
NA-USIP Roundtable:

**Workshop on Using Data
Sharing to Improve Coordination
in Peacebuilding**

May 23, 2012



United States Institute of Peace
National Academies

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**Defining the
Challenges of
Coordination**



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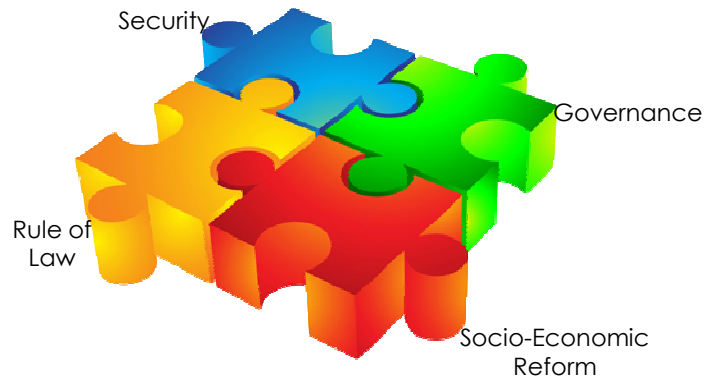
Coordination's Contribution to Peacebuilding Success and Failure

Susanna Campbell
Columbia University
susanna.campbell@gmail.com
May 23, 2012

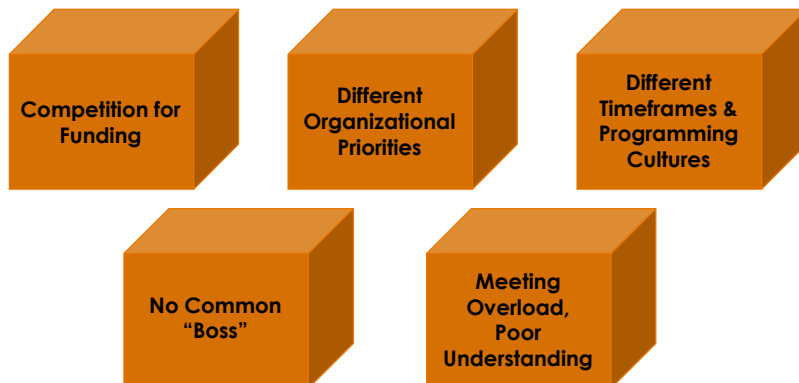
Coordination aims to



Assumption about coordination & peacebuilding effectiveness



Barriers to Coordination



BUT, Coordination ≠ Effective Peacebuilding

Coordination is a Tool, Not the End Goal

Effectiveness?

Focus of Coordination

Who is involved

What actions result

Coordination's Contribution to Ineffective Peacebuilding

Decrease Flexibility and Capacity to Adapt Strategy and Approach

Focus Attention on other International Actors, Not Impact

Promote Assumption of Correct Puzzle Pieces – Strategic Level

Encourage Uninformed Decisions – No Data on Outcomes

Coordination's Contribution to Effective Peacebuilding

Focus on Bottom-up, Problem-driven Peacebuilding

Serve as Forum for Stakeholder Dialogue

Break Down Cultural Barriers Between Organizations

Focus on Problem-Solving, not Long-term Planning

Role of Data Sharing in Coordination for Effective Peacebuilding

- Prevent duplication by visualizing data
- Increase participation of stakeholders who are not traditionally included
- Increase informed discussions by providing data about outcomes
- Increase opportunities for interagency collaboration, if real-time data sharing is allowed
- BUT, value of data sharing depends on available data, how data is understood, actions taken on data

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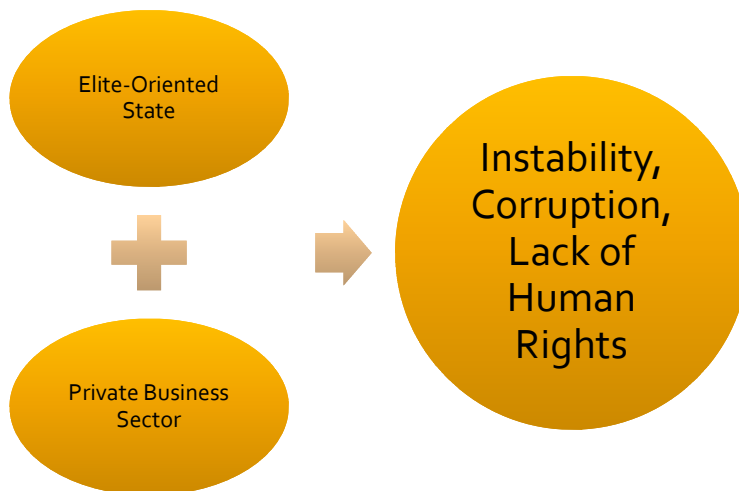
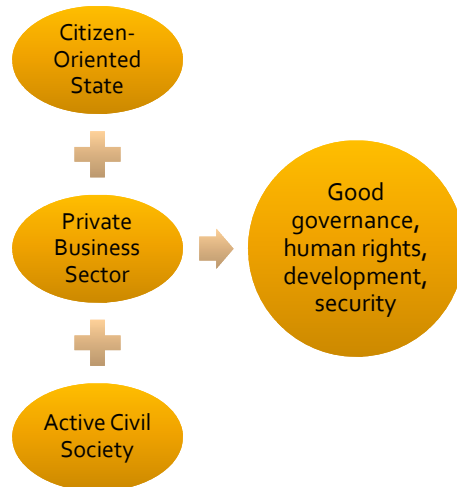


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**Technical, Ethical and Cultural
Challenges of
Coordination and Data Sharing
between Civil Society and
Government/Military**

Dr. Lisa Schirch
3P Human Security and the Alliance for Peacebuilding

Whole of Society Approach (why we need coordination)



What is civil society?

- NGOs... but also universities, religious organizations, media, professional associations, traditional/tribal organizations, and other social groups that aim to improve the quality of life.
- They are public servants and often they have just as many credentials and take just as many risks as people in the military.

What does civil society do?

- **Complements and supplements** government
- **Holds government to account** so that it is citizen-oriented and not just elite-oriented

Military Perceptions of NGOs

- "NGOs clog up my battle space, they are in the way"
- "NGOs are "two-faced" and will only call when they need rescuing"
- "If they don't want to be seen with us in uniform, they are cowards who don't have the courage to show who their friends are. I consider them part of the enemy because of it."

Civil Society Approach to DDR



Civil Society Approach to SSR



Community
Representatives

Local Civil
Society
Organization

Police
Representatives

The most dangerous road in Kabul...



Civil society become the "soft targets" for insurgents if we are seen as cooperating on political goals.



The British Cemetery in Kabul holds the bodies of some of my 10 colleagues who were killed by insurgents in August 2010 while they were setting up medical clinics in Badakshan Province.

