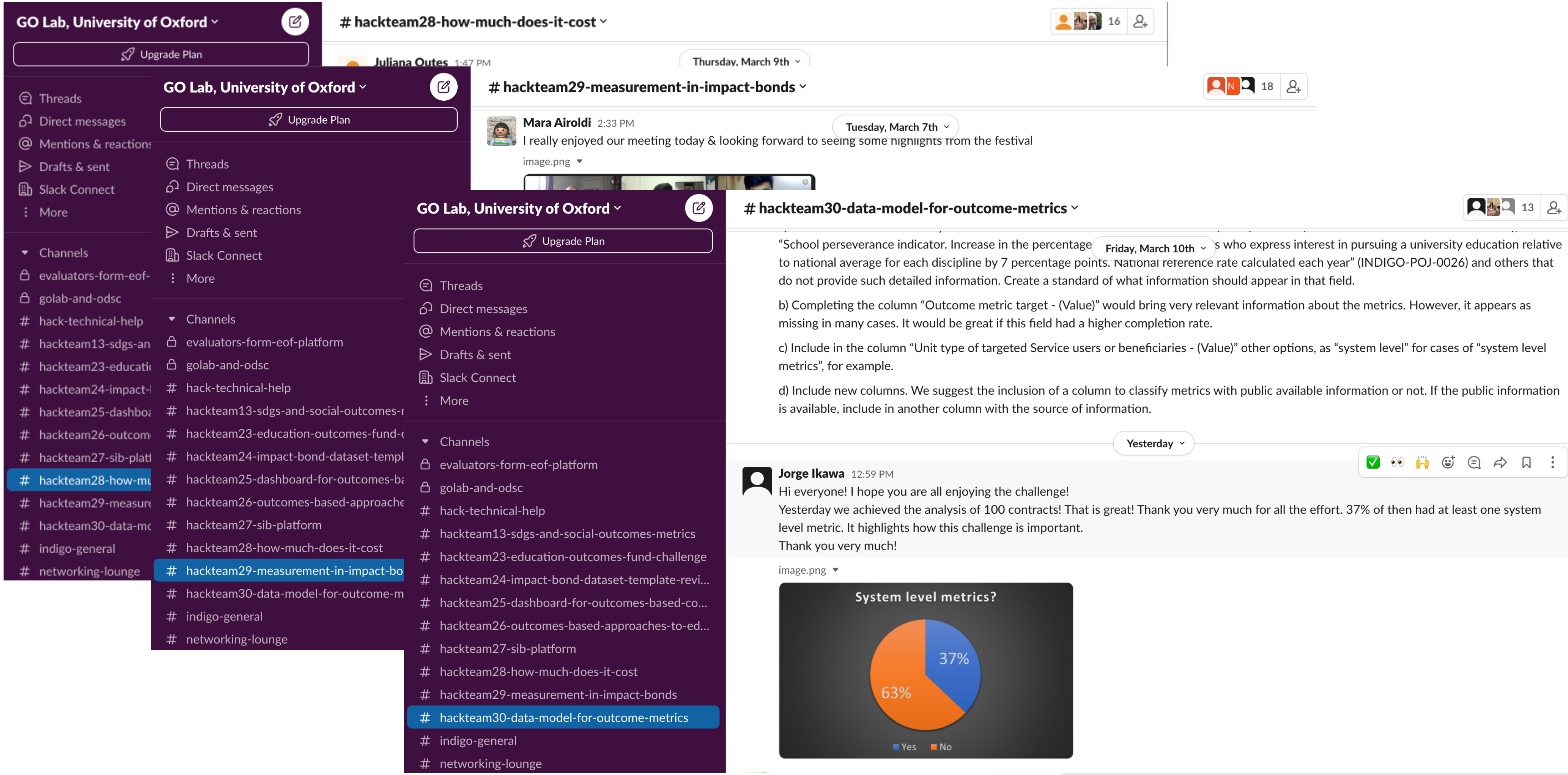
Hack and Learn Spring 2023

How much does it cost?

Rethinking the outcome metric variables

Understanding ‘Measurement’ in Impact Bonds

Our Slack channels



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Challenge#28: How much does it cost?

A continuation of challenge#24

Our task: populating the cost tabs of our IBD spreadsheet

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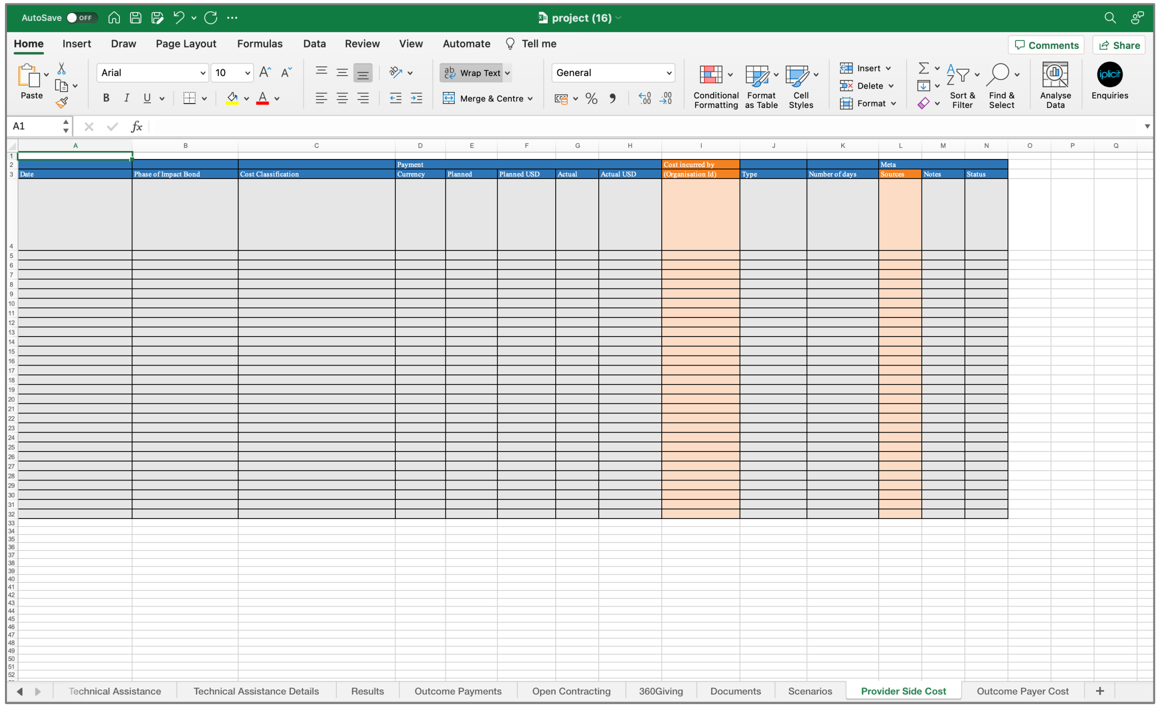

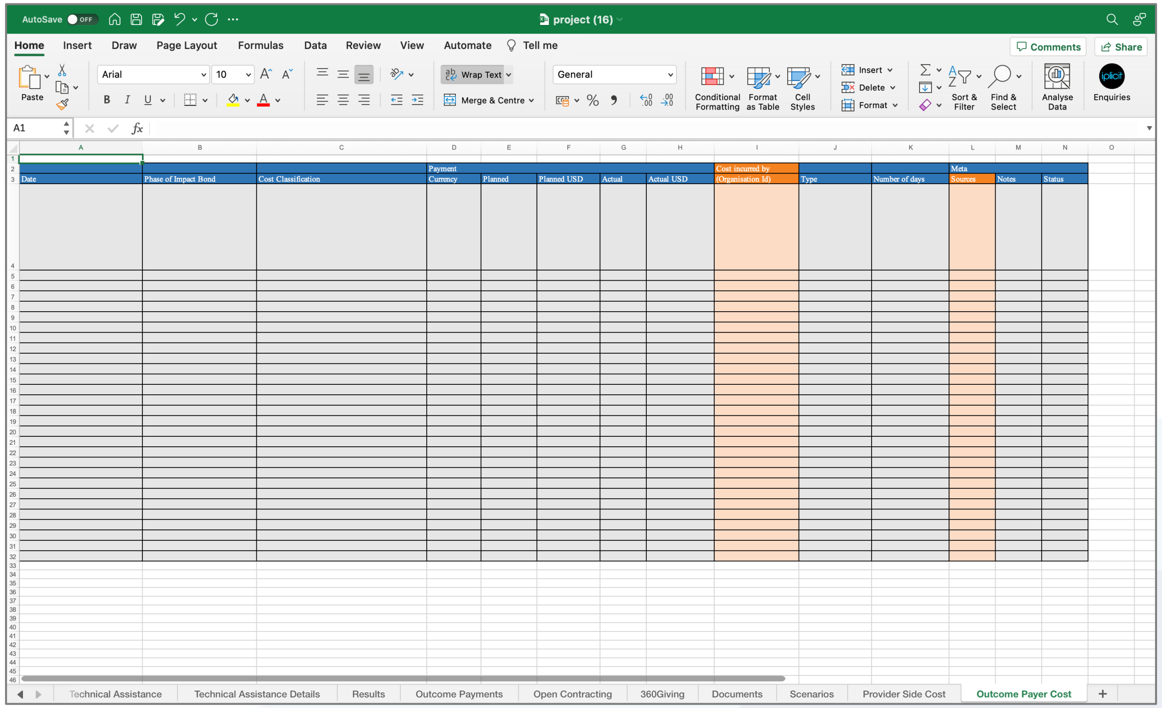

Our work plan

Check data availability on impact bond project's costs

Populate the IBD spreadsheet

Reflect on spreadsheet usability, challenges around cost and next steps

Findings from stage 1 of our challenge

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Raw data on costs is not widely available


ECORYS

UKaid from the British people

Independent Evaluation of the UK Department for International Development's Development Impact Bonds (DIBs) Pilot programme – Full Report

Evaluation Report

June 2019

Findings from stage 2 of our challenge

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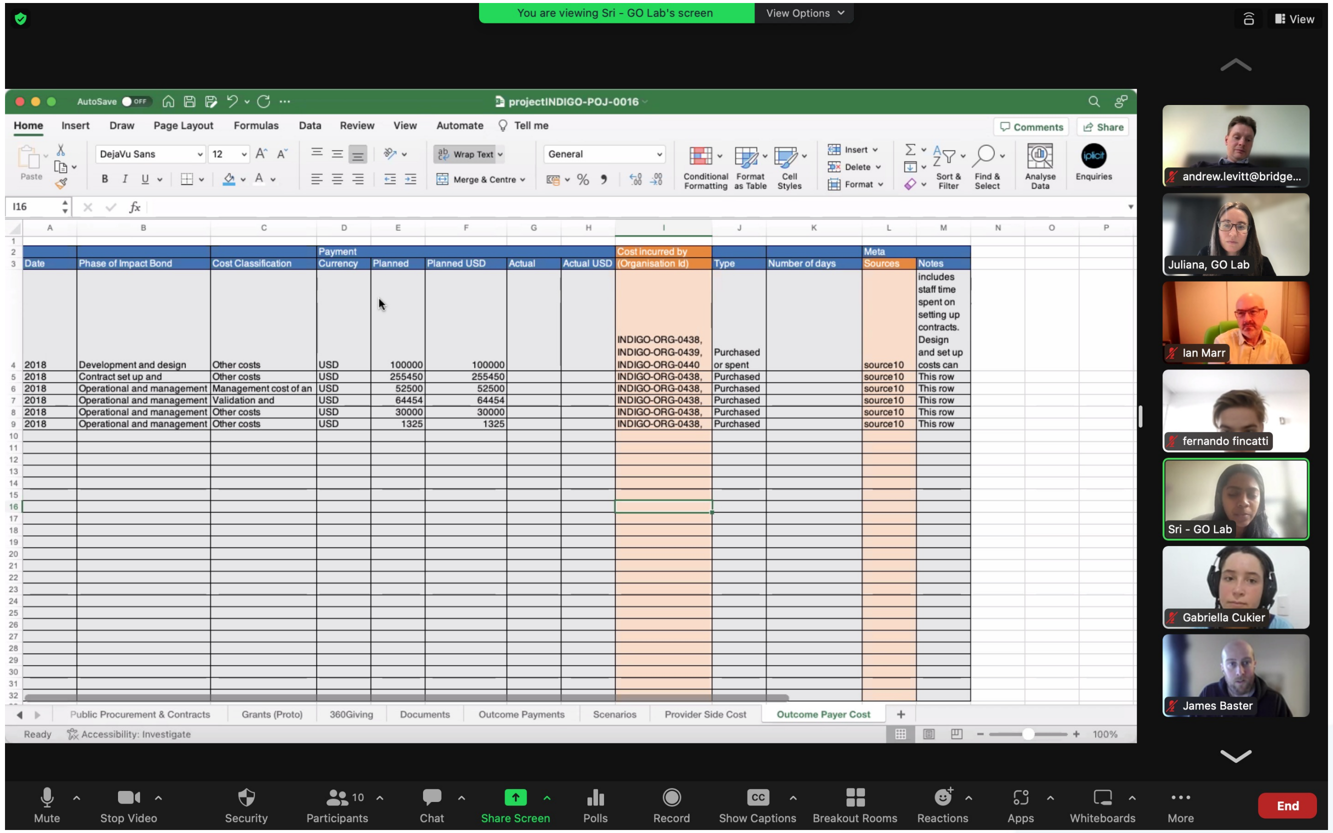

