BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Social Outcomes Conference

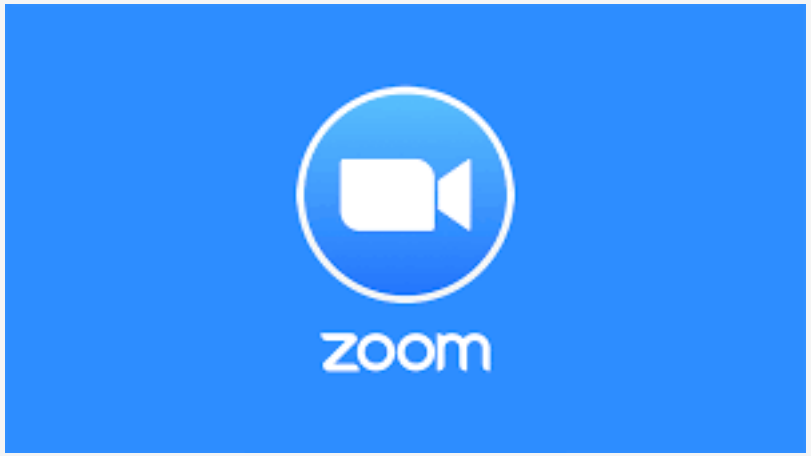
1-4 September 2020

Welcome to Day III

@ukgolab
#SOC20

Zoom

- Keep yourself muted but do keep your camera on
- Introduce yourself on the Zoom chat
- Share your thoughts and questions on the Zoom chat
- Do stay online for informal discussions in breakout rooms at the end of the session
- Session is being recorded



Impact Alchemy: Turning data into decisions and decisions into outcomes

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

- Gail Gibbons, Sheffield Futures
- Olivia Prentice, Impact Management Project
- Paddy Carter, CDC Group
- Sarah Henry, Office for National Statistics (UK)

Chair: Clare FitzGerald, Government Outcomes Lab

@ukgolab
#SOC20

Gail Gibbons, CEO of Sheffield Futures

A young people's charity delivering a range of contract, grant funded and traded services.

Currently delivering second Social Impact Bond - Social Care Innovation Fund - supporting care leavers into training & employment

Vision for a Data Driven Future

- single MI system - able to measure impact for all delivery projects
- data measurement which is meaningful for both the provider and service users
- a data flexible data management system - if something no longer makes sense, change it

Context: the IMP is a forum for consensus-building

From 2016-18, the Impact Management Project (IMP) brought together more than 2,000 practitioners to agree on norms for impact measurement, management and reporting.

Our advisors

For example, the definition of impact…

An outcome is the result of an action or event which is an aspect of social, environmental or economic well-being.

An impact is the change in outcome (positive or negative) caused by an organisation, directly or indirectly, wholly or partially, intended or unintended.

Dimension of impact	Data to guide measurement and management
What	What outcome is occurring in the period? Is it positive or negative? How important is the outcome to the people (or planet) experiencing it?
Who	Who experiences the outcome? How underserved are the affected stakeholders in relation to the outcome?
How Much	How much of the outcome is occurring – across scale, depth and duration?
Contribution	Would this change likely have happened anyway?
Risk	What is the risk to people and planet that impact does not occur as expected?

… and the different types of impact organizations can have

	Negative	Less negative	Positive	
Illustrative motivations	"Aware of (potential) negative impact, but do not try to mitigate it"	"To mitigate risk"	"To align with long-term sustainable growth drivers"	"To help tackle climate change or the education gap"
(Expected) effects on people and planet	*May have negative outcomes for people and the planet*	**A**ct to avoid harm Mitigate or significantly reduce negative outcomes for people and the planet	**B**enefit stakeholders Generate positive outcomes for people or the planet	**C**ontribute to solutions Generate substantial positive change for otherwise underserved people or the planet

What happened next?

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Facilitating

Incubating

Knowledge sharing among practitioners

The IMP Practitioner Community
A group of 2,000+ practitioners whom the IMP facilitates to debate and discuss technical topics, and share best practices

Harvard Business Review | Idea Lab

Coherence and completeness of standards

The IMP Structured Network
An unprecedented collaboration of 13 organisations who are coordinating efforts to provide complete guidelines for impact measurement, management and reporting

B Lab · CDSB Climate Disclosure Standards Board · GRI · Integrated Reporting <IR> · OECD · SASB · UNEP Finance Initiative · UNDP · World Benchmarking Alliance · CDP Disclosure Insight Action · GIIN · GSG Driving real impact · IFC · PRI · Social Value International · United Nations Global Compact

Integration of impact and financial management

Impact Frontiers
A learning collaboration with leading investors to develop frameworks that quantitatively integrate their specific social and environmental goals with their financial goals, enabling them to optimise their portfolios. Impact Frontiers will summarise lessons from these working sessions and make them available as a public good.

IMPACT FRONTIERS

IMP Structured Network: our goals for 2020-22

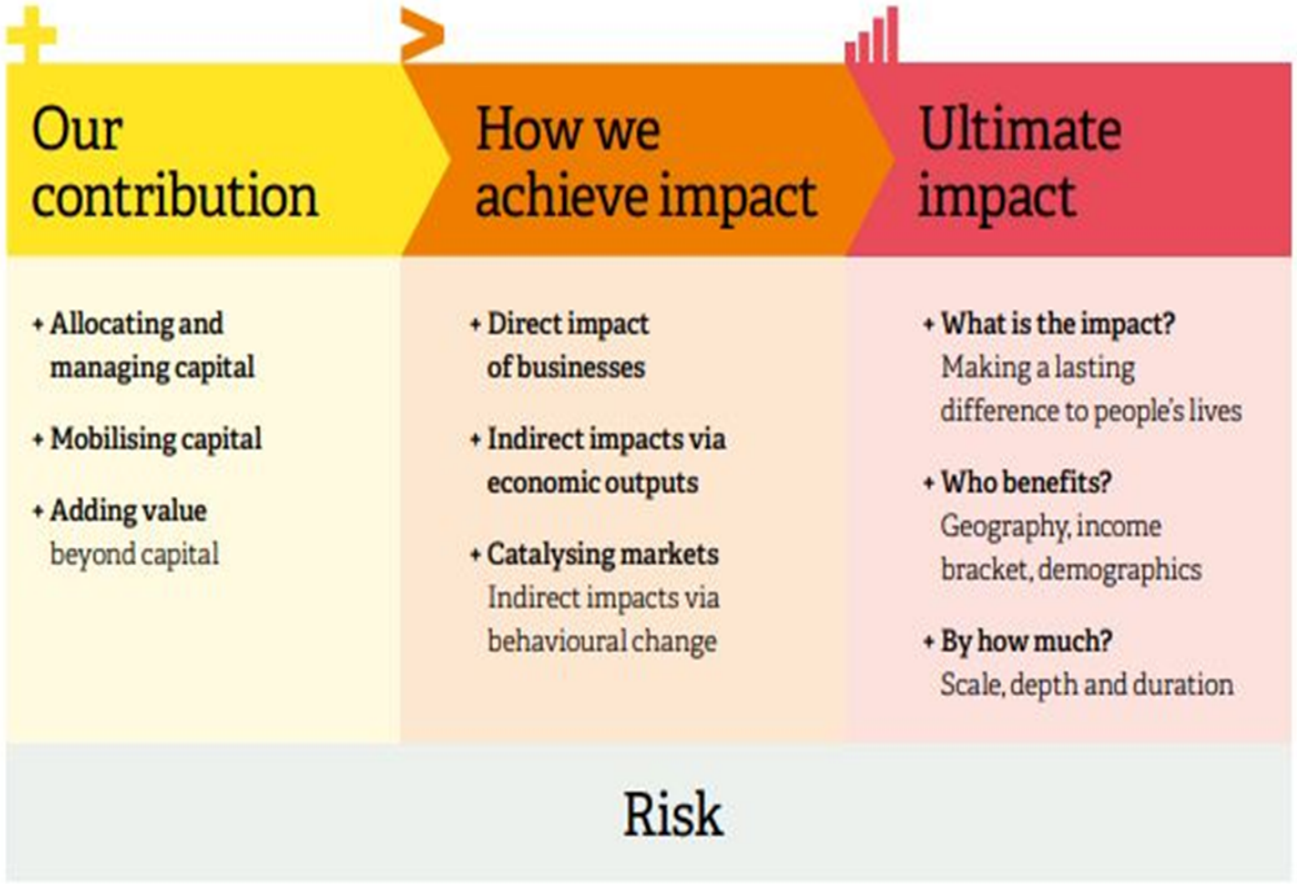
The IMP team facilitates and provides technical support to a ‘structured network’ of standard-setting organisations, whose expertise and audiences are complementary and who, taken all together, have the potential to provide complete and generally accepted principles, frameworks and standards for impact measurement and management.

Building blocks of impact management

Aligned with the global architecture on impact investing and playing an active role in **shaping emerging standards**:

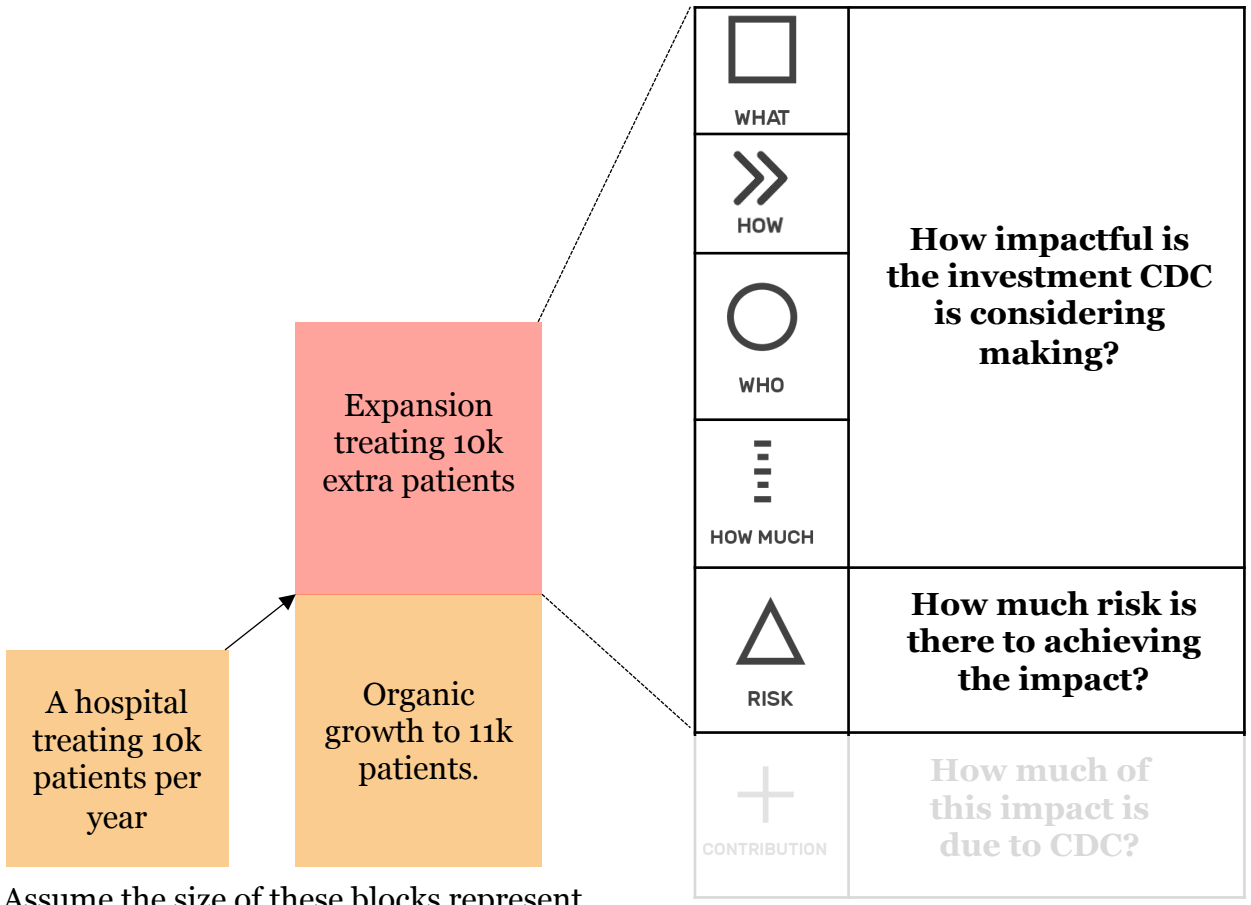
Objectives	**Sustainable Development Goals:** identifying and describing our impact objectives within the framework of the SDGs.
Frameworks	**Impact Management Project:** we have aligned our Impact Framework with the IMP dimensions and hosted events with IMP.
Processes	**Operating Principles for Impact Management:** we are a founding signatory, hold a seat on the advisory board and are active in sharing best practise on how to implement the Principles.
Measurement	**Harmonising Impact Measurement:** developing harmonised methodologies with HIPSO, IFC, EDFIs, GIIN and 2X.