Afghan NGO Safety Office (ANSO)

- ANSO**
 (Afghanistan NGO Safety Office) tracks violence against NGO workers.
www.afgnso.org

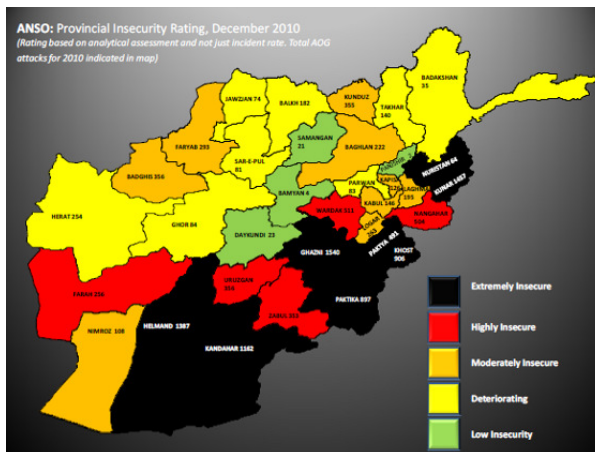


Figure 1: Incidents of major violence against aid workers



Note: Includes killings, kidnappings, and armed attacks resulting in serious injury

Different Missions



National Security

Human Security

National security and Human Security sometimes overlap.

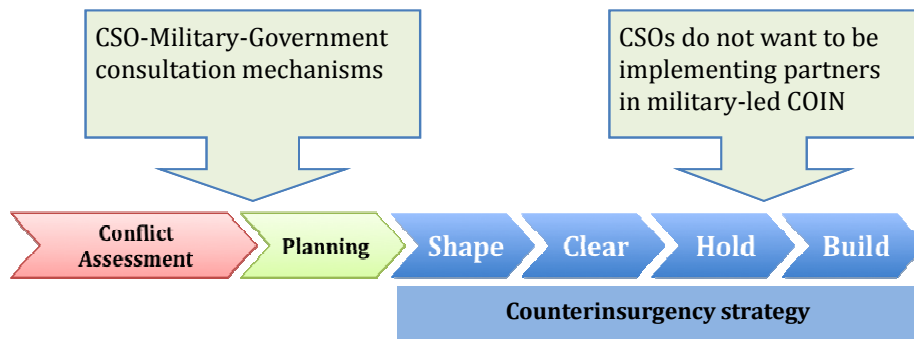
Sometimes they conflict, and where they conflict, there is tension between governments, military forces and civil society organizations.

Contrasting military and civil society approaches to humanitarian assistance and development

- **Address Drivers of Instability**
- **Gain Access/Information** to local populations
- **Increase Legitimacy** and win the loyalty of local populations or local elites
- **Force Protection/Undermine Insurgent Recruitment** to reduce their incentive to attack military forces
- **Humanitarian Access** in insecure areas where the UN and NGOs are not able, as per Geneva Conventions
- **Humanitarian imperative:** to save lives, alleviate suffering, and uphold dignity
- **Independence:** to make decisions free from other's political goals or ideologies
- **Impartiality:** to provide resources regardless of the identity of those suffering
- **Impartiality:** to provide resources regardless of the identity of those suffering
- **Partial to Human Rights:** to work in support of the human rights of all people
- **Do No Harm:** to avoid harming others intentionally or unintentionally

Civil society organizations (CSOs) do not do "Counterinsurgency"

Civil society seeks "Communication" not "Coordination" or "Integration"



Guidelines for Relations between US Armed Forces and Non-Governmental Humanitarian Organizations



- Guidelines developed and endorsed by Department of Defense Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of State, USAID and InterAction, the umbrella network of NGOs.

Examples of the Guidelines

- Visits by U.S. Armed Forces personnel to NGHO sites should be by prior arrangements
- U.S. Armed Forces should give NGHOs the option of meeting with U.S. Armed Forces personnel outside military installations for information exchanges.
- U.S. Armed Forces should not describe NGHOs as “force multipliers” or “partners” of the military...

Protection of Civilians

- **Visual Distinctions:** Vehicles and Clothing should distinguish NGOs from military
- **Communicating with Civil Society Organizations:** Email or call before trying to contact groups in person, as it might endanger them
- **Avoid “Partner” Terminology**

Civil-Military Dialogue



Curtail Presence	Where it becomes impossible for CSOs to operate safely, international CSOs may pull out and local CSOs may go into hiding.
Co-existence/ Communication	Where CSOs, government and military operate in the same space but their missions do not align, only basic communication on logistical details takes place.
Coordination	Where CSOs, government and military missions partially align, there may be some basic coordination to promote CSO core values in human security.
Cooperation	Where CSOs, government and military missions partially or fully align, there may be collaboration on joint projects, particularly in disaster relief or DDR.

Toward Whole of Society

- ▣ Collaboration requires shared assessment of the root causes of the problem at hand, a shared understanding of how to address the problem with shared planning, and a shared set of guidelines on how civil society and military forces will communicate with each other.
- ▣ Due to current lack of consultation, different understandings of drivers of conflict, and concerns for security, most CSOs do not want to collaborate on the ground.
- ▣ Many groups will communicate and share ideas and advocate for more consultation



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Overcoming the Challenges to Sharing Information



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Developing civilian-military guidelines for sharing project information

Marcia Byrom Hartwell DPhil (PhD)

Visiting Scholar

mhartwell@usip.org

Key issues in information management and governance

- Use of project information
- Understanding potential project sensitivities
- Managing Expectations

Use of project information

- Define access to information - open and/or controlled
- Define each organization's internal use of unclassified information

Understanding potential project sensitivities

- Establish guidelines for a vetting system that identifies and monitors potentially sensitive information
- Provide on-line conflict awareness training for all data providers and users of project data

Managing Expectations

- Set short term and long term goals for information sharing and building *sustainable* information sharing networks
- Set realistic goals for short and long term results that reflects similarities and differences in civilian-military timelines, capacities , missions

Looking toward the future

Establish an ongoing civilian-military working group that:

- Views data sharing as a long term process of building trust between civilian-military organizations
- Assists in defining and negotiating virtual and real space during interventions
- Clarifies how this information could contribute to decision making in future civilian-military interventions

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Using Data for Impact

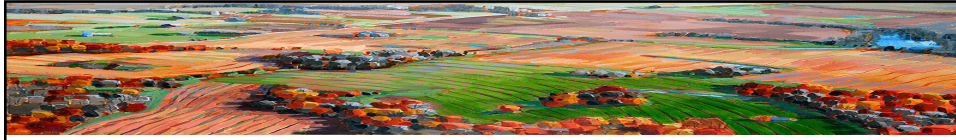


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Developing Information Value Frames: Improved Coordination in Peacebuilding

Stephen Lowe
Geospatial Information Officer
Office of the Chief Information Officer
US Department of Agriculture
23 May 2012



