INDIGO Hack-and-Learn Kick-off

23 August 2021 01:00PM BST

@golaboxford

golab.ox.ac.uk

indigo@bsg.ox.ac.uk

INDIGO Hack-and-Learn Kick-off

Welcome!

Our facilitators

Mara Airoldi,
GO Lab Director

Sandro Cabral, INSPER Metricis

Bindi Dharia, Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy (Ashoka)

INDIGO Hack-and-Learn Kick-off

Outline of today's event

The session is being recorded.

Please post questions in the chat throughout.

1. Welcome and Co-host introduction (1:00-1:05)
2. Introduction to INDIGO and our Hack and Learn (1:05-1:15)
3. Challenge pitches (1:15-1:50)
4. Hack teams, Slack sign-ups, and Support (1:50-1:55)
5. Q&A (1:55-2:00)

INDIGO Hack-and-Learn Kick-off

Introduction to INDIGO

BLAVATNIK SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES LAB

Ruairi Macdonald,
Research Associate

Juliana Outes,
Data Steward

INDIGO

Better data for better social outcomes

INDIGO is a community of peers from different countries and policy domains with an interest in sharing data about projects that seek to address complex social problems.

INDIGO Hack-and-Learn Kick-off

Introduction to INDIGO

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Community

System

Data

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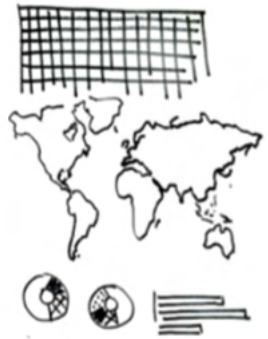
Introduction to INDIGO

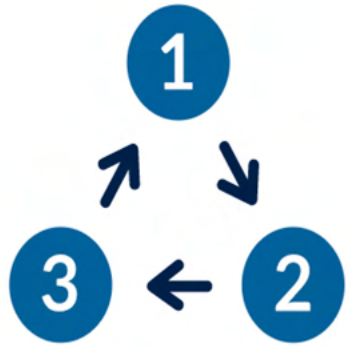
Community

System

Data

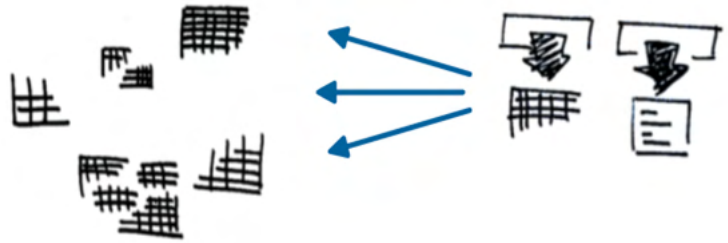
GO Lab staff process spreadsheets, do research and enta data into the INDIGO database system





Project parties can download and update spreadsheets then return them to GO Lab

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



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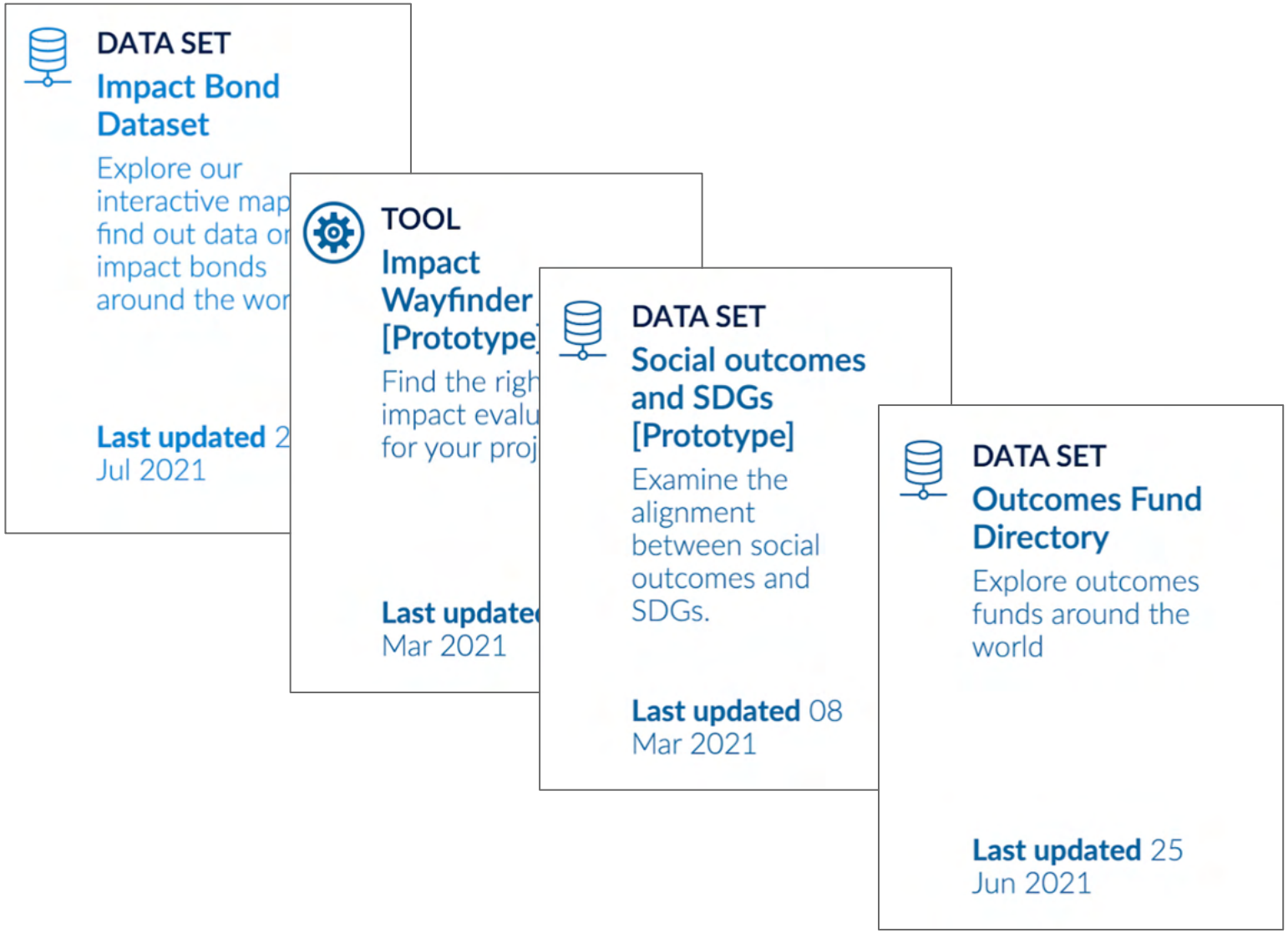

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2021 Summer Hack and Learn: key dates and sessions

1. **Kick off sessions: 23 August 2021**

HACK HACK HACK -> use your Slack channels.

