DATA ANALYSIS TOOLS FOR THE RESPONSE TO HUMANITARIAN HEALTH CRISES



USE AND NATURE OF THE DATA

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

DATA USE IN CRISIS RESPONSE

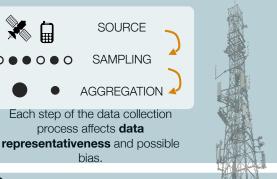
necessary for

knowledge

translation

PRIVACY AND DATA PROVIDERS





2. HOW IS IT BEING AGGREGATED?

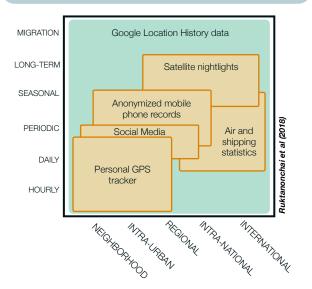
The aggregation scheme determines the level of resolution and dictates the possibilities of analysis.

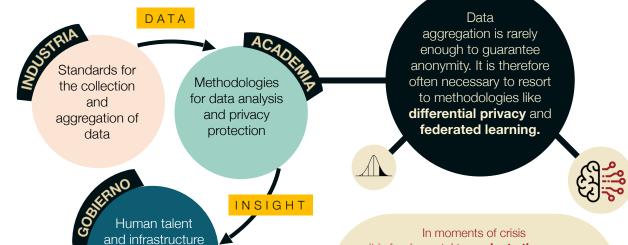






Modern mobility data enable researchers to understand mobility in an array of different spatial and temporal resolutions. These data has been used to support planning and resource allocation during migration crises like the ones in Ukraine and Venezuela.





The context right before a crisis has a significant impact over the crisis development. This includes the perpetuation inequity dynamics and inefficient inter-sectorial cooperation. If there are no cooperation agreements and data sharing agreements before hand, crisis response will be insular and ineffective.

Participants identified the need to create incentives for the private sector to encourage them to make data available during emergencies.

Data privacy was a recurring theme of conversation, particularly la tension between the pressure to deliver good data-driven results and the need to protect individual privacy.

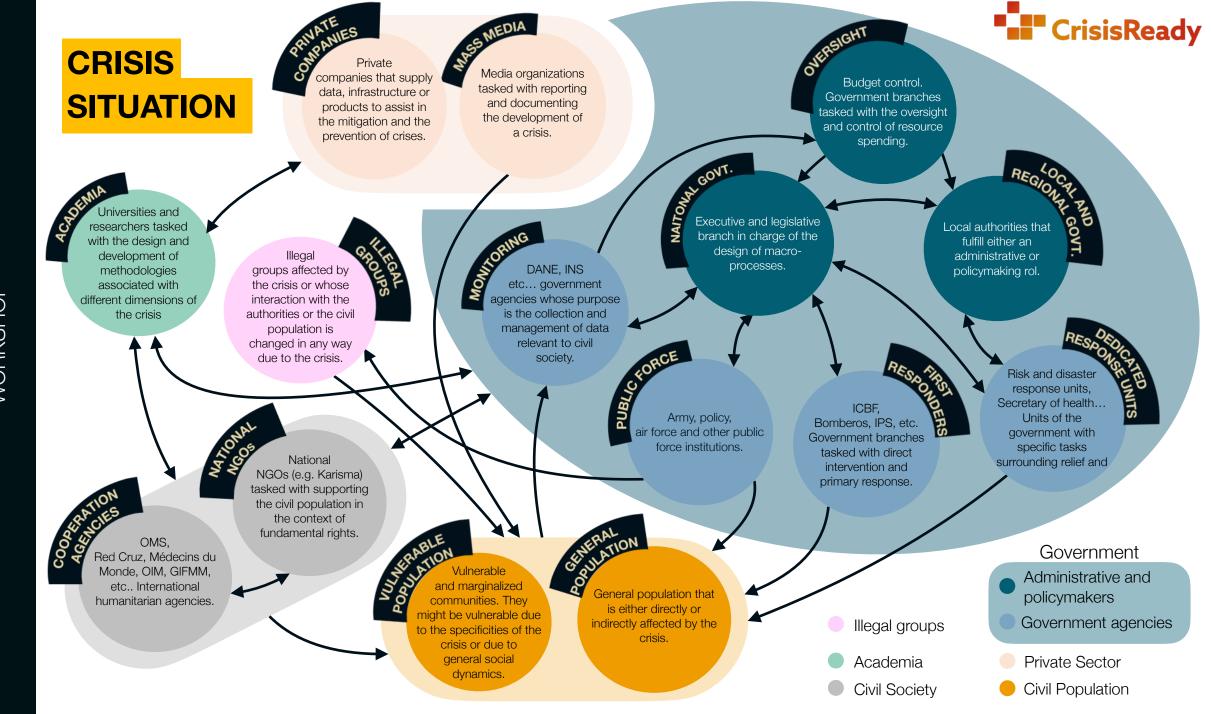
Participants highlighted the need to ensure that data analytics doesn't limit itself to the creation of information dashboards, but that there is human support and the practice of knowledge translation for public policy.

it is fundamental to evaluate the power

dynamics around data use. During these times,

governments are under tremendous pressures to

deliver results and it becomes easy to create and perpetuate narratives around the indiscriminate use of data.



PREVIOUS COMPANION NERABIL COM Y ANALYSIS The triggering event unleashes a series of calamities. At this stage of Before a crisis occurs, PRIMARY there is a series of systematic the crisis, all actors are RESPONS interacting with each other. dynamics amongst actors. The This initial interaction is responsibility of actors in this mostly dictated by prestage is to study this context, Primary response established protocols and identify vulnerabilities and is deployed and the systematic factors. create comprehensive mitigation period starts. A response protocols. differentiated response to the crisis starts to be developed the particularities of such crisis(1). Once the crisis is under control, the actors PONSE assess the response that The was given. Lessons are The actors tasked comprehensive strategic collected and analyzed to with the strategic response response design in the update contingency plans, design collaborate to previous step is deployed. A protocols and existing dataidentify a mid-term and holistic response requires sharing agreements or long-term comprehensive that all actors are involved come up solution to the crisis(2). and have dynamic with new ones(3). interactions amongst them.





- (1) Primary response on behalf of trained personnel is essential to mitigate the impact of the crisis.

 Participants mentioned that comprehensive response require inter-sectoral articulation which is often too slow for the needs of the affected population.
- (2) Participants often
 expressed the need to involve
 private companies and data
 providers. Ethical,
 responsible, open and
 transparent data use also
 came up frequently.
- (3) Participants placed particular emphasis on the need to have an assessment and follow-up stage to build the basis for future crisis response.

Several groups talked about circular flows where crisis response has an interactive and incremental structure.

During the workshop several crisis response flows came up. This general flow was created with the intention of incorporating the key aspects identified in these proposed flows. It does not pretend to be a comprehensive crisis response flow, but rather a synthesis exercise.