Findings from stage 2 of our challenge

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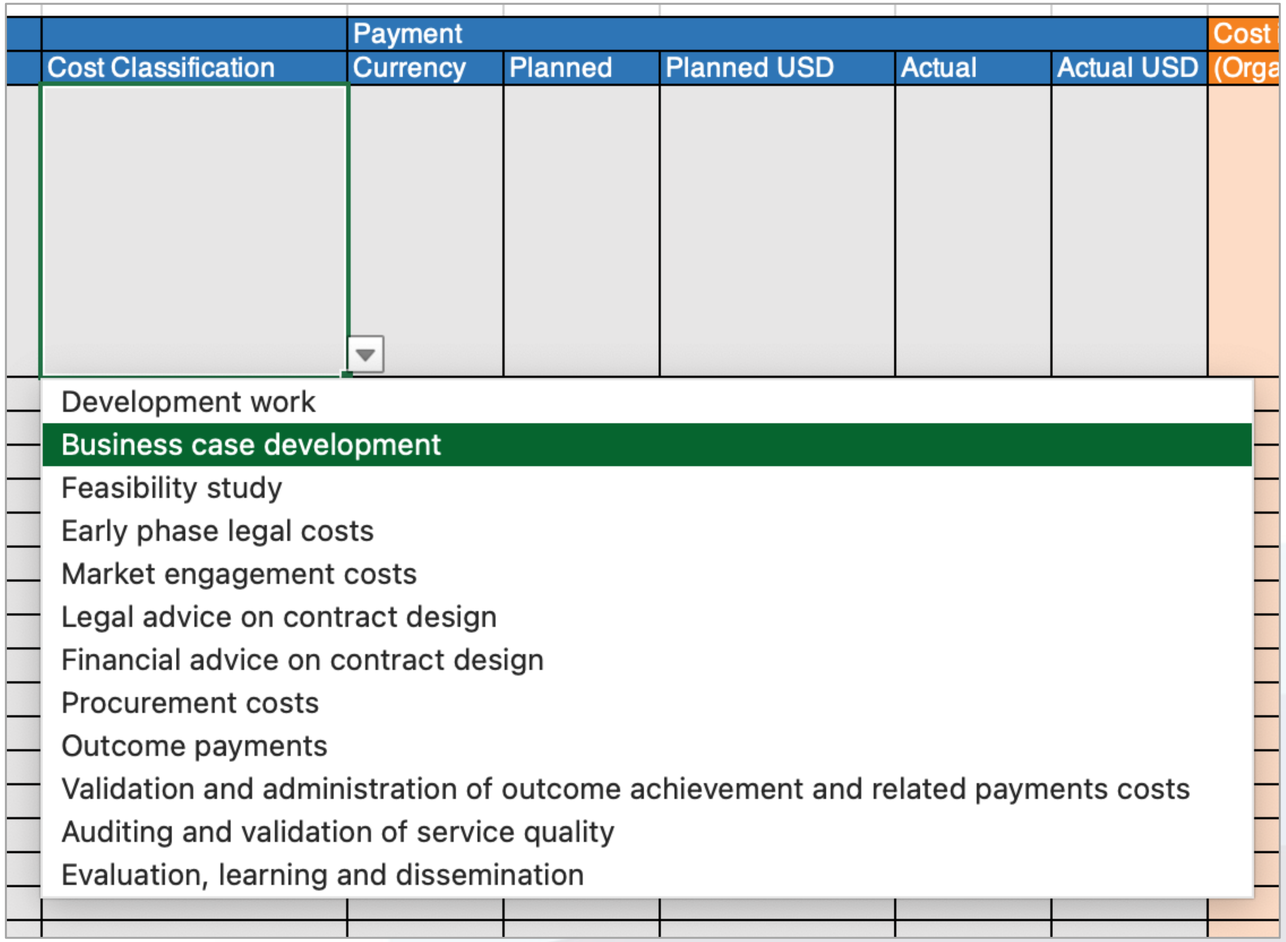
1. Many things to fix on the spreadsheet: mainly, dates and cost phases and classifications



Findings from stage 2 of our challenge

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2. Difficult to handle ranges and approximate numbers.

Cost by Activity (CHF)	Cost by stakeholder (CHF)			CHF
	Outcome Funder	Investor	Service Provider	Total
Design and Set up				
Staff time setting up contract, negotiations, meetings feasibility study	40,500	Not estimated	457,739	498,239
External advice on contract design (KOIS)	-	-	698,767	698,767
External advice on legal and financial aspects of contract (pro bono)	-	-	>50,000	>50,000

Findings from stage 2 of our challenge

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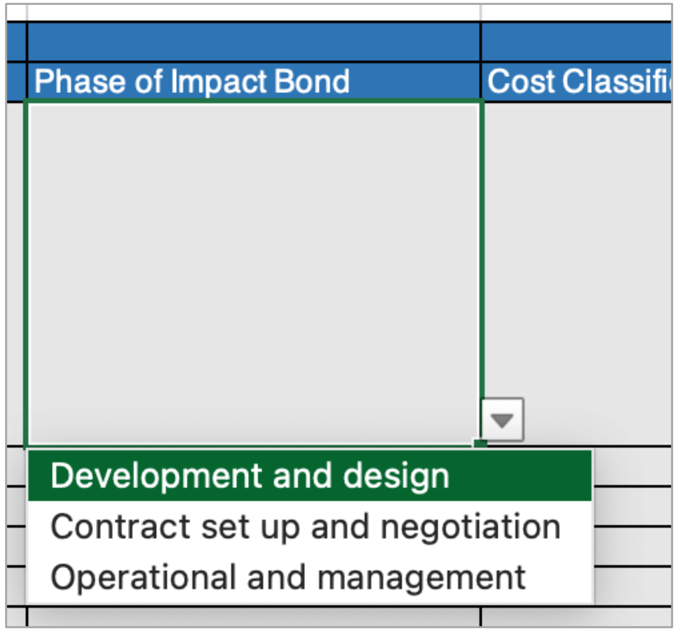
3. How to deal with categories that don’t match?



- Search
- Negotiation
- Monitoring
- Enforcement
  (Petersen, 2019)

Findings from stage 2 of our challenge

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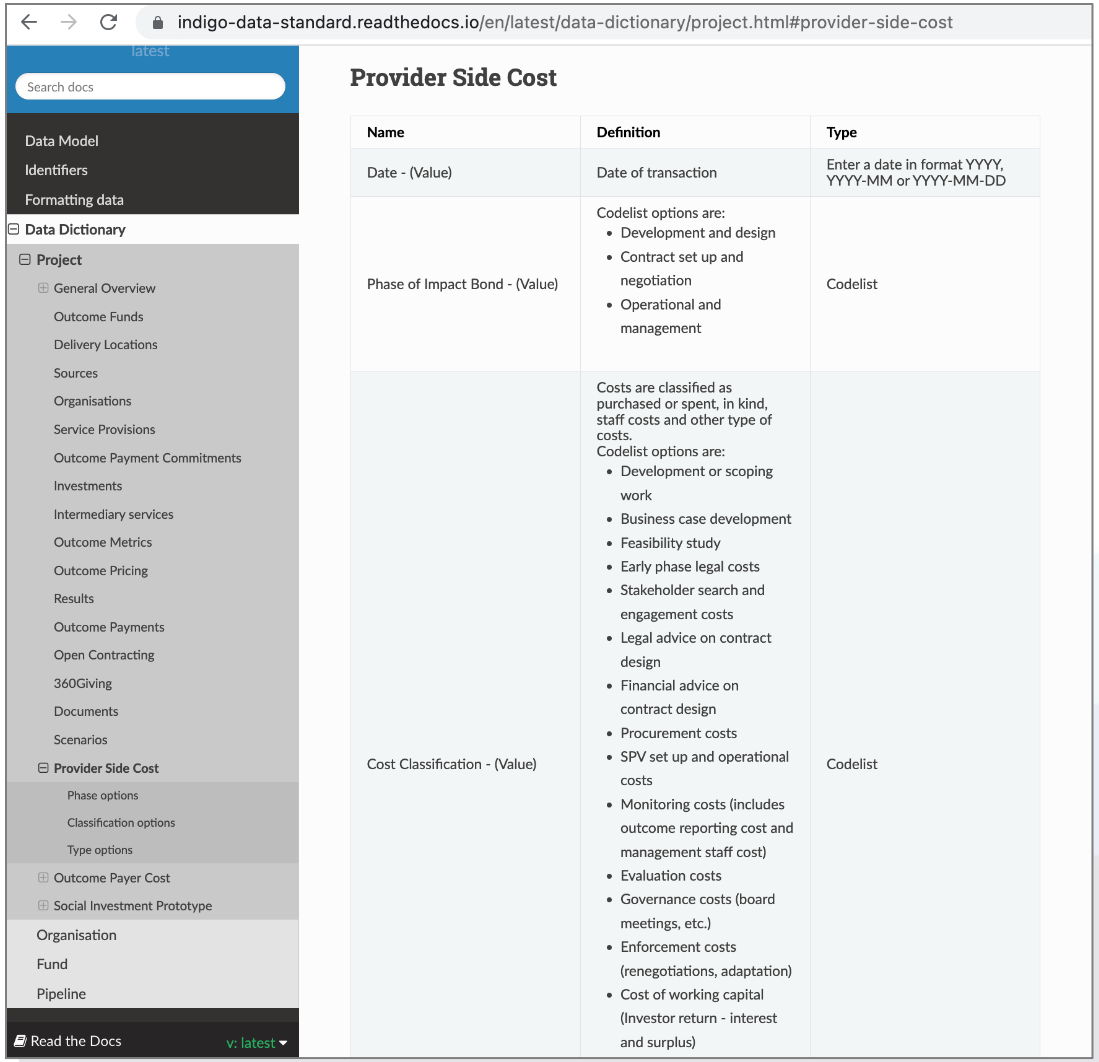
4. Data Dictionary should include a ‘how to populate the spreadsheet guide’



indigo-data-standard.readthedocs.io/en/latest/data-dictionary/project.html#provider-side-cost

latest

Search docs

- Data Model
- Identifiers
- Formatting data
- Data Dictionary
  - Project
    - General Overview
    - Outcome Funds
    - Delivery Locations
    - Sources
    - Organisations
    - Service Provisions
    - Outcome Payment Commitments
    - Investments
    - Intermediary services
    - Outcome Metrics
    - Outcome Pricing
    - Results
    - Outcome Payments
    - Open Contracting
    - 360Giving
    - Documents
    - Scenarios
    - Provider Side Cost
      - Phase options
      - Classification options
      - Type options
    - Outcome Payer Cost
    - Social Investment Prototype
  - Organisation
  - Fund
  - Pipeline

Read the Docs v: latest

Provider Side Cost

Name	Definition	Type
Date - (Value)	Date of transaction	Enter a date in format YYYY, YYYY-MM or YYYY-MM-DD
Phase of Impact Bond - (Value)	Codelist options are: • Development and design • Contract set up and negotiation • Operational and management	Codelist
Cost Classification - (Value)	Costs are classified as purchased or spent, in kind, staff costs and other type of costs. Codelist options are: • Development or scoping work • Business case development • Feasibility study • Early phase legal costs • Stakeholder search and engagement costs • Legal advice on contract design • Financial advice on contract design • Procurement costs • SPV set up and operational costs • Monitoring costs (includes outcome reporting cost and management staff cost) • Evaluation costs • Governance costs (board meetings, etc.) • Enforcement costs (renegotiations, adaptation) • Cost of working capital (Investor return - interest and surplus)	Codelist

Findings from stage 3 of our challenge

1. Acknowledging the sensitivity of this data, we need to be clear about the **why** and the **what for**

Findings from stage 3 of our challenge

2. A good analysis should consider costs **and other important variables.**

Findings from stage 3 of our challenge

3. Can we identify potential issues with comparability?

Findings from stage 3 of our challenge

4. It is easier to identify specific costs **when there was a contract** for these compared to when these functions were performed in house.