2. **Show and tell session: 9 September 2021**

Come and show your results and share your learnings. This is part of our Social Outcomes Conference!

3. **INDIGO Peer learning session: 4 November 2021**

Presentation of Technical and Learning Report. All invited to collaborate ☺

INDIGO Hack-and-Learn Kick-off

Some tips

- Choose one challenge as your primary challenge. Let the challenge leader know that you will be working with that team.
- Your challenge leader is your main point of help. Feel free to ask him or her any questions that you may have.
- You will get 10 minutes to show your results at the Show and Tell session. We don't expect you to have a final solution for such complex problems, but just an idea of potential ways to address them. There will be expert practitioners and researchers giving feedback.
- While you are working, write down your ideas and opinions about the experience. We will collate all of them in a Technical and Learning report that we will present in November.

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Challenge pitches

- An impact bond pipeline/nursery (Go Lab + Levoca Impact Labs) - **#hackteam12**
- Aligning Outcomes to Sustainable Development Goals (INSPER and GO Lab) - **#hackteam13**
- Pilot projects and scale up version (GO Lab and INSPER) - **#hackteam14**
- What is next after impact bonds? (INSPER) - **#hackteam15**
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Data Synchronization exercise (CSIP) - **#hackteam16**
- Revisiting COVID Impact Data for Sectoral Analysis of the Impact of COVID-19 on NPOs in India (CSIP) – **#hackteam17**

#hackteam12

An impact bond pipeline

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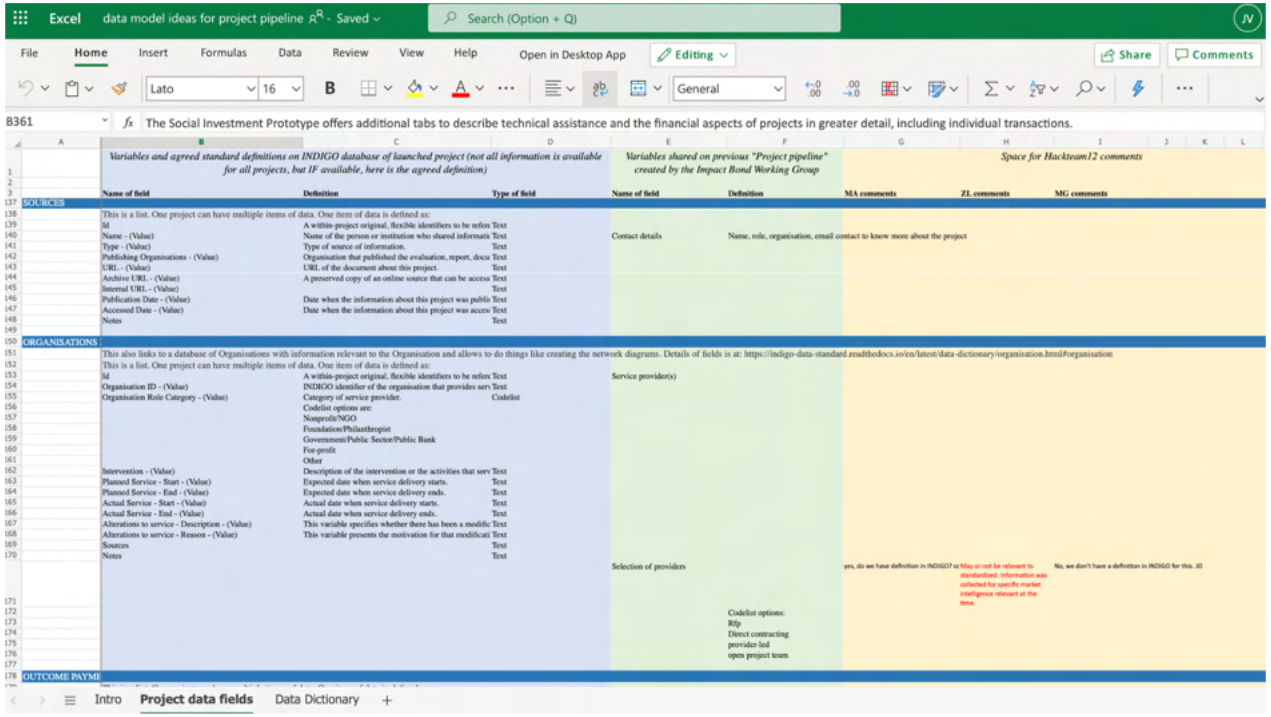
Why **a project pipeline?**

Di Naturenow - Opera propria, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=92000382

- Much of the learning takes place in the design phase
- Many more projects idea than launches – foster insights
- Facilitate networking in community with similar interest
- Reduce transaction costs
- Raise awareness of dynamic ecosystem "under the soil"

What did we **do** and **learn?**

Data mapping!



Learnings

1) Two key definitions are required to develop the pipeline:
   a) minimum requirements to be part of the pipeline dataset
   b) minimum requirements for a project to move out of the dataset (contracted projects to main IB dataset, others archived as e.g. 'alternative funding' or 'unrealised')
2) Stakeholders could think that this information is commercially sensitive – what information can be shared easily?
3) From our list of variables, only 5 of them will be a ‘must have’. The rest of them will be ‘nice to have, but not mandatory’.
4) There is a need to motivate stakeholders to send updates. Maybe producing a quarterly snapshot of the state of upcoming impact bonds will encourage them to share information?

Ways to move forward

- Consulting with key stakeholders on minimum requirements and 'must have' variables

Clique para adicionar texto

- Pending work of data standardization (i.e. categories and formats)

- We'll be working with data from upcoming projects and prepare data visualisation of an initial pipeline !

