Cambodia ICT Camp 2022

Data Trust

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OPEN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE
AN EAST-WEST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE PROJECT

What does
data trust
mean to you?

What is Data Trust?

By definition, a data trust is a form of data collaborative – **“a legal structure that provides independent stewardship of data”**.

The organisations that collect and hold data permit an independent institution to make decisions about how that data is used and shared for an agreed purpose.

A data trust also represents **a way of stewarding data by and for the benefit of defined communities**.

Source: Data trusts in 2020

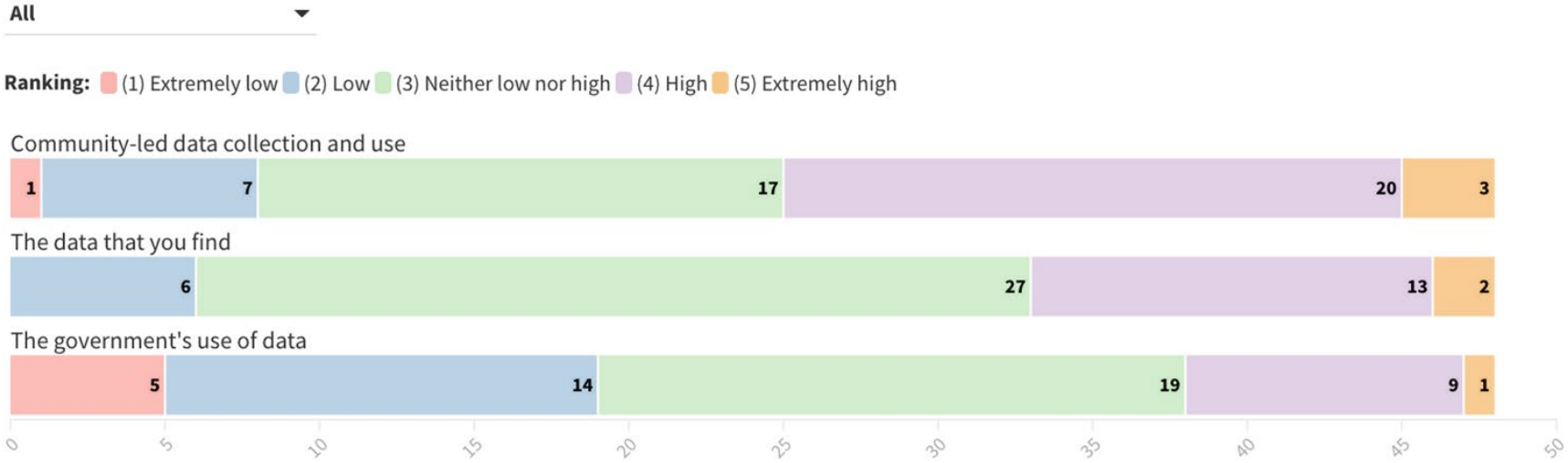
Trust and Transparency

Public agencies have a strong obligation when it comes to handling its citizens' data. Experts across the sessions agreed that citizens feel more comfortable allowing their personal information to be used if they understand the services they are getting in return. If agencies are transparent about what data is being used and can explain the decisions that are based on that data, then that transparency can create more comfort. All public agencies should have systems in place to operationalize the trust along the appropriate values and cultures.

*Source: **5 ways Data Ecosystems can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals***

From the ODI's Online Survey

Most people have high to extremely high trust for community-led data and the data they find over the government's data.



How to initiate and build trust?

How can we ensure your data remain trustworthy and protected?

What we hear from the interviews:

> Create and enable the environment that the data is trustable; start from working with communities and get the collaboration from all; work together to get the authentic data.

> Increased transparency and roles; generating data that can be trusted.

> Accountability and trust are critical. So it should always be correct and exactly what people mean to say. This gives us credibility.

> Gain alumni trust - they are working on sensitive issues, especially HR issues. Security concerns are taken seriously.

Use Cases

- Marginalised communities are underrepresented in the data ecosystem.
- Communities are not provided with information or involved in data production, with information extracted without benefit to communities. The right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is violated. This perpetuates a lack of trust in the ecosystem.

“It took 5 years to understand an IP and have his commitment, through monitoring and coaching.” Building this relationship meant that IP in Northeastern Cambodia successfully used their traditional knowledge to negotiate with companies engaging in economic development in their community.

Open Data

Data Trust

CHINADAILY.COM.CN 中国日报网 | Global Edition | June 24, 2022

• Diplomacy

Trust in Lancang-Mekong nations required, China says

By WANG QINGYUN | China Daily | Updated: 2022-03-31 09:18

Countries in the region need to trust one another and carry out practical work to proceed with their cooperation over water resources of the Lancang-Mekong River, said a spokesman with China's Foreign Ministry on Wednesday.

"They don't need indiscreet criticism or having a wedge driven in between them," spokesman Wang Wenbin told a daily briefing, in response to the accusation by the United States' Mekong Dam Monitor of China's dams "threatening" lower stream countries over the years.