Findings from stage 3 of our challenge

5. Need to be careful when extracting data from reports, ad those reports were written with a specific goal in mind.

Findings from stage 3 of our challenge

6. Bonus: is it possible to compare the cost of SIBs to the cost of similar public services under a different commissioning mechanism?

National programmes:	Rough Sleeping SIBs	Housing First Pilots
Target cohort	Individuals with long-term history of rough sleeping	Individuals with long-term history of rough sleeping
Target outcomes	House at least 1,000 people, with other broader measures (stability, wellbeing, education, employment etc)	House ~1,000 people
Number of contracts across England	8	3
Service procured	Fully flexible - designed by bidders	Must follow 'Housing First' published principles
Payment method	Payments made against validated, pre-defined progress milestones, up to procured contract cap	Payments made against pre-specified inputs budget, designed to reach contract cap
Contract KPIs	None	Contract KPIs focused primarily on # people housed
Source of budget	Central Government (MHCLG)	Central Government (MHCLG)
Cost comparison	MHCLG staff estimate that cost and time to design SIBs was no greater than cost and time to design HF pilots	

Example contract:	Greater Manchester Combined Authority	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
	GM Homes Partnership (SIB)	GM Housing First Pilot
Transaction costs (categorised by table from academic paper recommended by Eleanor in last H&L)		
Search:		
Scanning the market for potential vendors	Market engagement event held by GMCA	Market engagement event held by GMCA
Developing product requirements and specifications	n/a - specification left blank	Service specification developed locally with preferred bidder, and then included into contract
Incentivising or training potential bidders	n/a	n/a
Negotiation:		
Evaluating formal bids	Bids evaluated by GMCA procurement team	Bids evaluated by GMCA procurement team
Conducting reference checks of proposers	Reference checks conducted by GMCA procurement team	Reference checks conducted by GMCA procurement team
Negotiating contracts terms (e.g. methods of compensation)	n/a - GMCA just used recommended outcomes prices from central government	Inputs budget developed locally with preferred bidder, and then included into contract

Example contract:	**Greater Manchester Combined Authority**	**Greater Manchester Combined Authority**
	GM Homes Partnership (SIB)	**GM Housing First Pilot**
Transaction costs (categorised by table from academic paper recommended by Eleanor in last H&L)		
Monitoring:		
Developing performance metrics	n/a - GMCA just used rate card and associated definitions provided by central government	Performance KPIs developed locally with preferred bidder, and then included into contract
Gathering information from product users and other stakeholders	n/a - responsibility of successful bidder	n/a - responsibility of successful bidder
Assessing deliverables	GMCA validated outcomes evidence provided by successful bidder	GMCA validated evidence of KPIs provided by successful bidder, and audited that service was being provided as specified, and money was being spent as per inputs budget
Enforecement:		
Executing contract options or termination	n/a	When service was underperforming KPIs in year 1, GMCA implemented improvement plan and threatened termination
Implementing performance incentives	n/a	No specific incentives included in contract
Resolving disputes (negotiation, arbitration, litigation)	n/a	No disputes other than early underperformance

Challenge#29

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Understanding ‘Measurement’ in Impact Bonds

Our Objectives for this Challenge

"Measurement" is crucial to the design of Impact Bonds

- Financial Rewards are tied to the achievement of envisaged service delivery outcomes
- Crucial to validate the success of the project in improving welfare of the target beneficiaries
- Provide insights into improving project design for current (and future) welfare programs

Understand and analyse "What" ***measurement framework*** is being used in the design / contracting of impact bonds

‘Impact Bond’ Measurement Framework

- Choice of ‘metric’ to track social outcomes
  - How many metrics are being used typically?
  - Are they essentially measuring outcomes? Or outputs? Or activities? Or combination?
- ‘Evaluation method’ to capture this ‘metric’ at multiple stages (or the end) of the project
  - Are they using more simple and easier to track methods (and therefore inexpensive) like administrative data, or
  - Do they use relatively more complex & robust (and expensive) methods like experimental/ quasi-experimental approaches?
- ‘Payment structure’ that is tied to the identified ‘metric’
  - Is it based on per capita basis (with flexibility provided on targeting a larger beneficiary set), or
  - On a binary basis (with emphasis on ensuring a certain minimum performance level for the entire population), or
  - On a distance travelled basis (emphasizing the incremental changes from the intervention)?

Note: We focused only on the metrics that triggered payments; and ignored others that may have informed the assessment of intervention but weren’t linked to the outcome payments

How we went about this Challenge?

Step 1: Create 3 new variables to complement the Indigo Dataset

ROJECT ID	COUNTRY	Outcome Metric Definition	**Metric** (what triggers payment - activity/ output/ outcome/ others)	**Payment structure** (Binary / per-capita / distance-travelled per capita / distance travelled for population / other)	**Evaluation Mode** (verification method to determine change in metric - administrative data / survey / pre-post evaluation / experimental or quasi-experimental / others)	
		Participant is employed or in training (i.e. off unemployn	Outcome	Per capita	Experimental / quasi-Experiment	K
DIGO-POJ-0048	Utrecht, the Netherlands		Combination	Binary	Administrative data	F
		Education. The number of people that achieve a diplom	Output	Binary	Administrative data	F
		Employment (Short Term). The number of people that fi	Output	Binary	Administrative data	F
		Employment (Longer Term). The number of people that	Outcome	Binary	Administrative data	F
DIGO-POJ-0049	Venlo, The Netherlands		Output	Unclear	Administrative data	F

How we went about this Challenge?

Step 2: Agree on encoding guidelines (after a lot of debate ☺)

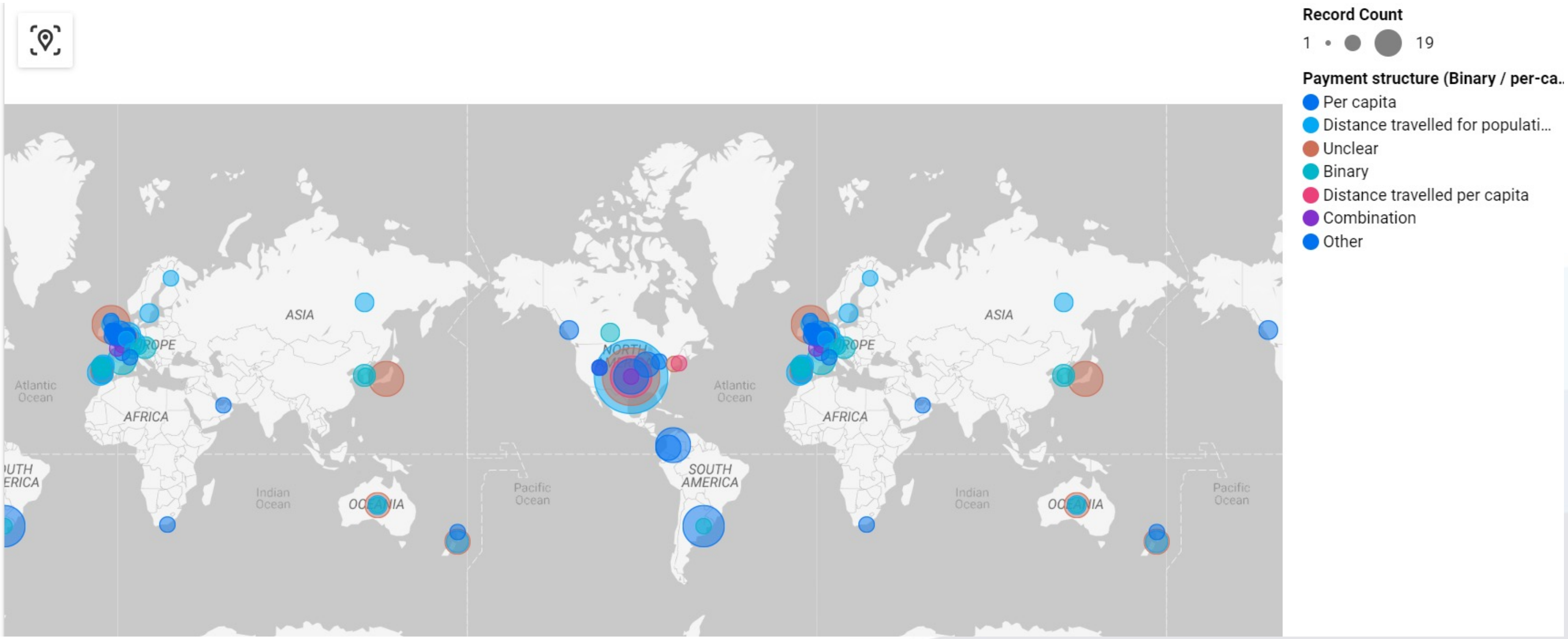
Variable	Definition	Coding Guidelines (agreed upon)	C d g
Metric	What triggers payment? Is it an activity? Or output? Or outcome? Categorical variable with 4 options: • Activity • Output • Outcome • Unclear (this should be sparingly used and eventually the coding guidelines should aim to eliminate this category)	**Activity -** Actions taken or tasks performed in pursuit if impact goals (e.g. # of students who received a specified content/training, % enrolment of students from marginalized categories, # of hospital admissions, etc.) **Output –** Tangible products or services resulting from the activities (e.g. # or % of students who finished their educational program, # or % of successful child deliveries in a hospital, # or % of students who got placed after achieving a training, # or % of prisoners who completed the awareness/rehabilitation program, etc.) NOTE: Level qualification and entry into a job is taken as an output metric	

		When same metric combines both output & outcome, to be split into 2 metrics
Payment Structure	How are payments tied to the metric? Categorical variable with 5 options: • Per capita • Binary • Distance travelled per capita • Distance travelled by entire beneficiary population • Unclear (this should be sparingly used and eventually the coding guidelines should aim to eliminate this category)	**Per capita** - Payment is made for each participant who achieved a certain score (e.g. a test score) **Binary -** Payment amount A is made if more than X% of beneficiary population achieves above a certain score (no payment is made below X%) Note: sometimes, it can be a step function which needs to be categorized as binary e.g. Payment A is made above a certain x% say 95% beneficiaries, Payment B is made between x and y% (say 70-95% beneficiaries), and Payment C is made below y % (say 70%) **Distance travelled per capita** - Payment made for each individual that increases his/her score by Y% (compared to a pre-test or historical data).

We were able to complete encoding for a sample of 86 bonds across Employment & Training (50), Education (19), and Criminal Justice (17)

How we went about this Challenge?