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Hack and Learn challenge # 13
Social outcomes and Sustainable Development Goals

August 2021

@golaboxford

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Sustainable Development Goals

Social Impact Bonds

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Entry into accommodation and sustainment of tenancy for 12 months

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Entry and sustainment of full time employment for 6 months

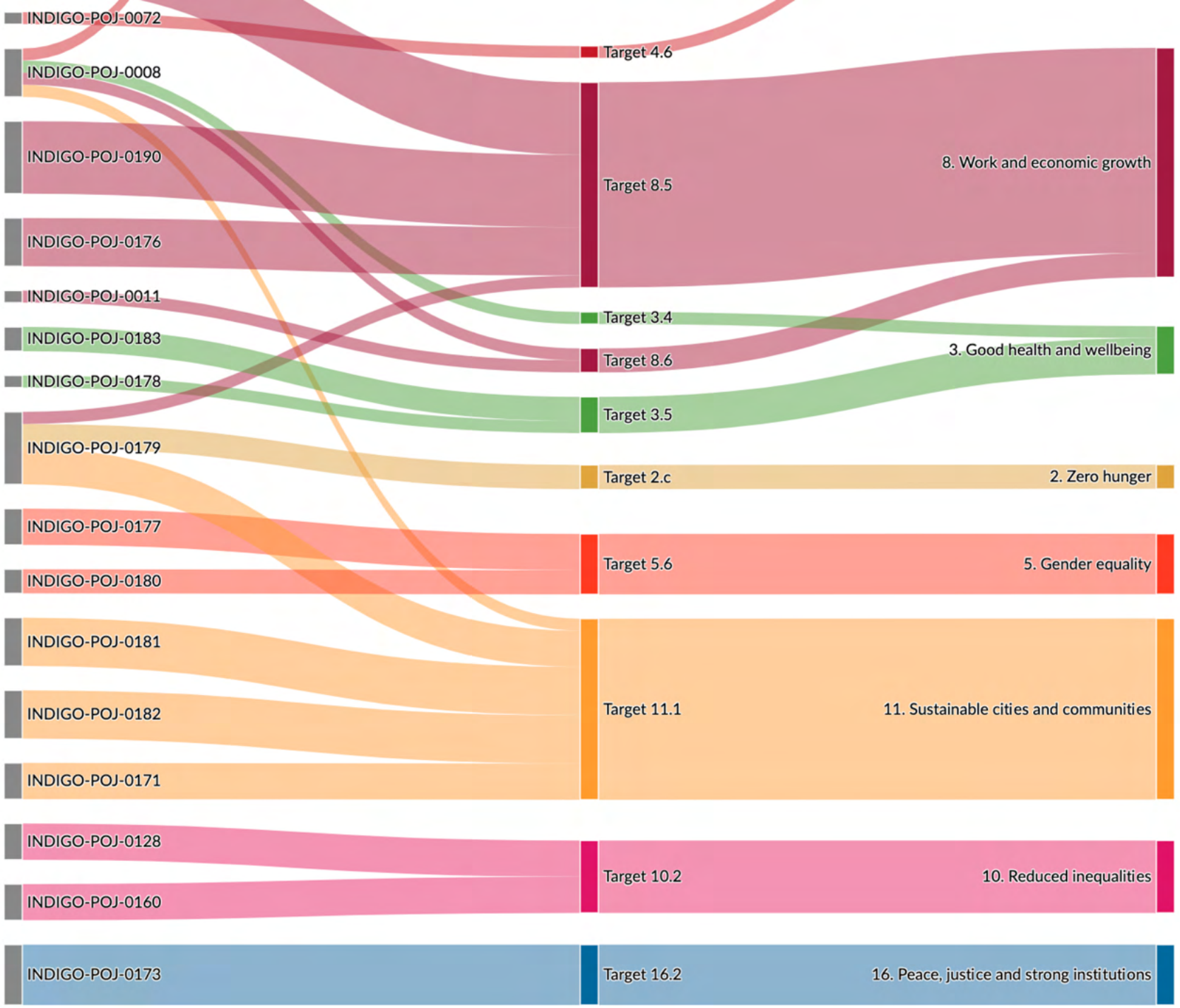
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Improved attendance to classes

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Our Sankey diagram

Let's complete it!

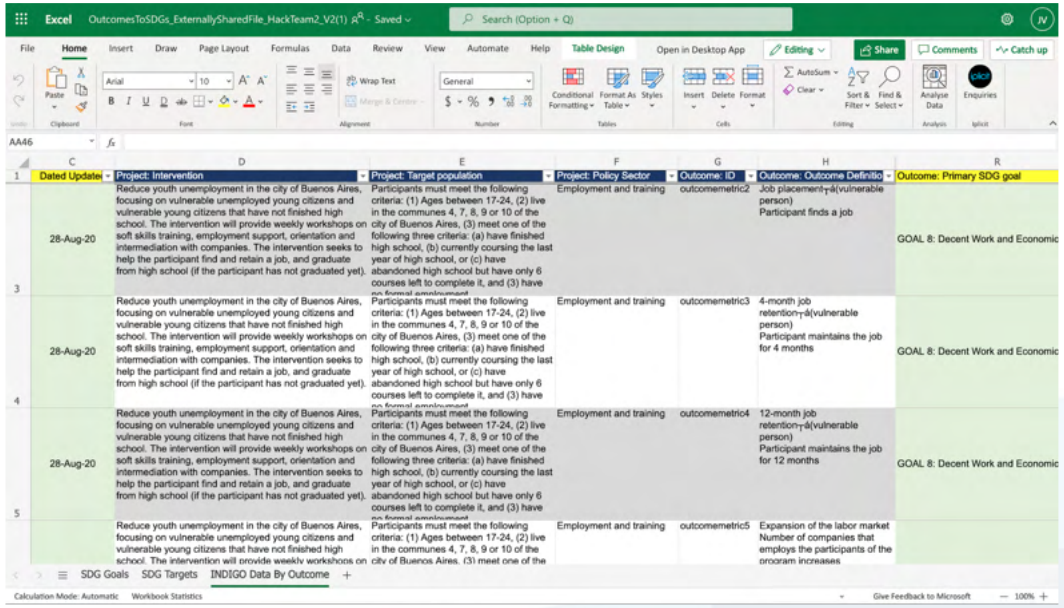


Our SDG map: a prototype

Help us fill our SDG spreadsheet

How?

Linking social outcomes metrics with the SDG number that fits that metric.



