User Management

- User Management has wide implications on data access
- What are best practices for
  - (Decentralised) user management
  - Disabling/removing/modifying users when leaving/changing positions
  - Organising users according to data view/data edit rights
  - User group creation and maintenance (by orgunit, by programme, by role) - what is needed to make this more achievable?

Sharing - Challenges

- When user groups are defined, sharing needs to be applied to sets of metadata, which have dependencies
    - Ex. Applying sharing to all data elements within a data element group
- DHIS2 only allows sharing to be applied to one object at the time
- Typically scripting is used to perform mass sharing; but how do we transfer this capacity to countries?

Sharing - Live Example

- 6132 dashboards
  - 2964 with NO content
  - 5755 private
  - 96 shared with individual users (11 with no content)
  - 289 shared with one or more user groups (44 with no content)
  - 3 public (2 with no content)
    - 1 contains only huge tables
- 1700 public favourites
- 83 public data element groups (with 13 500+ public data elements)
- 43 public indicator groups (with 4300+ public indicators)
- 81 public categories (14 of which are duplicates)
- 7 public orgunit group sets
- *Result:* very difficult to find relevant data in the analytics apps

Discussion

- When you assign programs and data set to organisation units, what considerations have you made?
- What are some approaches that have worked when dealing with user management?
- How have you dealt with countries managing mass sharing?
- Have you been able to successfully decentralise any of these roles?
- How have you approached capacity building of these functions?