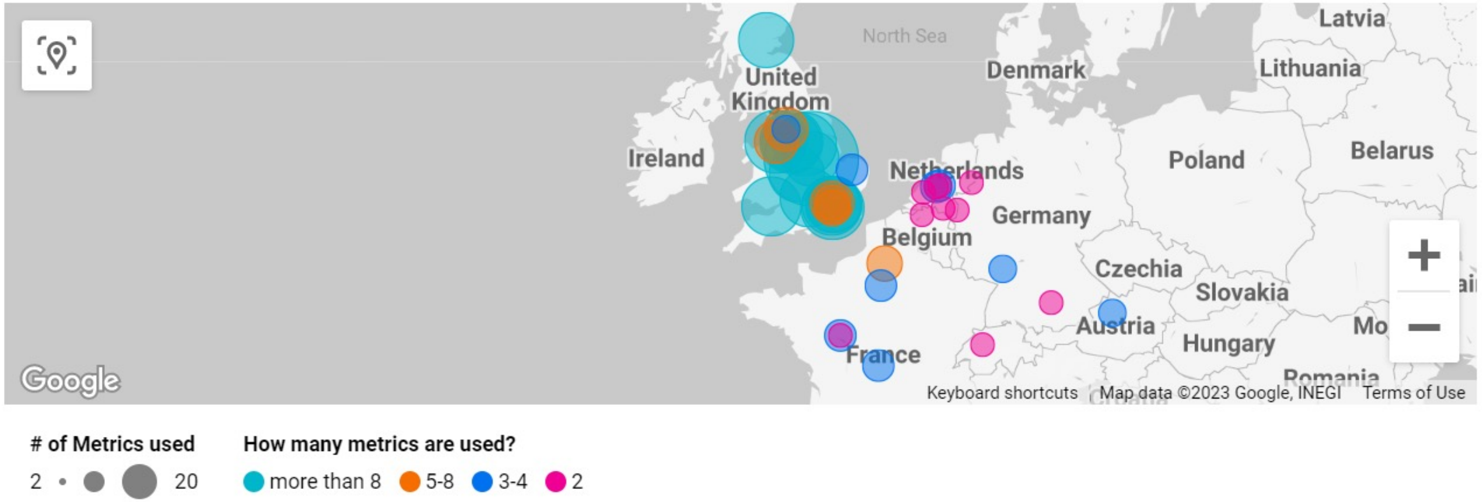
Step 3: Analyze & explore the variables i.e. measurement framework to come up with preliminary insights (with lots of help from Neelima, James & entire team 🙏)



What we found?

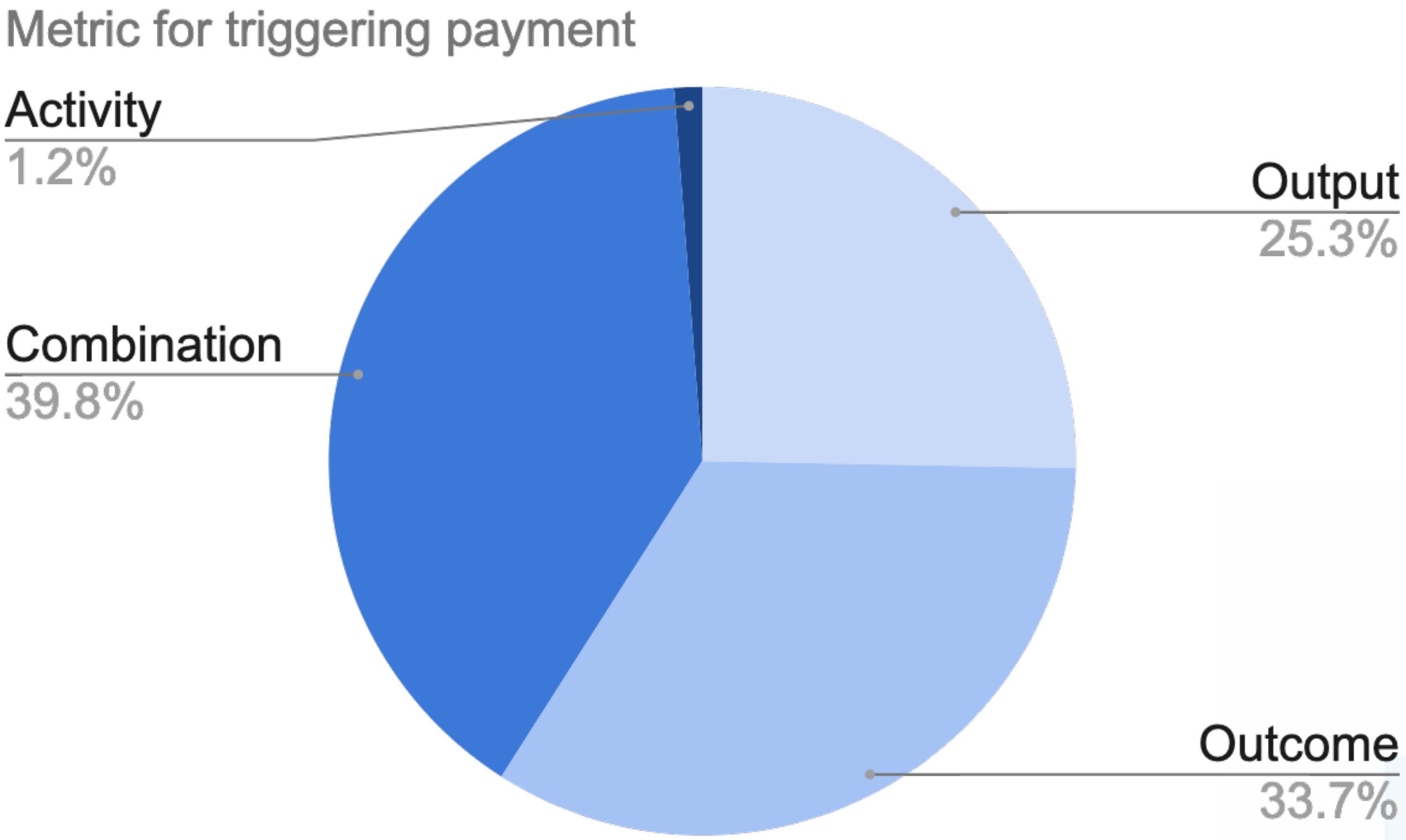
Number of Metrics used

	Sector / Record Count		
Number of m...	Employment and traini...	Criminal Justice	Education
3-4	10	7	9
2	15	3	7
more than 8	15	2	-
5-8	7	7	1



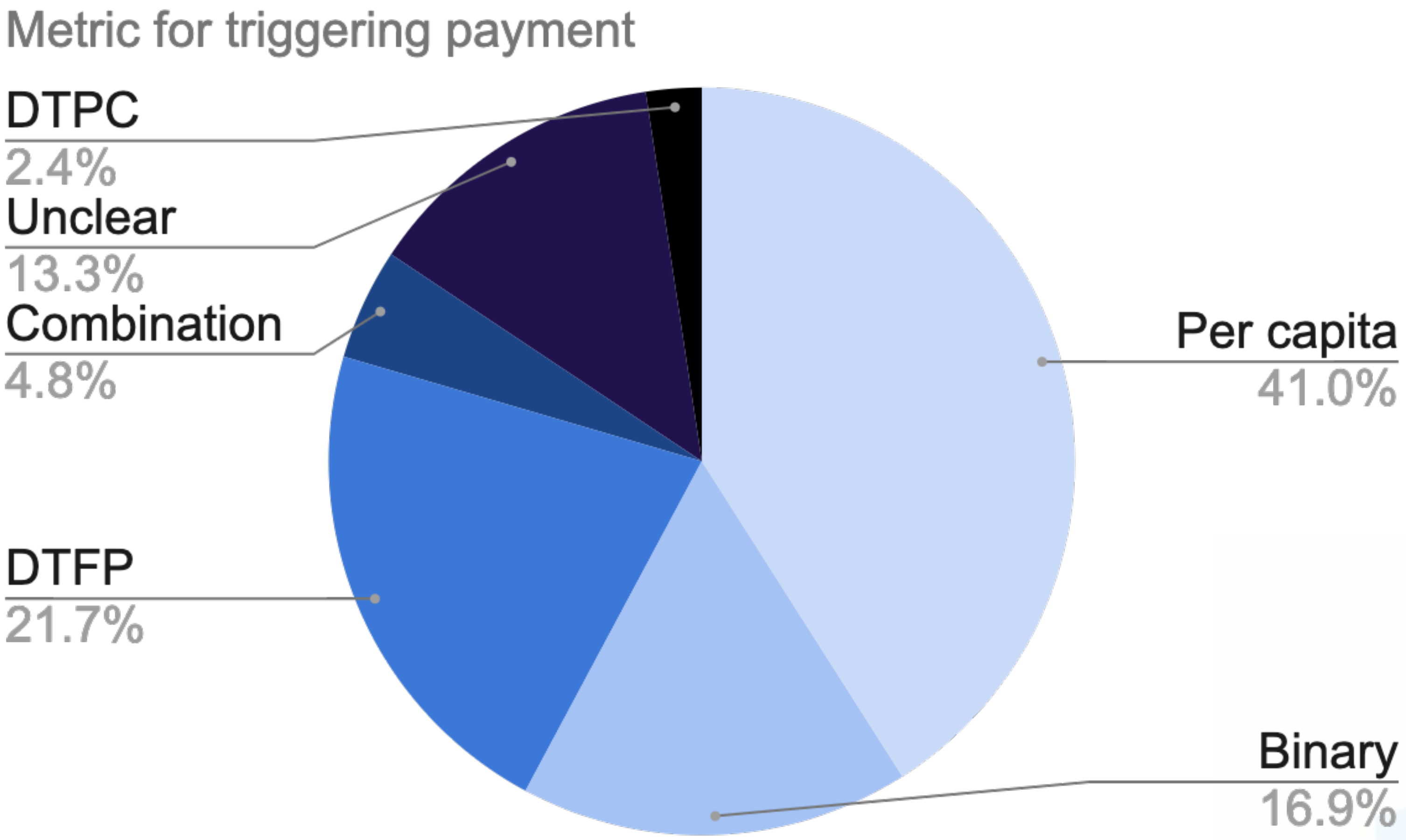
- Huge variance in the number of metrics that are tied to outcome payments - Some use 2 or fewer; but many go much above 8-10
- The max we found was 19 metrics used in a bond in employment & training sector in UK

What we found?