Dated Updated	Project: Intervention	Project: Target population	Project: Policy Sector	Outcome: ID	Outcome: Outcome Definitio	Outcome: Primary SDG goal
28-Aug-20	Reduce youth unemployment in the city of Buenos Aires, focusing on vulnerable unemployed young citizens and vulnerable young citizens that have not finished high school. The intervention will provide weekly workshops on soft skills training, employment support, orientation and intermediation with companies. The intervention seeks to help the participant find and retain a job, and graduate from high school (if the participant has not graduated yet).	Participants must meet the following criteria: (1) Ages between 17-24, (2) live in the communes 4, 7, 8, 9 or 10 of the city of Buenos Aires, (3) meet one of the following three criteria: (a) have finished high school, (b) currently coursing the last year of high school, or (c) have abandoned high school but have only 6 courses left to complete it, and (3) have	Employment and training	outcomemetric2	Job placement+à(vulnerable person) Participant finds a job	GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic
28-Aug-20	Reduce youth unemployment in the city of Buenos Aires, focusing on vulnerable unemployed young citizens and vulnerable young citizens that have not finished high school. The intervention will provide weekly workshops on soft skills training, employment support, orientation and intermediation with companies. The intervention seeks to help the participant find and retain a job, and graduate from high school (if the participant has not graduated yet).	Participants must meet the following criteria: (1) Ages between 17-24, (2) live in the communes 4, 7, 8, 9 or 10 of the city of Buenos Aires, (3) meet one of the following three criteria: (a) have finished high school, (b) currently coursing the last year of high school, or (c) have abandoned high school but have only 6 courses left to complete it, and (3) have	Employment and training	outcomemetric3	4-month job retention+à(vulnerable person) Participant maintains the job for 4 months	GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic
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	Reduce youth unemployment in the city of Buenos Aires, focusing on vulnerable unemployed young citizens and vulnerable young citizens that have not finished high school. The intervention will provide weekly workshops on	Participants must meet the following criteria: (1) Ages between 17-24, (2) live in the communes 4, 7, 8, 9 or 10 of the city of Buenos Aires, (3) meet one of the	Employment and training	outcomemetric5	Expansion of the labor market Number of companies that employs the participants of the program increases	

We hope you can join us! ☺

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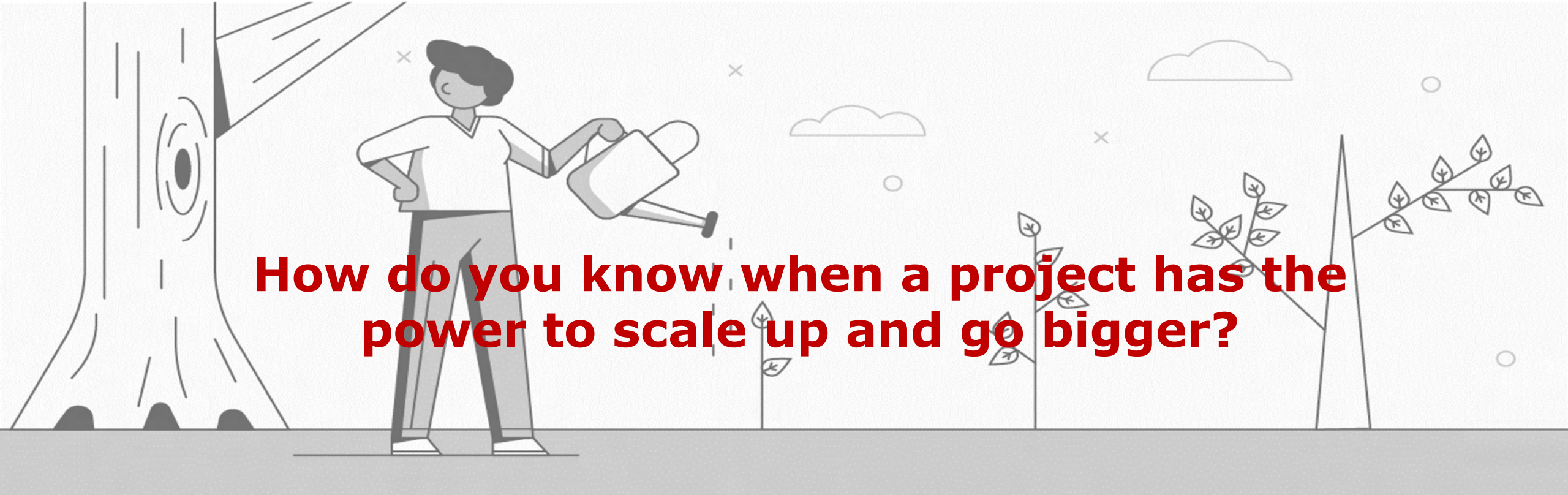
Pilot projects & Scale ups: #hackteam14

Pilot projects & Scale-ups

Sometimes practitioners decide to run **pilot projects** on a smaller scale and **test whether it's sturdy enough** to be scaled up.

But…



How do you know when a project has the power to scale up and go bigger?

Pilot projects & Scale-ups

How do you know when a project has the power to scale up and go bigger?

- **Learning from what works – and doesn't work.**
  - Engage in data usage to better understand how (and when) to scale up.
- **Providing guidance for decision-making**
  - SIBs are often criticized for being doomed to low-scale. Therefore, if so, how to scale-up?

Ways to go:

INDIGO Impact Bond Dataset (v2 Beta, available here).

Two main goals:

1. Comparing "pilots" to their "scale-ups".
2. Comparing these "scaled" projects with other "unscaled" contracts.

What to look for? For example…

- Amount of investment
- Difference in the length of the projects
- Amount of service users (target population)
- Number of delivery locations (same cities, countries?)
- Investors involved (how many? the same?)
- Outcome payers and service providers
- Rate of success (outcomes achieved?)

Scaled up projects in INDIGO Data

Pilots & Scale-ups (INDIGO Data)

- West London Zone
- Teens and toddlers
- Prevista
- Pan London

Are there any others missing?

INDIGO-POJ-0162

West London Zone

Stage of development: Implementation

Policy sector: Education

Fund: Commissioning Better Outcomes Fund & Social Outcomes Fund

Delivery locations: London, UK

INDIGO-POJ-0184

West London Zone, placed-based support for children and young people: scale-up

Stage of development: Implementation

Policy sector: Education

Fund: Life Chances Fund

Delivery locations: Brent Council / Westminster City Council / Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea / London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Looking forward to working together.

Thank you!

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#4: What is next?

Exploring the OBCs Alphabet Soup

Exploring the OBCs Alphabet Soup

Outcomes
Based
Contracts

…and WHAT IS NEW ?

Exploring the OBCs Alphabet Soup

How can we…

… differentiate OBCs to properly understand what is new?

… find and use available information to better understand this variety?