Contrasting Information Requirements

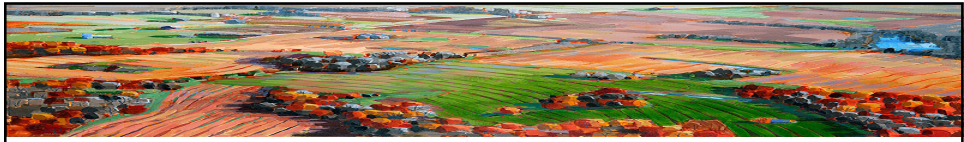
- Locating and sharing good answers vs. formulating good questions
- Data precision vs. acquisition speed
- Learning rules vs. unlearning structures
- Sustaining a linear interpretation model vs. cultivating discovery
- Idea collection and specialist maintenance vs. idea diffusion and elimination of barriers
- Filling up space vs. creating more empty space



Resolutions of Intractable Policy Controversies

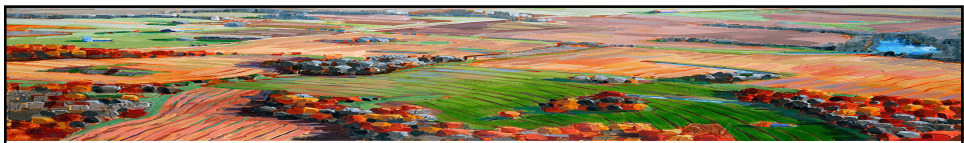
- **Policy disagreements:** disputes in which the parties to contention are able to resolve the questions at the heart of their disputes by examining the facts of the situation.
- **Policy controversies:** disputes which are immune to resolution by appeal to facts. Such disputes tend to be intractable.
- By focusing our attention on different **facts** and by interpreting the same facts in different ways, we have a remarkable ability, when we are embroiled in a controversy, to dismiss the **evidence** adduced by our antagonists.



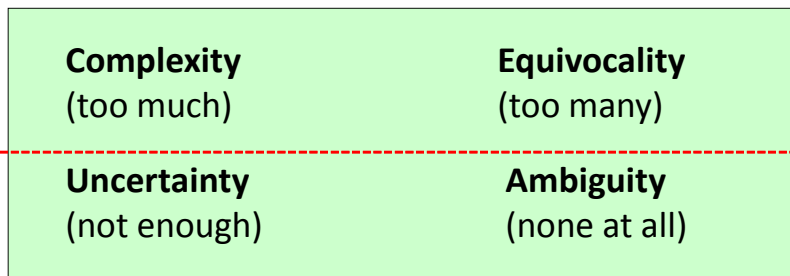


Frame Reflection and Synthesis

- **Frames:** structures of belief, perception, and appreciation which underlie policy positions
- **Policy controversies:** disputes in which the contending parties hold conflicting frames
- Frames do more than simply describe a situation. Frames have **normative implications** imply that a certain type of solution is acceptable.
- Members of the design system should seek agreement on the **nature of the problem** and the **general character and content of a solution**.



Information Problems

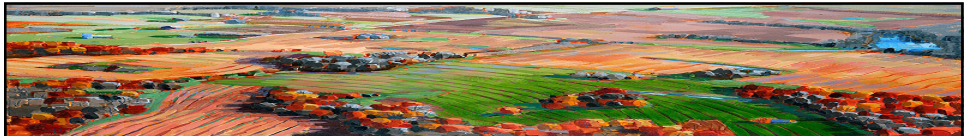


Analysis
(Facts)

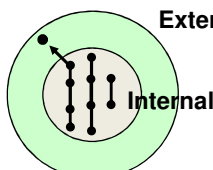


Interpretation
(New Information)

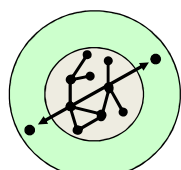




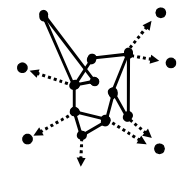
Network Problem Patterns and Attributes



Routine Response




Modular Response



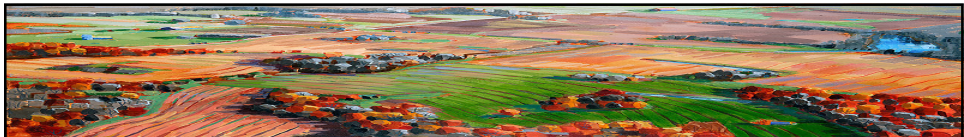
Customized Response

Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiar Problems • Process Execution • Defined Boundaries • Centralized Decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex Problems • Role of Participant • Cross Functional • Role-based Decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambiguous Problems • Other's Expertise • Permeable Boundaries • Collaborative Decisions
Patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorization/Classification • Prediction • Scheduling/Planning • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuration/Selection • Monitoring • Interpretation/Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework Design • Hypothesis Testing • Diagnosis




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Geospatial Information Officer
Office of the Chief Information Officer

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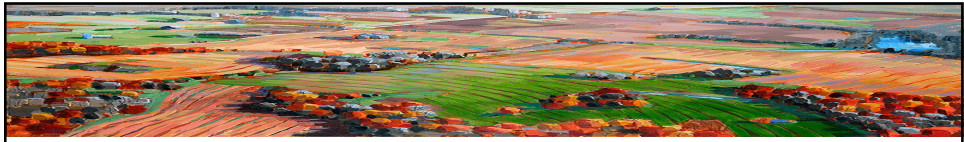
Information Frame Value

Type of Problem Solved	Reason for Development	Field of Operation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis • Classification • Interpretation/Analysis • Configuration/Selection • Anomaly Detection/Monitoring • Prediction • Design • Scheduling/Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory Systems • Intervention Systems • Learning Systems • Sensor Systems • Workflow Systems • Speculative Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Decisions • Grants Program Management • IT Capital Investment • Public Relations • Portfolio Management • Risk Management



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Workflow Customization to Commodities

Job Shop	Batch	Assembly Line	Continuous Flow
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Low volume, low standardization, often one of a kind	Multiple products, low volume	Few major products, higher volume	High volume, high standardization, commodity products
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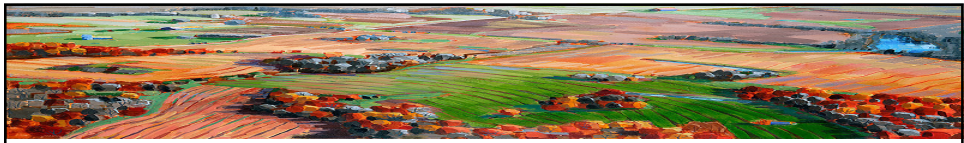
Very flexible, high unit costs