- Most SIB outcome payers pay on based on what the intervention delivered.
- Only a few track metrics reflecting how the intervention was conducted.
- A significant 2/3rds of the interventions had at least one output metric - Outputs are usually in greater control of the service provider; outcomes can often depend on other factors incl. how beneficiaries use these outputs

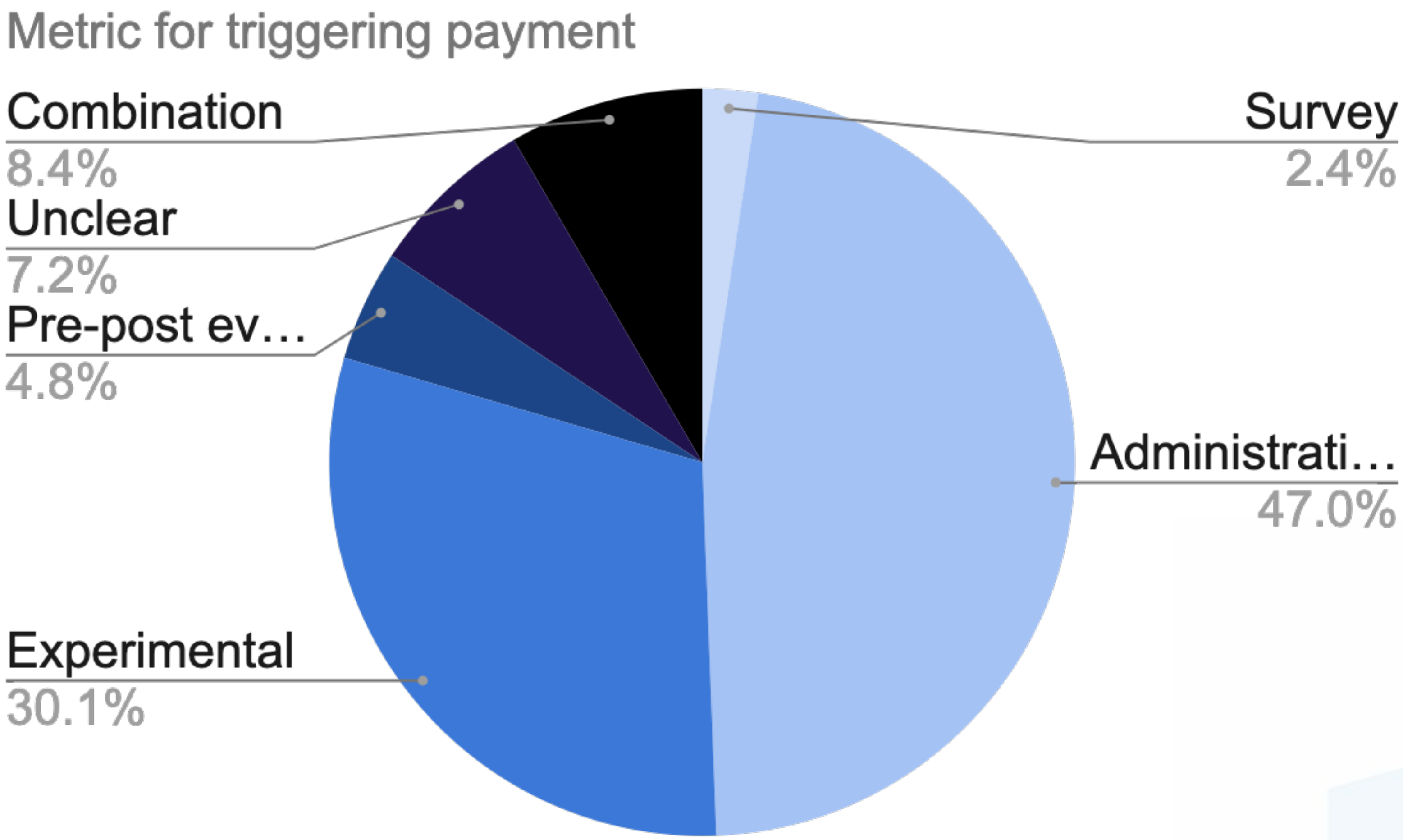
What we found?



DTPC: Distance travelled per capita
DTFP: Distance travelled by the entire beneficiary population

- Payment structure presents a mixed picture
- Per capita and binary methods are used in majority of bonds as they may be easier to implement
- Distance travelled methods are also used in a quarter of bonds – may perhaps overcome the incentive issues with cherry-picking / parking of beneficiaries

What we found?



- Nearly a third use experimental/quasi-experimental designs (RCTs) – believed to be more credible & robustness (albeit costly)
- Survey is the least used method
- On the other hand, nearly half of the bonds rely on validated administrative data (a less costly approach)

What we found?

Payment Structure vs Evaluation Mode

Evaluation Mode (verification m...	Per capita	Distance travell...	Unclear	Binary	Distance travell...	Combination
Administrative data	207	5	20	26	-	2
RCT	2	47	9	-	9	-
Unclear	10	-	10	8	-	-
Experimental / quasi-Experimen...	8	9	-	4	4	1
Pre-post evaluation	11	-	6	4	-	-
Survey	13	-	-	-	-	-
Combination	2	2	2	-	-	1

- 'Distance travelled for population' is especially dependent on RCT/experimental/quasi-experimental evaluation mode.
- 'Per capita' payment structures do not appear to need complicated methods for evaluation.

What we found?

Metric (what triggers payment) vs Evaluation Mode

			Metric (what triggers payment - activity/ output/ outcome/ others) / Record	
Evaluation Mode (verification method...	Output	Outcome	Activity	Combinati
Administrative data	129	51	58	:
RCT	16	51	-	
Unclear	13	8	5	
Experimental / quasi-Experimental	2	20	2	
Pre-post evaluation	6	15	-	
Survey	11	2	-	
Combination	-	1	-	

- Output metrics are simple and payment can be made based on administrative data itself.
- For outcome metrics which are complex, administrative data might not be trusted as much where experimental

What we found?

Row Labels	% Unclear data for Payment structu
Australia	50.00%
Japan	100.00%
Netherlands	11.11%
Portugal	8.33%
UK	9.52%
USA	30.77%
New Zealand	33.33%

Row Labels	% Unclear data for Evaluation mode
Portugal	25.00%
South Korea	50.00%
UK	4.76%
USA	7.69%

- The Payment structure data as well as evaluation mode data was unclear for bonds across multiple countries.
- The most unclear data(Aggregate data) of payment structure for all the bonds analyzed for a country was observed in Japan. However, only one bond was available from Japan.
- Whereas the most unclear data(Aggregate data) of evaluation mode for all the bonds analyzed for a country was observed in South Korea. However, only 2 bonds were available from South Korea.
- The number of bonds were of considerable size in USA, UK, Portugal and Netherlands.

What we learnt in this process

- Better data quality for projects in some countries
- Some geographies using more complicated (perhaps more robust) measurement frameworks than others…..
- Difficult to accurately classify output & outcome – depends on the theory of change underlying the design of impact bond
- Data on evaluation methods not readily available from the INDIGO dataset, often required secondary research and referring to external sources

What we learnt in this process

- Difficult to infer payment structure from the description of the outcome metric alone – needs additional references

- Most bonds have a good amount of data available online, but some bonds are completely running on paper, with little to no presence online

- No explicit mention of metric category, payment type and evaluation mode is available in these online sources; for most cases, it has to be inferred which can make the process subjective

- Further sub-categorization of metrics, payment type and evaluation mode can be looked into for better understanding of measurement of impact bonds

Next Steps

- Based on our preliminary work, these 3 variables (type of metric, payments structure, type of evaluation method) appear to throw useful insights for further analysis / research on impact bonds

- While we asked the “what” question in this project, this work can be used to inform multiple “why” and “how” questions e.g.
  - *Why is measurement framework of a typical bond in a particular sector / geography different from others?*
  - *What factors drive the choice of different payment structures? When would the parties prefer a binary vs a per capita vs distance travelled payment structure?*
  - *Why do we see developing countries often using a more complex (and costly?) evaluation structure than some of the bonds in high-income countries?*

- Building this project, we can try to ask: Are the metrics, payment structures, and evaluation methods befitting to track and manage the intended objectives of the development intervention?

Thank You for joining and supporting the Challenge 29!

Looking forward to Questions and Feedback !!

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Challenge#29

Welcome to challenge #29!

Understanding ‘Measurement’ in Impact Bonds

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Núcleo de Medição para Investimentos de Impacto Socioambiental

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INDIGO

Hack and Learn – Show and Tell session

Social impact bonds and outcome metrics

Challenge #30

The challenge:

How do we adapt the data model
to capture data on
different types
of outcome metrics?

The challenge:

Sustainment of accommodation for 6 months with no identified risk of homelessness.

Individual level metrics

Beneficiaries take up training and/or education opportunities.

Entry into employment (includes both full-time or part-time).

The challenge:

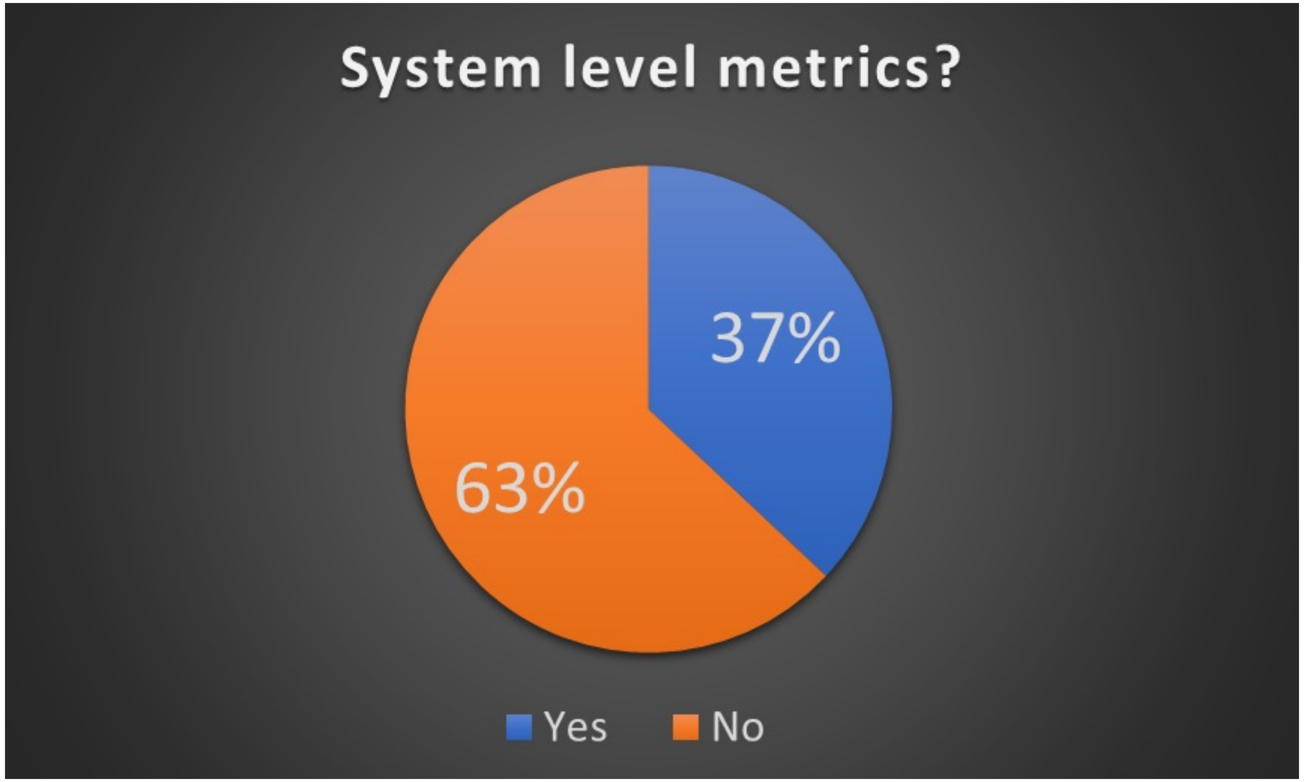
Expansion of the labour market (number of companies employing participants of the programme increases).

System level metrics

Learning Gains. Aggregate learning gains for all students as measured by test scores relative to control group.

Results: mapping the relevance

Analysis from 100 contracts: Indigo's database



Suggestions:

- **Changes in the existing columns:**
    - Standardize the information
    - Cases with missing data
    - Inclusion of new options: “system level metrics”

- **Add new columns:**

Changes in the existing columns:

Standardize the information: column "Outcome Definition - (Value)"

Development of a life project.

Formal employment

3 month retention

Job satisfaction.

Learning outcome improvement 1. Learning outcome improvement: standard deviation (standard points of variation around the mean) as a difference from the comparison group performance. (Directly operating in classrooms)

Reduction in Type 2 diabetes cases. The proportion of the cohort that are prevented from developing Type 2 diabetes, as determined by periodic blood glucose tests.