Noting that Chinese experts have found errors in the data that MDM released, Wang said the errors are highly likely to brew misconceptions that China's dams control the river's waters, and support false claims that they have caused droughts in Southeast Asian countries.

Trust in Transboundary Water Cooperation

Theme issue: politics of environmental data

E Nature and Space

EPE: Nature and Space
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New data infrastructures for environmental monitoring in Myanmar: Is digital transparency good for governance?

Jenny E Goldstein and Hilary Oliva Faxon
Cornell University, USA

Abstract

The design and use of environmental data infrastructures, including software platforms, sensors, satellite data, mobile phone apps, and digitally generated visual representations, is increasingly inseparable from contemporary environmental governance. Such technologies are often intended to enable data transparency, which in turn is assumed to promote expanded participation in democratic governance. In this article, we investigate how environmental monitoring, as performed through domestic and globalized infrastructures that seek to make digital environmental data open and transparent, is playing out in Myanmar's forest sector. New data infrastructures are inseparable from the proliferation of non-state actors involved in environmental governance amid the country's transition from military surveillance state toward more liberal and democratic rule, yet participation is not universal. We argue that actors engage new platforms and tools based on different understandings of the role of increased data transparency in environmental governance, which in turn are structured by historical relations with and within the legacy of the surveillance state.

Keywords

Data infrastructure, Myanmar, environmental governance, forests, transparency

Institutional and policy shifts toward data sharing are needed.

Not all communities will want to share data due to concerns about personal safety and economic exploitation.

Goldstein, J. E., & Faxon, H. O. (2020). New data infrastructures for environmental monitoring in Myanmar: Is digital transparency good for governance? Environment and Planning E: Nature and Space, 5(1), 39–59. https://doi.org/10.1177/2514848620943892

Drafting data protection law may take ‘five years’: official

Long Kimmarita I Publication date 13 December 2021 I 21:04 ICT Share ⋮ 5-6 minutes

The 20th workshop on data protection and privacy held in Siem Reap province on Saturday. CCF

Government experts and other interested parties met together for the 20th time at a workshop to discuss the issue of data protection and confidentiality, while the General Directorate of Consumer Protection, Competition and Fraud Repression (CCF) confirmed that the debate regarding the drafting of the law is ongoing.

Representatives from state institutions, universities, legal professionals and civil society organisation representatives met for the 20th workshop organised by the German NGO Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung Cambodia (KAS) in Siem Reap province on December 11.

Cambodia has **not** yet enacted any comprehensive data protection legislation

Publication date: 13 December 2021

Some responses from people in the Mekong

- Decentralised options
  - Asia version of FAIR principles for indigenous data sovereignty is being developed
  - Use of security-focused, offline-functional tools like Mapeo
  - Using protocols for enforcing FPIC to support greater control of data
  - Using safety and security protocols
- Use existing open data sources
- Share knowledge about data literacy

Activity: Data Trust Walk

(15 mins)

Instructions

“You will have about 15 minutes for a “data trust walk” around the room and observe each chart and the data it shows. As you take this first walk around the room, use the post-its we’ve provided to write down and post your reactions to the data you see. Consider the guiding questions posted around the room as you react to the data.

While you’re reflecting on the data, look at other people’s post-its to find out what others’ reactions were to the data.”