Low Flexibility, low unit costs

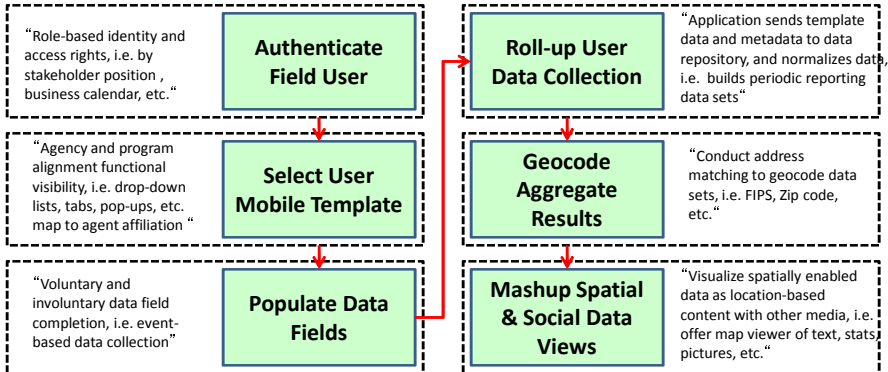


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Mobile Data Collection Workflow

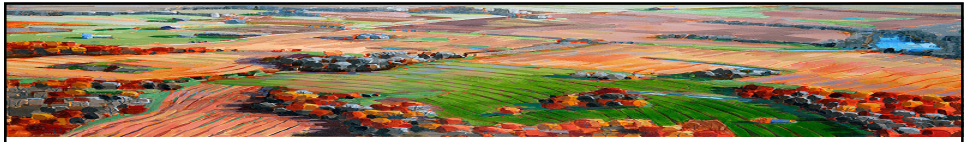
Offer field user real time data collection tools...



... Increase field collected data visibility for decision-makers.



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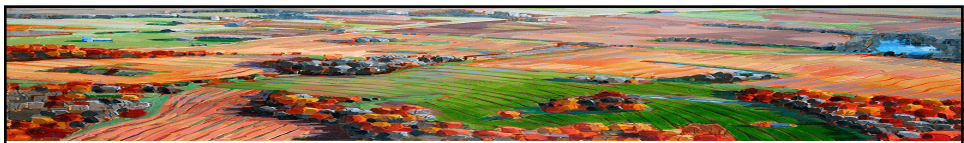
Participatory Mapping Value Proposition

Business Drivers:

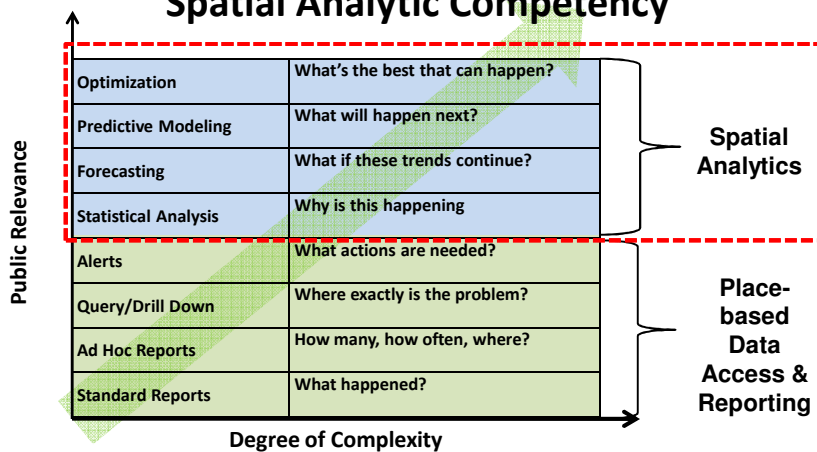
- Maps exclude “community”
- Limited and complex access to data
- Extensive equity issues
- Striving for 100% precision
- Ambiguous adoption behavior
- Seeing innovation on edge
- Legacy technology models
- Popular versus remote location data
- Program partitioning/segmentation
- Different social conventions/ideas
- Silos limit diffusion of value

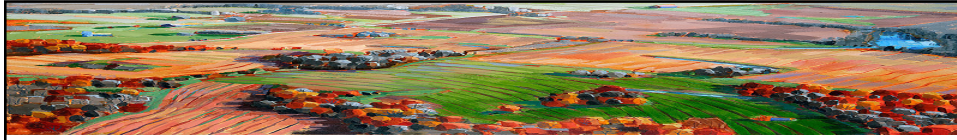
Solutions:

- Enable two-way communication
- Synthesize knowledge where it lives
- Remove technology barriers to participation
- Builds “crowd” maturity
- Compromise speed over accuracy
- Update versus creation
- Respond to dynamic world
- Identify emergent issues/patterns
- Ground conversation in context
- Depicts local knowledge/values



Spatial Analytic Competency





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United States Department of Agriculture
Stephen Lowe
Geospatial Information Officer
Office of the Chief Information Officer

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COLLECTING, ANALYZING & DISSEMINATING DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

NIALL KELEHER
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH METHODS & TRAINING
NKELEHER@POVERTY-ACTION.ORG

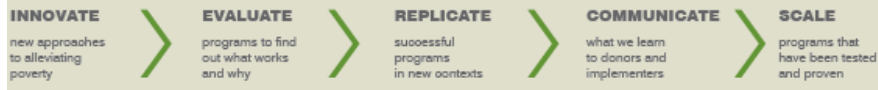
NA-USIP Workshop on Using Data Sharing to Improve Coordination in Peacebuilding
Washington, D.C. – May 2012

Innovations for Poverty Action



A nonprofit dedicated to discovering what works to help the world's poor. We design and evaluate programs in real contexts with real people, and provide hands-on assistance to bring successful programs to scale.

Mission



Operations



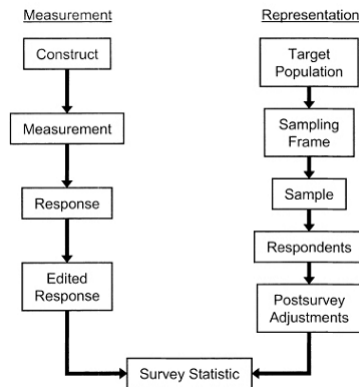
- IPA has more than 300 ongoing projects in 48 countries
- IPA Country Offices in 14 countries: Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia
- JPAL – Europe (Paris), Latin America (Santiago), South Africa (Cape Town), South Asia (Chennai), US (Cambridge)

Research Design



- Intervention
 - What treatments?
 - Theory of Change
- Sample
 - Develop sample frame
 - Sample size & Power calculations
- Randomization
 - Data for randomly assigning treatment
 - Unit of randomization?
 - Method of randomization
- Measurement
 - Indicators
 - Consideration for Spillovers
 - Intertemporal dynamics
 - Heterogeneous effects

Survey Methodology



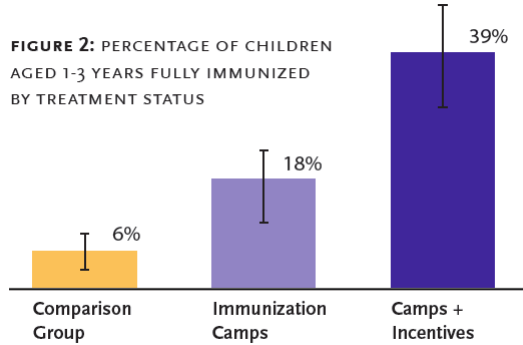
Immunization



30 Immunization camps
 30 Immunization camps
 plus incentives (1kg lentils)
 74 control villages

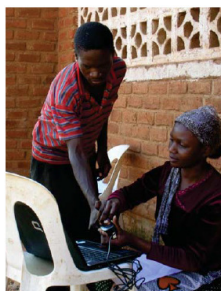
Camps increased single visit
 for immunization by 80%, but
 many did not come back for
 full immunization

**FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN
 AGED 1-3 YEARS FULLY IMMUNIZED
 BY TREATMENT STATUS**

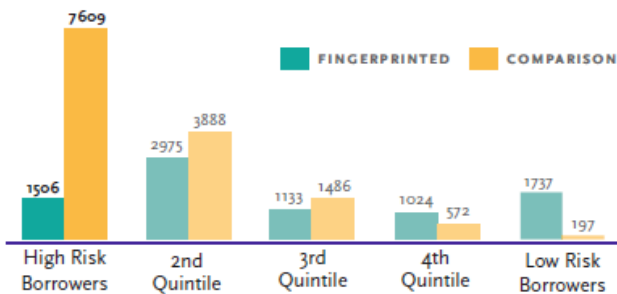


Banerjee, Duflo, Glennerster, Kothari (2010). "Improving Immunisation Coverage in Rural India: A Clustered Randomised Controlled Evaluation of Immunisation with and without Incentives."

Fingerprinting & Loan Payment



UNPAID BALANCE (MWK) 2 MONTHS AFTER LOAN WAS DUE
 STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES ARE BOLD



Gine, Goldberg and Yang (2011) "Credit Market Consequences of Improved Personal Identification: A Field Experiment from Malawi."

Data Collection Methods



- Paper Assisted Interviews
 - Allow for more interviewer control
 - Lagged data access – digitization, cleaning, storage
- Computer Assisted Interviews
 - Up-front programming requirements
 - Survey detail will influence the need for complexity
 - Access to data for prompt quality checks
 - Potential for more timely analysis

Implementation Monitoring



- Ensuring that implementation follows the research design
 - Audit of implementation
 - Verification of administrative data
- Providing explanation for the process through which effects are realized
 - Process evaluation
 - Qualitative data collection

Data Access & Standardization



- Promotion of broader research agenda
 - Pursuit of data publication (standardized metadata)
 - Allowing for intellectual property for initial analysis
 - Encourage replication of analysis
 - Open data archives for pursuit of broader scientific agenda
- Transparency of implementation
 - Providing better monitoring data
 - Data validation tool

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Workshop on Using Data Sharing to Improve Coordination in Peacebuilding

May 23, 2012



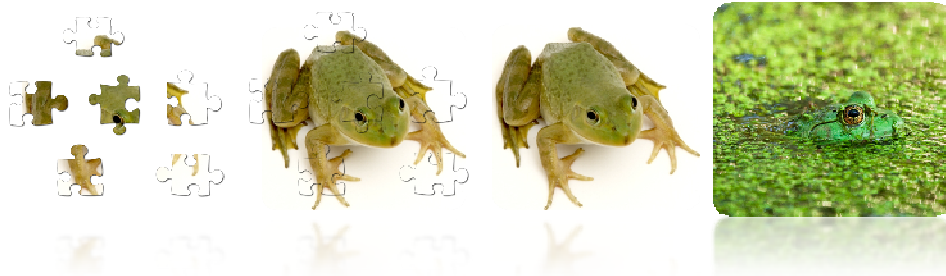
Using Data for Impact

Patrick Vinck

Harvard Humanitarian Initiative

pvinck@hsph.harvard.edu

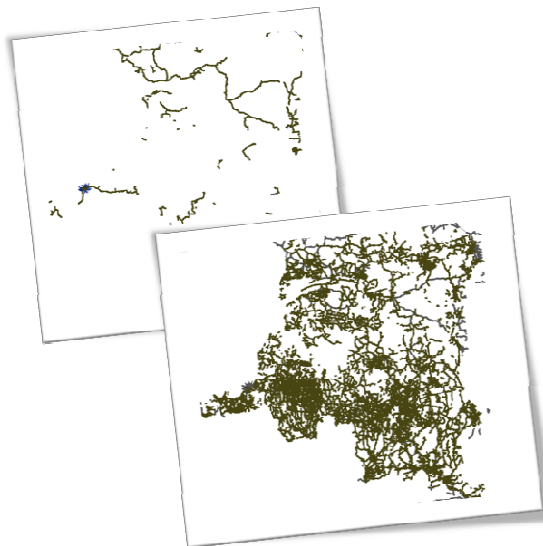
Data Integration and Visualization





More Data, Faster

- Producing
- Disseminating
- Archiving



More Data, Faster

How to understand huge datasets?

- Aggregate
- Summarize (vs. simplify)
- Graphical form?

