FAIR data in investments – what does good practice look like?

This document is for program officers and grantees to:

• Understand what good practice looks like for making data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) in investments and be able to self-evaluate their grant.

• Identify where there may be further action or support required to ensure the data generated and used in a grant is shared as widely as possible.
What ‘good’ looks like for FAIR data implementation

The terms below refer to the investment. They indicate the current maturity of the investment in terms of implementing FAIR data principles with proper attention to ethics and privacy. There are three stages:

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Stage 01 – Data unintentional

The investment will generate, access, use or share data. It does not consider how it will ensure FAIR, ethical and equitable access to data that is as open as possible.

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Stage 02 – Data aware

The investment will generate, access, use or share data. There are limited plans for accessing, using and sharing data within the investment, and limited understanding of the data ecosystem. The investment recognises the need to work towards ensuring FAIR, ethical and equitable access to data that is as open as possible.

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Stage 03 – Data purposeful

The investment will generate, access, use or share data. There are clear plans to implement the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation open access policy and ensure FAIR, equitable and ethical access to data, making it as open as possible. The role of the investment in the wider data ecosystem is understood.
Have the risks of collecting, using and sharing (or not sharing) data been addressed?

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Stage 01 – Data unintentional
The investment does not consider any risks of sharing or not sharing data.

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Stage 02 – Data aware
The investment articulates the broad risks and some of the potential impacts resulting from the collection, use and sharing of data. Some potential mitigation is suggested, but ideas are broad and not clearly tied to action.

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Stage 03 – Data purposeful
The investment considers a variety of positive and negative impacts (e.g. ethics, privacy, commercial, security) resulting from the collection, use and sharing of data in their grant. Likewise the impacts of not collecting, using and sharing data have also been considered. Potential risks and mitigating actions are set out to ensure they share data as widely as possible, while limiting harmful impacts.