Impact Framework



The impact of the investment

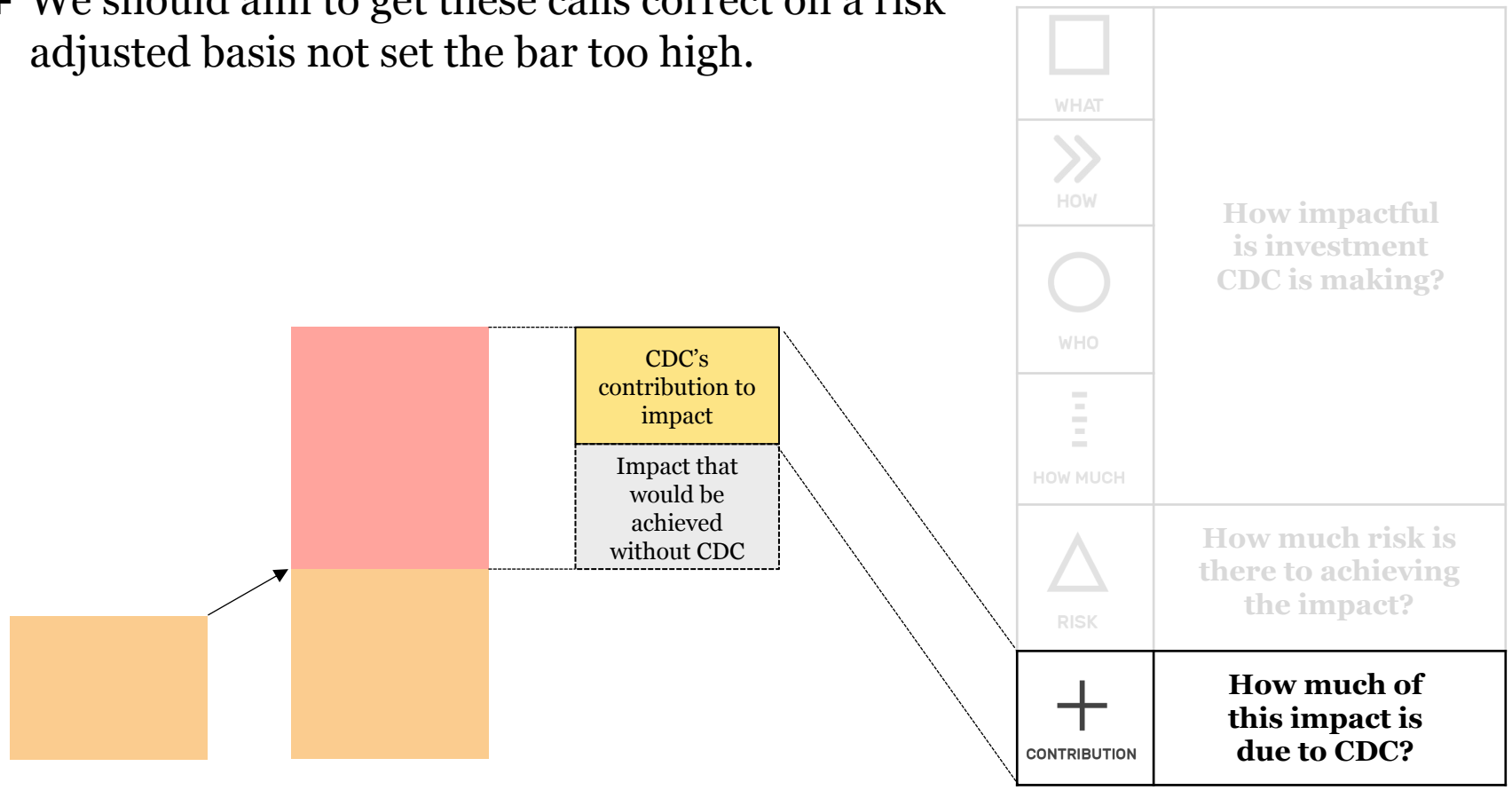
- The impact created by the investment, *not* the overall impact of the business
- The impact of the total investment (e.g. when CDC is not the only investor)
- Summarised by Impact Dashboard



Assume the size of these blocks represent total impact

Defining our contribution:

- CDC makes a **contribution** when *the developmental impact of an investee is greater with our investment than it would have been without it.*
- This means asking what would happen without CDC.
- Contribution cannot be observed in the data
- We should aim to get these calls correct on a risk adjusted basis not set the bar too high.



A few observations

- Conceptually, go/no go decisions based on impact/dollar hurdle. This remains a data-informed subjective judgement. I think we are a long way from having satisfactory quasi-objective impact measurement
- Go/no go decisions are only half the story, our focus is on understanding impact so that we can increase the impact of the investment
- Measuring impact is more like a valuation problem than an accounting problem. $1 in hands of someone living on $2 per day is more impactful than $1 for someone living on $10. But how much more?
- Impact is about making a difference: observed outcomes minus a counterfactual. Basing impact management on observed outcomes alone risks bad decisions. Example: define and count decent jobs created. Finding: we get more decent jobs per dollar in middle-income than in low-income countries. Implication: allocate more capital to MICs? No, not if a decent job is more impactful (important, valuable) in a LIC than a MIC.
- Our investments (e.g. transportation and logistics) often have an indirect route to targeted ultimate impact of raising people's standard of living. Collecting information on impact is challenging, can require models or use of output data embedded in an evidence-based theory of change to infer impact.

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Next sessions

15:00 BST

Contracting for risk transfer and innovation

Chair: Ruth Dixon, Government Outcomes Lab

INDIGO (International Network for Data on Impact and Government Outcomes)

Chair: Elle Carter, Government Outcomes Lab

Find the Zoom links at: https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/soc20

@ukgolab
#SOC20

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Online networking & informal discussions in Zoom breakout rooms

Next sessions will start at 15:00 BST

Find the Zoom links at: https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/soc20

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

SOC20 Deep Dive

Contracting for Risk Transfer and Innovation

3 Sept 2020 (Day 3) 15:00-16:30 British Summer Time

@ukgolab #SOC20

golab.ox.ac.uk/SOC20

golab@bsg.ox.ac.uk

Welcome to “Contracting for Risk Transfer and Innovation”

This session will feature a panel discussion of risk transfer and innovation in SIBs and how responses to Covid-19 challenge our understanding of these issues

15:00 Welcome by chair (Ruth Dixon, GO Lab)

15:10 Introductory presentations by the panel:

Helen Evans, SOAS, University of London

Gary Painter, Sol Price School of Public Policy, University of Southern California

Elen Riot, Université de Reims

Abby Semple, Public Procurement Analysis

15:30 Panel discussion moderated by Franziska Rosenbach (GO Lab)

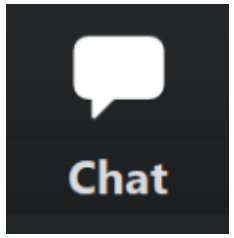
16:00 Audience questions and comments

16:20 — 16:30 Round-up and close

Admin!

Please display your name on your Zoom window if possible

Please keep your microphone muted except when invited to speak. You may have your video on or off



Please use the Chat to type questions or to indicate that you would like to ask a question — the moderators will collate the questions and participants for the Q&A (the raised hand function will not be monitored). Please also use the Chat to raise any technical issues.

This session is being recorded and will be available online.
Feel free to Tweet using the hashtag #SOC20.

Contracting for Risk Transfer and Innovation

This session will feature a panel discussion of risk transfer and innovation in SIBs and how responses to Covid-19 challenge our understanding of these issues

15:00 Welcome by chair (Ruth Dixon, GO Lab)

15:10 Introductory presentations by the panel:

Helen Evans, SOAS, University of London

Gary Painter, Sol Price School of Public Policy, University of Southern California

Elen Riot, Université de Reims

Abby Semple, Public Procurement Analysis

15:30 Panel discussion moderated by Franziska Rosenbach (GO Lab)

16:00 Audience questions and comments

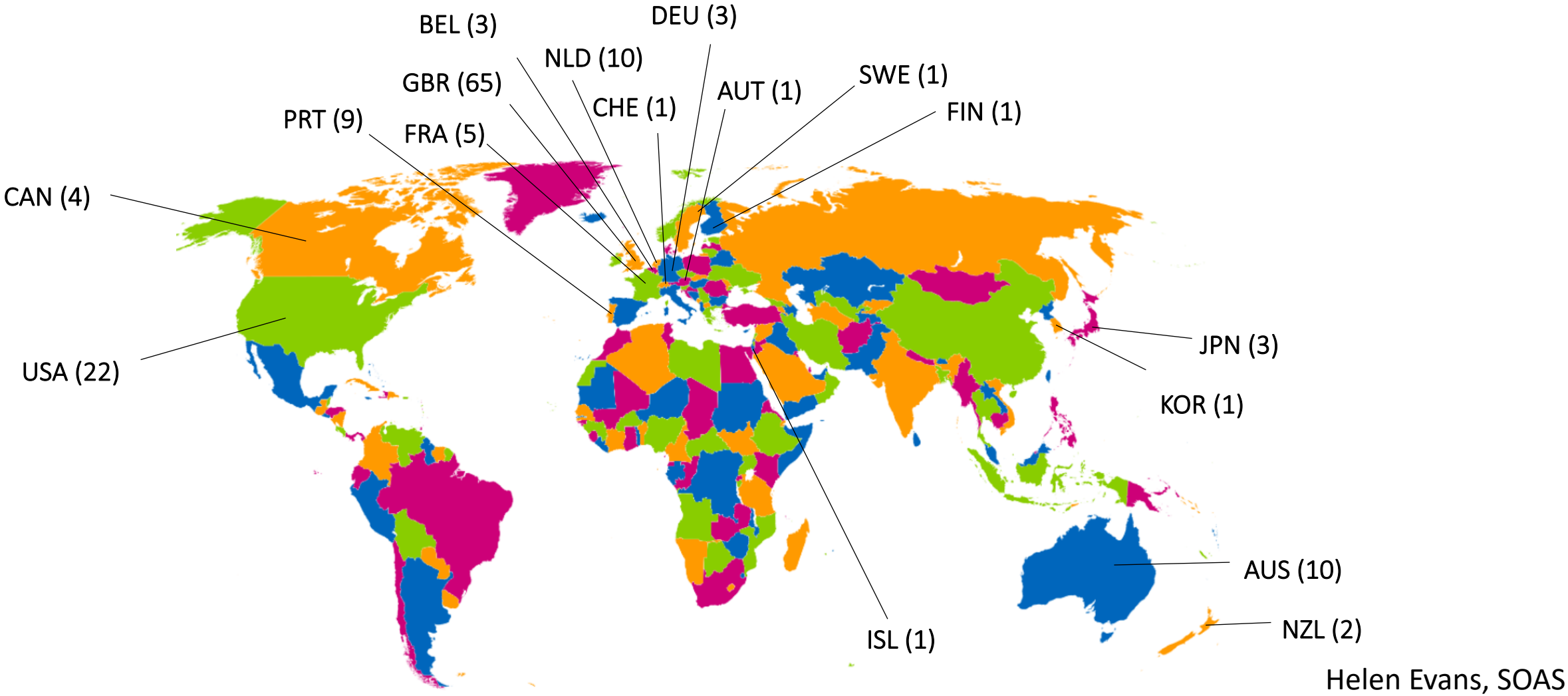
16:20 — 16:30 Round-up and close

Variation in the Emergence and Growth of Social Impact Bond Markets in Advanced Capitalist Countries: a comparative study