Changes in the existing columns:

Cases with missing data: column “Outcome metric target - (Value)”

https://indigo-data-standard.readthedocs.io/en/latest/data-dictionary/project.html#outcome-metrics

	unit of measurement is used to account for targeted service users or beneficiaries.	
Outcome metric target - (Value)	An outcome metric target is the specific value attached to the measure of outcomes for the purposes of determining whether satisfactory performance has been achieved. In an impact bond, these targets will usually determine whether a payment is made to the provider or investor. This variable provides a detailed description of the metric(s) used to determine payments from the outcome payers. It should provide a clear definition of the conditions under which an outcome is agreed to have been ‘achieved’ or ‘not achieved’.	Text

Changes in the existing columns:

Inclusion of new options: "system level metrics"

https://indigo-data-standard.readthedocs.io/en/latest/data-dictionary/project.html#outcome-metrics

Unit type of targeted Service users or beneficiaries - (Value)	Description of the unit of measurement that is used to account for targeted service users or beneficiaries. Codelist options are: • Individual • Other	Codelist

Add new columns:

- Inclusion of a column to classify metrics with public available data or not.
- If the public information is available, include in another column the source of information.

This will provide information of how critical availability of data is to that project!

Thank you!

jorgenri1@insper.edu.br

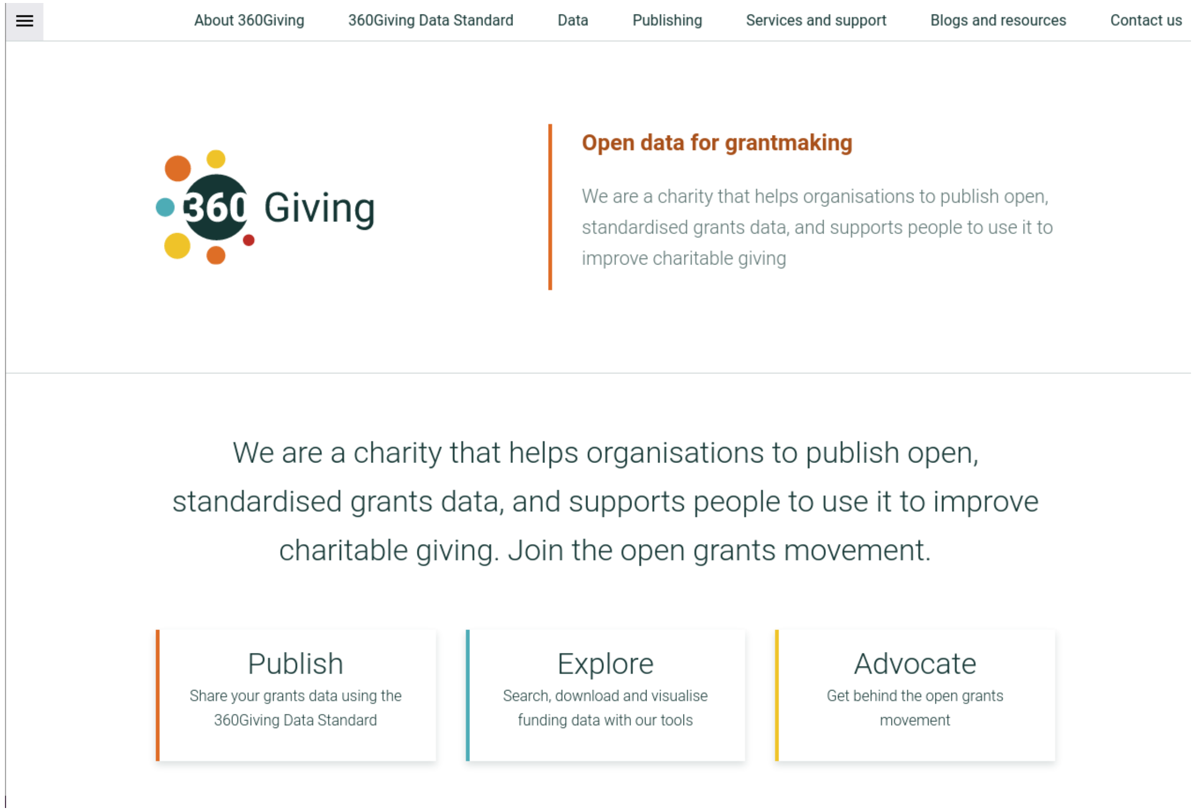
Discovering more information about projects using Org-id

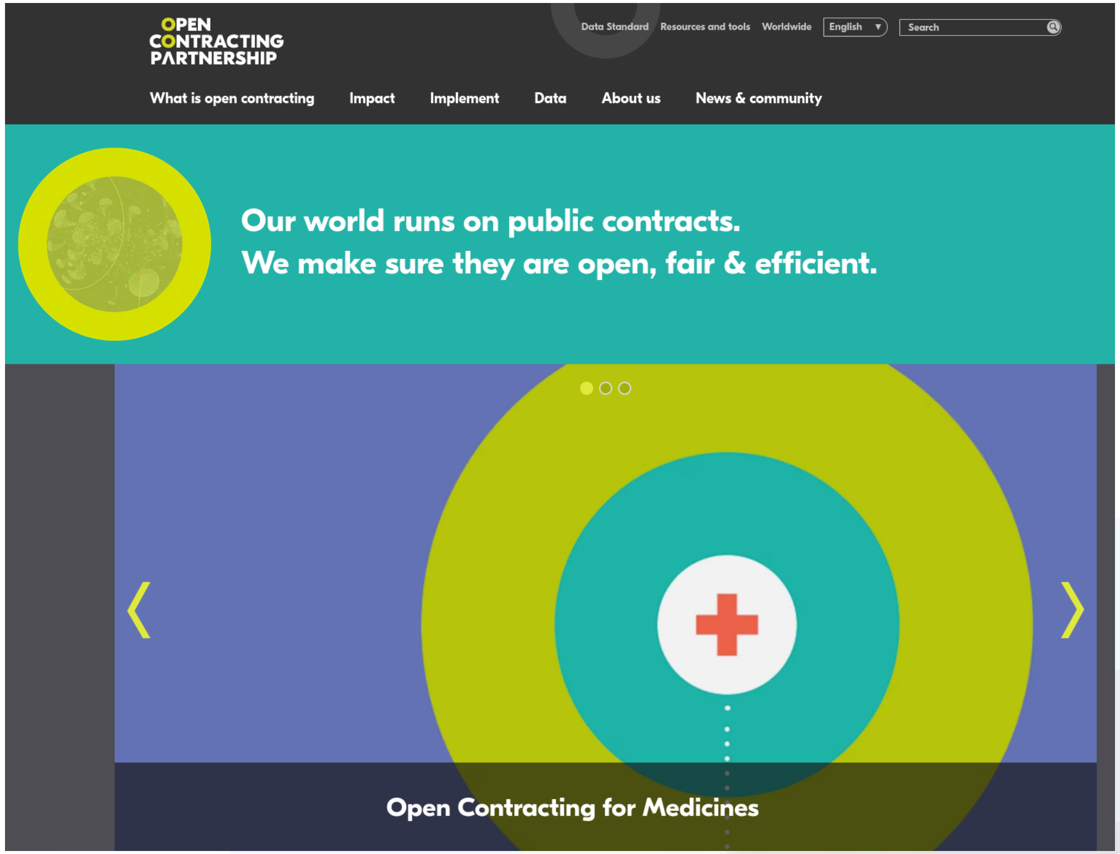
2023-03-17

@golaboxford

golab.ox.ac.uk

Other data standards may have data we are interested in





Problem

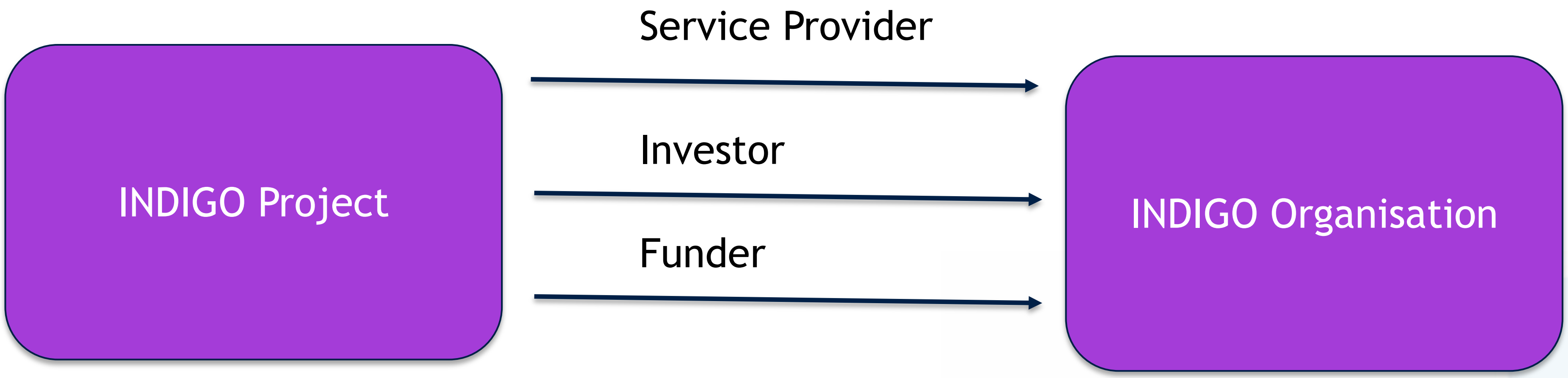
INDIGO Project

Open Contracting Process

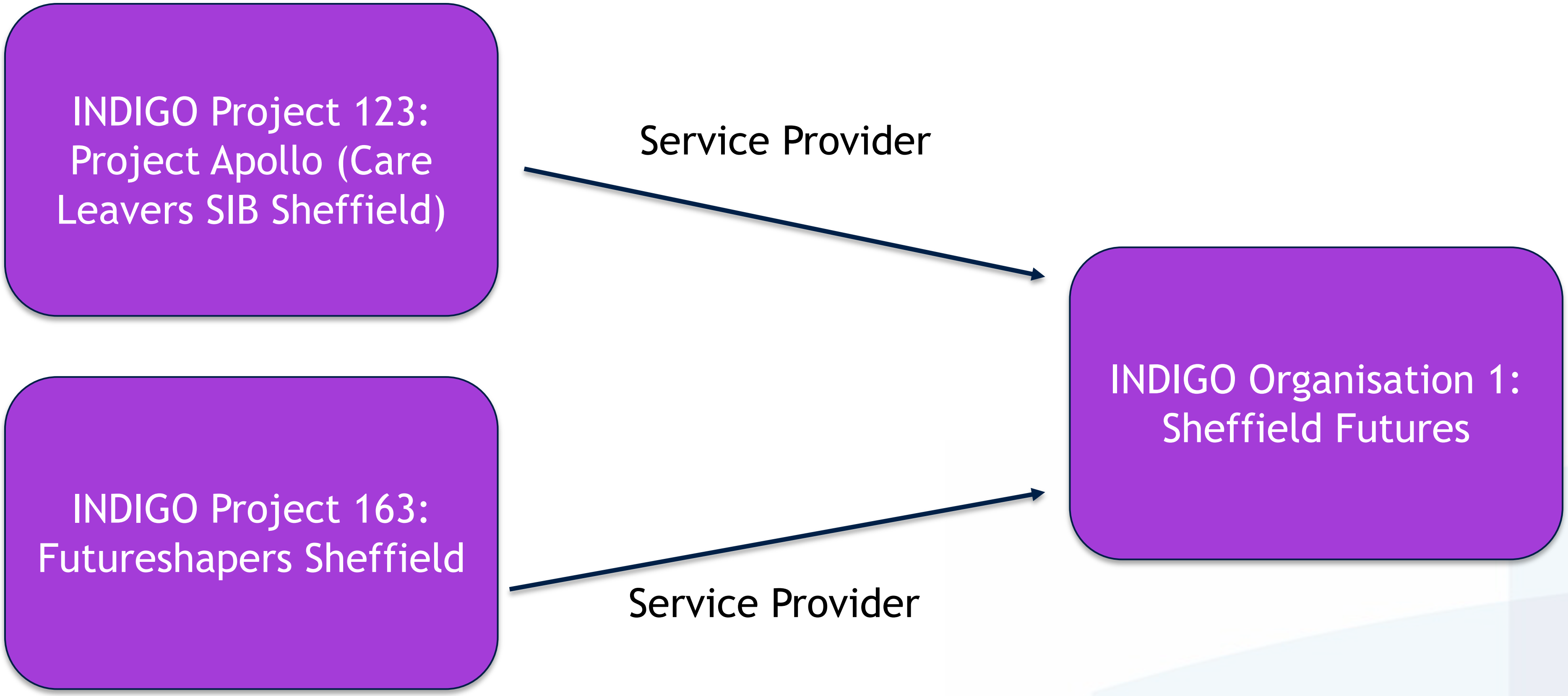
But how do we find it?

