

HUMANITARIAN DATA TRANSPARENCY SERIES

RESEARCH PLAN

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

The [Grand Bargain](#) was launched at the [World Humanitarian Summit](#) in May 2016 with the ambitious goal of achieving \$1 billion in savings to address the gap in humanitarian financing. This was to be achieved through a series of commitments in nine key areas around how humanitarian actors deliver aid. The commitments included increased transparency in humanitarian spending, a reduction in earmarking, and increased support to local and national responders.

The co-conveners of the [Transparency Workstream](#), the Dutch Government and the World Bank, decided to focus on implementing the first paragraph of the Grand Bargain transparency commitment (commitment 1.1) by May 2018. This called for all signatories to publish timely and high-quality data on humanitarian funding to the [International Aid Transparency \(IATI\) Standard](#). It also states that the data must be of appropriate quality to ensure data analysis, including the ability to identify the distinctiveness of activities, organisations, environments, and circumstances.

Four years on from the World Humanitarian Summit, gains have been made in the Transparency Workstreams agenda. According to self-reporting, 80% of Grand Bargain signatories or their affiliates are now publishing open data using the IATI Standard¹. In their 2018 progress report, Development Initiatives – who are leading on the implementation of the Transparency Workstreams work on behalf of the Dutch Government – recommended that ensuring the relevance of, and access to, data should be the next step for the Transparency Workstream². The full potential of more transparent humanitarian information can only be unlocked if the data goes beyond publication and is actively used. The Grand Bargain has to show how it can benefit actors in the field, and eventually crisis-affected people themselves, in order to be truly effective. This, however, cannot be fully realized unless the range of stakeholders is broadened, specifically to include on the ground actors³.

Funded by the Dutch Government, Publish What You Fund and [Ground Truth Solutions](#) conducted research into the information needs of humanitarian actors on the ground as part of Phase II of the workstreams agenda⁴. The overall objective was to increase our understanding of the information needs of these humanitarian actors in protracted emergencies and the main challenges they experience in accessing and using this

¹ Metcalfe-Hough, V., Fenton, W., and Poole, L (2019), Grand Bargain annual independent report 2019, Overseas Development Initiative

² Development Initiatives, (2018) Supporting Grand Bargain signatories in meeting commitments to greater transparency

³ Ibid

⁴ Publish What You Fund had ultimate responsibility for the project and its outcomes. It led on the development of the methodology, desk-research, implementation of the in-country research, and production of final analyses and reports. Ground Truth Solutions (GTS) were primarily responsible for ensuring the delivery of the online survey, conducting comprehensive stakeholder mapping, and led on the planning for the in-country research trips. The in-country research was conducted jointly by both organisations.

information⁵, as well as engaging with existing inter-organisation information sharing processes. This included national and local aid actors, international humanitarian actors, United Nations agencies, donors, host country governments, and other key stakeholders on the ground as relevant.

The research also identified, and assessed the usefulness of, existing open data standards, platforms and tools currently available to the range of humanitarian actors on the ground. Based on this needs assessment, we have provided recommendations for improving what information is made available to the range of humanitarian actors on the ground, and how they can best access it.

Data collection combined desk-based research with quantitative methods – notably standardised questionnaires to assess the information needs of humanitarian national aid actors – and qualitative methods, which included more in-depth key informant interviews (KIIs) with key actors in two protracted humanitarian settings to gain as in-depth a perspective as possible.

The research and its recommendations will provide crucial information to Grand Bargain signatories as they seek to improve the usefulness and usability of the data they publish. Notably, it will inform how the data they publish and the platforms and tools they use – and those developed in the future – can better reflect and respond to the needs of local and national actors. As such, this will help the Transparency Workstream to build on the progress made to date at the global-level, enabling the necessary broadening of humanitarian transparency efforts to encompass local and national data needs in the coming years.

APPROACH

The study used a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods (see [annexe one](#) for a comparison of quantitative and qualitative methods used). This sequential design involved four key phases:

1. A desk review;
2. An initial quantitative instrument (online survey), followed by;
3. Qualitative in-country key informant interviews (KIIs), which built directly on the results of the quantitative instrument, and;
4. The production of four research reports.