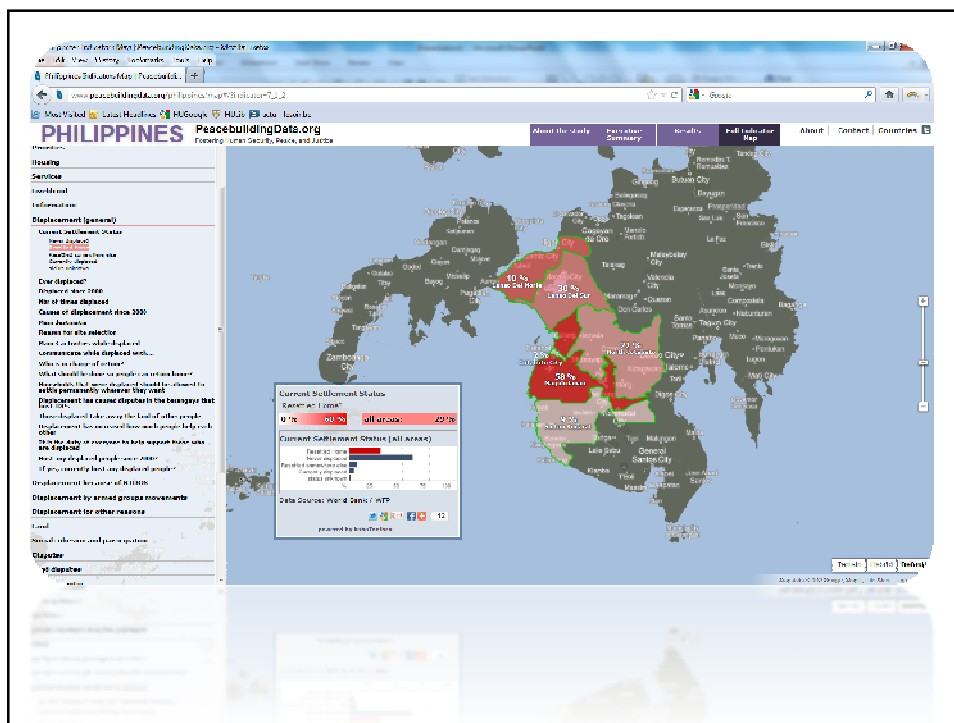
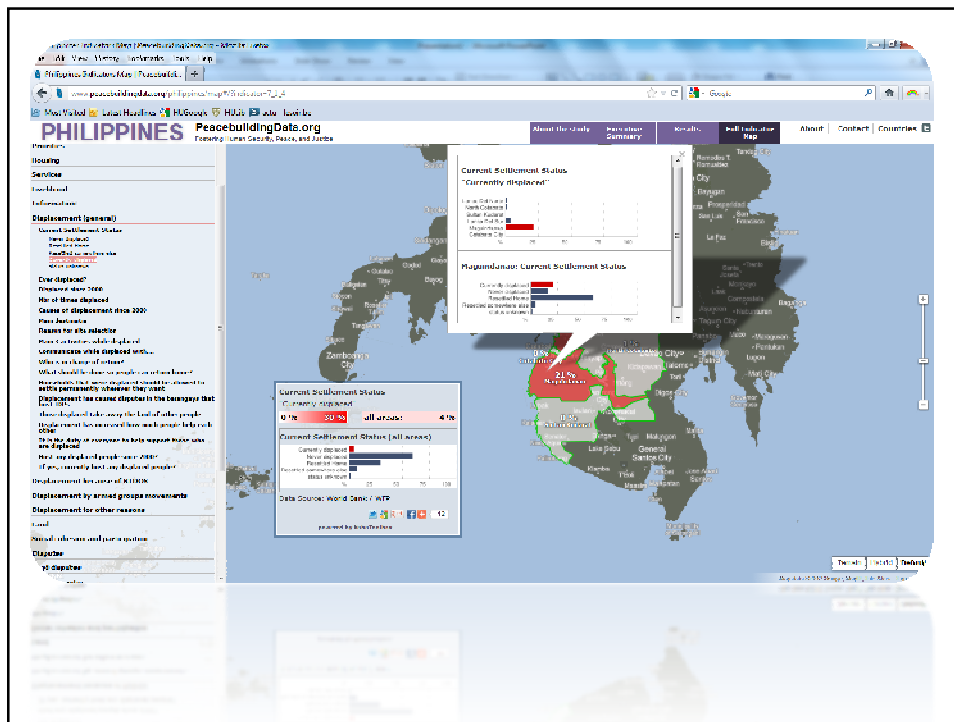


<http://ccaps.aiddata.org/>

<http://www.lracrisistracker.com/>

<http://www.satsentinel.org/>

The image displays three overlapping screenshots of data visualization tools. The top-left screenshot shows a map with various colored markers and a sidebar with text. The middle screenshot shows a map with a red header and several circular markers. The bottom-right screenshot shows a satellite image with the text "Satellite Sentinel Project" and "HUMAN SECURITY ALERT" overlaid.



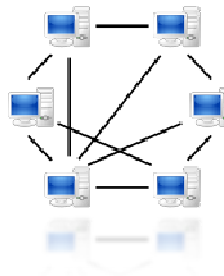
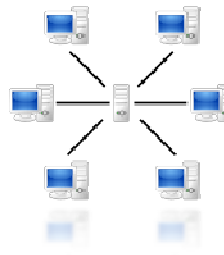
Purpose?

- Explore/Calculate
 - Analyze
- Communicate
 - Explain
 - Make Decisions



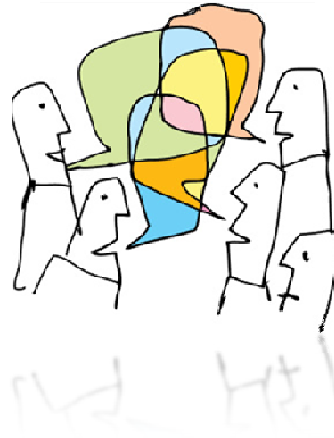
Issues

- Sharing / ownership
- Versioning
- Relative advantage
- Ethical guidelines



Adoption

- Relative Advantage
- Compatibility
- Complexity or Simplicity
- Trialability
- Observability



Websites

www.peacebuildingdata.org

www.kobotoolbox.org

<http://ccaps.aiddata.org/>

<http://www.lracrisistracker.com/>

<http://www.satsentinel.org/>

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Demonstrating Data Sharing— The UNITY Platform



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UNITY
Innovative solutions for a collaborative world

United States Agency for International Development
United States Department of Defense

May 23, 2012

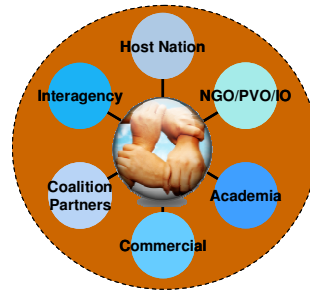
Cooperative Security Joint Capability Technology Demonstration

Background

- CS JCTD is a co-led interagency technology research and development initiative overseen by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Director of Defense Research and Engineering

Partner Agencies

- U.S. Agency for International Development
- U.S. Southern Command
- U.S. European Command
- US. Army Corps of Engineers



1

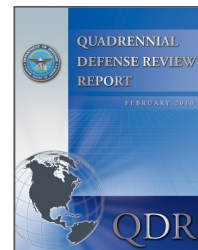
Whole of Government approach to development and defense activities through enhanced interagency and partner nation cooperation

Objective

- Cutting-edge capabilities to lead a better-integrated Whole of Government approach to development and defense cooperative activities with other U.S. agencies and across the public-private divide in support of NSS, QDDR, QDR

Requirements

- Unclassified collaboration
- Non- and pre-crisis environments
- Engage public sector stakeholders



2

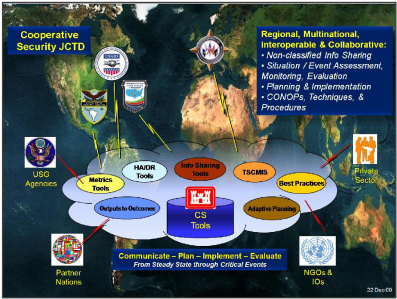
Solutions to real-world interagency coordination and multi-stakeholder collaboration/information management challenges

Problem Set

- Regional stakeholders lack integrated, interagency adaptive planning, decision support and assessment capabilities, information sharing architectures, and organizational structures to conduct effective Cooperative Security (CS) and Building Partner Capacity efforts.

Capabilities

- Regional and multinational non-classified information sharing
- Mutually visible situation / event assessment and planning
- Collaborative implementation, monitoring, and evaluation
- Reusable / repeatable frameworks



UNITY – Providing practical and usable tools to improve coordination of development and defense cooperative activities across geographies

Capabilities

- **UNITY** connects communities of interest via www.apan.org collaboration forums, facilitating multi-lingual interagency and public-sector interaction
- **UNITY** juxtaposes steady-state USAID and COCOM country plans to show overlaps and gaps based on the USG foreign assistance framework
 - The system has the potential to analyze USG foreign policy strategies across more than 85 countries
- **UNITY** ingests authoritative project data, regardless of organization or format to categorize and visualize data based on the USG foreign assistance framework
 - Project data visualization is scalable to include all USG Departments and Agencies that conduct foreign assistance activities; as well as, non-USG organizations that share their project data

Unity Assistant – Planning



Unity Core – Awareness



Unity Tools – Analysis



Unity Awareness and Visibility – Unity Core

Unity Core provides a multi-faceted view (Geospatial, Chart, graphical, time phased and detailed view of disparate authoritative data from several USG, NGO, and partner data sources relative to development, humanitarian relief, civil assistance and security cooperation.