Targets/Tasks:
What makes an OBC a ...SIB ... or a DIB ...or a SLBs ...or a RBF... and what else?

- **Define** features of each type of OBCs!
- **Search** for news on OBCs. How the landscape evolved? What is new?
- **Learn** from data and **repeat** analyses

An important example of what is new: Sustainability-Linked Bonds

(SLBs, or "green bonds", or "ESG bond"...)

step-down in coupon payment

step-up in coupon payment

Source:https://www.greenfinancelac.org/resources/news/natura-raised-usd-1-billion-in-esg-bond-offering/

Possible outputs

Decision diagram

to aid the classification process

Spreadsheet

containing the contracts we find and classify along with the keywords and other features used in the classification process

Tables or plots

exposing our findings (e.g.: # of contracts by type, most used keywords, keyword precision)

Looking forward to working together.

Thank you!

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CSR Data Synchronization Exercise

Challenge hosted by CSIP, Ashoka University

Ashoka University | Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy

The Problem: Capability

The Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy has collated CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) data for the years 2014 till 2019.

However there is no centralized CSR database to refer for information. To remedy this, CSIP has collated information on various categories related to CSR across India such net profit, CSR Prescribed Expenditure, and CSR spent.

However, some of the collated information is lacking in details or maybe duplicated/erroneous in some fields. The dataset needs to be standardised and compacted, for further access and use.

We invite people with an eye for detail, Excel experience, and a penchant for organisation to take up this challenge.

Challenge Description

What we have: CSIP has collated CSR data across India. However, the database needs to be cleaned and standardised for further use and analyses.

What we could do: This challenge invites people seeking to learn the basics of data management and data analysis to bring about synchronicity among the datasets, basis a primary key (CIN), and collate all historical data into one database. ***Additionally,*** participants are expected to list the gaps and missing data points in the datasets and make suggestions on how to fill the gaps. ***Lastly,*** participants are encouraged to perform preliminary analysis over the completely synchronised dataset and present their analysis in a short presentation. The analysis can be in the form of basic descriptive tables or visualization or report.

Also, should you have any questions or choose to modify the challenge basis the team's expertise, please reach out to the challenge coordinator Dr. Shaivya Verma at shaivya.verma@ashoka.edu.in

ASHOKA UNIVERSITY | Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy

Datasets download link

Please refer to the link below for the dataset:

https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1RzpqRLEZd13w4DXN7Y_0Tp9BvvV5bxMn

The team working on this dataset is requested to download and re-upload a GSheet document for working purposes.

Slack Channel Details

Channel Name: #hackteam16-csr-data-synchronization

Coordinator: Shaivya Verma

Thank you!

ASHOKA UNIVERSITY
Centre for
Social Impact
and Philanthropy

Revisiting Data for Sectoral Analysis of the Impact of COVID-19 on NPOs

Challenge hosted by CSIP, Ashoka University

Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy

The Problem Statement

Nonprofit Organisations have been at the forefront of India's response to COVID-19 and resultant socio-economic issues.

As part of its research mandate, CSIP conducted a study on the impact of COVID-19 on the operations of Indian Nonprofit Organisations (NPOs).

What we have: Data collected as part of the research provides information on the various ways in which COVID-19 has impacted the multiple aspects of the operations of nonprofits in India, including impact on regular programmes; recovery; challenges faced; engagement with funders; and modes of operations.

Though we have data for sectors in which sample NPOs are working, our analysis largely focused on generalised findings for NPOs.

Ashoka University | Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy

Challenge Description: Role of sector in determining the impact for NPOs.

What you could do: We invite people with a passion for data, experience in basic Excel, and a penchant for impact analysis to take up this challenge.

This challenge invites people to do a sectoral analysis of the impact of COVID-19 using the data available. Participants are expected to identify and present the sectoral differential in the ways NPOs have been impacted by COVID-19 in India.

Additionally, point out data gaps and inconsistencies, if any.

Analysis can be a report/ presentation/ visualisation.

Ashoka University | Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy

Dataset download link

Please refer to the link below for the dataset:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1DiX0uJkBSdxMRV06C27gUnq3wCoF9t_t/edit#gid=1266443322

The team working on this dataset is requested to download and re-upload a GSheet document for working purposes.

Slack Channel Details

Channel Name - #hackteam17-impact-of-covid19-on-npos-india

Coordinator - Dr. Neha Nimble

Ashoka University | Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy

Thank you.
Looking forward to working with you!!!

Ashoka University
Centre for Social Impact and Philanthropy

Challenge # 18: Using Financial Innovation to Realign Incentives towards Public Good Medicine

August 2021

Savva Kerdemelidis, LLM, BSc(Hons)
Medical Prize Charitable Trust (NZ)

The Problem: potentially life-saving treatments are being ignored due to misaligned financial incentives under patent system.

The Challenge:

