

centre for humdata



OCHA

# Virtual Geospatial Summit 2020

## GIS Response to COVID-19

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@humdata

**The mission** of the Centre is to increase the **use** and **impact** of data in humanitarian response.

**NEW YORK**  
(USA)

**THE HAGUE**  
(NETHERLANDS)

**COPENHAGEN**  
(DENMARK)

**GENEVA**  
(SWITZERLAND)

**BUCHAREST**  
(ROMANIA)

**NAIROBI**  
(KENYA)

**DAKAR**  
(SENEGAL)

**JAKARTA**  
(INDONESIA)



**Our Locations**

# Focus Areas for the Centre



DATA  
SERVICES



DATA  
POLICY



DATA  
LITERACY



PREDICTIVE  
ANALYTICS

# Humanitarian Data

1.

Data about the context of the crisis

- Baseline and preparedness development data;
- Damage assessments;
- Geospatial data

2.

Data about the people affected and their needs

- Daily caseload figures during an ebola outbreak;
- Profiling data for IDPs in a displacement tracking matrix;
- Overall caseloads recorded in Humanitarian Needs Overview

3.

Data about the humanitarian response

- Who is Doing What Where (3W);
- Financial Tracking Data such as that collected by OCHA's Financial Tracking System (FTS)

**HDX** makes data easy to find and use for analysis

<http://data.humata.org>

The screenshot shows the HDX website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'OCHA Services', 'FAQ', 'HDX - Javier...', and 'Log out'. Below this is the HDX logo and a search bar labeled 'Search Datasets'. The main navigation menu includes 'DATA', 'LOCATIONS', 'ORGANISATIONS', and 'QUICKLINKS', along with a red 'ADD DATA' button. The main content area features a large teal background with the title 'The Humanitarian Data Exchange' and the tagline 'Find, share and use humanitarian data all in one place'. A 'LEARN MORE' button is positioned below the tagline. To the right, there are two white panels. The first panel, titled 'FIND DATA', contains a search bar and statistics: 8,568 DATASETS, 248 LOCATIONS, and 1,123 SOURCES. The second panel, titled 'ADD DATA', offers two options: 'UPLOAD FILE' (Make your dataset available on HDX) and 'ADD METADATA' (HDX Connect: let others request your data). Below these panels is a 'Highlights' section with four cards: 'Centre Website', 'Nepal: Current IATI aid activities' (2,337 activities in progress), '2019 Data Fellows Applications' (ANNOUNCEMENT), and 'Data Responsibility In Humanitarian Action: Building Trust Through Dialogue' (BLOG).

# HDX at a Glance

**80,000**  
USERS  
PER MONTH

**17,000+**  
DATASETS  
SHARED

**1,200+**  
GLOBAL DATA  
SOURCES

**250+**  
ACTIVE  
ORGANISATIONS

**12,000**  
Downloaders per  
month

# Data Grid

Showing what critical data is available and missing so that all of us can be more focused with data sharing and outreach.

<http://bit.ly/2X9iZig>

The screenshot displays the HDX (Humanitarian Data eXchange) interface for Sudan. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'OCHA Services', 'FAQ', 'Log In', and 'Sign up'. Below this is the HDX logo and a search bar. The main navigation includes 'DATA', 'LOCATIONS', 'ORGANISATIONS', and 'QUICKLINKS', along with an 'ADD DATA' button. The breadcrumb trail shows 'HOME / LOCATIONS / SUDAN'. The main heading is 'Sudan', with statistics for '133 Datasets (5 CODs)', '80 Followers', and '27 Organisations'. Social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn are present. A 'Key Figures' section features three cards: 'People in Need' at 5.5m (OCHA via ReliefWeb, Dec 04, 2018), 'People Targeted for Assistance' at 4.3m (OCHA via ReliefWeb, Dec 04, 2018), and 'Children in Need' at 2.6m (UNICEF via ReliefWeb, Jan 29, 2019). Below this is a 'Data Completeness' section with a progress bar showing 4/26 CORE DATA, 18 DATASETS, and 11 ORGANISATIONS. It includes a 'Show legend' link and an 'Expand' toggle. The completeness section is divided into six categories: 'Affected People' (4 DATASETS), 'Coordination & Context' (4 DATASETS), 'Food Security & Nutrition' (2 DATASETS), 'Geography & Infrastructure' (6 DATASETS), 'Health & Education' (2 DATASETS), and 'Population & Socio-economi...' (1 DATASETS). Each category has a corresponding progress bar with a hatched pattern indicating the current data status.