A full breakdown of the research project timeline can be found in [annexe two](#).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To increase understanding of the information needs and challenges of humanitarian actors on the ground, in particular local and national responders.
- To identify existing open data standards, platforms and tools, and assess their accessibility and usefulness in relation to meeting the needs and addressing the challenges identified.
- To identify possible improvements to open data standards, platforms and tools to better provide the information needed and in a way that makes it accessible to these actors.

⁵ The study decided to focus on protracted emergencies because they account for approximately 85% of total humanitarian aid and the number of protracted crises is growing year-on-year. They also more closely overlap with the development space, which would, therefore, enable these situations to gain the maximum benefit from the development community's established experience and learning in the field of aid and development transparency.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the information needs of humanitarian actors on the ground?
 - a. What are the main activities of on the ground humanitarian actors, particularly national and local responders?
 - b. What information do they need to carry out their activities? How is it used and what for?
 - c. Do they have access to the information they need? If yes, through what mechanisms and who can access it? If no, what information is missing or cannot be accessed?
 - d. What significant challenges do on the ground actors face? Can improved transparency help address these challenges? If so, what information can address these and how?
2. How, and to what extent, are the identified needs being met by existing open data standards, platforms, and tools?
 - a. What open data standards, platforms, and tools are available to on the ground actors? What information is available on them?
 - b. Are these actors aware of existing open data standards, platforms, and tools? If so, which do they use? If so, how and for what purpose? If not, why not?
 - c. In each case, is the information available and accessible in order to meet all or any of the identified information needs? If so, which? Are there any gaps in the data? If so, what?
3. Can changes to open data standards, platforms, and tools help humanitarian actors on the ground meet their needs? If so, what?
 - a. Can any identified gaps be filled? If so, with what, how and by which actors?
 - b. Would filling these gaps require any changes to open data standards? If so, which standards, what needs to change, and how?
 - c. Can existing platforms and tools be modified to make information more accessible to on the ground actors, including national and local responders? If so, in what way?

Policy and Research Questions	Hypothesis	Themes to explore	Sources of evidence	Policy implications
	The information currently available to on the ground actors is insufficient to meet their needs. Open data standards, platforms, and tools will need to adapt to provide the information needed and to be made more accessible.	What information do humanitarian actors on the ground, including national and local responders, need? Is this information available and accessible? If not, can it be made available and accessible, including through open data standards, platforms, and tools?	Desk review; Published data; Global interviews; Online survey; Interviews with local agencies, community organisations, government, and other aid actors at the field level.	By September 2020, Grand Bargain Signatories and the humanitarian community have a greater understanding of the data use needs of in-country actors in protracted emergencies, and the current usefulness of existing open data standards, platforms, and tools to meet those.
Research question 1: What are the information needs of humanitarian actors on the ground, including national and local responders?				
	Humanitarian actors on the ground, particularly national and local actors, would benefit from improved information. For example this could include information on the needs of affected populations, what others are doing, where, how, and to what effect?	<p>What are the main activities of on the ground humanitarian actors, particularly national and local responders?</p> <p>What information do they need to carry out their activities? How is it used and what for?</p> <p>Do they have access to the information they need? If yes, through what mechanisms and who can access it? If no, what information is</p>	Desk review; Online survey; Interviews with local agencies, community organisations, government, and other aid actors at the field level.	Better understanding of the information needs and challenges of humanitarian actors on the ground, in particular local and national responders.

		<p>missing or cannot be accessed?</p> <p>What significant challenges do on the ground actors face? Can improved transparency help address these challenges? If so, what information can address these and how?</p>		
Research questions 2: How, and to what extent, are the identified needs being met by existing open data standards, platforms, and tools?				
	<p>Information is shared during the response, but information currently available on open data standards do not fully meet the information needs of on the ground actors, including national and local responders. Existing platforms and tools available at the country-level are utilised but there are prevalent data gaps.</p>	<p>What open data standards, platforms, and tools are available to on the ground actors? What information is available on them?</p> <p>Are these actors aware of existing open data standards, platforms, and tools? If so, which, how and do they use them and for what purpose?</p> <p>In each case, is the information available and accessible in order to meet all or any of the needs and if so which? Are there any gaps in the data? If so, what?</p>	<p>Analysis of published data; Global interviews; Online survey; Interviews with local agencies, community organisations, government, and other aid actors at the field level.</p>	<p>To determine the extent to which existing open data standards, platforms, and tools are currently meeting the needs of actors on the ground.</p>