Helen Evans, SOAS, University of London

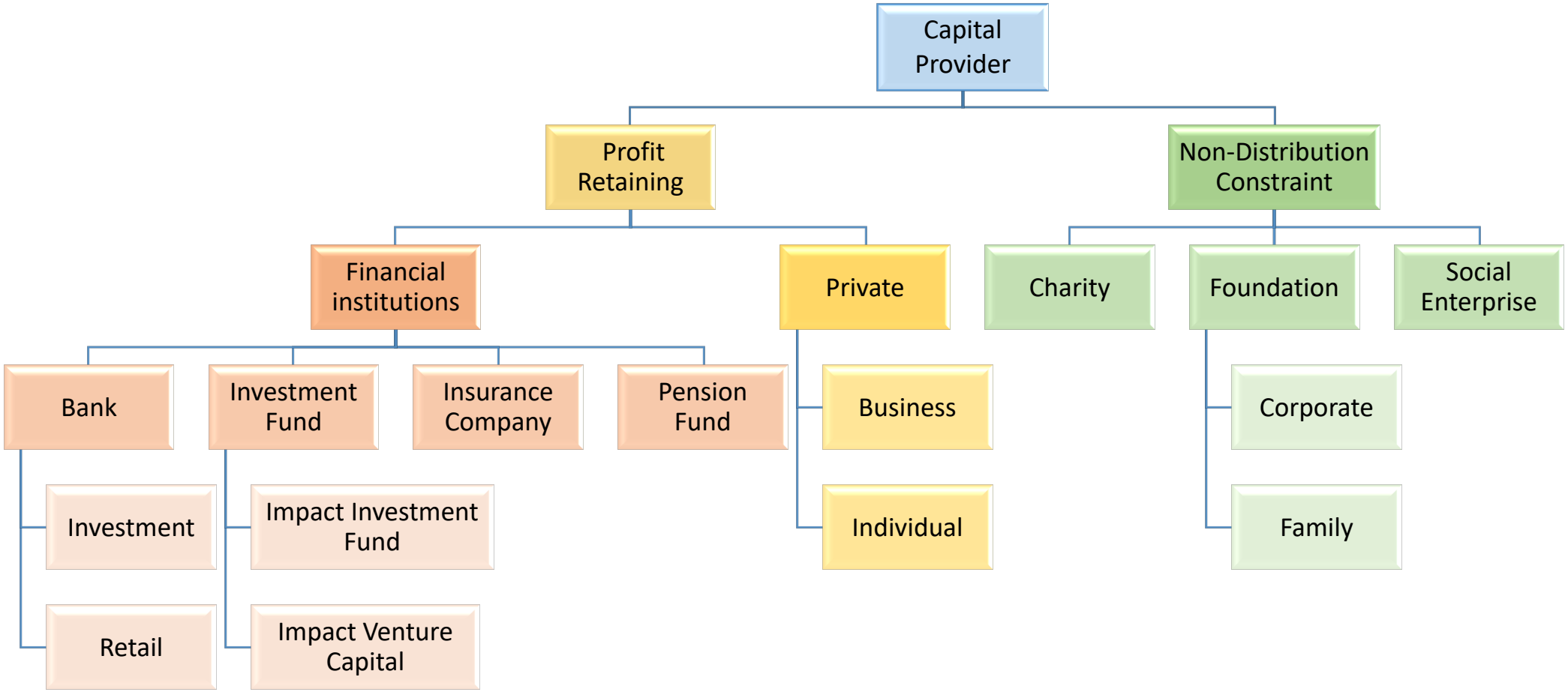
SOAS
University of London

SIBs in Advanced Capitalist Countries



Helen Evans, SOAS

SIB Capital Provider Typology



Helen Evans, SOAS

Differing SIB Types

Market-Driven SIB

- Bank
- Investment Fund
- Insurance Company
- Pension Fund

Community-Driven SIB

- Charity
- Foundation
- Social Enterprise
- Business
- Individual

Helen Evans, SOAS

Market-Driven SIBs: Market Typology

		Investor Diversity	
		Low	***High***
Growth Rate	***High***	Netherlands United Kingdom	Australia France United States (Japan)
	Low	Israel Korea Portugal Sweden	Belgium Canada New Zealand

No Market-Driven SIBs
Austria
Finland
Germany
Switzerland

Helen Evans, SOAS

Thank you!

Helen Evans

644861@soas.ac.uk

SOAS University of London

Are Social Impact Bonds an Innovation in Finance or Do They Help Finance Social Innovation?

Gary Painter

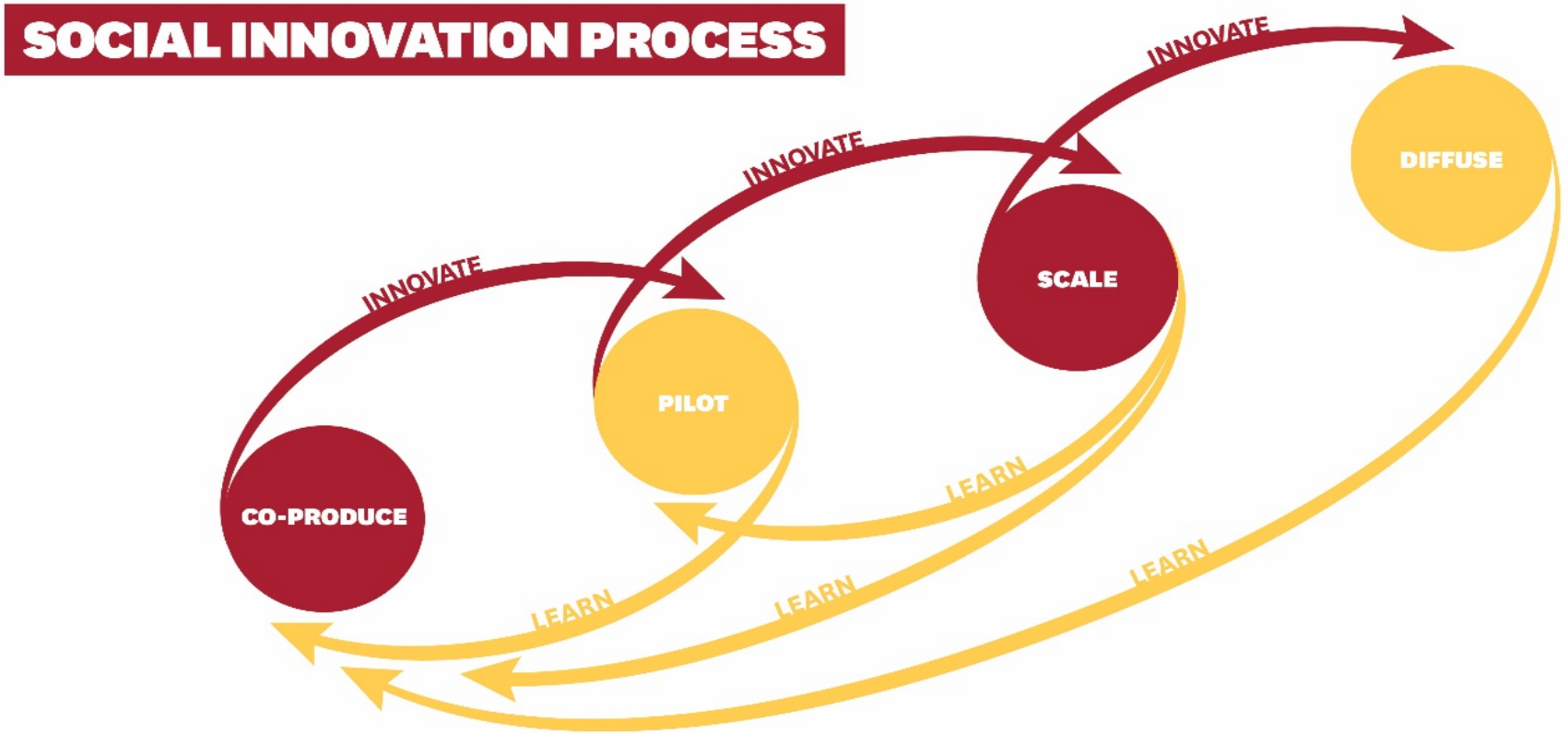
Director, Sol Price Center for Social Innovation
University of Southern California
gpainter@usc.edu
@GaryDeanPainter

co-authored with Kevin Albertson, Chris Fox, Chris O'Leary, and Hilary Olson

Research Goals

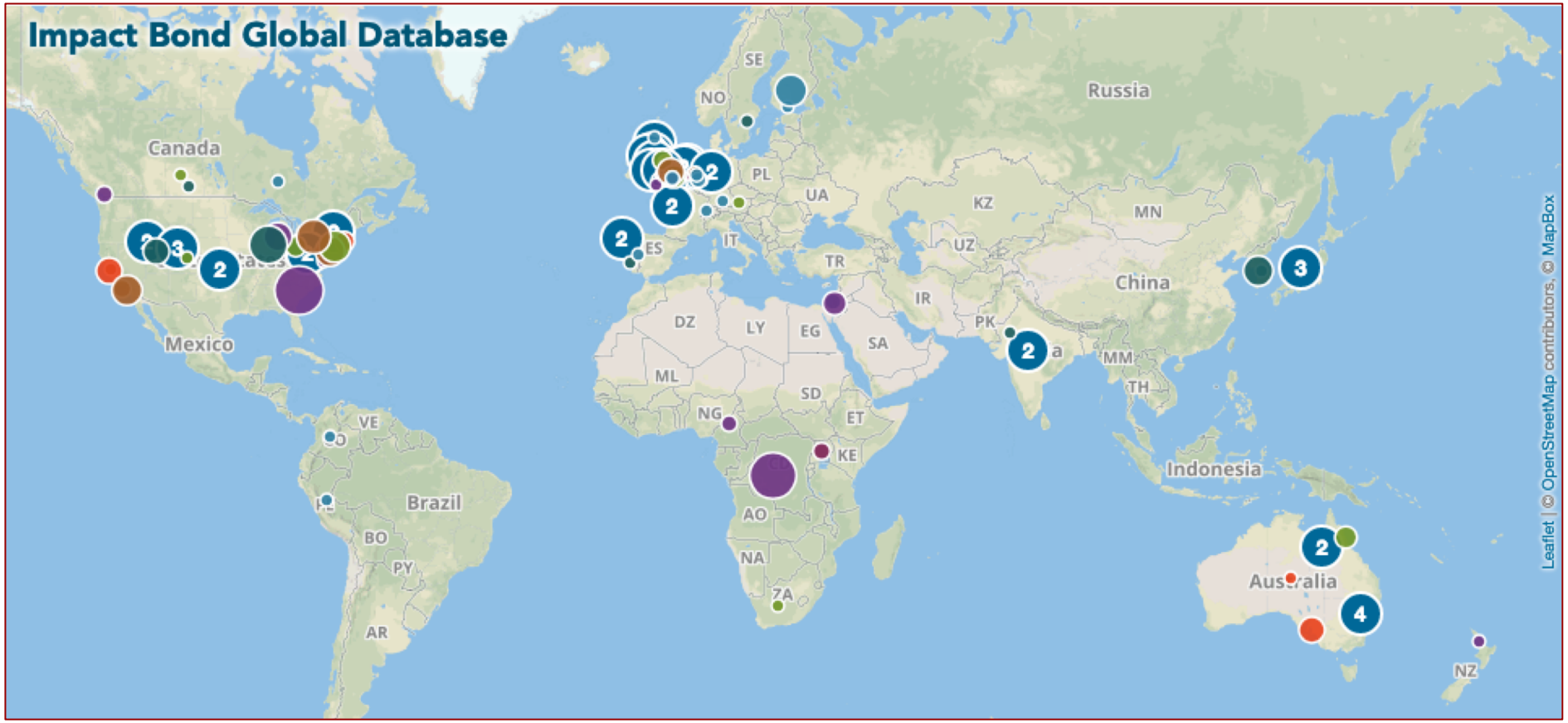
- Do SIBs attract new capital or bring capital to a previously excluded population?
  - Determine extent to which SIBs attracted new capital
    - Categorize investors and calculate share that are for-profit
- Do SIBs accelerate Social Innovation?
  - Determine where SIBs fit within social innovation process
    - Create quantitative and qualitative categorizations