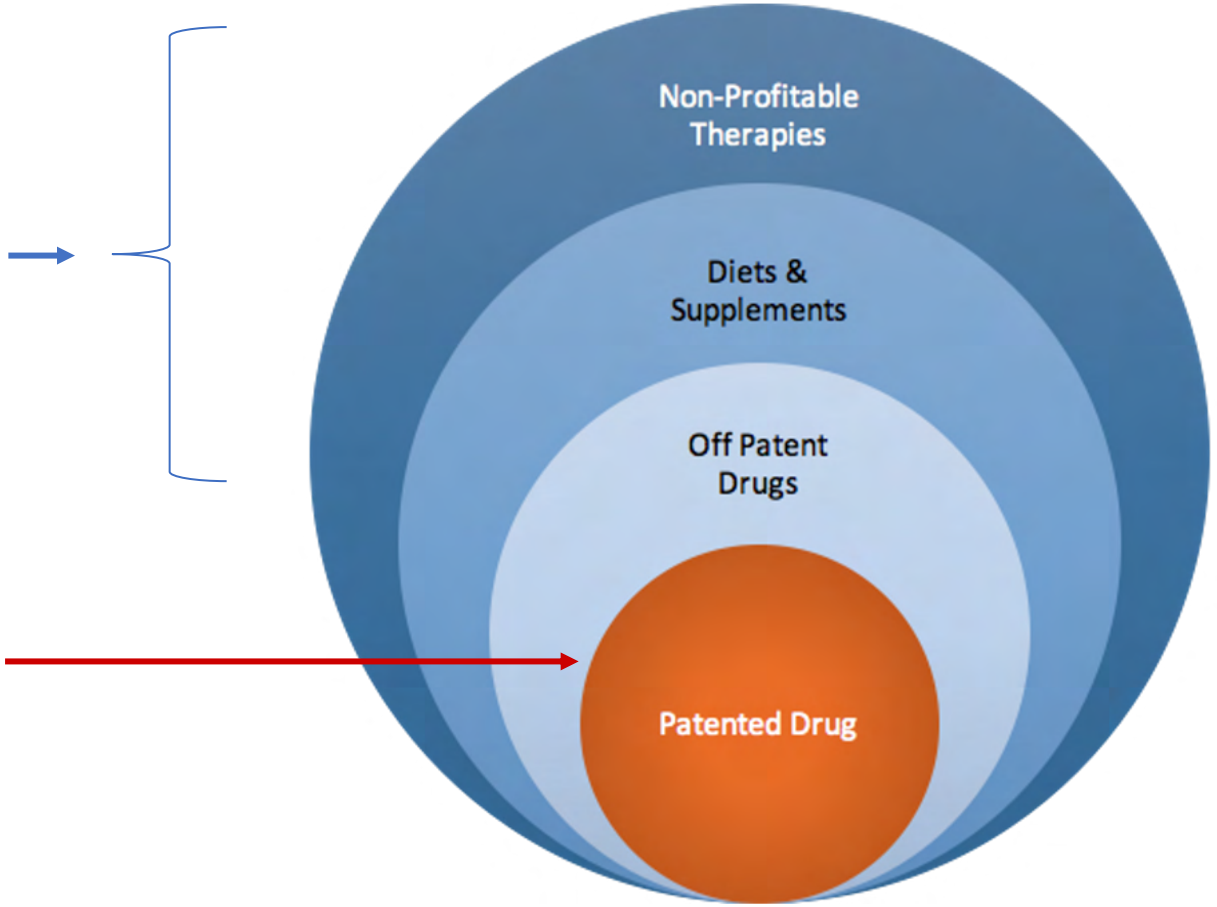
- Today, it takes an average of **10-12 years** and **~$2 Billion** for pharmaceutical companies to develop a new drug.
- **Drug repurposing** has become a mainstream strategy for faster drug development. COVID has accelerated this trend with ~1000 repurposed drugs being explored as therapeutics.
- But the pharmaceutical industry will never fund large Phase II/III Randomized Controlled Trials for such ***unmonopolisable therapies*** **without being able to enforce a monopoly price using patents.**
- Public or philanthropic funding rarely available for large RCTs due to the expense and risk of clinical trial failure.

As a result, safe, affordable, and effective treatments for diseases are being ignored at the expense of patients and healthcare payers.

Non-profitable and Unmonopolisable Therapies comprise the largest set of potentially effective and affordable treatments available.

Non-profitable and Unmonopolisable Therapies (Blue) comprise a much larger set of effective and affordable treatments (e.g. 90% of drugs prescribed are generic) but lack private incentives to conduct larger clinical trials, despite the potential to save billions in healthcare costs.

Patentable drugs are a smaller subset of viable treatments. Healthcare Payers (govts/health insurers) are charged billions in monopoly prices for therapies that may be less effective and unaffordable.

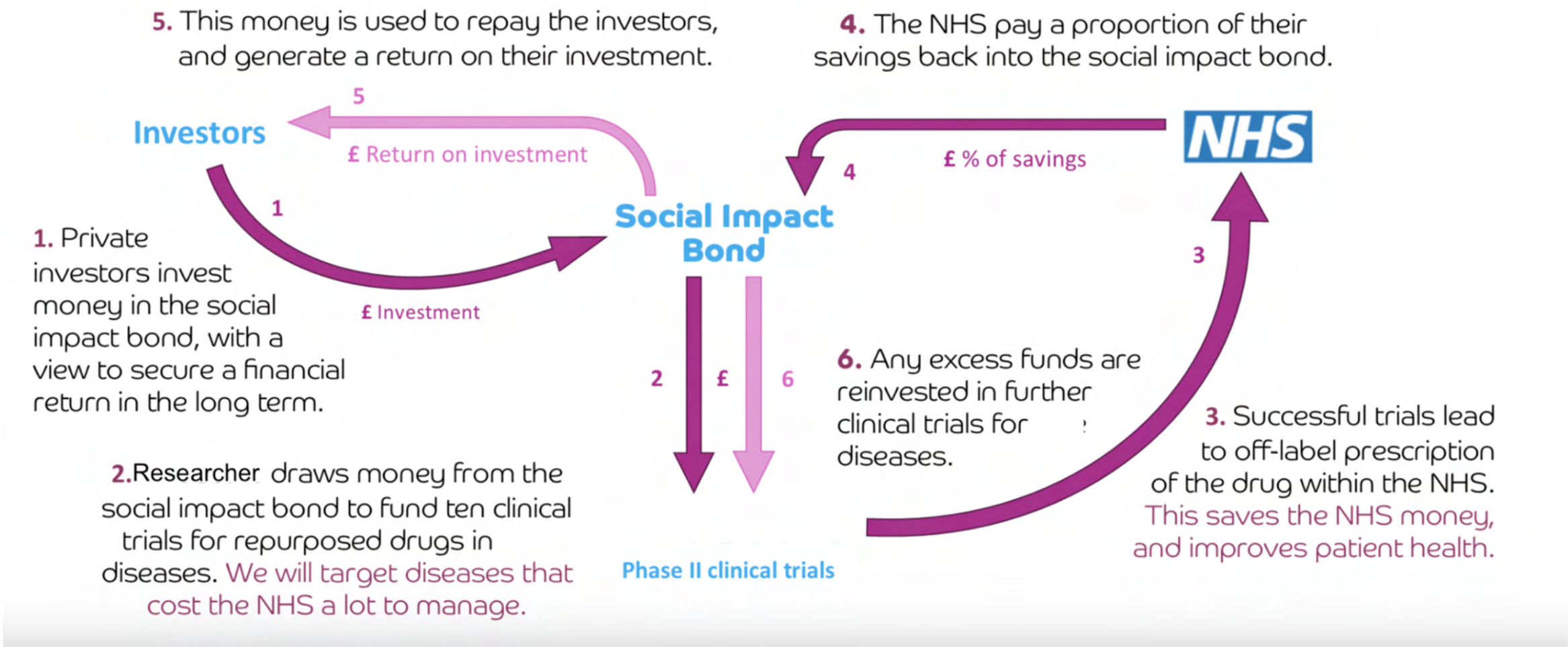


Source: Kerdemelidis, Savvas. (2014) "Deadly gaps in the patent system: an analysis of current and alternative mechanisms for incentivising development of medical therapies." Thesis (LLM). University of Canterbury (NZ).