# Data Grid

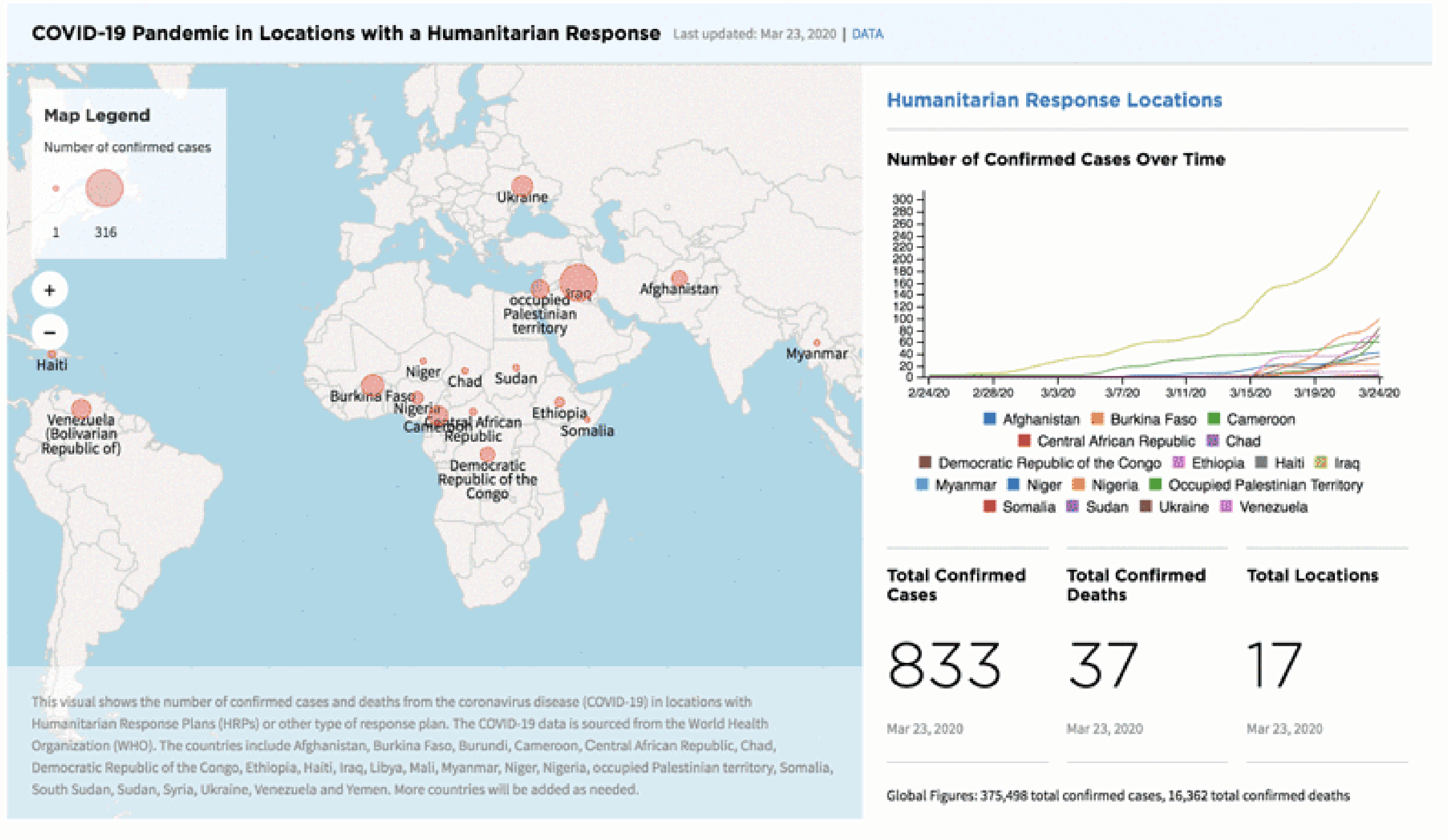
Showing what critical data is available and missing so that all of us can be more focused with data sharing and outreach.

The screenshot displays a 'Data Grid' interface with six main categories, each with a progress bar and a list of datasets. The categories are:

- Affected People** (3 DATASETS): Includes Internally-Displaced Persons (Yemen Displacement Data), Refugees & Persons of Concern (Demographics for UNHCR), Returnees (Yemen Displacement Data, Yemen Assessment Data), Humanitarian Profile Locations, Casualties, and Missing Persons. Each sub-section has an 'ADD DATA' link.
- Coordination & Context** (11 DATASETS): Includes 3W - WHO IS DOING WHAT WHERE (InterAction member activities, Yemen Education Clusters, Current IATI aid activities), Affected Areas (ADD DATA), Conflict Events (Yemen CrisisInSight Corridor, Yemen Displacement - D..., Yemen - Conflict Data, Yemen - Conflict Data, Impact of the use of explosives, Yemen Displacement Data), Humanitarian Access (Yemen: Hard-to-reach Districts, Severity of Humanitarian Access), Transportation Status (ADD DATA), and Damaged & Destroyed Buildings (ADD DATA).
- Food Security & Nutrition** (14 DATASETS): Includes Income Activities (WFP - World Food Programme), Food Insecurity Measurements (multiple HDX datasets), Global Acute Malnutrition Rate (ADD DATA), Severe Acute Malnutrition Rate (ADD DATA), and Food Prices (Global Food Prices Data - WFP - World Food Programme).
- Geography & Infrastructure** (3 DATASETS): Includes Administrative Divisions (Yemen - Administrative Divisions - OCHA Yemen), Populated Places (ADD DATA), Roads (HOTOSM Yemen Roads - Humanitarian OpenStreetMap), and Airports (Airports in Yemen - OurAirports).
- Health & Education** (2 DATASETS): Includes Health Facilities (Yemen-healthsites - Global Health) and Education Facilities (ADD DATA).
- Population & Socio-economics** (2 DATASETS): Includes Baseline Population (Yemen - Age and sex structure - WorldPop, Yemen - CSO 2017 Population - OCHA Yemen) and Baseline Population by Age & Sex (Yemen - CSO 2017 Population - OCHA Yemen). It also includes Poverty Rate (ADD DATA).

# COVID-19 Pandemic Data on HDX

we have data on cases and deaths from WHO and Johns Hopkins University , global travel restrictions from WFP, global school closures from UNESCO, government measures from ACAPS, baseline health indicators from the World Bank, and more.