SIBs and Social Innovation

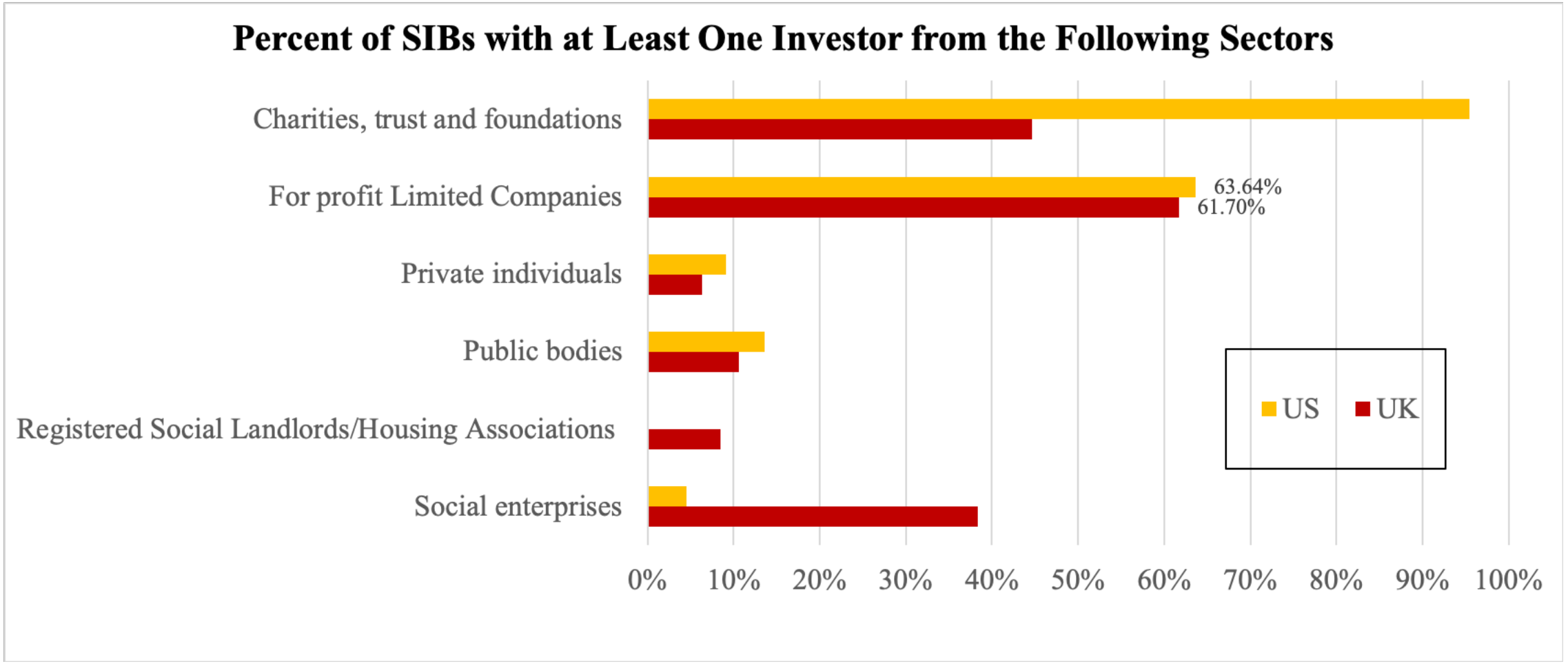


USC Price
Sol Price School of Public Policy
Sol Price Center for Social Innovation

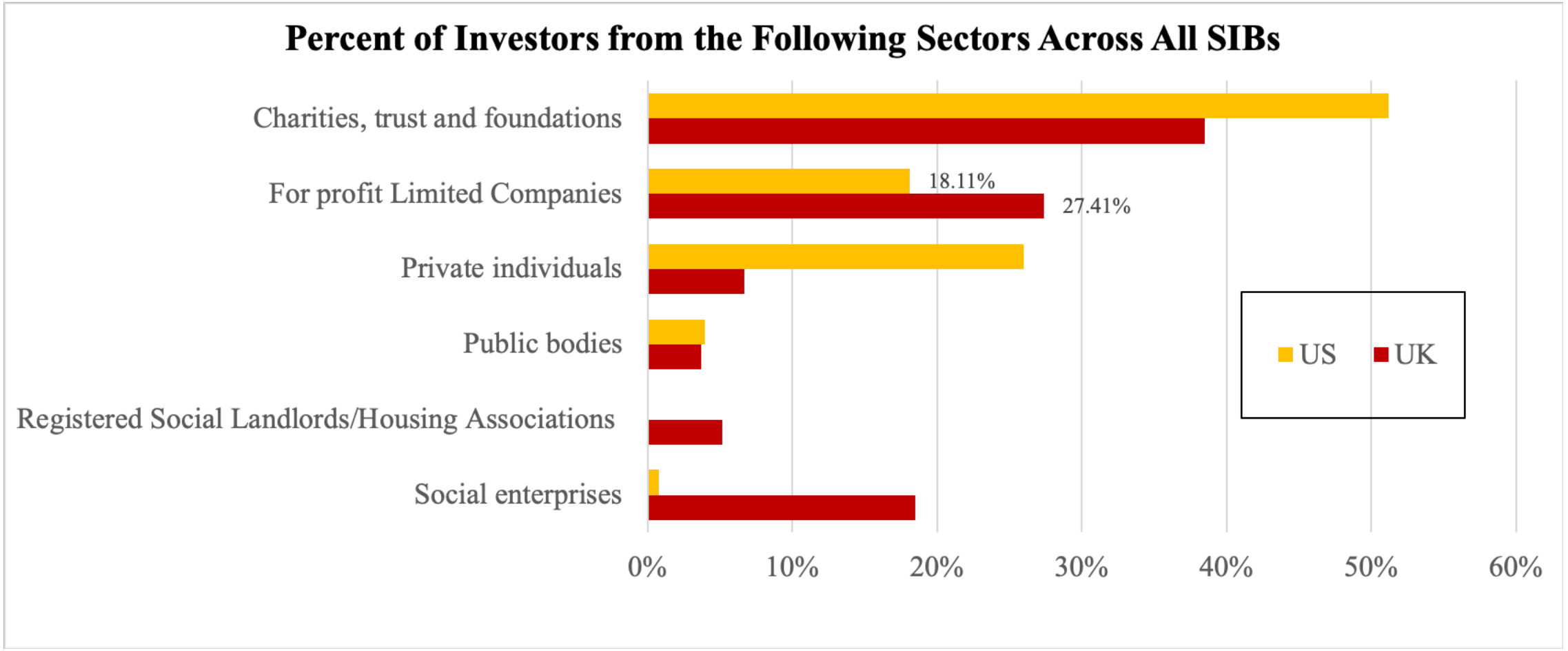
Social Finance SIB Database - November 20, 2018



