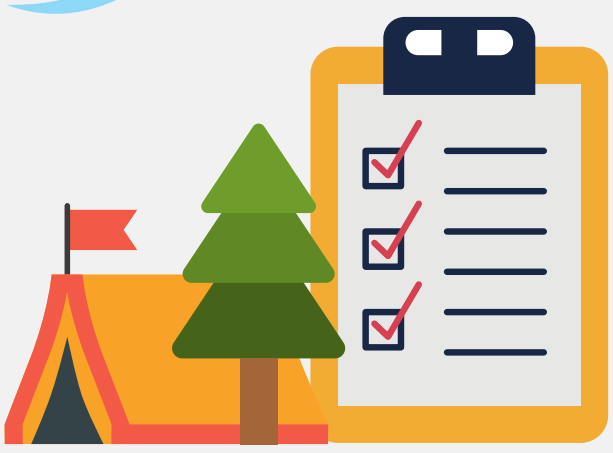
DATA JOURNEY: WASH



ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS

INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY NEEDS ARE RECORDED

Relevant WASH agencies (UNHCR and/or partner organisations) assess WASH needs within the camp. An experienced WASH officer estimates the number of people affected, any immediate needs, the availability of local resources, & the need for external resources required within the camp.

DATA ANALYSIS

INFORMATION IS COLLATED & SHARED

Secondary data is collated to compliment the rapid WASH & rapid household surveys. This may include information gathered from the UNHCR database, other UN agencies (UN-Habitat, UNICEF) & Water, Energy, Environmental & Ministries & Local Authorities. Information is shared with the appropriate clusters/working groups. Reports & analytical papers are produced for country/national teams to interpret evidence for WASH interventions & infrastructure.

DISTRIBUTION OF WASH RESOURCES

WASH SERVICES ARE PROVIDED

The delivery of WASH services & infrastructure is multi-sectoral & includes relevant WASH agencies as well as key technical partners (Government, NGOs, UNICEF, WHO). IDPs can collect water from a designated point in each zone & are sometimes monitored through the use of biometric ID cards.

NEEDS RAISED OR RECURRING

ISSUES ARE RAISED

In the IDP camp, water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH) needs are recurring and/or raised. Relevant sector agencies and implementing partners identify the need for data collection within the affected camp.

RAPID WASH ASSESSMENT & HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

CAMP AND INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS

Rapid WASH assessments are generated to provide a preliminary estimate of WASH needs & is reported via the WASH Rapid Assessment Form. This is typically succeeded by a more comprehensive rapid household survey to understand WASH needs at an individual or family level.

ORGANISATION & LEGAL PROCESS

NEEDS & RISKS IDENTIFIED

The needs & risks of each country is identified and information from WASH agencies determines the level & type of WASH intervention required. If a need has been recorded, the legal processes & organisation of WASH infrastructure & resources can begin, subject to availability of funds & resources.

DATA AND DISPLACEMENT

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UKRI Arts and Humanities Research Council

UKaid

University of Ibadan

Warwick The University of Warwick

IOM UN Migration

University of Glasgow

Evolution of the Humanitarian Data Ecosystem

This infographic displays some historical events and changes that have shaped the evolution of the humanitarian data ecosystem (HDE). This includes key organisations, cataclysmic events such as pandemics or natural disasters, developments in technologies or innovation and improvements in governance and policy. The events are indicative of those relevant to the HDE and are not inclusive of all humanitarian events for the time periods shown.

Organisation
Disaster
Technology
Governance

1990

2000

2010

2020

Present Day

Climate change

In recent years, the displacement caused by climate factors has been increasing.

Conflict

Conflict is a key driver of displacement, and often generates protracted situations.

World Food Programme (1961)

Emergency Events Database (1988)

Financial Tracking Service (1992)

ReliefWeb (1996)

OCHA's Who'sDoing What Where (3W) is believed to have been first created in the late 1990'swhen there were no concep–tions or expectations of such a product. Since that time, the concept has morphed and has varied radically amongst OCHA/HICoffices and even within clusters (see 2013for further info).

3 Ws (Late 1990s)

Consolidated Appeals Process (1991)

OCHA (1991)

UN Disaster Assessment & Coordination (1993)

Social media (analysis) tools are an effective means for humanitarian actors to acquire and analyse information more quickly, efficiently and comprehensively.These tools are now considered an integral tool in communication and humanitari–an response following a disaster.

Social media

Humanitarian Information Centre (2000)

Datafication 'Boom'

There is wide acknowledgment that the earthquake that occurred in Haiti in 2010 marked a point in history when humanitarian data started to become central.

The Harvard Humanitarian Initiative Signal Code (2017)

Activity Info (2009)

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (2004)

Creation of the Displacement Tracking Matrix – which was initially a tool associated with the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster.

Joint IDP Profiling Service (2009)

Google Maps (2005)

OpenStreetMap (2004)

Humanitarian OpenStreetMap (2009)

Needs Assessment Task Force (2009)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (2004)

Haiti Earthquake (2010)

Ushahidi (2008)

Predictive analytics

Predictive analytics use big data, machine learning and statistical models to forecast the impact of humanitarian emergencies.

The humanitarian cluster system was created to streamline coordination after the rapid influx of aid groups and funds resulted in duplicated work and messy coordination.

Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004)

Cluster System (2005)

Humanitarian Reform (2005)

Following the failures and shortcomings of humanitarian response to Sudan in 2004, the humanitarian reform was initiated in 2005 and paved the way for more evidence–based and accountable humanitarian response efforts.