## COVID-19 CRISIS PAGE

# COVID-19 Pandemic Data on HDX

we have data on cases and deaths from WHO and Johns Hopkins University, global travel restrictions from WFP, global school closures from UNESCO, government measures from ACAPS, baseline health indicators from the World Bank, and more.

OCHA Services

FAQ | 5 | HDX - Javier... | Log out

HDX Search Datasets

DATA | LOCATIONS | ORGANISATIONS | QUICKLINKS

ADD DATA

## The Humanitarian Data Exchange

Find, share and use humanitarian data all in one place

LEARN MORE

### FIND DATA

Search Datasets

17,268 DATASETS | 253 LOCATIONS | 1,295 SOURCES

### ADD DATA

Make your dataset available on HDX  
UPLOAD FILE

HDX Connect: let others request your data  
ADD METADATA

### Highlights

- WEBSITE**  
THE CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN DATA  
Connecting people and data to improve lives  
Label Stories  
CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN DATA  
WE'RE HIRING!  
NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) CASES DATA
- DATAVIZ**  
COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN LOCATIONS  
Humanitarian Response Locations  
Number of Confirmed Cases Over Time  
Total Confirmed Cases: 257912  
Total Deaths: 21
- DATASET**  
Coronavirus COVID-19  
Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Cases Data by JHU
- BLOG**  
TIP SHEET ON THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF ONLINE CONFERENCING TOOLS  
INTRODUCTION  
Recent changes to working conditions have increased the use of online conferencing tools throughout the humanitarian sector. These conferencing technologies are invaluable when face-to-face meetings are impossible, but they also pose a significant information security and data protection risk when not used responsibly. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Data Protection Office, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the Centre for Humanitarian Data have developed this tip sheet to support the responsible use of online conferencing tools by humanitarian actors around the world.

# Population Density Maps

These high-resolution maps estimate not only the number of people living within 30-meter grid tiles, but also provide insights on demographics at unprecedentedly high resolutions. These maps aren't built using Facebook data and instead rely on combining the power of machine vision AI with satellite imagery and census information.

The screenshot shows the HDX (Humanitarian Data Exchange) website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the HDX logo, a search bar for datasets, and links for DATA, LOCATIONS, ORGANISATIONS, and QUICKLINKS. A red 'ADD DATA' button is also present. Below the navigation bar, the page is titled 'Facebook' and includes statistics: 7 MEMBERS, 115 FOLLOWERS, and a link to VISIT WEBSITE. A message from Facebook states: 'We are interested in hearing from people who have used these datasets to improve our products and better understand the impact of this data. Please consider taking this two-minute survey. Facebook's Data for Good program includes tools built from de-identified data on our platform, as well as tools that we develop ... More'. The page features a 'facebook' logo and social media icons for FOLLOW, Add Dataset, Edit, and others. A navigation menu includes Datasets, Activity Stream, Members, Requested Data, and Stats. The main content area shows a search bar for datasets, a filter toggle, and sorting options. A list of datasets is displayed, including 'Nigeria: High Resolution Population Density Maps + Demographic Estimates', 'United States: High Resolution Population Density Maps + Demographic Estimates', and 'COVID-19 CrowdTangle Live Displays'. Each dataset entry includes the organization name (Facebook), download count, update date, and a brief description.

**HDX** Search Datasets DATA | LOCATIONS | ORGANISATIONS | QUICKLINKS **ADD DATA**

HOME / ORGANISATIONS / FACEBOOK

## Facebook

7 MEMBERS | 115 FOLLOWERS | VISIT WEBSITE

Last updated on April 4, 2020

We are interested in hearing from people who have used these datasets to improve our products and better understand the impact of this data. [Please consider taking this two-minute survey](#). Facebook's Data for Good program includes tools built from de-identified data on our platform, as well as tools that we develop ... [More](#)

**facebook**

FOLLOW | Add Dataset | Edit

**Datasets** | Activity Stream | Members | Requested Data | Stats

Data [201] Search all datasets ... Show filter: Show 25 | 50 | 100 ORDER BY Last Modified

Refine your search: Clear all

**FEATURED:**

- CODs [0]
- Sub-national [199]
- Geodata [187]
- Administrative Divisions [0]
- Datasets on request (HDX Connect) [0]
- Datasets with Quick Charts [0]
- Datasets with Showcase [0]
- Datasets with HXL tags [0]

**LOCATIONS:**

- Afghanistan [1]
- Albania [3]
- Algeria [3]
- American Samoa [1]
- Andorra [1]

**Nigeria: High Resolution Population Density Maps + Demographic Estimates**

Facebook

700+ Downloads

Updated April 4, 2020 | Dataset date: May 20, 2019

This dataset updates: As needed

The world's most accurate population datasets. Seven maps/datasets for the distribution of various populations in Nigeria: (1) Overall population density (2) Women (3) Men (4) Children (ages 0-5) (5) Youth (ages 15-24) (6) Elderly (ages 60+) (7) Women of reproductive age (ages 15-49). There is also a tiled version of this dataset that may be easier to use if you are ... [More](#)

ZIPPED GEOTIFF | ZIPPED CSV

**United States: High Resolution Population Density Maps + Demographic Estimates**

Facebook

600+ Downloads

Updated April 3, 2020 | Dataset date: Sep 19, 2019

This dataset updates: As needed

These high-resolution maps estimate not only the number of people living within 30-meter grid tiles, but also provide insights on demographics at unprecedentedly high resolutions. These maps aren't built using Facebook data and instead rely on combining the power of machine vision AI with satellite imagery and census information.