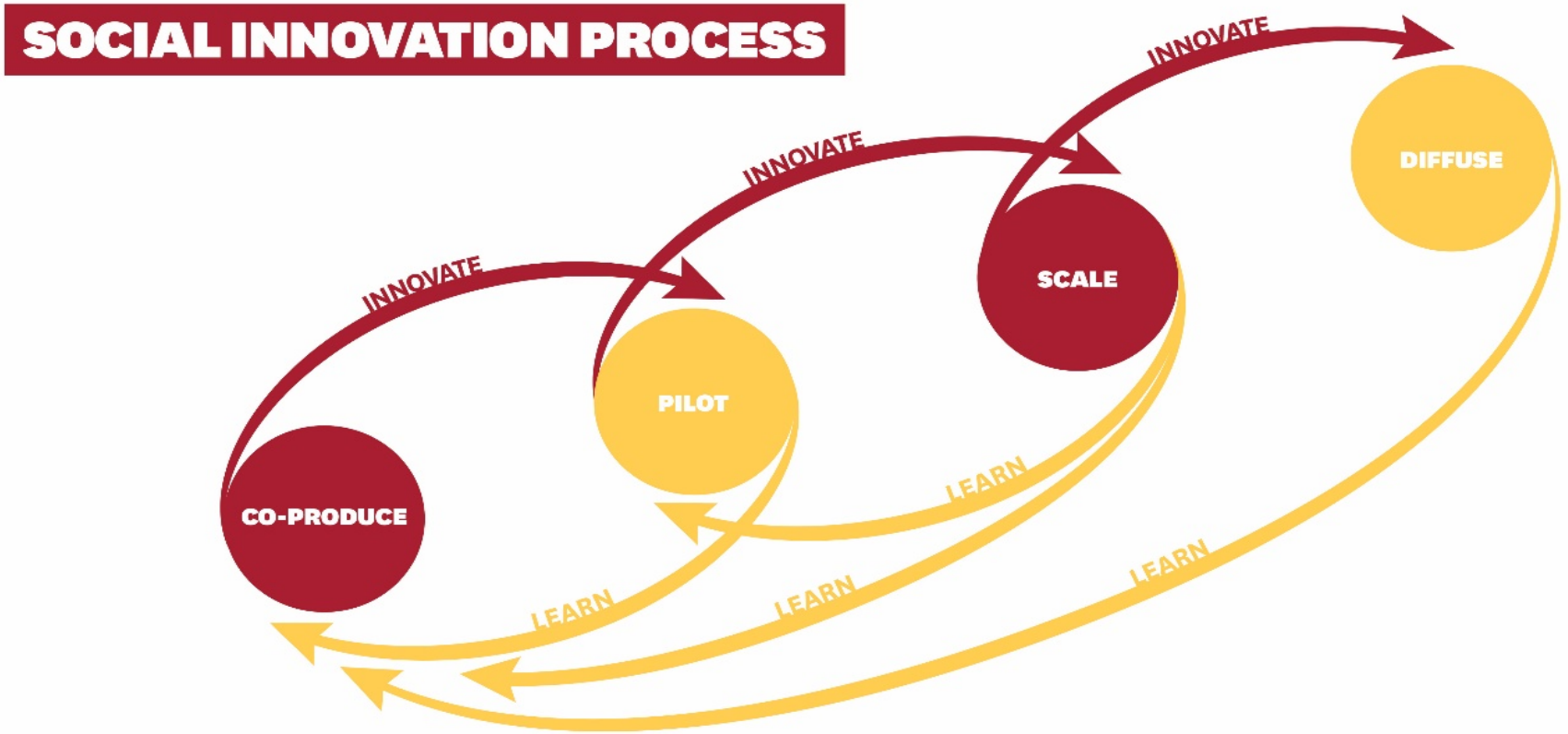
Investor Classifications



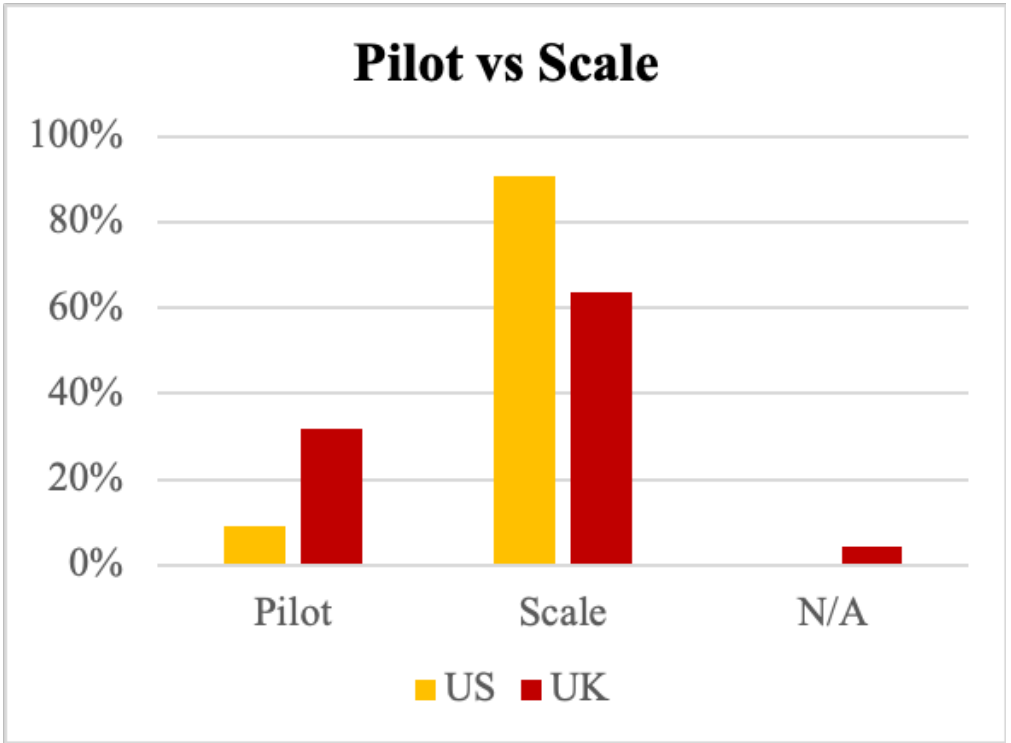
Investor Classifications

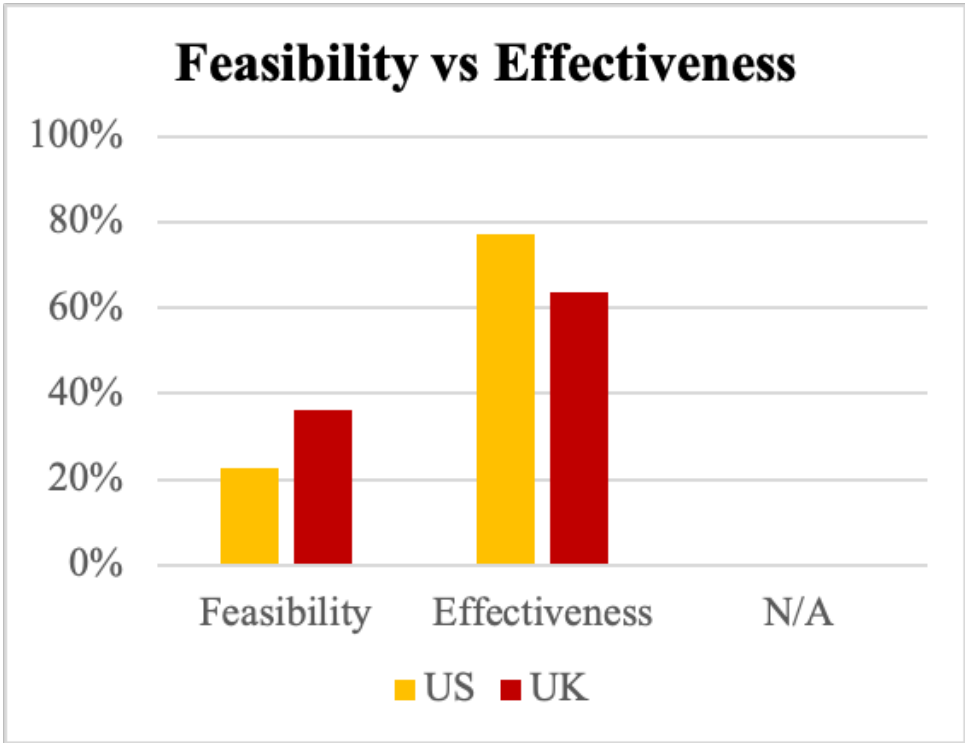


SIBs and Social Innovation



Program Classifications





Approximately 75% match between the two categorization strategies

Thank you!

Gary Painter

Director, Sol Price Center for Social Innovation
University of Southern California
gpainter@usc.edu
@GaryDeanPainter

co-authored with Kevin Albertson, Chris Fox, Chris O'Leary, and Hilary Olson

3 September 2020
GO Lab Social
Outcomes
Conference

FORCE MAJEURE OR NOT FORCE MAJEURE ?

COVID-19 AND SIBS FOR CHILDREN AT RISK

Elen Riot, PhD-Docet,

Strategy and Entrepreneurship

Lab. Regards, Reims University

THE FORCE MAJEURE CLAUSE

- *Vis major* in Canon Law is the opposite of a miracle in reference to God's supernatural power
- Not a mere French version of the Latin expression « vis major » (it includes strikes and breakdown of machinery); trade law, arbitrage in commercial contracts (US)
- Alteration of parties' obligations and/or liabilities under a contract when an extraordinary event or circumstance beyond their control prevents one or all of them from fulfillings those obligations
- It excuses the affected party from performing the contract in whole or in part; excusing that party from delay in performance entitling them to suspend or claim an extension for performance or giving the party a right to terminate.
- Case by case application depending on contractual provisions (the list of events identified with force majeure)
- Alternative principles in common law : impossibility, impractibility,), imprevision
- Alternative principles in civil law : hardship and MAC (material adverse change), frustation of purpose

2. METHOD AND DATA

Critical discourse analysis and legitimacy (Van Leeuwen and Wodak, 1999; Vaara, Tienari and Laurila, 2006)

	Go-Lab database	Go-Lab Ergo Sessions	Force majeure clause	SIBs	Children at risk	Operations
First analysis (Until June 15, 2020)	Archives from the Website	7 webinars	Legal definitions (websites)	Announcements of Covid-SIBS by Big Society Capital	Le Monde press review (35 papers)	Reading
Second analysis (July 1st up to August 31 2020)			Factiva press review (25 871 in the last six months; limited to private equity 228)	Factiva Press (last six months)	Factiva Press Review (children at risk: 3116); (children abuse UK: 253; US: 458; France: 456) Social services (1653)	First coding phase
Third analysis (August 2020)					Public Reports on Poverty and Child Abuse	Second coding phase
Confirmatory phase	Interviews with key informants (heads of programs, social workers and children judges)					Key hypotheses
Interpretation	Combination of the 2020 paper on the introduction of SIBs for children at risk in France and the legitimacy agreement based on risk-taking and innovation					

A COMPARISON OF TWO GROUPS OF ACTORS' DISCOURSES

All actors refer to the problematic situation, the rules and regulation and social relations.

Whereas one group decides to define « the new normal » instead of using the force majeure clause, other actors describe an abnormal situation in the field that seems to correspond to « force majeure »

The SIBs Community

- A change of circumstances under control
  - The « new normal » must be defined by the whole outcomes-based investing community
  - Efforts to learn to adapt and adjust, be flexible
  - Outcomes-based contracts are not in the best position to react to the urgency of the situation
  - Opportunities for new collaborations and new methods (intervention, data collection and audit use online services and big data)

Social Services and Public Institutions

- An unpredictable and irresistible event
  - Social problems add up and children are more exposed than ever
  - Less contacts with the most vulnerable during confinement (invisibility)
  - Extreme urgency of some situations require immediate action
  - Basic human rights are under threat if no major action is undertaken (time bomb)

4. INTERPRETATION

- Key actors' views of the situation diverge
- SIBs actors consider the pandemic as a disruptive event that prompts them to recreate « a new normal »
- Social services find they are no longer capable of properly protecting children at risk

- At this preliminary stage of the research, the data only offers some hypotheses as to this divergence:
  - The general context prior to the pandemic (already difficult) and mixed information about the future
  - Key actors' culture of risk as a challenge and a source of opportunity
  - Key actors' position and the difficulties to point at out-of-control situations if they want to retain their legitimacy
    - Either tactical mimicry (Dey and Teasdale, 2015) or «the mission-centric view of social entrepreneurship » (Bruder, 2020) with no clear ethical grounding

WOODGROVE
BANK

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

Elen Riot

+33661327800

Elen.riot@univ-reims.fr

https://www.univ-reims.fr/regards/

Risk transfer in outcomes-based contracts: Real or illusory?

Abby Semple, LL.B. Ph.D.

3 September 2020

GO Lab Social Outcomes Conference

Context and Research Question

- SIBs and other forms of outcomes-based contract (OBCs) are typically understood as involving an element of risk transfer from the public sector to the private and/or third sectors.
- Compared to traditional fee-for-service models, OBCs limit the liability of the government payor where the specified outcomes are not fully achieved (Joy & Shields 2020; Edmiston & Nicholls 2017)
- **BUT** given that the public sector remains ultimately responsible for ensuring certain social outcomes such as minimum standards of health, welfare, justice or security, can the risk of failure to deliver these outcomes be meaningfully transferred by contract?
- **Research question: What do responses to the Covid-19 pandemic by parties to public sector OBCs tell us about the degree of risk transfer under these contracts?**

Theory and hypothesis

- OBCs can be seen as part of a broader trend of **quasi-marketisation** in public service delivery (Le Grand 2007, 2011) – but only if users have a choice AND there is some degree of competition amongst providers
- User choice is directly linked to increased financial and performance risks in OBCs, e.g. low take up > failure to meet targets > failure to achieve payback
- If users lack choice and/or there is little or no provider competition, the benefits of quasi-marketisation over direct public provision are questionable
- **UK:** relatively little user choice and provider competition in OBC ‘market’
- In order for OBCs to ‘make sense’ from a theoretical point of view, risk must be transferred to the private investor and/or service provider

Hypothesis: Responses to Covid-19 show that only limited performance and financial risk is taken on by private and third-sector parties to OBCs

Preliminary findings

- Cabinet Office PPN 02/20 *Supplier relief due to Covid-19:* “Where contracts operate ‘payment by result’ or are ‘output / outcome’ based, payments to suppliers should be made on the basis of a calculation of the average of the last three months’ invoices” [even if performance is suspended/disrupted]
- **Example:** Project Apollo (Care Leavers SIB Sheffield) “approximately half our care leavers have (hopefully temporarily) dropped out of the programme as it is simply not at the top of their agenda at this moment in time…our ‘big ticket’ outcomes of entry into education; employment; and sustained employment – are not there given that educational and training establishments are currently closed…changes to the rate card to reflect this are not currently under discussion – though we are hopeful of exploring some flexibility around length of contract”
- In a society-wide crisis government is expected to underwrite risk…and for some public services **outcome risk can never meaningfully be transferred**, although financial risk of intervention may be

The exception that proves the rule? And broader implications…

- To the extent that responses to Covid-19 are exceptional, they may not allow us to draw general conclusions about risk transfer under OBCs
- **BUT** risk transfer only really matters when things go ‘off-piste’; if everything goes to plan then it doesn’t matter who the risk sits with
- If risk transfer is illusory, then parties to OBCs (and other public contracts) could save a lot of time and money (insurance, legal, etc) arguing about it
- Size of market of potential providers of OBCs may also be reduced by perceived levels of risk attaching to these types of contract
- **User choice:** only government can mandate the use of a particular provider, so it often won’t make sense to transfer take-up risk to private parties
- **Innovation:** some degree of risk may help encourage innovation in public services, but too much has the opposite effect!

Thank you!

Abby Semple

Public Procurement Analysis

Contracting for Risk Transfer and Innovation

This session will feature a panel discussion of risk transfer and innovation in SIBs and how responses to Covid-19 challenge our understanding of these issues

15:00 Welcome by chair (Ruth Dixon, GO Lab)

15:10 Introductory presentations by the panel:

- **Helen Evans**, SOAS, University of London
- **Gary Painter**, Sol Price School of Public Policy, University of Southern California
- **Elen Riot**, Université de Reims
- **Abby Semple**, Public Procurement Analysis

15:30 Panel discussion moderated by Franziska Rosenbach (GO Lab)

16:00 Audience questions and comments

16:20 — 16:30 Round-up and close

Panel Discussion
— some overarching questions

- **Does outcomes-based contracting (OBC) work for or against innovation?**
- **Does OBC allow for more innovative responses to the Covid-19 crisis than other forms of contracting?**
- **How has financial risk allocation in SIBs changed in response to Covid-19?**

Audience comments welcome! Please share your experiences and reflections on these questions in the Chat. We will pick up your comments in the Q&A after the moderated discussion.

Thank you all for participating and we hope to see you tomorrow!

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Programme 4 September 2020 https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/soc20

11:00 (BST) DEEP DIVE
Teasing out the SIB effect: emerging evidence and practical insights
Impact bonds and outcomes funds

11:00 PEER LEARNING
My way or the highway: services for vulnerable groups
Collaboration and communities

13:00 BIG PICTURE SESSION
Pricing "Value": Adrian Towse, Jonathan Wolff, Mildred Warner, and Rachel Silverman
Measurement and metrics

16:30 FINAL SESSION Reimagining social change for the post-Covid-19 world:
Mara Airoldi in conversation with Sir Paul Collier and Alnoor Ebrahim

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

International Network for Data on Impact and Government Outcomes

Social Outcomes Conference
INDIGO Peer Learning Session

September 3, 2020 15:00 BST

@ukgolab

golab.ox.ac.uk

golab@bsg.ox.ac.uk

INDIGO Peer Learning at SOC20

Eleanor Carter, GO Lab (Co-chair)

Ruairi Macdonald, GO Lab

Chloe Tye, Big Issue Invest

Susan de Witt, Bertha Centre & UNDP

Claudia Coppenolle, IMP+ACT Alliance

Cori Zarek, Beeck Center (Co-chair)

Ian Makgill, Spend Network & OpenOpps

Oscar Hernandez, Open Contracting Partnership

Lavinia Pastore, U of Rome Tor Vergata

Steefan Verhulst, Gov Lab NYU

INDIGO Peer Learning Group

Data & Transparency

Our Chair for the first part is Eleanor Carter,

Research Director, Government Outcomes Lab (GO Lab), University of Oxford

INDIGO Peer Learning Group

Data & Transparency

Agenda

Session is being recorded.