Research question 3: What changes to open data standards, platforms, and tools would be required to help humanitarian actors on the ground overcome pressing challenges?				
	Open data standards, platforms, and tools will need to be modified to accommodate the information needed by on the ground actors and to provide it in a way that is more accessible to them.	<p>Can any identified gaps be filled, and if so, with what, how and by which actors?</p> <p>Would filling these gaps require any changes to open data standards? If so, which standards and how?</p> <p>Can existing platforms and tools be modified to make information more accessible to on the ground actors, including national and local responders? If so, in what way?</p>	Analysis of existing platforms and standards; Global interviews with open data community, data experts, and tool providers; Interviews with local agencies, community organisations, government, and other aid actors at the field level.	To identify possible improvements to open data standards, platforms, and tools to meet the information needs of on the ground actors, and do so in a way that makes it accessible.

Country Selection

The study intended to answer the research questions, in large part, by using insights from two protracted crises. From the outset it was recognised that a protracted crisis would offer a more suitable learning environment than an early stage response. The two case studies represented two contrasting contexts, although neither should be considered representative of a particular 'type' of response. While the study intended to learn as much as possible from this approach, some of the findings are particular to the respective setting and cannot be easily generalised.

Due to the lack of comparability between disasters, for the most part, case studies were identified on the basis of desk-review and discussion among the team and with humanitarian experts. The early analysis was aimed primarily to help create a list short enough so desk analysis was feasible. This included a data analysis which combined INFORM's risk assessment for humanitarian disasters⁶ and data on types of disaster; needs; total funding; risk; major donors; accessibility; and security concerns. The outcome was a short-list of potential case studies. The following phase was based around a desk review of available literature to understand the specifics of the on-going humanitarian context in each case – with a focus on access to on the ground actors, including national and local responders, potential lessons learned, ensuring some variability between options (including type of response and geographic location), and a review of who else is conducting similar research in these countries, and to what effect.

As a result, the research team chose Bangladesh and Iraq as the two final case study countries. These two countries allowed the study to observe two different types of humanitarian crises and to compare and contrast the findings. The refugee response in Bangladesh is characterised by a relatively static population that is frequently affected by natural disasters. Meanwhile, Iraq has experienced an extended period of crisis, in an environment where the population is dynamic, frequently moving within the country and across the border.

Project Preparation and Desk Review

After case study selection and other project preparation, the team conducted expository research. This included a familiarisation with the selected case study countries, their current humanitarian contexts, and a deeper understanding of relevant cultural and political situations. It also included a literature review/remote interviews on other relevant research and insights, an analysis of what open data standards, platforms and tools exist (at both global and national/local levels), what is shared, and how complete the data is. This phase also included an in-depth stakeholder mapping of key global and national actors, which informed both the desk-review and online survey.

Sampling

The study used a combination of purposive and snowball sampling methods. The research initially conducted a comprehensive stakeholder mapping to identify individuals or organisations within our intended sample group: national and local humanitarian actors, international humanitarian actors operating on the ground, relevant host country government officials, UN agencies, coordination bodies, donors, and other key stakeholders as relevant. To mitigate potential bias caused by purposive sampling, the study also included an element of snowball sampling.

⁶ A global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters conducted by INFORM. Accessed at: www.inform-index.org

The study categorised respondents to the online survey and interview participants. This sought to place a greater emphasis on engaging with national and local actors in order to best address our research questions. The study also focused on those individuals directly involved in the operations/delivery of humanitarian assistance, across all humanitarian cluster themes. It attempted to minimise those with historic experience only, to address recall bias.