ZIPPED GEOTIFF | VRT | ZIP | ZIPPED CSV

**COVID-19 CrowdTangle Live Displays**

Facebook

10+ Downloads

Updated April 1, 2020 | Dataset date: Apr 1, 2020

This dataset updates: As needed

To make it easy to see what content is being shared on social media about the virus, we've built a set of CrowdTangle Live Displays and made them public so everyone can have access. Use them to keep track of some of the biggest content about coronavirus on Facebook and Instagram from local news outlets, regional World Health Organization Pages, government agencies, ... [More](#)

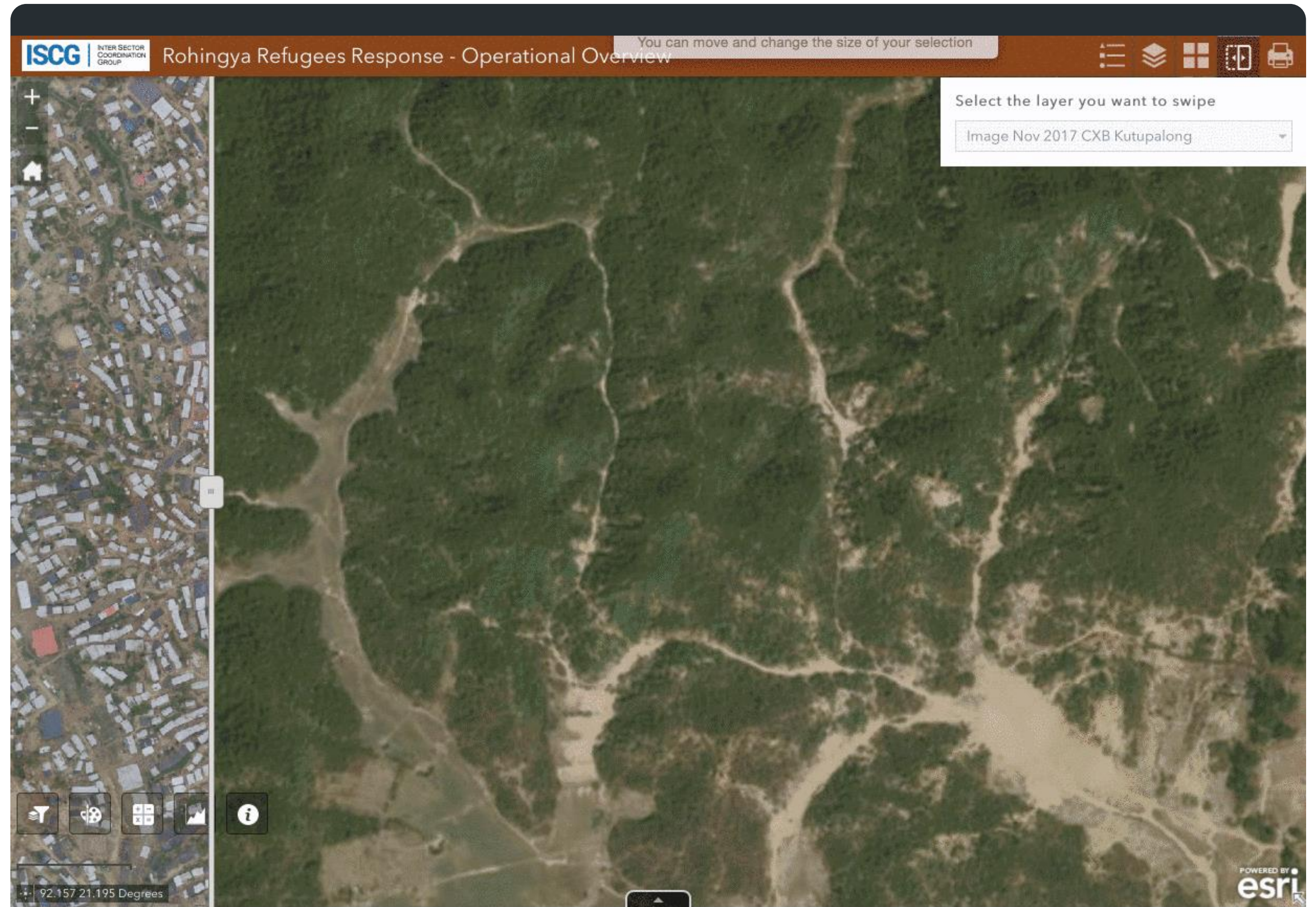


DATAVIZ

# Rohingya Refugees Response

The Centre partnered with ISCG to use the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) for this interactive dashboard.