CAMBODIA
4W - Flood response

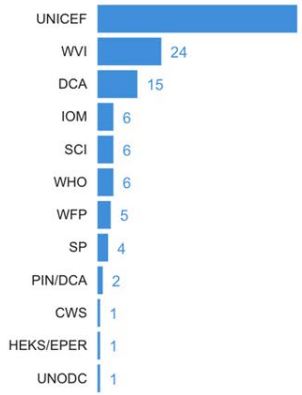
Reset Page

as of 7 January 2021

WHO

13 organisations

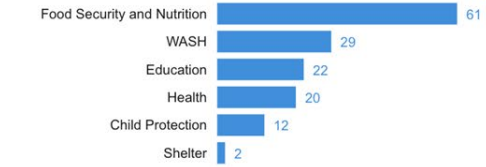
No. of activities per organization



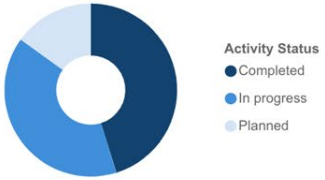
WHAT

7 sectors

No. of activities per sector



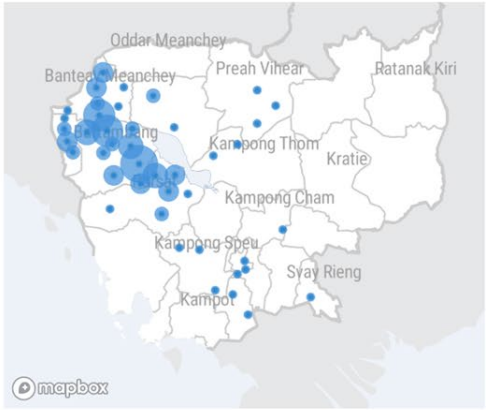
Activities per status



WHERE

20 provinces **146** activities

No. of activities per district

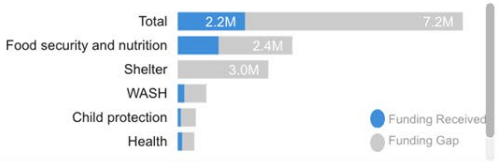


Humanitarian funding

Total funded: **US$ 2.2M**

Funding Requirement: **US$ 9.4M**

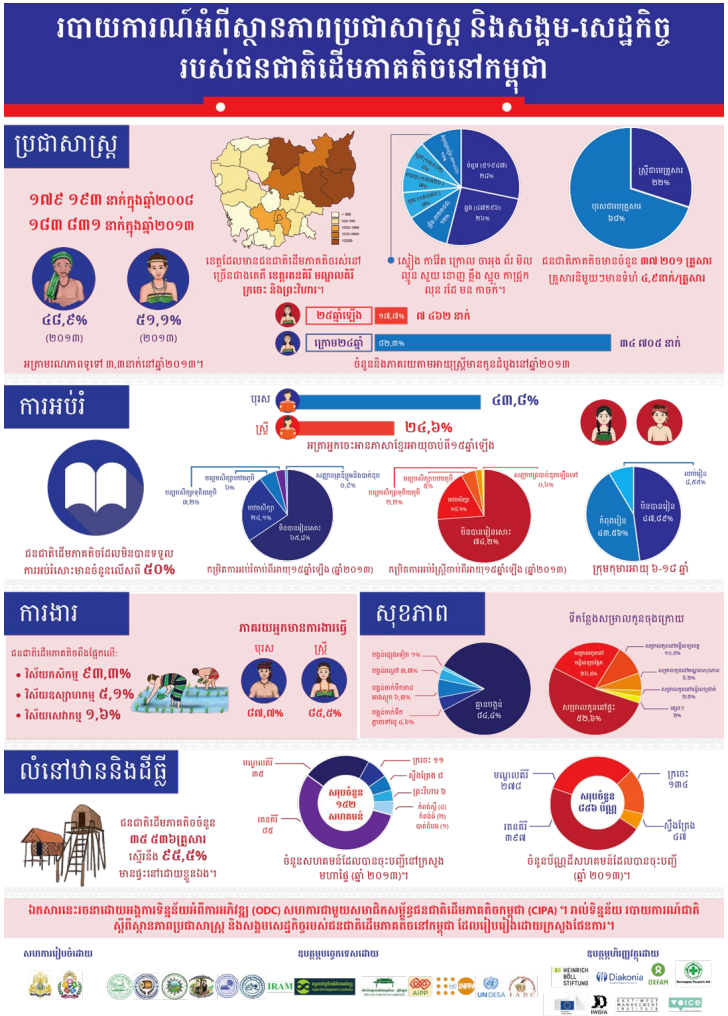
Funding per sector



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: Data collected and consolidated by the Humanitarian Response Forum - Cambodia

4W - Flood response in Cambodia



Demographic and Socio-economic Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia

Source

5.5 ភាគរយគ្រួសារ តាមប្រភពទឹកទទួលទាន និងតំបន់ ឆ្នាំ២០១៦/១៧-២០១៩/២០

Percent of household by source of drinking water and area, 2016/17-2019/20

Water sources	2016/17				2019/20			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Improved	61.1	99.7	78.8	53.1	79.7	94.5	83.9	74.7
Piped into dwelling	29.5	99.7	56.8	15.5	25.8	81.7	32.9	10.1
Piped into compound, yard or plot	0.3	-	1.0	0.3	3.7	2.6	6.4	3.0
Public tap/standpipe	26.0	-	18.0	30.9	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.8
Tubed/piped well or borehole	4.8	-	3.0	5.8	30.1	4.5	24.0	38.4
Protected well	0.5	-	0.1	0.6	4.1	1.3	2.7	5.4
Rainwater collection	38.9	0.3	21.2	46.9	5.8	0.0	4.4	7.7
Bottled water	0.6	0.3	4.2	0.2	9.1	4.3	11.6	9.4
Unimproved	38.9	0.3	38.9	0.3	20.3	5.5	16.1	25.3
Unprotected well	9.4	-	9.4	-	4.4	0.4	2.3	6.1
Unprotected spring	4.0	-	1.9	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Tanker-truck	11.5	-	4.9	14.1	3.9	2.9	4.7	3.9
Cart with small tank/drum	-	-	-	-	2.9	0.1	3.4	3.5
Surface water (Pond, river, stream,...)	13.3	0.1	13.3	0.1	8.6	2.0	5.1	11.5
Other	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of households	3,438,000	377,000	372,000	2,689,000	3,636,100	531,600	842,600	2,261,900

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economics Survey, National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

Statistical Yearbook of Cambodia 2021

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Thank you

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