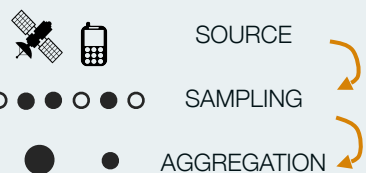


USE AND NATURE OF THE DATA

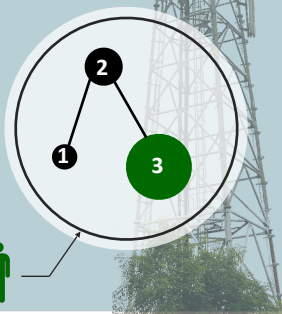
1. WHERE DOES THE DATA COME FROM?



Each step of the data collection process affects **data representativeness** and possible bias.

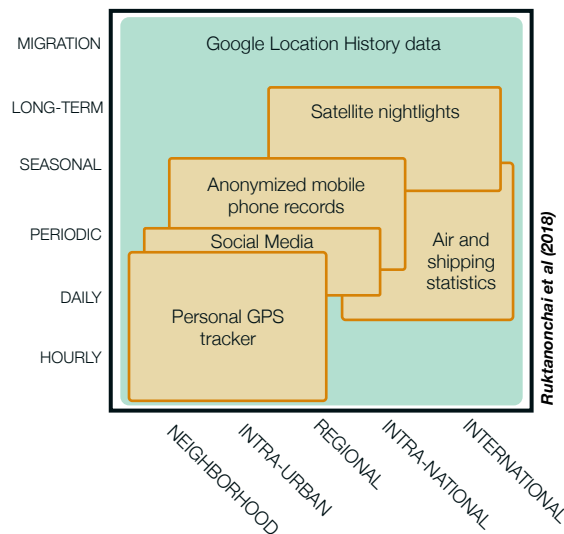
2. HOW IS IT BEING AGGREGATED?

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

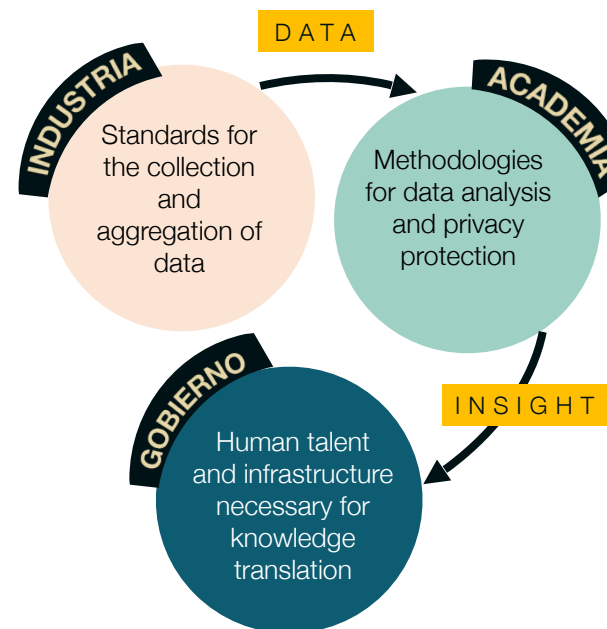


MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

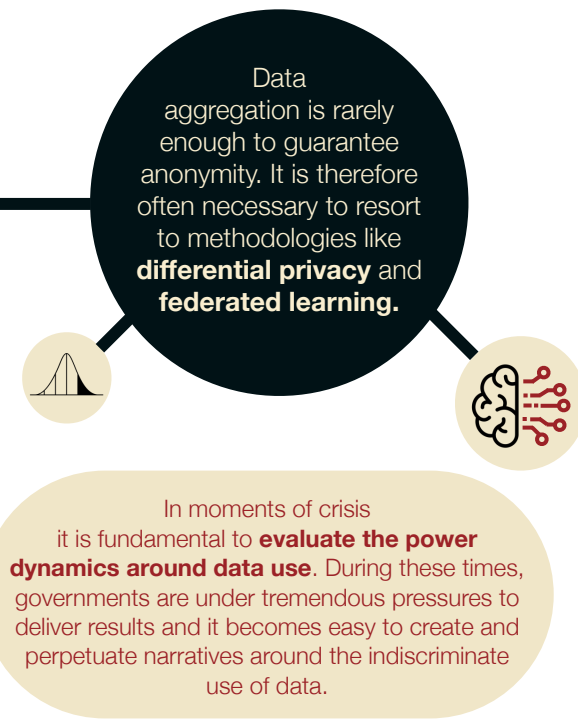
Modern mobility data enable researchers to understand mobility in an array of different spatial and temporal resolutions. These data has been used to support planning and resource allocation during migration crises like the ones in Ukraine and Venezuela.