<https://goo.gl/qS59GN>



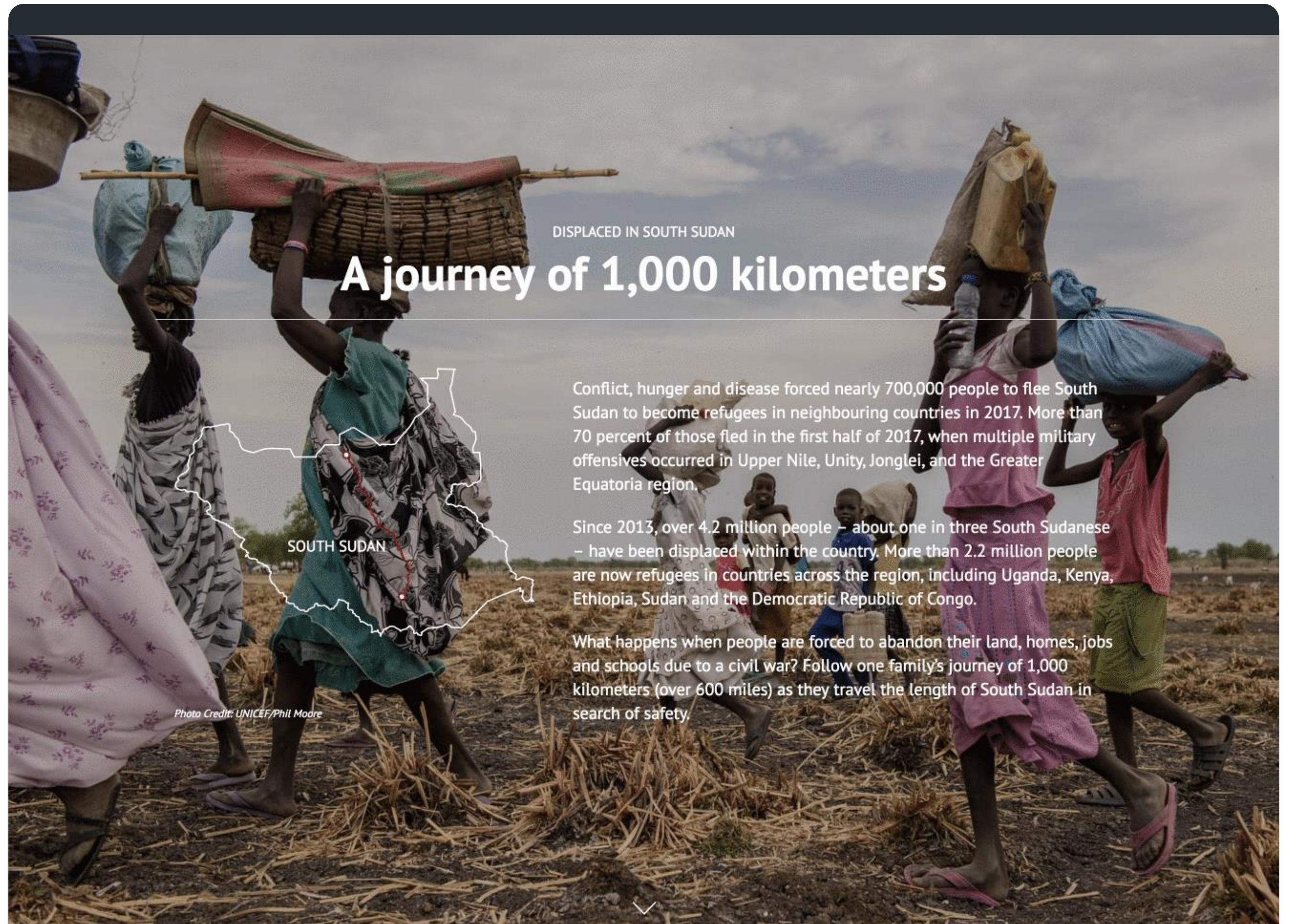


## DATA STORY

# Displaced in South Sudan

This Data Fellows Programme project shows collaboration between OCHA South Sudan, OCHA policy and communications, IOM, and IDMC.

<http://bit.ly/2Lp9J05>





# Community feedback to inform Ebola response in DRC

Collaboration with IFRC for accurate, rapid qualitative analysis

Login details to be provided <https://ebola-feedback.ml/>

HDX
Community feedback to inform Ebola response in Democratic Republic of Congo
guest


Sign Out

**Change language**

en

fr

Trend analysis

Raw count

**Type**

Rumors\_beliefs\_observations

**Category**

11/11 categories

**Number of categories**

1  11

**Date range**

2018-08-21 to 2019-01-18

**Health zone**

Beni

**Pick a presentation to download**

Komanda 31Dec-18Jan2019 IFRC comm

[Download the presentation](#)

[About](#)

211  
 Ebola confirmed cases

138  
 Ebola deaths

27303  
 Feedback data

**Top 5 categories at Beni**

Category	Percentage
Ebola_is_a_scheme_of_government_or_others	35%
Critics_or_observations_of_health_system	19.14%
Ebola_is_organized_business	18.18%
Other_rumors_beliefs_observations	14.44%
Critics_or_observation_of_the_response	13.24%

**Sample comments**

Category	Sample comments	Health zone
1 Ebola_does_not_exist	Ebola does not exist, it's witchcraft	Beni
2 Ebola_is_organized_business	it's a Congolese government policy to make money	Beni
3 Ebola_is_organized_business	many NGOs got funded because of this disease	Beni
4 Critics_or_observation_of_the_response	NGOs created the virus	Beni
5 Critics_or_observations_of_health_system	sick people at the hospital are neglected	Beni

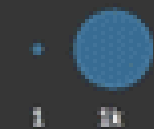
## Mapping Education Insecurity

This visual shows reports of attacks on education in Africa and the Middle East from the [Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project \(ACLED\)](#) as well as social media posts from Twitter about education insecurity identified by the [Artificial Intelligence for Digital Response \(AIDR\)](#) platform. The blue circles represent the number of tweets about attacks on education; the orange triangles represent verified reports of attacks on education from ACLED.