Unity Awareness and Visibility – Unity Dashboard

Unity Dashboard provides a fused data source view of a country or area of interest for the user, based on profile.

Name	Sector	Organization	Location Type	Data Source	Start	End	Activity Amount	POC	Notes	Files	Date Updated	Date Ingested
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	Peace and Security: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	USAID	Albania	reference FAD	12/31/2010		\$650000				10/21/2011	10/21/2011
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	Peace and Security: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	USAID	Albania	reference FAD	12/31/2010		\$2000000				10/21/2011	10/21/2011
International Military Education and Training	Peace and Security: Stabilization Operations and Security	(IRAIN)	Albania	reference FAD	12/31/2010		\$1000000				10/21/2011	10/21/2011

Unity Awareness and Visibility – Unity APAN Search

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://unitydemo.cmps.sri.com/unity/>. The navigation bar includes 'Unity', 'Dashboard', 'Core', 'APAN Search', 'Assistant', 'Update Stats', 'Tools', and 'Logout'. The main content area is titled 'APAN Search' and contains a search bar with the text 'Santiago' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, there are two sections of results:

- FILE Results:**
 - Santiago Volcano Guatemala Fact Sheet**
Group: Cooperative Security JCTD
Publish Date: 2011-10-25T12:00:00-10:00
Santiago (aka Santa Maria) Volcano Guatemala Fact Sheet
 - Santiago Volcano aka Sa**
Group: Cooperative Security JCTD
Publish Date: 2011-10-25T12:00:00-10:00
Santiago Volcano aka Santa Ma
- FORUM Results:**
 - Background information and status update on the San**
Group: Cooperative Security JCTD
Publish Date: 2011-10-25T12:00:00-10:00
Several volcanoes in Guatemala are showing disturbing signs of activity. There are four active ones in the country: Pacaya, Fuego, Santiago, and Tacana. The first three are considered in a state of "yellow alert," meaning there is increased seismic or eruption activity ongoing. Santiago is considered potentially the most threatening since the nearby Retalhuleu area is at risk.
There are several caption documents on Santiago in available in one of this report's file libraries.

A blue callout box is overlaid on the search results, containing the text: "Unity APAN search allow the user to query assessable APAN wiki, blogs, forums and files for information that may be applicable to the user's needs or problem set."

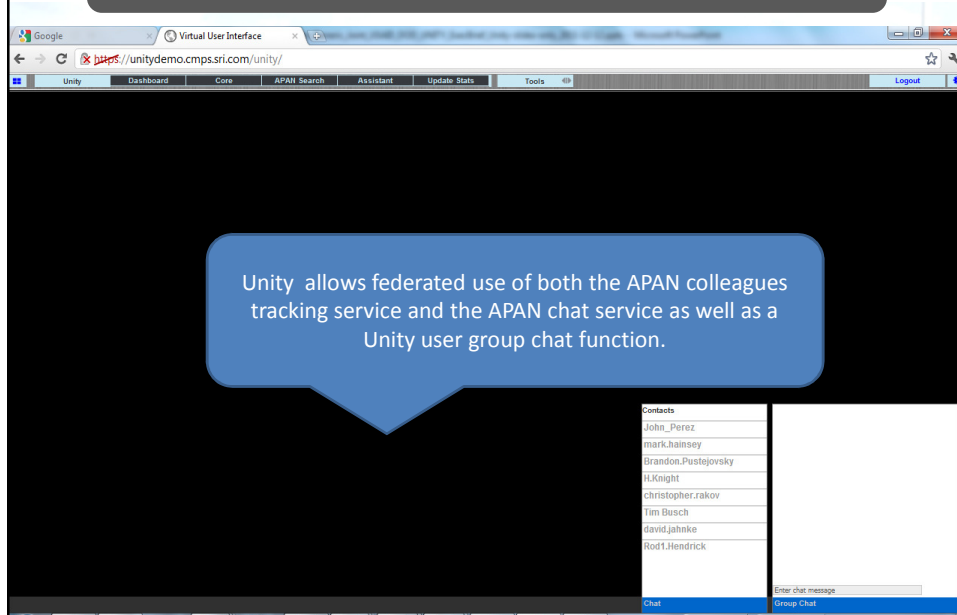
Unity Planning and Collaboration - Unity Assistant

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://unitydemo.cmps.sri.com/unity/>. The navigation bar is the same as in the previous image. The main content area is titled 'UNITY ASSISTANT' and shows a hierarchical tree structure of organizational planning information. The tree is expanded to show the following structure:

- USAID Country Plan - Albania
 - [O04] European integration through streng
 - [DEV OBJ 1] Strengthened rule of law a
 - [IR 1.1] Improved enabling environm health
 - [SUB-IR 1.1.1] Defined authoro standards
 - [SUB-IR 1.1.2] Improved plannin
 - [SUB-IR 1.1.3] Reform processe
 - [IR 1.2] Enhanced citizen oversight a
 - [SUB-IR 1.2.1] Mechanisms enta
 - [SUB-IR 1.2.2] Strengthened ovr
 - [IR 1.3] Upgraded performance and
 - [SUB-IR 1.3.1] Professional and
 - [SUB-IR 1.3.2] More efficient ope
 - [SUB-IR 1.3.3] Services to citize
 - [DEV OBJ 2] Conditions created for broadba
 - [IR 2.1] Improved conditions for private sector-led growth
 - [SUB-IR 2.1.1] Business enabling environment improved
 - [SUB-IR 2.1.2] Well-regulated financial sector better meets needs of business s
 - [IR 2.2] Private sector more competitive
 - [OUTCOME 4] Defense Sector Reforms: Planning
 - [LOA 3] Defense Reform: Human Resource Management
 - [LOA 4] Defense Reform: Inspector General Functions
 - [LOA 5] Defense Reform: Military Chaplaincy
 - [LOA 6] Defense Reform: Financial Management System