Part 1: Discussion: An emerging data collaborative. A What?! Why?

- Short panel presentations. Five minutes per panellist. Until 15.45
- Questions and discussion from 16:45 to 15:55

Please post questions in the chat throughout.

Part 2: Hack-and-Learn Show and Tell

- Team presentations. Five minutes per team. Until 16.20
- Questions and discussion from 16:20 to 16:30

Please post questions in the chat throughout.

INDIGO Peer Learning Group

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Data & Transparency

Part 1. An emerging data collaborative. What? Why?

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

Ruairi Macdonald,
Research Associate
Government Outcomes Lab (GO Lab),
University of Oxford

Next up at 15:10: **Chloe Tye**

Why INDIGO?

See use cases on our website and the peer leaning session video from June 2020.

As a...	I want...	so that....
Researcher / Evaluator (e.g. GO Lab) ...	to see how different projects are designed and how they perform and make comparisons...	I can start to understand factors that contribute to success (or not) and design further research.
Local govt. policymaker…	to see homelessness outcomes in other projects...	I can design a homelessness contract for my local community.
Outcome payer...	to see how procurement and contracts have been set up...	I can implement a similar or different programme for funding issues within my mission.
Service provider...	to see what funders are around, what they offer, and what a good deal looks like...	I can navigate this world without too much distraction from my core mission.
Social Investor...	To be able to explain how social investment works, including my provision of non-financial technical assistance...	I can more efficiently explain my role to commissioners and small social enterprises.
Civil society organisation…	to know whether projects are effectively fighting inequality, injustice, climate change, …[SDGs?]...	I know what initiatives to promote / support and what initiatives are harmful.

What is INDIGO?

Our International Network for Data on Impact and Government Outcomes (INDIGO) is a community of peers with a shared interest in data and social outcomes.
INDIGO sits across three layers:

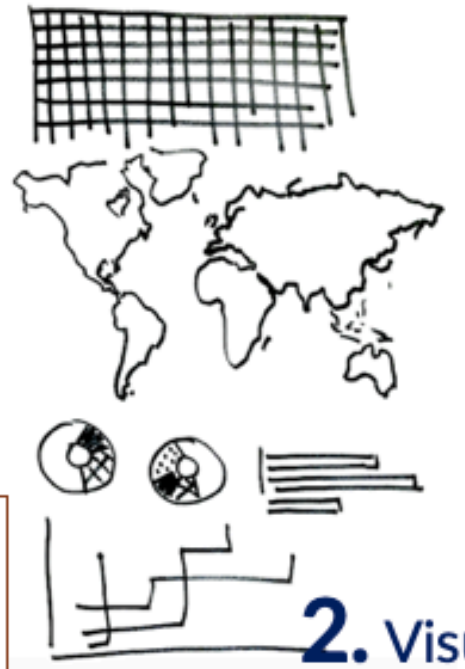
i. Community

ii. System

iii. Data

INDIGO Quarterly Collaborative Cycle (September 2020)

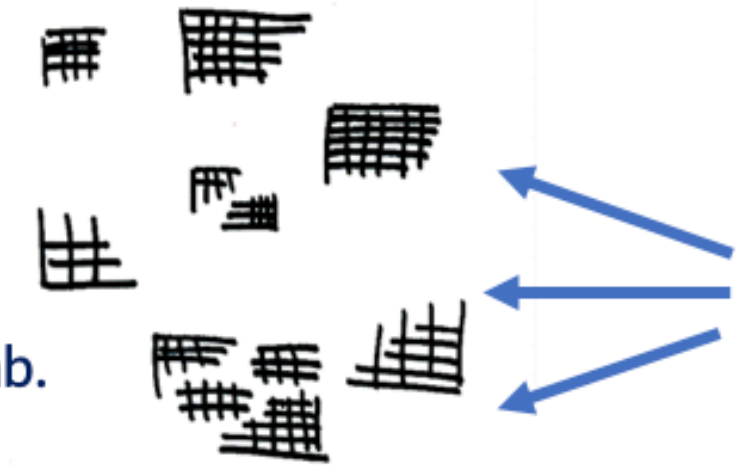
1. GO Lab staff process spreadsheets, do research, and enter data into the INDIGO database system.

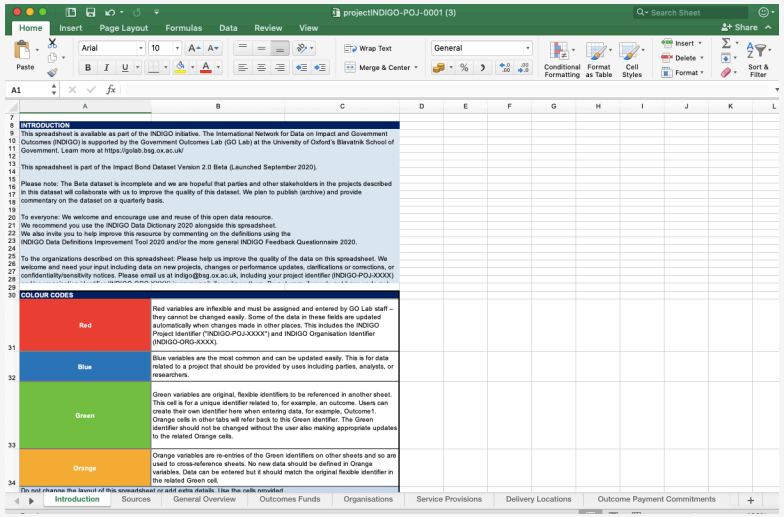


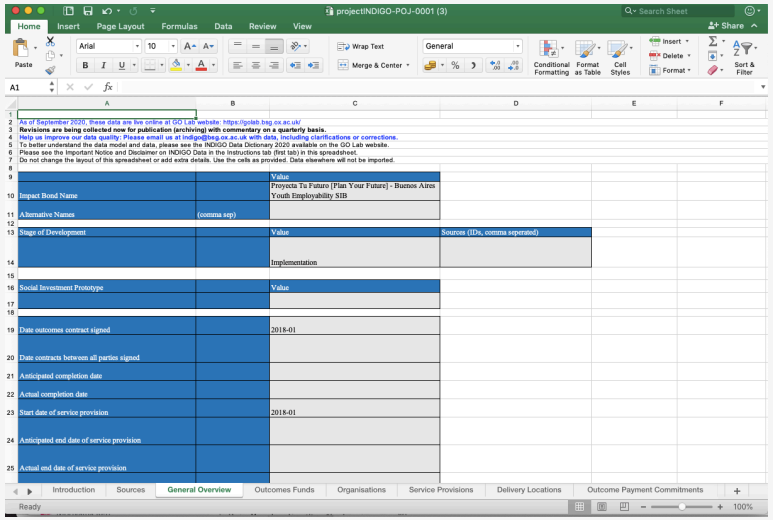
INDIGO Data Dictionary and **INDIGO Data Template Spreadsheet** are key tools at all stages.

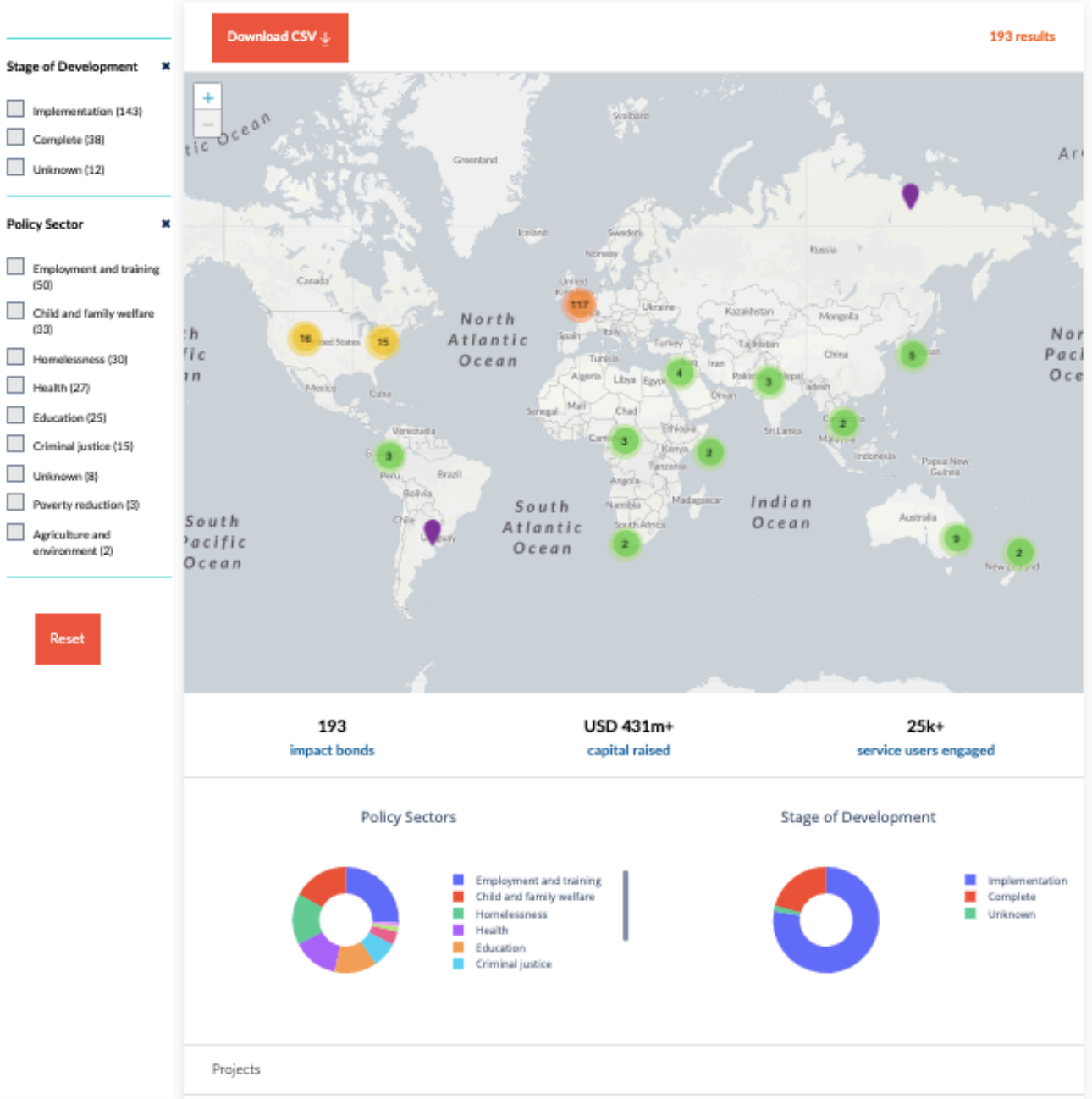
2. Visualisations on the GO Lab website are updated. A quarterly copy of the dataset is published as a CSV file with commentary.