The [OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data](#) created this visual in partnership with the [Education Above All Foundation](#) and the [Qatar Computing Research Institute](#) to increase access to timely data about education insecurity.

### LEGEND:

Number of Insecurity Tweets



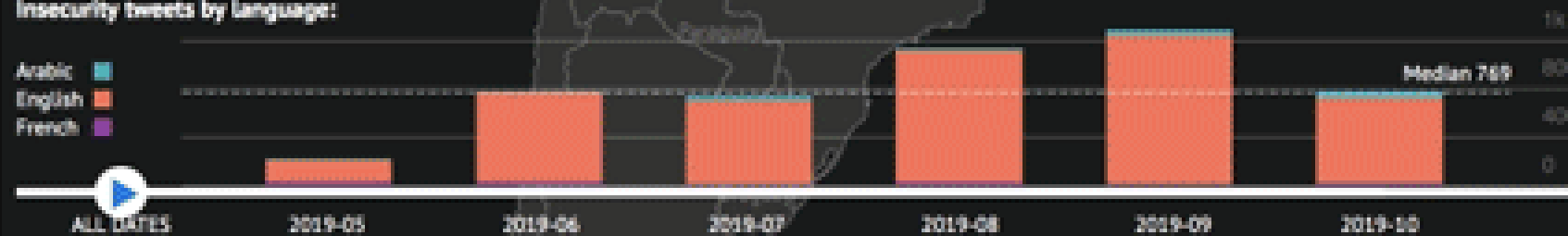
Insecurity Event



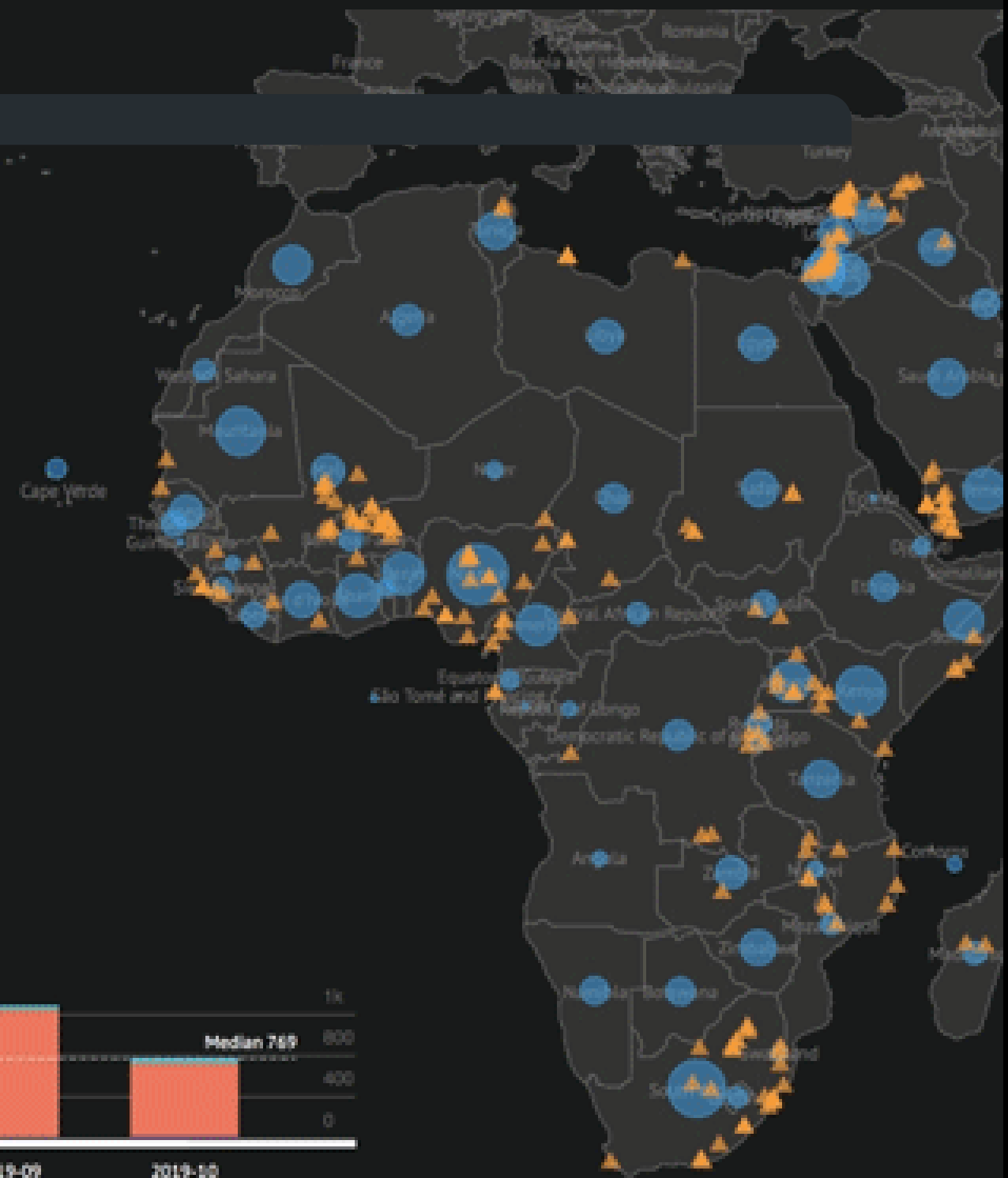
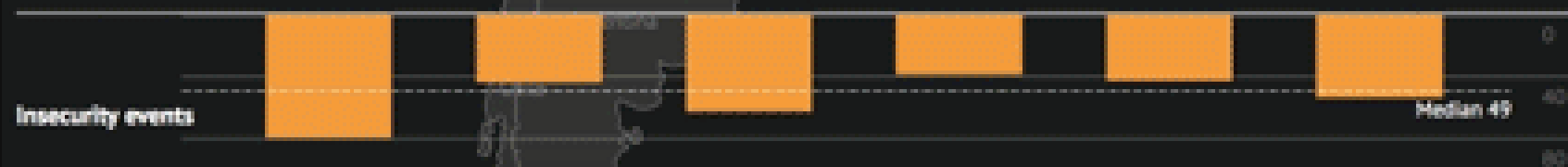
All Countries