DATA USE IN CRISIS RESPONSE



PRIVACY AND DATA PROVIDERS



CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

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.

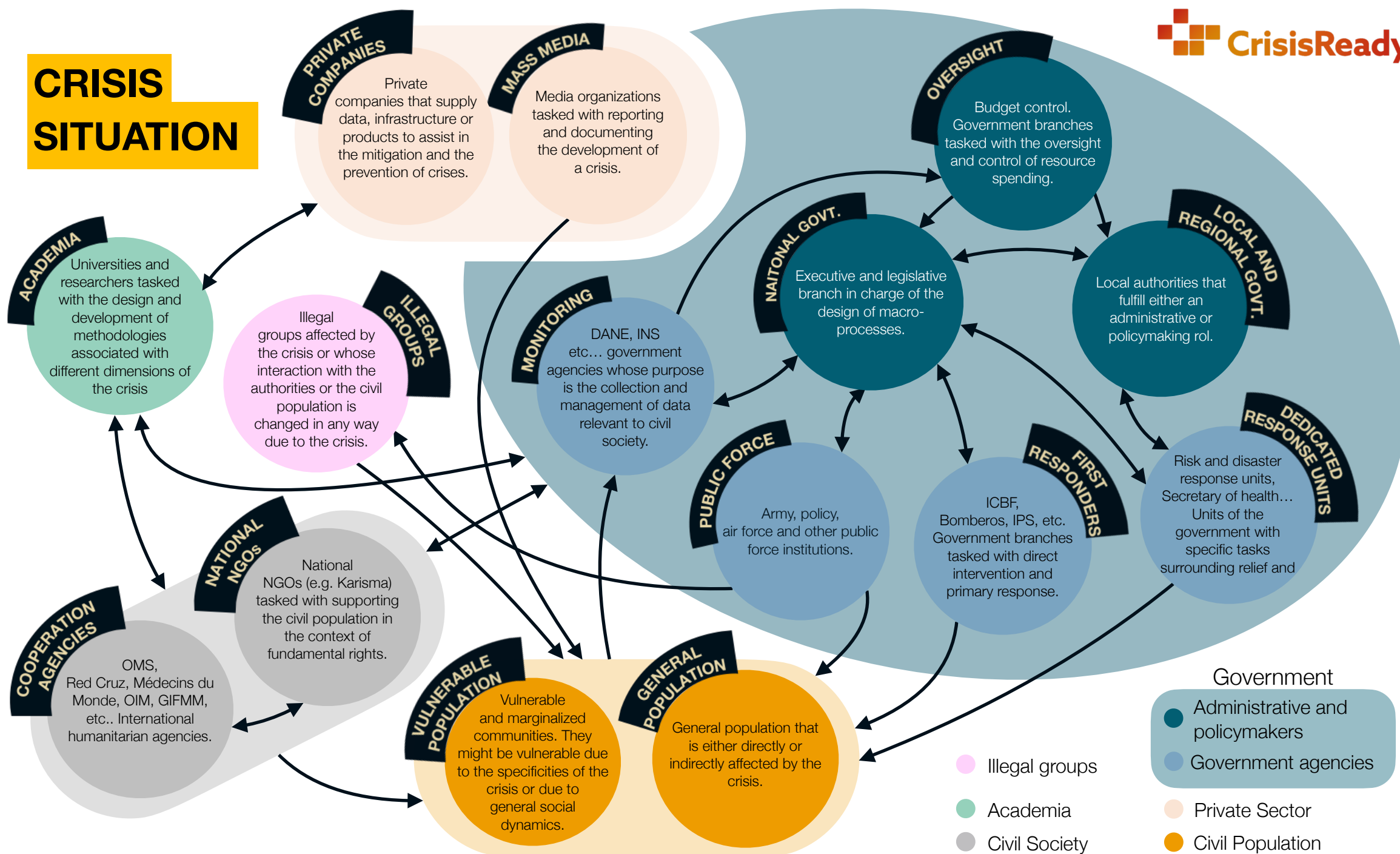
Participants identified the **need to create incentives** for the private sector to encourage them to make data available during emergencies.