Online Survey

The objective of the online assessment was to broadly quantify the types of information humanitarian actors needed, what they had access to, what they regularly used and collected, as well as what the gaps were. The study implemented an online survey targeted at national and international non-governmental organisations, host governments, coordination bodies, UN agencies, donors, red cross/red crescent, community-based organisations and other relevant actors active in humanitarian assistance. The survey reached a wider network of actors than possible with key informant interviews alone. The survey contained a variety of close-ended, open-ended, Likert-Scale, and rank-order questions, with space for some qualitative explanation at the end of the survey. The data was cleaned, checked, and analysed to produce a summary report of both quantitative and qualitative findings to inform the key informant interviews for the on the ground in-country research. The online survey questions used can be found in [annexe three](#).

The online survey phase (including analysis) took place from June to August 2019. The team used the platform Surveygizmo. The survey questions were sense-checked by various actors in both our case study countries (Iraq and Bangladesh). Additionally, the survey was translated into Bangla, Kurdish, and Arabic to allow for a wider dissemination and pool of respondents. The survey captured 187 responses from over 100 organisations across the two countries (78 from 54 organisations in Bangladesh; 109 responses from 63 organisations in Iraq). The breakdown of our online survey respondents was as follows:

Organisation Type	Iraq	Bangladesh
	No. of Respondents	No. of Respondents
Local/national NGOs	31	37
International NGOs	56	27
Coordination bodies	1	2
UN Agency	17	8
Red Crescent/Red Cross	0	3
Working Group	1	0
Donor	2	0
Other	1	1
Total	109	78

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

To gain as in-depth a perspective as possible, the study conducted in-country key informant interviews. The interviews were semi-structured, but based on a common interview guide, which was the same in both case study settings. The key informant interview guide used in Iraq and Bangladesh can be found in [annexe four](#). Where possible, the study included interviews with representatives from local and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community organisations, the host governments, international NGOs, UN agencies, and donor mission offices. The study weighed interview requests in favour of national and

local actors, as their perspective was the focus of this study. To ensure that the research was as meaningful and culturally salient as possible, the study utilised in-house experts.

To help ensure the accuracy and validity of the findings, the study created a ‘feedback loop’ with research participants by conducting remote follow-up interviews, webinars, and discussion groups.

The in-country research phase took place in two parts. The first in-country field visit to Erbil, Iraq took place from 17th August to 27th August 2019, while the second in-country field visit to Cox’s Bazar and Dhaka, Bangladesh took place from 24th September to 8th October 2019. There were two research teams (two people each) comprised of Publish What You Fund and Ground Truth Solutions staff. The research teams undertook 66 key informant interviews (34 in Bangladesh and 32 in Iraq) with local and national NGOs, international NGOs, UN agencies, coordination bodies, government authorities, and donor missions. The breakdown of interviews was as follows:

Organisation Type	Iraq	Bangladesh
	No. of Kills	No. of Kills
Local/national NGOs	12	11
International NGOs	6	9
Cluster/Coordinator/Working Group	5	6
UN Agency	2	1
Donor	5	3
Government	1	2
Research	1	2
Total	32	34

Final Analysis

The consolidated findings were written up in four synthesis reports and formed the basis of recommendations for meeting the on the ground user information needs identified. Analysis considered the role of open data standards, platforms, and tools, as well as what possible improvements – if any – were necessary to better meet the needs and address the challenges identified. Drafts of the four reports were shared with global and in-country peer reviewers for comment.

Output

Outputs on desk-review (April to June 2019): Communications materials and in-person presentations at various humanitarian, Grand Bargain, and transparency events to take forward findings from the desk review and global-level interviews.

Summary of survey findings (July to August 2019): Presentations to take forward findings from, the desk review and global-level interviews.

Final synthesis reports (December 2019 to May 2020): The final reports bringing together our findings, conclusions, and recommendations. This will be followed by roundtables, presentations, and other dissemination efforts to integrate the findings into the Grand Bargain process. A wider dissemination and communication strategy for the research was developed by Publish What You Fund and Ground Truth Solutions communications teams.

Limitations

Case studies: The study was limited to protracted crises in two case study countries. While the case study approach afforded the research a far greater understanding of the situation, not all the findings can be generalised to the wider humanitarian sector. To mitigate this, the study identified two different countries – for example, taking into account the geographic location and the government’s capacity to respond – to ensure the study identified lessons which may be applicable to a number of settings.