Insecurity tweets by language:

Arabic  
English  
French



Insecurity events





# Guidance notes

## NOTE #1: STATISTICAL DISCLOSURE CONTROL

### KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- Statistical disclosure control (SDC) is a technique used to assess and lower the risk of a person or organisation being re-identified from the analysis of microdata.
- In the humanitarian sector, microdata is data on the characteristics of a population that is gathered through exercises such as household surveys, needs assessment or monitoring activities.
- The purpose of applying disclosure control to humanitarian microdata is to be able to share the data more widely in a responsible manner without harming affected people.
- An SDC process can lower the risk of re-identification to an acceptable level but the risk threshold may vary depending on the context where the humanitarian response is happening.
- To start using SDC, organisations should invest in (1) finding the right tool, (2) setting up a workflow, and (3) improving practice over time through continuous learning.

### WHAT IS HUMANITARIAN MICRODATA?

Data on the characteristics of units of a population (e.g. individuals, households or establishments) collected by a census, survey or experiment is referred to in statistics as 'microdata'.<sup>1</sup> In humanitarian response, this type of data is gathered through exercises such as a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), household surveys, and other needs assessment or monitoring activities. Such data make up an increasingly significant volume of data in the humanitarian sector, and are evermore critical to determining the needs and perspectives of people affected by crises.<sup>2</sup> As such, it is essential that humanitarian organisations understand how to assess and manage the sensitivity of this data in order to ensure its full use and impact in different response contexts.

In its raw form, microdata can contain both personal data and non-personal data on a range of topics, including sensitive subjects such as exposure to gender-based violence, infectious diseases, and other issues that may be recorded in free text fields. Most humanitarian organisations acknowledge the sensitivity of personal data such as names, biometric data, or ID numbers and anonymise data sets accordingly as a matter of standard practice. However, it is often still possible to re-identify individual respondents or organisations by combining answers to different questions, even after such 'anonymisation' is applied.

<sup>1</sup> Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.4.4, page 38

<sup>2</sup> At the time of writing, a search for the word 'survey' on the Humanitarian Data Exchange returned 1191 results out of the 8800 datasets on the platform, a search for the word 'assessment' returned 1739 results.

## NOTE #2: DATA INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

### KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- Humanitarian data incidents are events involving the management of data that have caused harm or have the potential to cause harm to crisis affected populations, organisations, and other individuals or groups.
- Examples of humanitarian data incidents include physical breaches of infrastructure, unauthorised disclosure of data, and the use of 'anonymised' beneficiary data for non-humanitarian purposes, among others.
- A data incident has four aspects: a threat source, a threat event, a vulnerability and an adverse impact.
- There are five steps to responding to data incidents: notification, classification, treatment, and closure of the incident, as well as learning.

### WHAT IS A DATA INCIDENT IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE?

In the humanitarian sector, data incidents are events involving the management of data that have caused harm or have the potential to cause harm to crisis affected populations, humanitarian organisations and their operations, and other individuals or groups. These events can exploit or exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.<sup>1</sup> In some cases, they may also create new vulnerabilities that can increase the risk of future data incidents.

Humanitarians have not had a common understanding of what comprises a data incident, nor is there a minimum technical standard for how these incidents should be prevented and managed. How the humanitarian sector develops tools and implements procedures for data incident management will play a significant role in the evolution of the ethical, human rights, technical, and professional standards of humanitarian operations.

**"If aid actors digitize more of their data and communications, they urgently need to increase their digital security efforts. Though some actors are developing promising protective tools, aid organisations overall might be well advised to listen to a quote from IT-security circles: 'There are two types of organisations: those who have been hacked, and those who will be.'"**

-Rahel Dette, Do No Digital Harm: Mitigating Technology Risk in Humanitarian Contexts

<sup>1</sup> A vulnerability is a weakness in an information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited by a threat source. NIST Special Publication 800-30 Revision 1, Guide for Conducting Risk Assessments. Available here: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nistspecialpublication800-30r1.pdf>



# Guidance notes

## NOTE #4: HUMANITARIAN DATA ETHICS

### KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- Ethics is the study of what is morally right and wrong, or a set of beliefs about what is morally right and wrong. Ethics helps provide the foundation for norms, can be used to interpret established norms, and can be applied directly as guidance in situations for which norms, laws, and regulations do not provide direction.
- Humanitarian ethics has developed as a principle-based ethics, grounded in the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence that have been developed to guide the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection. Existing frameworks for humanitarian ethics must be expanded to enable staff and organisations to navigate the unique challenges and opportunities of the digital age.
- Data ethics is the branch of ethics that studies and evaluates moral problems and offers normative guidance related to data, algorithms, and corresponding practices. Common ethical issues in data management include issues of fairness, validity, bias, ossification, transparency and explainability, anonymity, privacy, and ownership of data and insights.
- In addition, a range of other ethical issues may arise in data-related projects in the humanitarian sector, including: potential harmfulness of humanitarian action, difficulties in association, complicity and moral entrapment, duties of care towards humanitarian staff, and the 'cost-effectiveness conundrum'.
- Humanitarian organisations can improve ethical deliberation and decision-making in data-related work by: establishing clear codes of conduct for ethical data management; supporting staff to identify, understand, and debate ethical issues using common tools; and introducing 'ethical audits' as part of standard practice.