Examples of Unmonopolisable Therapies without financial incentives

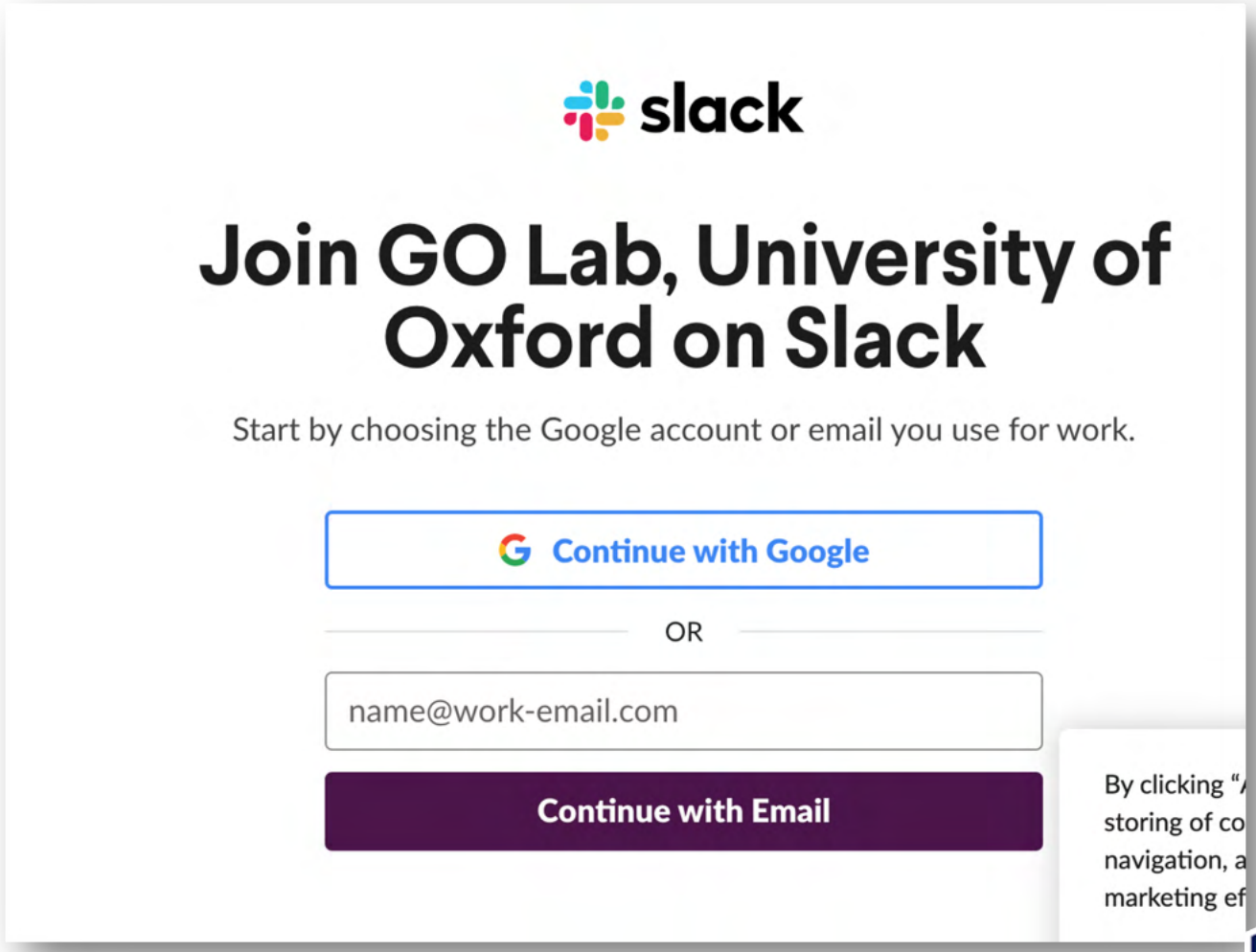
- Fluvoxamine to treat Covid-19 (https://www.sciencenews.org/article/covid-19-coronavirus-antidepressant-fluvoxamine-treatment)
- Off-patent Low-dose-naltrexone (LDN) to treat Crohn's disease (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6494424/)
- Anti-MAP therapy (combination of generic antibiotics) to treat Crohn's disease (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S159086580280056 1)
- Off-patent Dichloroacetate (DCA) for treatment of brain and colon cancer (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21557214/)
- Intravenous vitamin C for treatment of cancer (https://www.cancer.gov/research/key-initiatives/ras/ras-central/blog/2020/yun-cantley-vitamin-c)
- IV synthetic vitamin D (Paracalcitol) for treatment of pancreatic cancer (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6049054/)
- S-adenosylmethionine (SAMe) supplement for treating depression (https://annals-general-psychiatry.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12991-020-00298-z)