3. Project parties can download and update spreadsheets.
Parties send updated spreadsheets to GO Lab.




projectINDIGO-POJ-0001 (3)
INTRODUCTION
This spreadsheet is available as part of the INDIGO initiative. The International Network for Data on Impact and Government Outcomes (INDIGO) is supported by the Government Outcomes Lab (GO Lab) at the University of Oxford's Blavatnik School of Government. Learn more at https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/
This spreadsheet is part of the Impact Bond Dataset Version 2.0 Beta (Launched September 2020).
Please note: The Beta dataset is incomplete and we are hopeful that parties and other stakeholders in the projects described in this dataset will collaborate with us to improve the quality of this dataset. We plan to publish (archive) and provide commentary on this dataset on a quarterly basis.
To everyone: We welcome and encourage use and reuse of this open data resource.
We recommend you use the INDIGO Data Dictionary 2020 alongside this spreadsheet.
We also invite you to help improve this resource by commenting on the definitions using the INDIGO Data Definitions Improvement Tool 2020 and/or the more general INDIGO Feedback Questionnaire 2020.
To the organizations described on this spreadsheet: Please help us improve the quality of the data on this spreadsheet. We welcome and need your input including data on new projects, changes or performance updates, clarifications or corrections, or confidentiality/sensitivity notices. Please email us at indigo@bsg.ox.ac.uk, including your project identifier (INDIGO-POJ-XXXX)
COLOUR CODES
Red
Red variables are inflexible and must be assigned and entered by GO Lab staff – they cannot be changed easily. Some of the data in these fields are updated automatically when changes made in other places. This includes the INDIGO Project Identifier ("INDIGO-POJ-XXXX") and INDIGO Organisation Identifier (INDIGO-ORG-XXXX).
Blue
Blue variables are the most common and can be updated easily. This is for data related to a project that should be provided by uses including parties, analysts, or researchers.
Green
Green variables are original, flexible identifiers to be referenced in another sheet. This cell is for a unique identifier related to, for example, an outcome. Users can create their own identifier here when entering data, for example, Outcome1. Orange cells in other tabs will refer back to this Green identifier. The Green identifier should not be changed without the user also making appropriate updates to the related Orange cells.
Orange
Orange variables are re-entries of the Green identifiers on other sheets and so are used to cross-reference sheets. No new data should be defined in Orange variables. Data can be entered but it should match the original flexible identifier in the related Green cell.
Do not change the layout of this spreadsheet or add extra details. Use the cells provided.
Introduction
Sources
General Overview
Outcomes Funds
Organisations
Service Provisions
Delivery Locations
Outcome Payment Commitments


projectINDIGO-POJ-0001 (3)
As of September 2020, these data are live online at GO Lab website: https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/
Revisions are being collected now for publication (archiving) with commentary on a quarterly basis.
Help us improve our data quality: Please email us at indigo@bsg.ox.ac.uk with data, including clarifications or corrections.
To better understand the data model and data, please see the INDIGO Data Dictionary 2020 available on the GO Lab website.
Please see the Important Notice and Disclaimer on INDIGO Data in the Instructions tab (first tab) in this spreadsheet.
Do not change the layout of this spreadsheet or add extra details. Use the cells as provided. Data elsewhere will not be imported.
Impact Bond Name
Value
Proyecta Tu Futuro [Plan Your Future] - Buenos Aires Youth Employability SIB
Alternative Names
(comma sep)
Stage of Development
Value
Sources (IDs, comma seperated)
Implementation
Social Investment Prototype
Value
Date outcomes contract signed
2018-01
Date contracts between all parties signed
Anticipated completion date
Actual completion date
Start date of service provision
2018-01
Anticipated end date of service provision
Actual end date of service provision
Introduction
Sources
General Overview
Outcomes Funds
Organisations
Service Provisions
Delivery Locations
Outcome Payment Commitments
Ready


Stage of Development
Implementation (143)
Complete (38)
Unknown (12)
Policy Sector
Employment and training (50)
Child and family welfare (33)
Homelessness (30)
Health (27)
Education (25)
Criminal justice (15)
Unknown (8)
Poverty reduction (3)
Agriculture and environment (2)
Reset
Download CSV
193 results
North Atlantic Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
South Pacific Ocean
193
impact bonds
USD 431m+
capital raised
25k+
service users engaged
Policy Sectors
Employment and training
Child and family welfare
Homelessness
Health
Education
Criminal justice
Stage of Development
Implementation
Complete
Unknown
Projects

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

Chloe Tye

Social Impact analyst

Big Issue Invest

Next up: at 15:15 **Susan de Witt**

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

Susan de Witt

Bertha Centre for Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship,

University of Cape Town

Next up at 15:20: **Claudia Coppenolle**

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

Claudia Coppenolle

Co-Founder & CEO,

IMP+ACT Alliance

Next up at 15:25: **Ian Makgill**

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

Ian Makgill

Founder,

Spend Network & OpenOpps

Next up at 15:30: **Oscar Hernandez**

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

Oscar Hernandez

Senior Program Manager, Latin America,
Open Contracting Partnership,

Colombia

Next up at 15:35: **Lavinia Pastore**

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

Lavinia Pastore

University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy

Next up at 15:40: **Stefaan Verhulst**

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

Stefaan Verhulst
The Gov Lab,
New York University

Next up at 15:45: **Questions**

Part 1. INDIGO: An emerging data collaborative

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Any questions or comments?

Next up at 15:55: **Hack and Learn**

INDIGO Peer Learning Group

Data & Transparency

Our Chair for the second part is Cori Zarek,

Director of Data + Digital

Beeck Center for Social Impact and Innovation

University of Georgetown

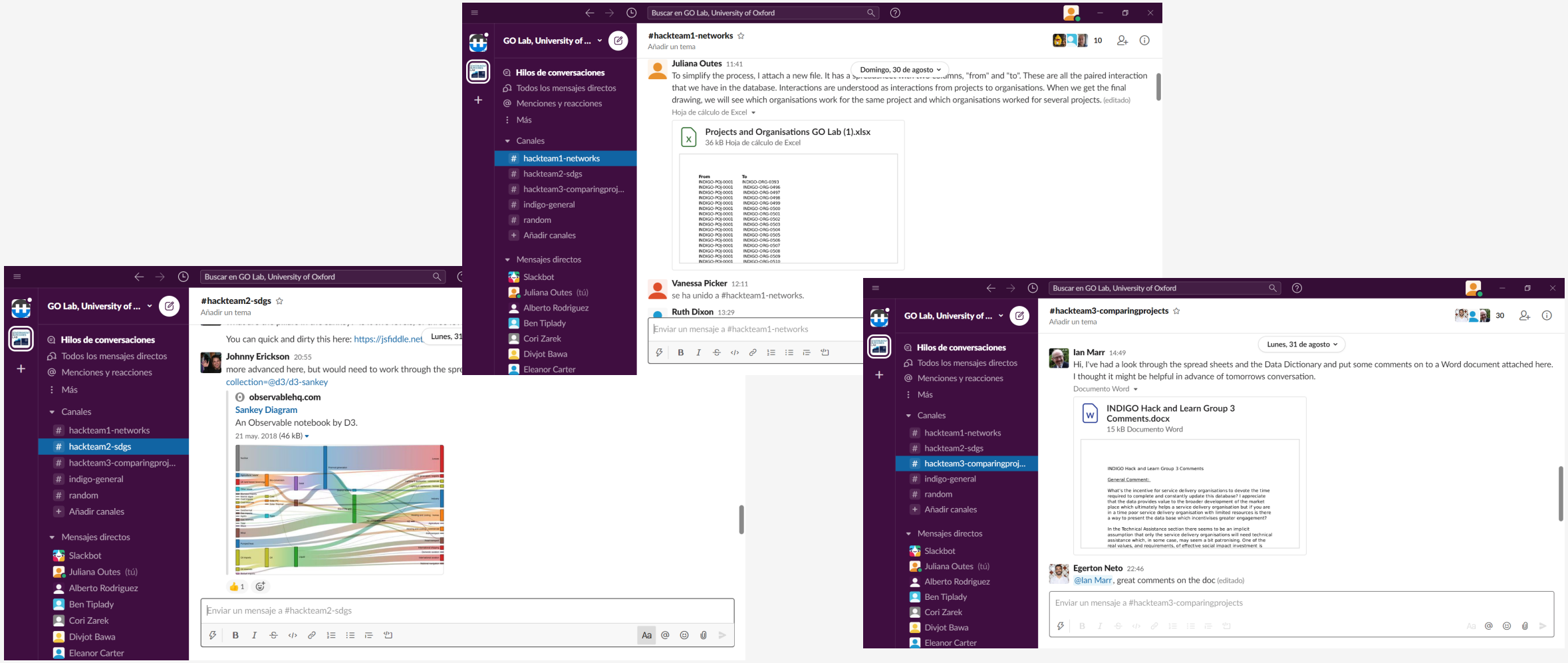
Part 2. Hack-and-Learn: Show and Tell

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Where are participants from?

Heads Up: Question for teams coming!

Part 2. Hack-and-Learn: Show and Tell



Heads Up: Question for teams coming!

Part 2. Hack-and-Learn: Show and Tell

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

3 teams showing their results and/or visualisations!

Team 1. Social Network Analysis (16:00 to 16:05)
Team 2. Social Outcomes and SDGs (16:05 to 16:10)
Team 3. Social investment prototype (16:10 to 16:15)

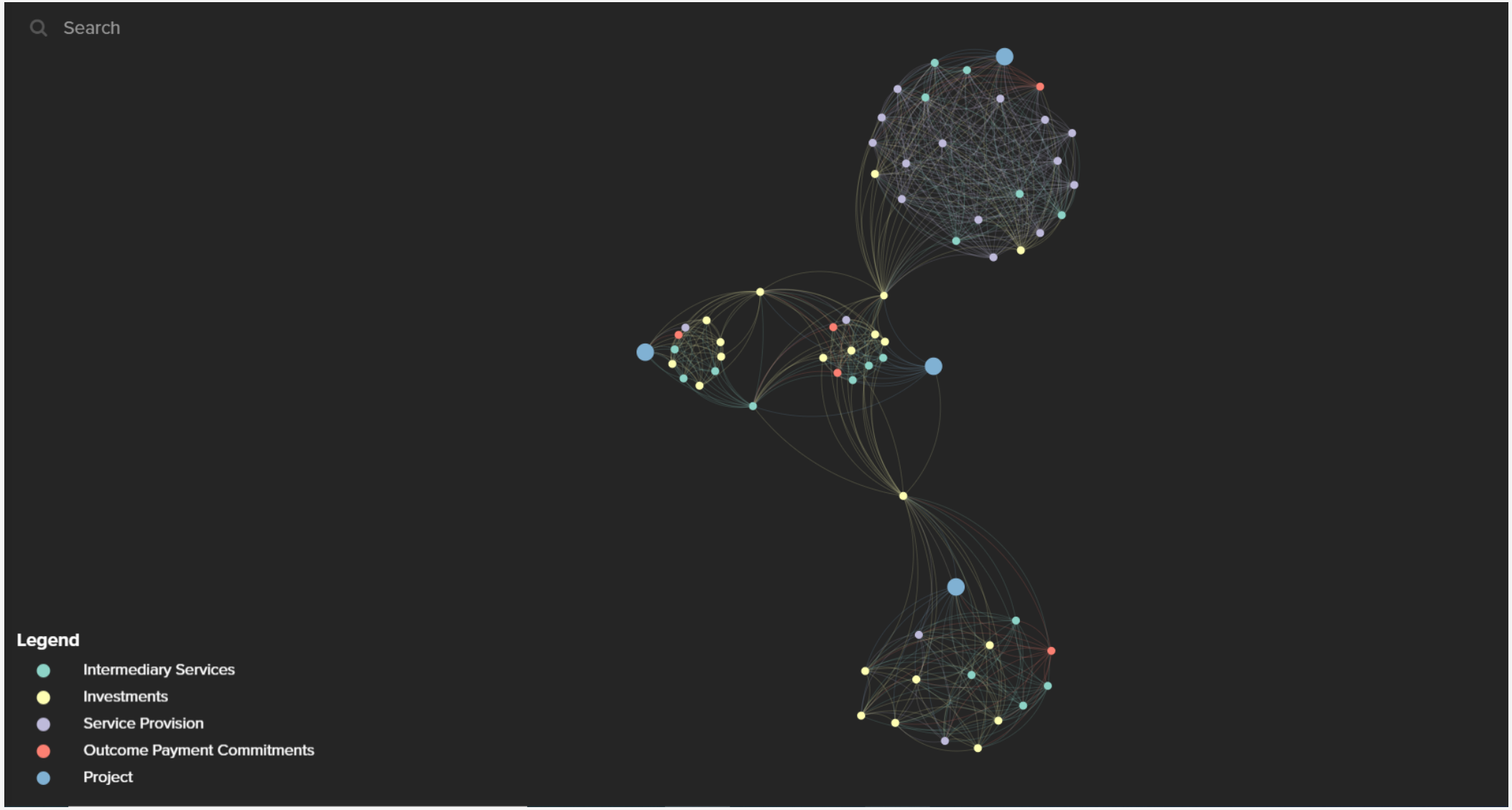
Questions and answers from Hack-and-Learn participants from 16:15 to 16:25

Heads Up: Question for teams coming!