### INTRODUCTION

Data responsibility entails the safe, ethical, and effective management of data.<sup>1</sup> This note focuses on the ethical aspects of humanitarian data management, ranging from standard exercises such as field-level data collection and processing to more advanced applications of data science, such as predictive analytics.

This note aims to support humanitarian practitioners in effectively identifying, assessing, and addressing ethical concerns that arise in data-related projects. It begins with an overview of humanitarian ethics and data ethics, with a focus on the values that drive ethical decision-making in the two fields. It then introduces some of the persistent ethical challenges that humanitarians may face in data management work by exploring common ethical concerns related to humanitarian action and data management. Finally, it provides recommendations for humanitarian organisations seeking to improve ethical deliberation regarding the use and impact of data in their operations.

<sup>1</sup> Working Draft OCHA Data Responsibility Guidelines: <https://centre.humdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/OCHA-DR-Guidelines-working-draft-032019.pdf>

## NOTE #3: DATA RESPONSIBILITY IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

### KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- Public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the humanitarian sector increasingly involve the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) and data. The most common types of PPPs in this domain involve financial contributions, provision of technology, in-kind technical advisory support, joint technology development, and data sharing and collaboration.
- Data responsibility entails the safe, ethical, and effective management of data. This is often overlooked or insufficiently reflected in the design of partnerships between humanitarian organisations and the private sector.
- Existing frameworks for collaboration with the private sector should be enhanced with additional considerations and practical measures to uphold data responsibility in partnerships focused on ICTs and data.
- Common challenges related to responsible data management in PPPs include reputational risk, effectiveness of technology, data sensitivity and use, uncertainty about new data sources, intellectual property, and dependency and deference.
- Five steps for improving data responsibility are to develop shared goals, conduct robust due diligence, perform a risk-benefit assessment, structure partnerships through appropriate agreements, and design technology responsibly.

### PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Humanitarian organisations regularly partner with the private sector initiatives that increasingly relate directly or indirectly to information and communications technologies (ICTs)<sup>1</sup> and data. Such public-private partnerships (PPPs)<sup>2</sup> offer humanitarians access to new areas of expertise and technologies with the potential to improve the efficiency and speed of response. For the private sector, humanitarian partnerships offer access to new markets and contribute toward corporate social responsibility objectives, among other benefits.<sup>3</sup> Alongside these expected benefits, however, these partnerships present a range of distinct risks related to data management.

<sup>1</sup> ICTs are defined by the United Nations Development Program as "information-handling tools - a varied set of goods, applications and services that are used to produce, store, process, distribute and exchange information." Source: UNDP Information Communications Technology for Development, available here: [http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/essentials\\_5.pdf](http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/essentials_5.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> While there is no single definition of PPPs, this note considers all types of partnerships between humanitarian actors and commercial private sector partners, as described in the OCHA - DHL Deutsche Post report "Combining Capabilities". Available here: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha-dpdlhl-group-ppp-report.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> For more on the private sector incentives to engage in humanitarian response, see: <https://www.unocha.org/es/themes/engagement-private-sector>

# FAQ on Data Responsibility in the COVID-19 Response

The ongoing response presents a range of challenges and opportunities around the safe, ethical, and effective management of data. This resource will be updated regularly as we receive additional questions and feedback.

## FAQ on Data Responsibility in the COVID-19 Response

The members of the IASC Sub-Group on Data Responsibility (co-led by the OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data, IOM, and UNHCR) have developed this FAQ to support organizations and staff around the world working with data in the COVID-19 response. The ongoing response presents a range of challenges and opportunities around the safe, ethical, and effective management of data. This resource will be updated regularly as we receive additional questions and feedback.

- [What are some basic health data management precautions that all organizations should take in the COVID-19 response?](#)
- [What constitutes sensitive data generally and in the health sector specifically?](#)
- [What are some common types of sensitive data in the COVID-19 response?](#)
- [What measures can I take to uphold data privacy and reduce the risk of re-identification of individuals and groups before publishing data?](#)
- [What are the existing standards for surveillance and case definition and reporting?](#)
- [Where can I find the latest data about the ongoing COVID-19 emergency?](#)
- [How can I determine the most appropriate method and/or tool for sharing or otherwise transferring data in a secure way?](#)
- [What are the different licenses available for data sharing and what do they cover?](#)
- [How can my organization ensure responsible data practice when developing or using models in the COVID-19 response?](#)
- [What policies and guidelines currently exist to inform the management of data in public health emergencies?](#)
- [Where can I learn more about data responsibility in humanitarian situations and in public health programming?](#)

# Thank you

[centre.humdata.org](https://centre.humdata.org)

 [humdata](https://twitter.com/humdata) | [centrehumdata@un.org](mailto:centrehumdata@un.org)