The Solution: Social Impact Bond (SIB) Mechanism – Pay for Success

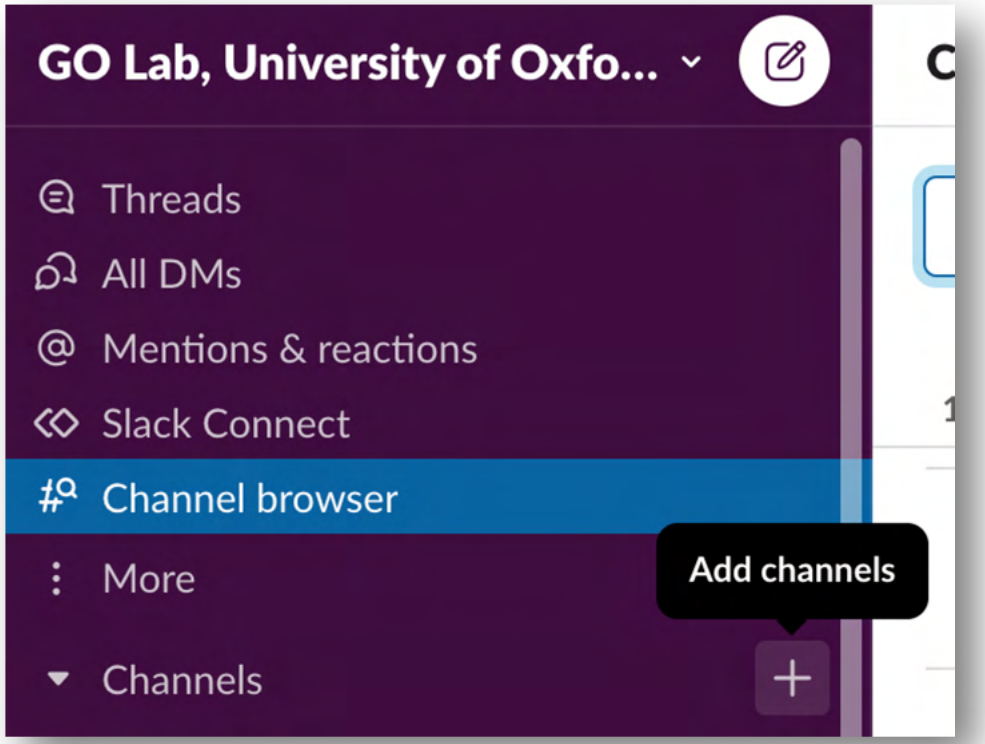


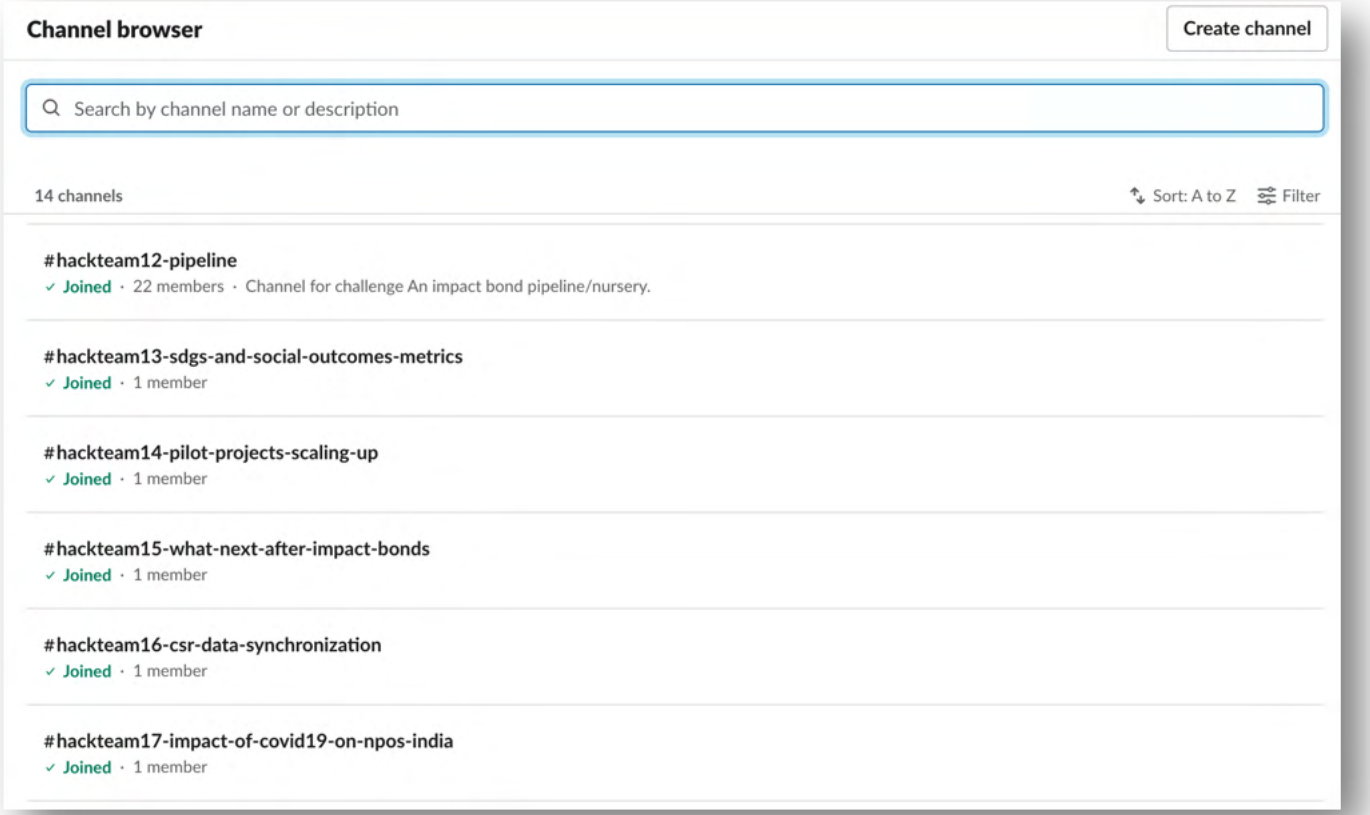
Source: https://www.findacure.org.uk/the-rare-disease-drug-repurposing-social-impact-bond/

How to find your hackteam: first, join our Slack workspace



Look for the + sign on your left. Select 'browse channels' and pick your team





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4. Hack teams, Slack sign-ups, and Support

- An impact bond pipeline/nursery (Go Lab + Levoca Impact Labs) - # hackteam12-pipeline
- Aligning Outcomes to SDGs(INSPER and GO Lab) - # hackteam13-sdgs-and-social-outcomes-metrics
- Pilot projects and scale up versions (GO Lab and INSPER) - # hackteam14-pilot-projects-scaling-up
- What is next after impact bonds? (INSPER) - # hackteam15-what-next-after-impact-bonds
- CSR Data Synchronization exercise (CSIP) - # hackteam16-csr-data-synchronization
- Revisiting COVID Impact Data for Sectoral Analysis of the Impact of COVID-19 on NPOs in India (CSIP) - # hackteam17-impact-of-covid19-on-npos-india
- Analysing medical SIBs - # hackteam18-medical-sibs

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4. Hack teams, Slack sign-ups, and Support

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Need help with your data?

hack-technical-help

Want to chat with other participants?

networking-lounge

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Any questions?

Social Outcomes Conference 2021

9-10th September
Online & at Blavatnik School of Government

golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/soc21

Annual convening of the world's leading scholars, policymakers and practitioners working to improve social outcomes

16 sessions covering five core themes :

- Outcomes-based contracting
- Social value and procurement
- Government, business and civil society collaboration in places
- Measuring outcomes and social value
- Outcomes orientation

Keynote address by
Nobel Prize Laureate Joseph Stiglitz

#SOC21