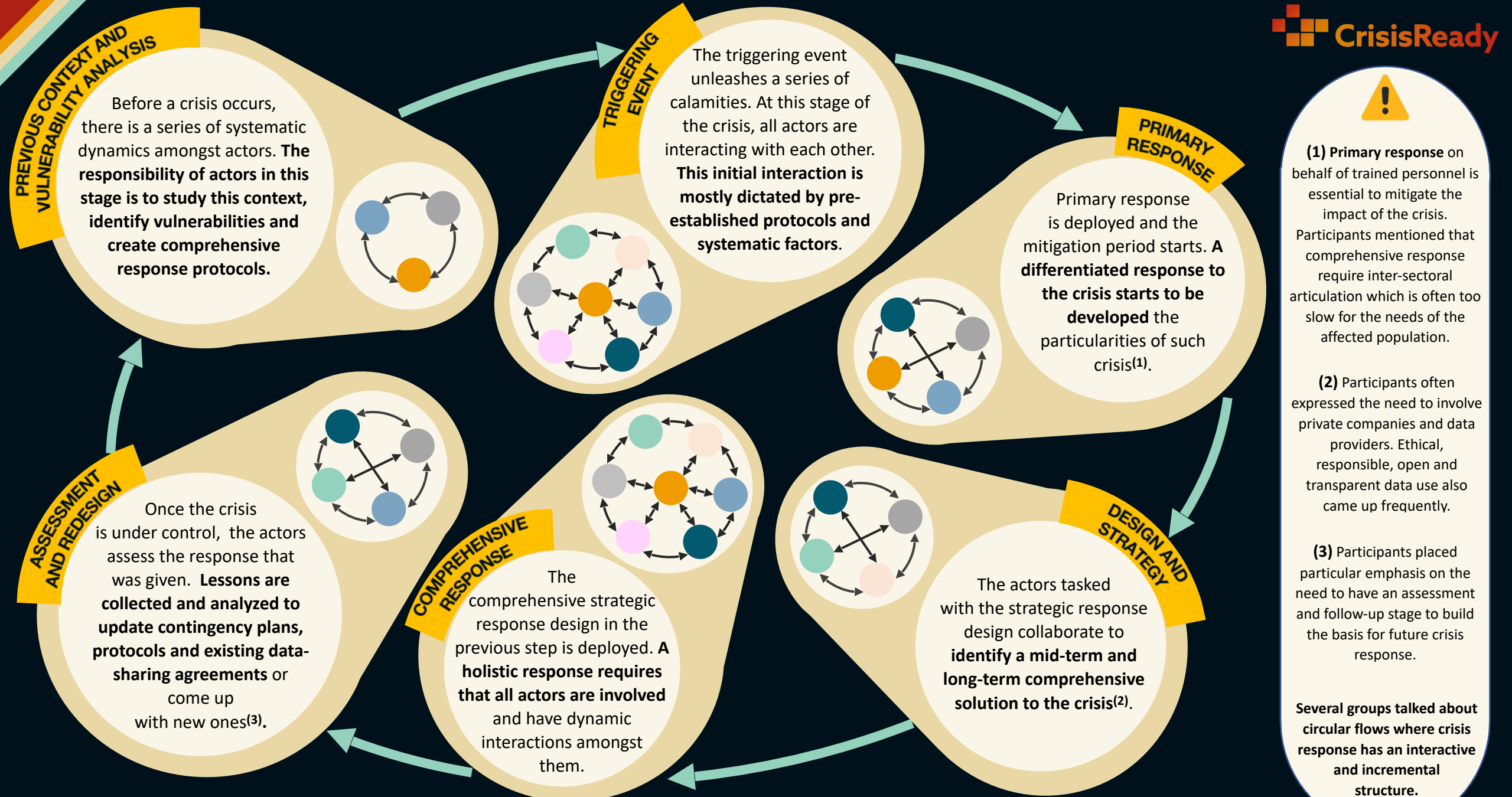
Data privacy was a recurring theme of conversation, particularly la tension between the pressure to deliver good data-driven results and the need to protect individual privacy.

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**.

CRISIS SITUATION

KEY ACTORS IDENTIFIED DURING THE WORKSHOP





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.