Sensitive settings: This research was conducted in two protracted crises. Consequently, information was prone to being sensitive and contested. This limited the applicability of data standards, as in certain situations relevant organisations, activities, and financial transactions could not be safely disclosed. While this was a clear limitation, it is also reflective of the humanitarian sector as a whole.

Sampling: Purposive and snowball sampling are susceptible to bias, since the organisations identified through stakeholder mapping were limited by pre-existing networks, knowledge, and those organisations with an online presence. To mitigate this, the study used in-house expertise who helped identify additional stakeholders.

Lack of previous literature: There was a lack of published research on this specific issue. This limited the study’s desk-review stage. To mitigate this, the study used the online survey results to inform the key informant interview questions ahead of the research trips, to ensure the questions were as useful as possible. The team also conducted a series of background conversations and interviews to develop as comprehensive an understanding of the relevant issues as possible.

Timeline: The research timeline was relatively short (seven to eight months) and therefore the research for each country case study was limited to remote conversations, an online survey, and one research visit per case study country.

Ethical Considerations

All research participants were asked to provide informed consent. Consent was required before progressing with the online survey, and oral consent was sought ahead of the key informant interviews.

Any type of communication in relation to the research was done with honesty. The study validated its findings with some participants of the research, globally, and in-country, to mitigate the risk of unintentional publication of incorrect or misleading information.

Anonymity of individuals and organisations participating in the research was assumed by default, although researchers did request whether the study could publish names/organisations/quotes, as appropriate. Such details were only shared in instances where the individual consented.

No participants in the study received payment or otherwise materially benefited from engagement. Participating in the research was entirely voluntary and individuals were able to withdraw at any time with no negative repercussions. The study did not intend to interview or otherwise engage children or direct beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance.

All organisations or individuals involved in conducting the research signed and upheld Publish What You Fund’s or Ground Truth Solutions’ safe-guarding policy.

Definition of Terms

On the ground: Humanitarian activities that take place where the need is. This included coordinating or otherwise operating in neighbouring countries, capital cities, and regional hubs, but not those operating from the donor country itself.

Protracted crisis: A long-term and enduring emergency. These can be either continuous, for example long-term displacement due to conflict, or recurring crises, for example, due to climate.

Operation information: Information or data that assists actors to make decisions or perform their functions. This information may not be public, structured or even formally written down.

Open data: Data that anyone can freely access, use, modify, and share for any purpose – subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness.⁷

Open data standard: A set of rules by which data is described and recorded in order to ensure that publishers of this data follow the same standard. This is often done to facilitate easier exchange and use of data. Like the data they describe, open data standards are generally developed “in the open”, meaning that anyone who is interested has a way to contribute.⁸

Platforms and tools: Software or websites that allow a user to access, manipulate or download data – including from data standards. Examples include online portals, aid management systems or spreadsheet builders.

Accessible data: Data that is provided in a way that relevant actors can meaningfully interact with it. It is plausible, therefore, that data may be publicly available, but not in a way that could be considered ‘accessible’ to most people, for example, if that data is provided only in raw xml.

Local non-governmental organisation: an organisation operating in a single region within a country.

National non-governmental organisation: an organisation operating in a single country, but in several regions of that country.

International non-governmental organisation: an organisation operating in multiple countries.

Coordination bodies: organisations that are responsible for oversight, strategic, and operational decision-making and ensuring that humanitarian responses are organised and effective (e.g. governments, UN agencies, donors, clusters).

⁷ The Open Definition, access at: <https://opendefinition.org/>

⁸ Open Data Standards Directory, access at: <https://datastandards.directory/glossary>

ANNEXE ONE: ONLINE SURVEYS (QUANTITATIVE) VS KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (QUALITATIVE)