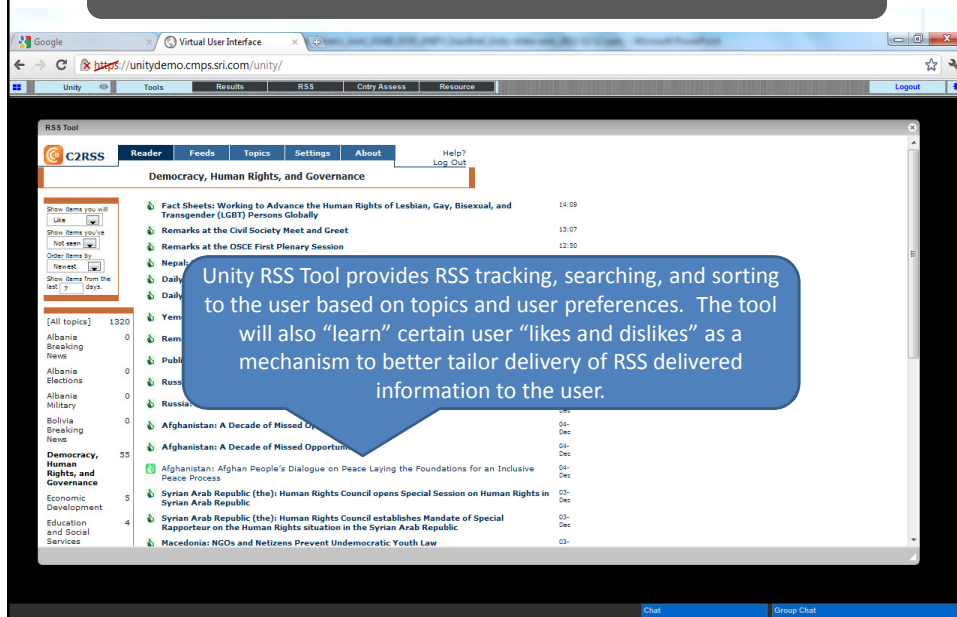
A blue callout box is overlaid on the tree structure, containing the text: "Unity Assistant provides a method for comparing organizational planning information and identifying synergies or potential conflicts based on sectoral alignment of the objectives and activities being undertaken by the organization's implementers."

Unity Planning and Collaboration - APAN chat / Unity Group chat



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://unitydemo.cmps.sri.com/unity/>. The navigation bar includes links for Unity, Dashboard, Core, APAN Search, Assistant, Update Stats, Tools, and Logout. A blue callout box in the center contains the text: "Unity allows federated use of both the APAN colleagues tracking service and the APAN chat service as well as a Unity user group chat function." On the right side, there is a 'Contacts' list with names like John_Perez, mark.hainsey, Brandon.Pustejovsky, etc., and a chat input area with a 'Chat' button and a 'Group Chat' button.

Unity Analysis and Assessment – RSS Tool



The screenshot shows the 'RSS Tool' interface within the Unity web application. The URL is <https://unitydemo.cmps.sri.com/unity/>. The navigation bar includes links for Unity, Tools, Results, RSS, Entry Assess, Resource, and Logout. The main content area displays a list of RSS feeds under the heading 'Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance'. A blue callout box in the center contains the text: "Unity RSS Tool provides RSS tracking, searching, and sorting to the user based on topics and user preferences. The tool will also 'learn' certain user 'likes and dislikes' as a mechanism to better tailor delivery of RSS delivered information to the user." The RSS feed list includes items such as 'Fact Sheets: Working to Advance the Human Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Persons Globally' and 'Remarks at the OSCE First Plenary Session'.

Unity Analysis and Assessment – Resource Tool

The screenshot shows the Unity Resource Tool interface. A table lists various resources with columns for Timestamp, Resource Title, Sector, Resource Type, Assessment/Planning, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation, Description, Global Climate Change, Global Food Security, Conflict Stage, and USAID Owner / Author. A blue callout box is overlaid on the table.

Unity Resource Tool provides consolidated Resource listing and linkage for development, humanitarian relief, civil assistance and security cooperation related tools, frameworks, and other resources that the Cooperative Security Community of Interest use on a daily basis.

Timestamp	Resource Title	Sector	Resource Type	Assessment/Planning	Implementation	Monitoring	Evaluation	Description	Global Climate Change	Global Food Security	Conflict Stage	USAID Owner / Author
12/8/2010 18:29:34	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance	HEALTH / Nutrition	Websites & Databases	X		X	X	This USAID funded project website provides resources for assessment, monitoring and evaluation of food and nutrition including emergency nutrition, food aid, food security, HIV, household food consumption, infant and...	Link		Mixed	GH
12/8/2010 18:27:47	Human and Institutional Capacity Development Handbook											EGAT
12/8/2010 18:31:53	Sub-Saharan Africa NGO Sustainability Index											DCHA/DG
12/8/2010 18:38:32	Private Sector Alliances Sector Guides											OSP
12/8/2010 18:45:37	Guide to the Drivers of Violent Extremism							Dynamics and factors, and to identify some of the most common misconceptions or pitfalls in the study of VIE, so as to avoid potentially counter-productive approaches when designing development assistance programs with a counter-extremism component.			Mixed	AFR/SDD/S
12/8/2010 18:55:30	Freedom House Nations in Transit	DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, & GOVERNANCE Good	Websites & Databases	X				THIS IS NOT A USAID SITE: Freedom House's Annual Survey Nations in Transit (NIT) tracks democratic developments and setbacks of 28 countries in the former Communist states of Europe and Eurasia. Being released shortly before the US-Russian Summit, Nations in Transit serves as a reminder to keep democracy issues high on the...	Link		Mixed	EAE

Unity Analysis and Assessment – Country Assessment Tool

The screenshot shows the Unity Country Assessment Tool interface. It displays 'Showing results for Albania' and 'ESDB Data'. A table lists various country ratings and rankings with columns for the metric, year, and score. A blue callout box is overlaid on the table.

Unity Country Assessment Tool provides ready user access to USAID Economic and Social Database (ESDB) information to users in a easily sortable format.

Metric	Year	Score	Year
Actual Implementation	(2010)	63	(2010)
Control of Corruption Estimate	(2005)	-0.4	(2009)
E-Government Rank	(2004)	140	(2008)
E-Government Rating		27.3	(2008)
Freedom House: Civil Liberties		40	(2010)
Freedom House: Civil Liberties		3	(2010)
Freedom House: Civil Liberties		9	(2010)
Freedom House: Civil Liberties		13	(2010)
Freedom House: Civil Liberties		9	(2010)
Freedom House: Civil Liberties		9	(2010)
Freedom House: Overall Freedom		2	(2010)
Freedom House: Political Rights Index	(2006)	3	(2010)
Freedom House: Political Rights, Aggregate Score	(2006)	26	(2010)
Freedom House: Political Rights, Electoral Process Score	(2006)	8	(2010)
Freedom House: Political Rights, Functioning of Government Score	(2006)	7	(2010)
Freedom House: Political Rights, Political Pluralism and Participation Score	(2006)	11	(2010)
Freedom of the Press - Economic Environment factor	(2007)	17	(2011)
Freedom of the Press - Legal Environment factor	(2007)	16	(2011)

Learn more by joining the CS JCTD Group on www.apan.org

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**NA-USIP Roundtable:
Workshop on Using Data Sharing to
Improve Coordination in Peacebuilding**



United States Institute of Peace
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