360 Giving Grant

The INDIGO Data Model



Reuse data about organisations



There are organisations in each data standard

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INDIGO Project

INDIGO Organisation

Sheffield Futures

Open Contracting Organisation

Can we find Sheffield Futures in this data?

360 Giving Organisation

Are these organisations the same?

INDIGO Project

INDIGO Organisation

Sheffield Futures

Open Contracting Organisation

The Sheffield Future

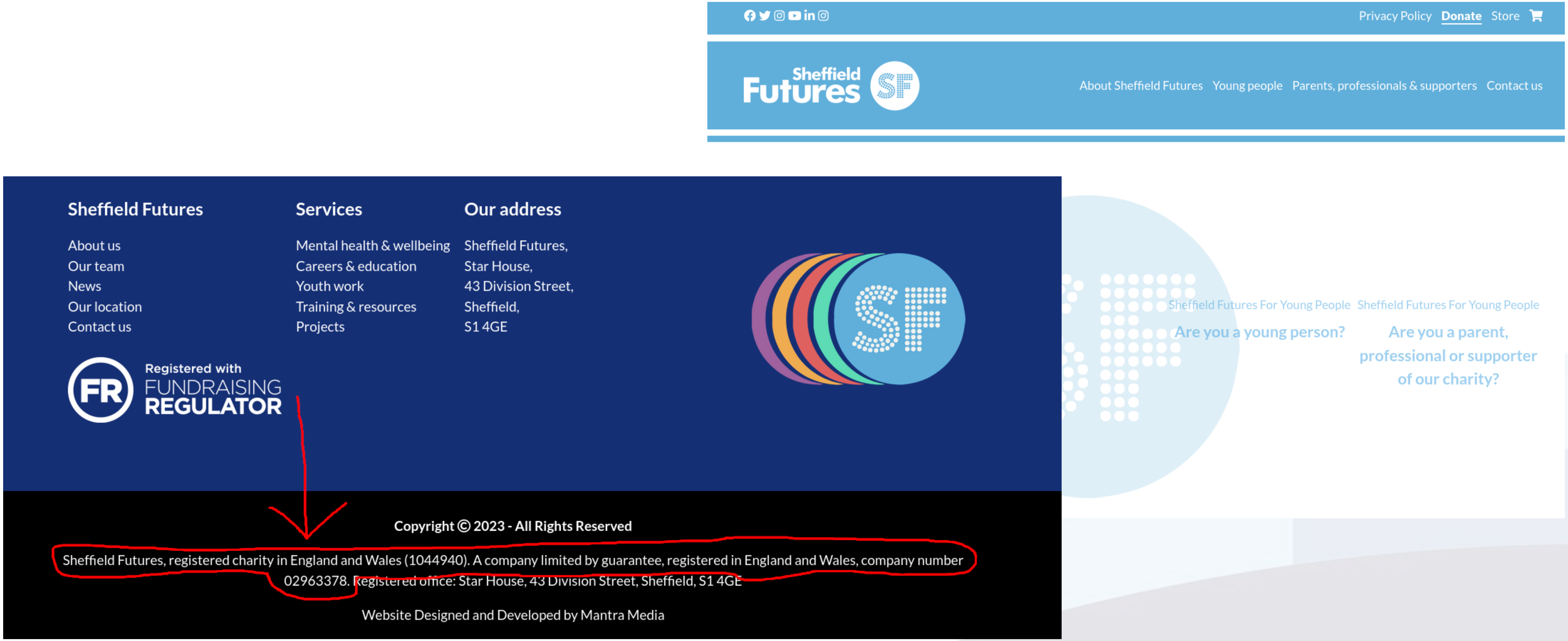
Sheffield Futures Limited

360 Giving Organisation

This is a real problem

- A recent report by the Centre for Humanitarian Data looked at data published using the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data standard. In it, they found seven different ways of naming the United Nations Refugee Agency:
  - UNHCR
  - UNHCR/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
  - UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
  - UNO Flüchtlingshilfe
  - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
  - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
  - United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Many organisations already have ID's from different places



So we identify an organisation with the list it's on and it's id

List-id
GB-COH-02963378
GB-CHC-1044940

Where do we get list id's from?

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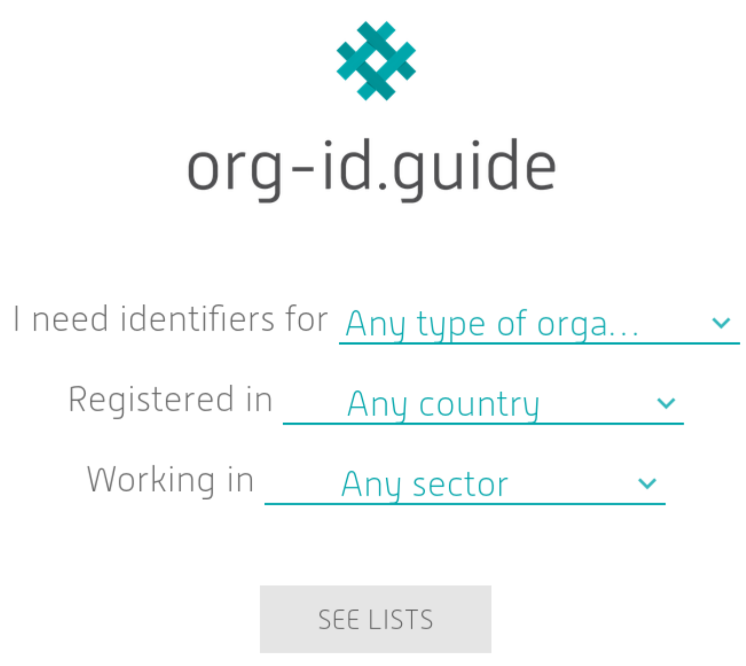
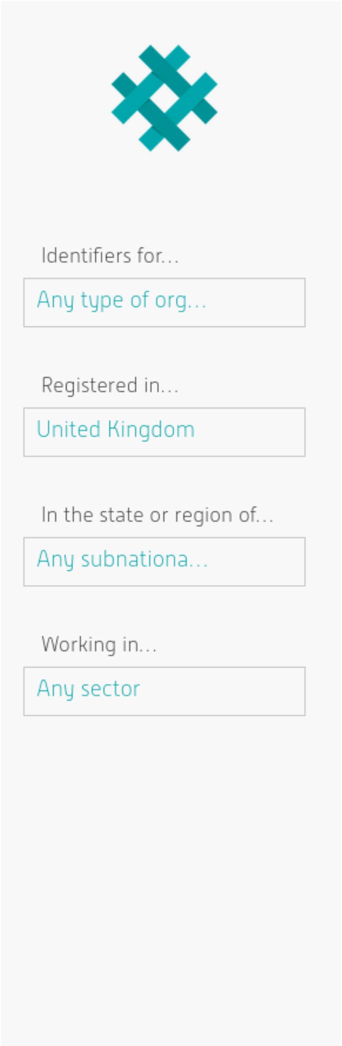
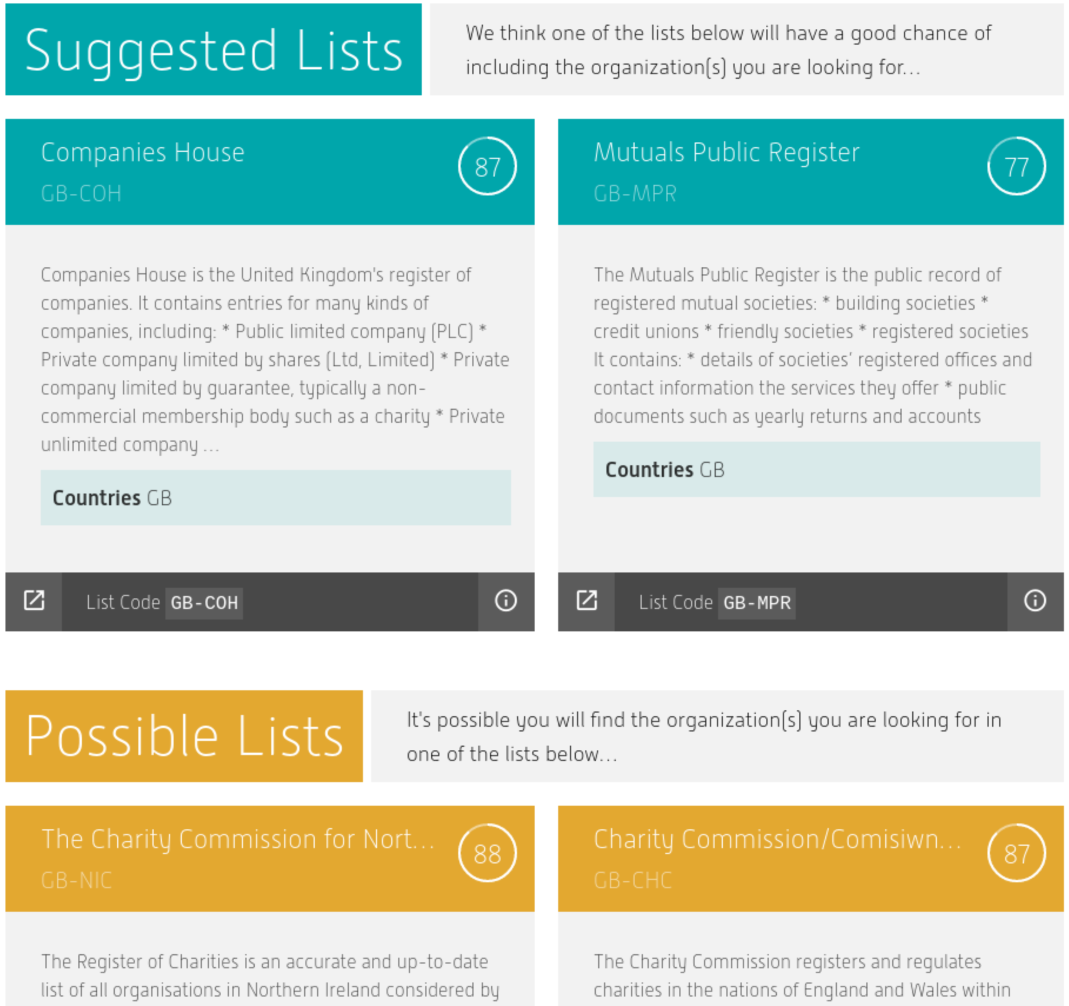
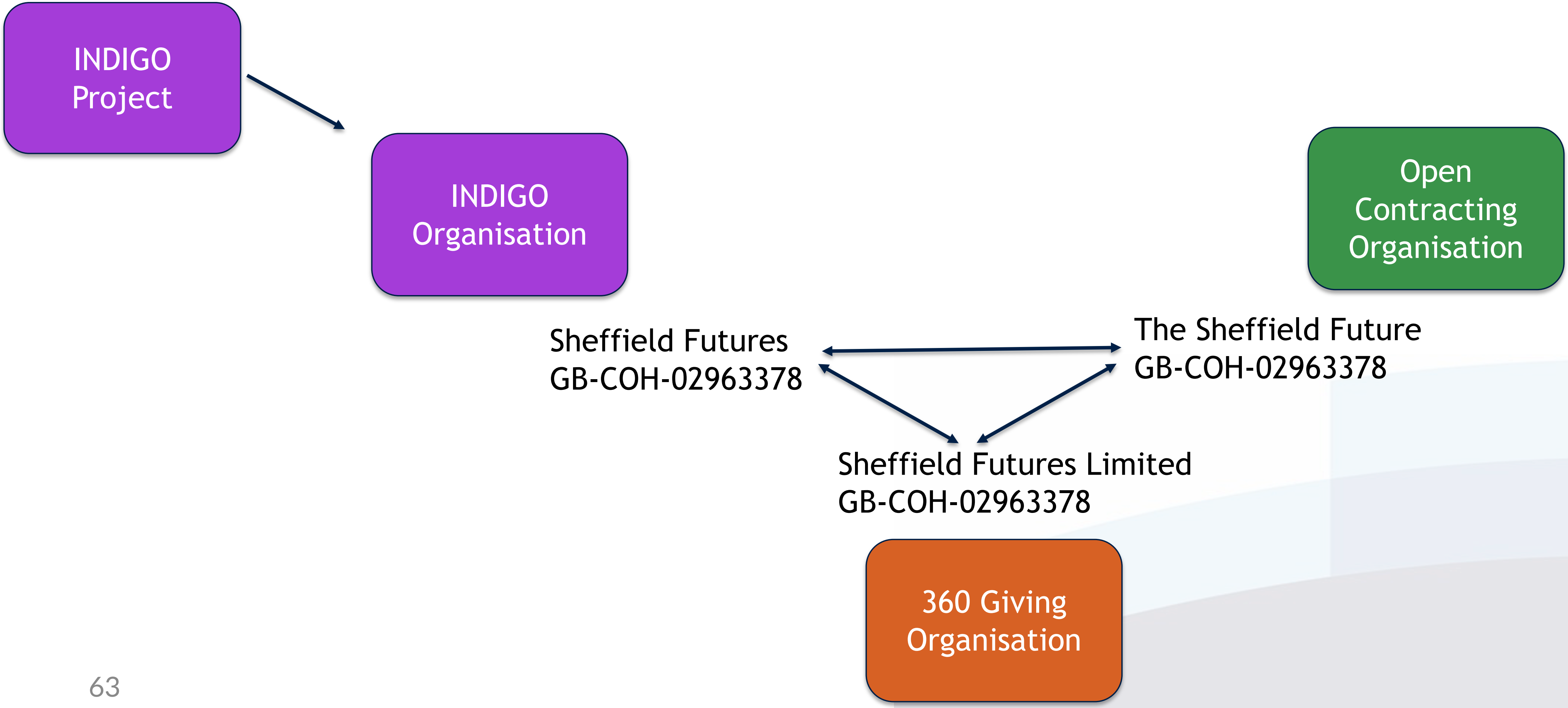