Multi–Sector Initial Rapid Assessment Guidance (2012)

Pakistan Flood (2010)

Weaknesses in the multilateral response to the earthquake as well as the Pakistan floods that same year led to the Transforma–tive Agenda reforms.

Nepal Earthquake (2015)

Paris Agreement (2015)

Large–scale Rollout of Biometric Registration

Data Responsibility Guidelines (2021)

The typhoon became a poignant example of the humanitarian toll of climate change: chief Philippines negotiator Yeb Saño made headlines pleading for climate action during the COP19 summit, which started days after Haiyan struck.

HDX + HXL (2014)

REACH (2010)

Health and Nutrition Sector Approach (2015)

The Haiyan response helped galvanise the push for the aid sector's "localisation" reforms, which would be codified into the Grand Bargain pledges nearly three years later.

Geeks Without Borders Hackathon (2010)

Haiyan Typhoon (2013)

Paper to digital: the move to Kobo/ODKand its impact on the volume of data humanitarian gathering.

Data Science and Ethics Group (2020)

KoBo Toolbox ODK (2013)

3 Ws (Late 1990s)

In the regional Information Management Officer workshop in January 2013, it was recognised that no document existed that outlined the purpose of, target audience of, scope of, and products derived from a 3W.

Grand Bargain (2016)

Similarly constrained by donor counter–terror laws, major food agencies CARE and the World Food Programme were absent. A steep rise in food prices reduced the purchasing power of poor farmers and the "normalisation of crisis" meant humanitarians were slow to respond to their own early warning data.

Humanitarian Needs Overview (2013)

The Deep (2016)

COVID–19 (2020)

In May 2020, the UN released a record $6.71billion global appeal to respond to the health emergency as well as to new needs driven by food insecurity, job losses, suspended vaccinations, and conflict. While immediate needs are still pressing, the global re–orientation presents an opportunity for the humanitarian sector, with many speculating this could be a turning point for how the system operates. The pandemic has further accelerated the trend of the use of digital technologies to help maintain humanitarian operations.

Digital Impact Alliance (2016)

Somalia Drought (2011)

Humanitarian Partnership Agreement (2011)

Humanitarian Innovation Fund (2011)

Information Management Working Group (2016)

This work forms part of the 'Data & Displacement' project: jointly funded by the UK Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC) and the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (formerly UK Department for International Development – DFID), under the Collaborative Humanitarian Protection Programme.

Data Journey: WASH

A data journey is often referred to as the key stages and activities undertaken to produce meaningful information from data. This diagram therefore represents the various stages associated with the '***journey***' of IDP data, focusing specifically upon water, sanitation and hygiene, and includes the raising of camp needs and data collection, management, dissemination and usage activities/processes. Frictions or tensions experienced throughout the data journey are highlighted by '**?**' and '**!**'.

In the IDP camp, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs are recurring and/or raised as it is likely that these conditions will affect (or are affecting) the livelihoods of IDP camp members. Relevant sector agencies and implementing partners identify the need for data collection within the affected camp.

Start of the 'data journey'

DATA COLLECTION

Assessment

- Infrastructure
- Interviews
- Maps
- Meetings IDPs, Camp leaders, Health workers, local authority
- Reports

! Individual is not fully aware of data usage, sharing, implications, actors involved etc.

IDP (in camp)

- Water supply
- Per capita
- No. of users
- Amount collected
- Accessibility
- Status of health
- User groups

! In some contexts, such as a conflict zone, data collection may be difficult due to lack of access and security risks. This may lead to some gaps in geographical coverage or population groups reached.

WASH rapid assessment | Camp assessment | Needs assessment | Baseline assessment

Data collectors

- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
- CARITAS
- Action contre la Faim
- Red Cross
- UNICEF
- Government agencies
- IOM
- Médicos Sin Frontera España
- District Development Plan leaders

Enumerators (those collecting the data) are sometimes not fully aware of the different stages associated with IDP data (collection, management, dissemination and usage) and issues associated with data literacy can therefore be experienced by the enumerator and/or passed on to IDPs.

Various data associated with WASH is collected by numerous agencies and stored temporarily on servers before being distributed to data management teams.

DATA MANAGEMENT

Access

- Servers
- HDX
- Open access

Data , reports and other relevant information is stored on multiple servers and is disseminated to relevant WASH stakeholders for decision making activities.

! IDPs are not considered users of their own data and they face challenges in terms of accessing it given the context of their situation.

DATA DISSEMINATION

Format

- Geospatial
- Data visualisations
- Reports
- Datasets

? Data and/or reports are disseminated in English but what information is necessary for IDPs?

! Most data flows upwards for donor reporting but where would IDPs want to be integrated?

Stakeholders analyse the data and utilise the information for evidence based decision making i.e. identification of needs, distribution of resources.

DATA USAGE

Data users

- NGOs
- Government
- Regional and local Decision Makers
- Donor

Donor

! Although non personal data is collected, data risks being used for unintended purposes.

? What safeguards are in place to protect IDP data?

Targeting and service delivery

- Donor appeals
- Humanitarian
- Yearly planning
- Humanitarian needs overview
- Programming

! Despite data highlighting the specific needs of camps, services and resources are not rendered from humanitarian organisations.

! Opportunities for IDP feedback should be integrated at various stages of the data journey as feedback mechanisms only available in camps. For example, IDPs could be invited to comment on the way data is stored, visualised, disseminated or used.

? What data would IDPs like to have access to and what data would they like to have collected?

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