Part 2. Hack-and-Learn: Show and Tell

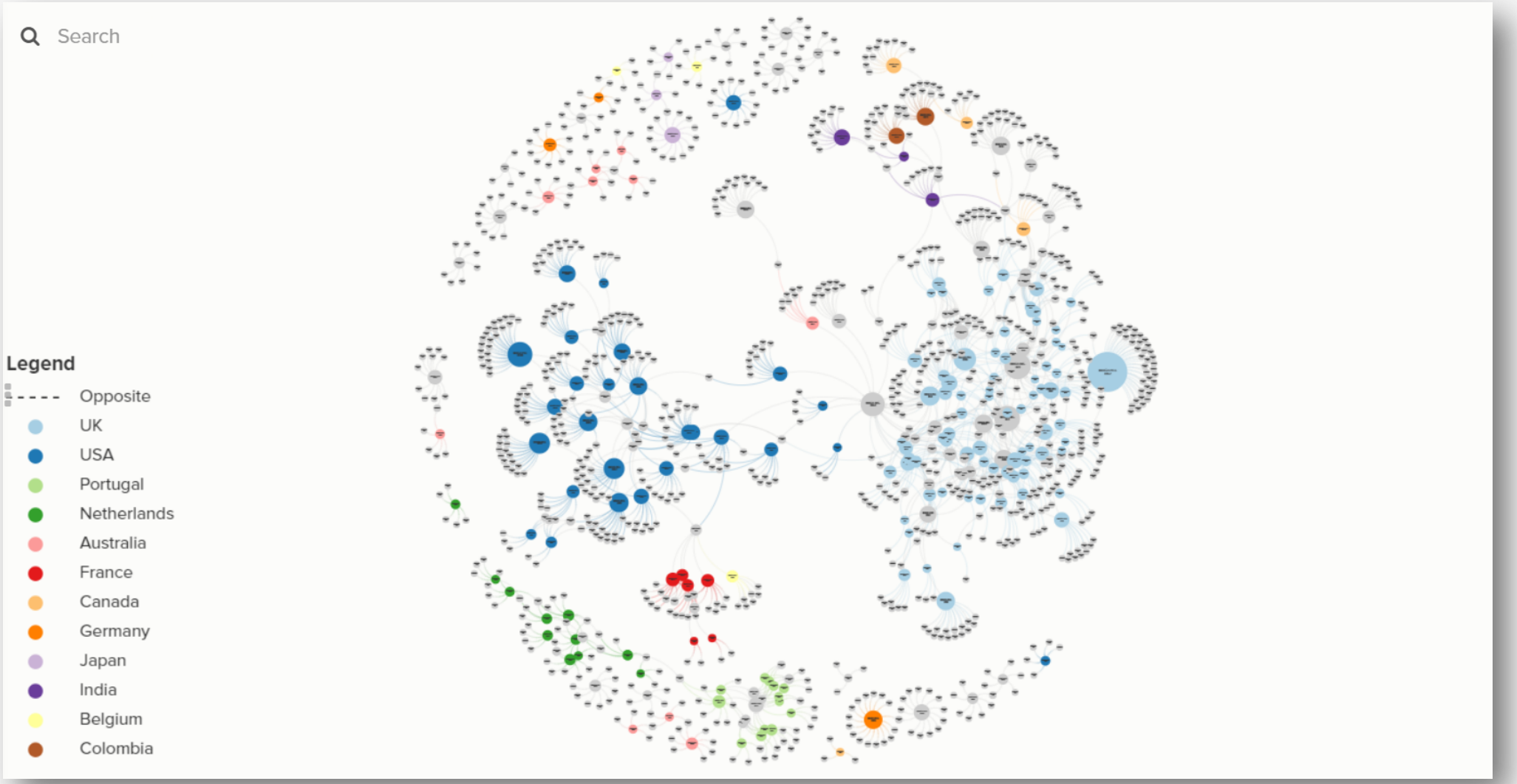
The SIB network of homelessness projects in the US

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB



Part 2. Hack-and-Learn: Show and Tell
The SIB network around the world

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB



Part 2. Hack-and-Learn: Show and Tell

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Some remarks about our work – Hackteam #1

- Opportunities of Social Network Analysis
    - Different approaches to try
- Opportunities and challenges around data
    - Data structuring and cleaning up

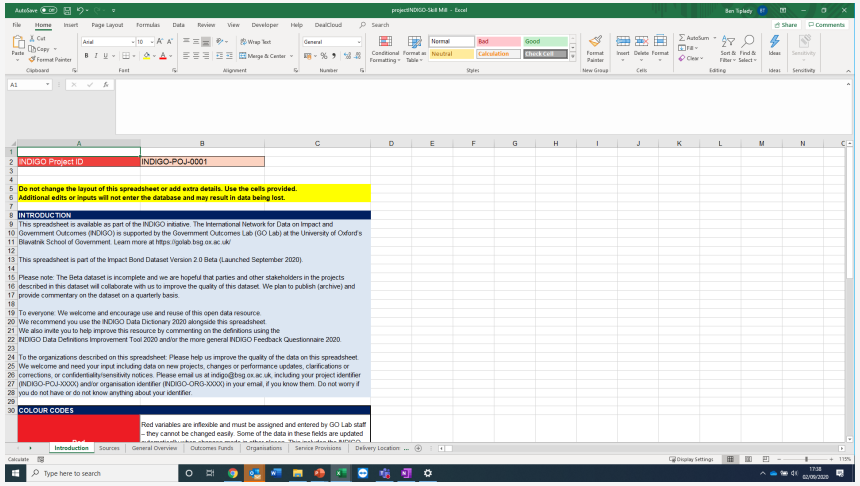
Hackteam #3 - Comparing Projects: Step 1 Getting data to compare projects

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Challenge 1 – User friendliness / Time Commitment



Potential Solutions:

Intuitive Design

Peer support (Hack and Learn!)

Fast / Slow Data Distinction

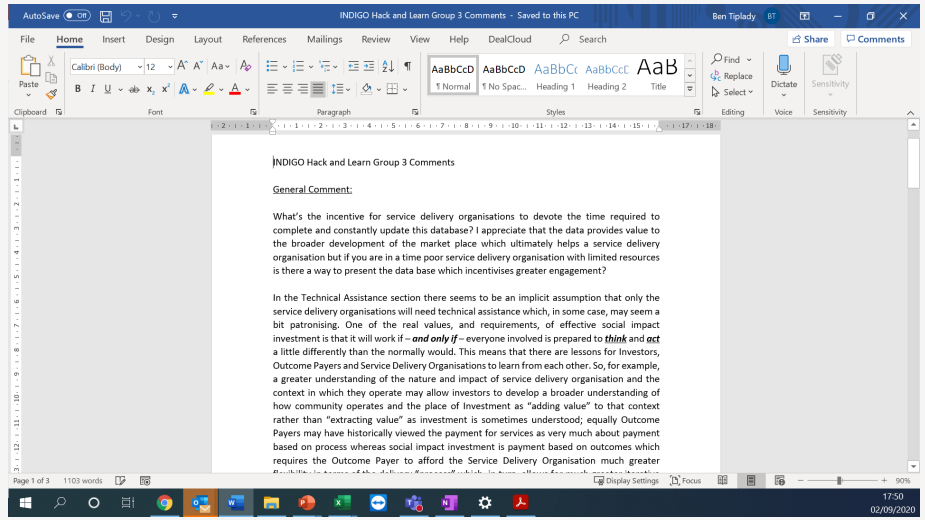
Hackteam #3 - Comparing Projects: Step 1 Getting data to compare projects

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Challenge 2 - Data Validation Structure – Freetext Outcomes



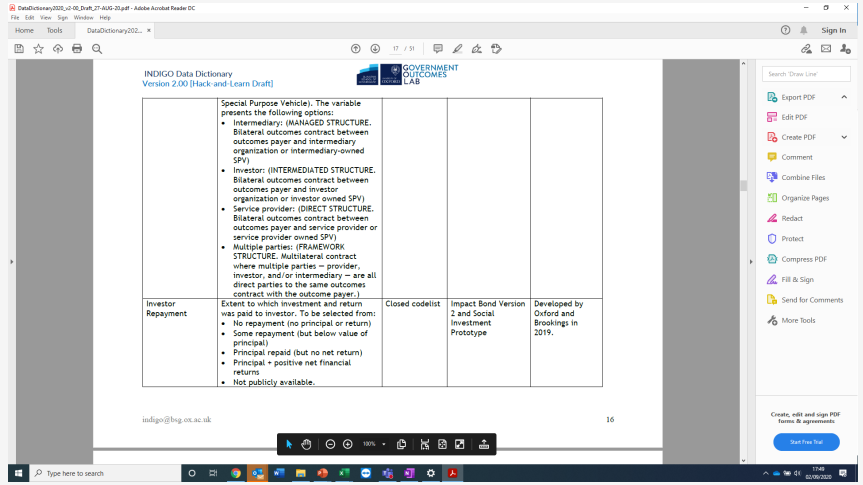
Potential Solutions:
Standard Categories for Outcomes

(Freetext) Detail Sections

Hackteam #3 - Comparing Projects: Step 1 Getting data to compare projects

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Challenge 3 - Quick Fix Language Adjustments



Potential Solutions:

“Raising Finance” vs “Fundraising”

Private / Public data toggle

Clear way to contact / edit the data template – quarterly quick fix committee

Hackteam #3 - Comparing Projects: Step 1 Getting data to compare projects

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

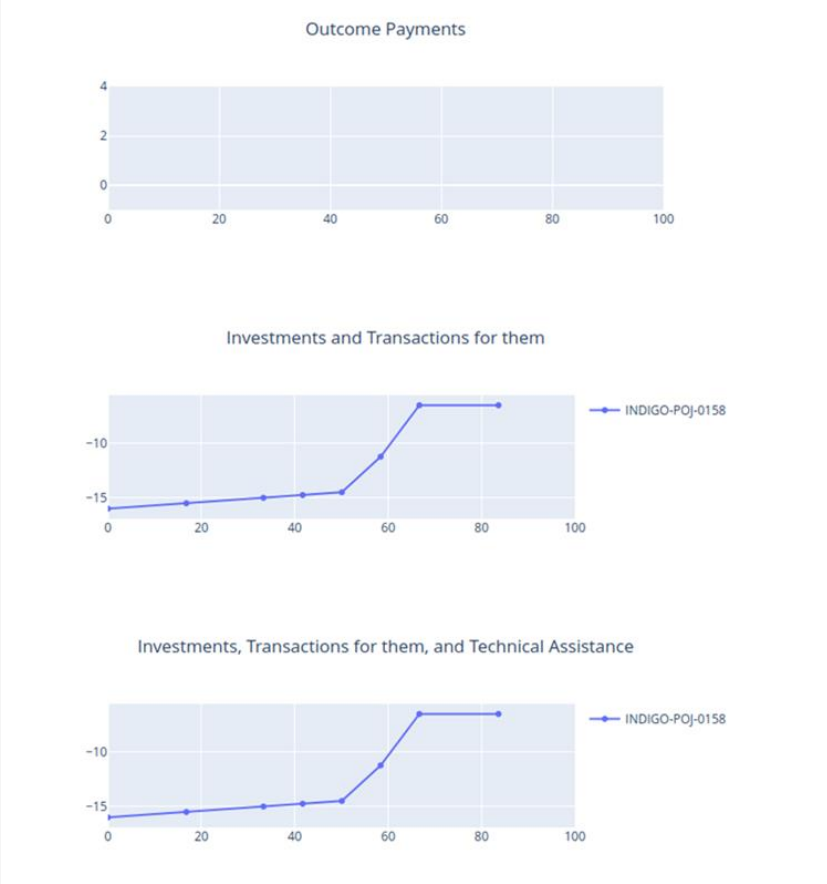
Outputs - Data Visualisation

End Goal – Data that is:

Extensive

Accurate

Comparable



How to stay involved:

1. Keep hacking – slack channels will stay open
2. Use the data and help improve definitions via Data Dictionary and Data Definition Improvement tool
3. Work with us – now hiring 'Data Steward' role
4. Let us know about any project updates: indigo@bsg.ox.ac.uk
5. Spread the word – let people know about INDIGO, join our mail list and...

Join us at next INDIGO peer learning session on 24th September

INDIGO Peer Learning Group:
Closing remarks & Thanks

Chair Eleanor Carter,

Research Director, Government Outcomes Lab (GO Lab), University of Oxford

Email indigo@bsg.ox.ac.uk to join mail list, receive latest news and/or provide feedback.

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Close of Day III

We'll be back live tomorrow, at 11:00 BST

Find the Zoom links at: https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/soc20

@ukgolab
#SOC20