So now organisations in different data standards have comparable ID's



Back to our problem of finding data

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> “But how does having comparable organisation ID's across different data standards help?”
>
> *Me*

Step 1: Add Org-ids to INDIGO data

INDIGO

Organisation

ID	INDIGO-ORG-0001
Name	Sheffield Futures
ORG-Ids - Primary	GB-CHC-1044940
ORG-Ids - Secondary 1: By Organisation ID	GB-COH-02963378
ORG-Ids - Secondary 1: Sources	source1,source2
ORG-Ids - Secondary 2: By Organisation ID	GB-CHC-1044940
ORG-Ids - Secondary 2: Sources	source2,source3

Step 2: Look for these org-ids in other data sets

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This is an experimental app with incomplete data! Do not rely on it.

Lill Orgid (Temporary Name)

Charity Commission/Comisiwn Elusennau ID 1044940

data_standard	scraper	source_id	url	meta
indigo	scraper	INDIGO-ORG-0001	None	{'indigo_organisation_id': 'INDIGO-ORG-0001'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-cabinetoffice-GA-093861	None	{'grant_id': '360G-cabinetoffice-GA-093861'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-CiN-2020-4799	None	{'grant_id': '360G-CiN-2020-4799'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-EFF-14-1171	None	{'grant_id': '360G-EFF-14-1171'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-tnlcomfund-0030074616	None	{'grant_id': '360G-tnlcomfund-0030074616'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-tnlcomfund-0030111003	None	{'grant_id': '360G-tnlcomfund-0030111003'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-tnlcomfund-0030114798	None	{'grant_id': '360G-tnlcomfund-0030114798'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-tnlcomfund-0031012809	None	{'grant_id': '360G-tnlcomfund-0031012809'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-tnlcomfund-0031028625	None	{'grant_id': '360G-tnlcomfund-0031028625'}
threesixtygiving	datastore	360G-tnlcomfund-0031037026	None	{'grant_id': '360G-tnlcomfund-0031037026'}

From Open Data Services

Step 3: Get other data and show it to editors automatically

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Release

Release ID: ocds-213czf-000-00001-02-tender

Planned cycle lane improvements

- Metadata
- Related Processes
- Parties
- Procuring entity
- Buyer
- Planning
- Tender
- Awards
- Contracts

Planned cycle lane improvements

Tenders solicited for work to build new cycle lanes in the centre of town.

Status active
Eligibility criteria No eligibility criteria provided
ID ocds-213czf-000-00001-01-tender

Value
Lower: 600,000.00 GBP **Upper:** 1,100,000.00 GBP

Key Dates

Tender start: 2010-03-01 **Tender end:** 2010-04-01 **Tender Duration (in days):**
Award start: 2010-04-02 **Award end:** 2010-05-01
Contract start: 2010-07-01 **Contract end:** 2011-06-30 **Contract Period Duration (in days):** 365

Enquiries
There have been no enquiries regarding this tender

Enquiries start: 2010-03-01 **Enquiries end:** 2010-03-14 **Enquiries Period Duration (in days):** 14

Procurement method
open: An open competitive tender is required by EU Rules
In open procedures, any interested economic operator may submit a tender in response to a contract notice.

Procurement Categories
Main Procurement Category: works

Award criteria
bestProposal: The best proposal, subject to value for money requirements, will be accepted.

Submission method
electronicSubmission: Submit through the online portal at http://example.com/submissions/ocds-213czf-000-00001-01/

Items

ID	Description	Classification (Scheme - ID)	Quantity (Unit)	Unit	Value per unit	Delivery Address	Delivery Location
1.0	Cycle lane improvements	Construction work for highways (CPV - 45233130.0) Cycle path construction work (CPV -	8	Miles **Scheme:** UNCEFACT	120,000.00 GBP		**Location Description** **URI** **Gazetteer Scheme** **Gazetteer Identifiers**

360 GrantNav

About 360Giving About the data Get Help

Sheffield Futures (360G-cabinetoffice-GA-093861)

Funding Organization		Recipient Organization
Department of Health (GB-GOR-D12)	£75,000 01 Apr 2017	Sheffield Futures (GB-CHC-1044940)

Ensure proper provision of health and community-based places of safety for people suffering mental health crises ? saving police time and stopping vulnerable people being detained in police custody.

Where is this data from?

This data was originally published by Cabinet Office. If you need to report a problem in the data please contact Cabinet Office directly, see their GrantNav publisher page for more information.

Grant Details

Allocation Method	General Grants - Competed
Amount Awarded	75000
Award Date	2017-04-01T00:00:00+00:00
From An Open Call?	Yes
Grant Programme: Code	SCH-000003990
Grant Programme: Title	Places of Safety
Last Modified	2018-05-14T00:00:00+00:00

In this hack and learn we

- Added org-id's to some INDIGO organisations as examples.
- Wrote a guide on how to research ID's.
- Feedback improvements we could make to organisation data model.
- Looked at and cleaned up Open Contacting data found in previous hack and learns.
- Feedback improvements we could make to project data model for Open Contracting data.
- Worked on project to pull together Org-ids from multiple data standards. This makes it easy to find links.

Summary

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- Other data standards also have information on organisations and the projects they do
- If it was easy to find this information in other data standards it would help us find more INDIGO data
- But it's difficult to match organisations in different data standards
- **INDIGO and other data standards all use Orgs-ids to identify an organisation**
- (Org-ids are a list and a id from that list eg GB-COH-XXXXX)
- Let's add Org-id's to INDIGO Organisations
- Let's work on systems to automatically find that extra data and show it to editors

Next steps

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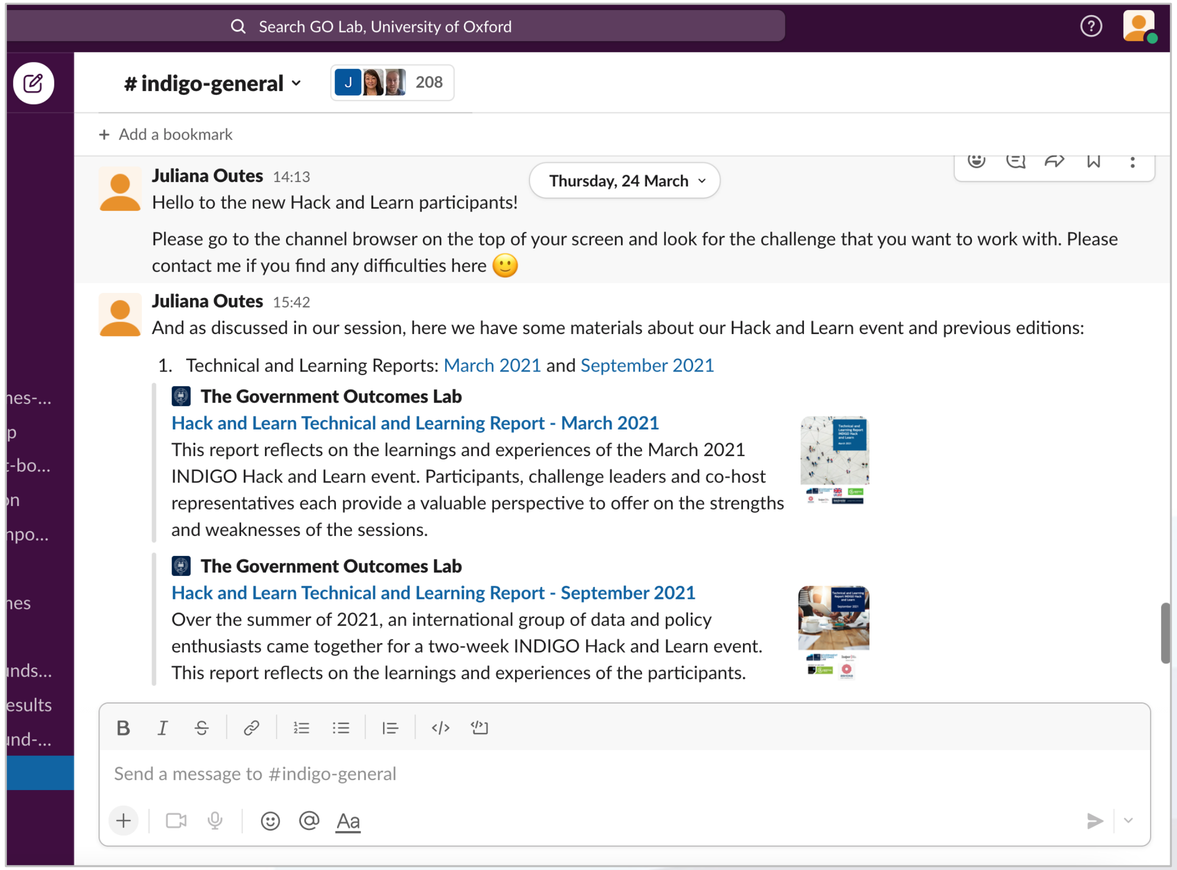
Our Slack channels will remain open for those who want to keep working and/or keep in touch with their team



Next steps

Let’s write a blog ->

Reflections on the 2022 INDIGO Summer Hack and Learn ›

In this blog post, the GO Lab Data Steward Juliana Outes Velarde and some of the participants reflect on their experiences of the Summer 2022 Hack and Learn.

Last updated 31 Oct 2022, 3:07 p.m.

Next steps

- Come to our social event! (same link, bring something INDIGO)
- Next INDIGO peer learning session: April 2023

Thank you!