	Online Surveys: Quantitative	Key Informant Interviews: Qualitative
Analytical Objectives	<p>To quantify what types of information humanitarian actors regularly use and depend on.</p> <p>To quantify and compare the uptake and perceived usefulness of existing platforms, tools, and open data standards.</p> <p>To identify characteristics of what information is missing (if any) and, if provided, where this would enhance the response effort.</p> <p>To identify what open data standards, platforms, and tools are available, useful, accessible.</p> <p>To inform and influence key informant interview questions.</p>	<p>To increase understanding of the information needs and challenges of humanitarian actors on the ground, in particular local and national responders.</p> <p>To identify existing open data standards, platforms and tools, and assess their accessibility and usefulness in relation to meeting the needs and addressing the challenges identified.</p> <p>To identify possible improvements to open data standards, platforms, and tools to better provide the information needed in a way that makes it accessible to these actors.</p>
Question Format	Close-ended, open-ended, Likert-Scale, rank-order	Open-ended, semi-structured
Data Collection Format	<p>Numerical, textual to provide minor detail and an open ended comment space for fuller explanation at the end.</p> <p>Inflexible questions but will utilise branch logic. Survey design will be tested before implementation but otherwise remain fixed</p>	<p>Textual (field notes)</p> <p>Some aspects of the questions wording will be flexible, participant responses will affect how the questions are asked, as well as in what order. The process will be iterative and therefore research questions may be adjusted according to what is learned.</p>

ANNEXE TWO: RESEARCH PROJECT TIMELINE

Research Activities	2019												2020					
Inception Phase	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Methodology development																		
Country selection																		
Final methodology/project plan																		
Desk Review																		
Desk review & background interviews																		
Stakeholder mapping – HQ & power analysis																		
Produce internal & external briefings/blog series (following desk review)																		
Online Survey																		
Design survey, incl. methodology, questions, testing & translation																		
Develop contact database & outreach strategy for the survey																		
Implement survey																		
Analyse findings & produce summary of findings																		
In-Country Field Trips																		
Develop KII questionnaires & research guides																		
Road test KII & research guides																		
Identify/confirm interview list (incl. in-country stakeholder mapping)																		
In-country research																		
Report Production																		
Compile in-country analysis																		
Reports drafting																		
Validate findings/seek comment from research participants (where possible)																		
Reports copy-editing & final design																		
Launch reports																		

ANNEXE THREE: ONLINE SURVEY QUESTIONS FOR IRAQ AND BANGLADESH

Online Survey: Iraq

1. Name of your organisation
2. Type of organisation
 - a. National non-governmental organisation
 - b. International non-governmental organisation
 - c. Coordination body
 - d. Donor
 - e. UN agency
 - f. Red Cross/Red Crescent
 - g. Other (write in)
3. What type of aid or services do you mostly provide in Iraq?
 - a. Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM)
 - b. Cash
 - c. Coordination and Common Services
 - d. Development
 - e. Education
 - f. Emergency livelihoods
 - g. Food security
 - h. Health
 - i. Information management
 - j. Protection (including child protection, GBV, mine action, HLP)
 - k. Returns
 - l. Shelter/Non-food items (NFI)
 - m. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
 - n. Other (write in)
4. Where do you work in Iraq?

a. Al Anbar	b. Dhi Qar	c. Karbala	d. Nineveh
e. Al-Qādisiyyah	f. Diyala	g. Kirkuk	h. Saladin
i. Babil	j. Dohuk	k. Maysan	l. Sulaymaniyah
m. Baghdad	n. Erbil	o. Muthanna	p. Wasit
q. Basra	r. Halabja	s. Najaf	
5. Which of the following best describes your organisation?
 - a. An organisation that implements projects for affected people directly
 - b. An organisation that implements projects and works with partners that implement projects for affected people directly.
 - c. An organisation that works with partners who implement projects for affected people directly
 - d. Other (write in)
6. What kind of supporting function do you provide?
 - a. Donor activities
 - b. Human resources
 - c. Information management
 - d. Logistics
 - e. Monitoring and evaluation
 - f. Project management
 - g. Other (write in)
7. Gender
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Gender diverse (gender non-conforming and/or transgender)
 - d. Don't want to answer

8. What language do you typically work with in Iraq?
 - a. Arabic
 - b. English
 - c. Kurdish
 - d. Multiple
9. How comfortable are you with using spreadsheets and conducting data analysis?
 - a. Completely comfortable
 - b. Mostly comfortable
 - c. Somewhat comfortable
 - d. Not very comfortable
 - e. Not at all comfortable
 - f. Don't want to answer
10. Please indicate which of the following platforms you are aware of in Iraq. Please select all that apply.
 - a. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix
 - b. Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)
 - c. D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
 - d. Financial Tracking Service (UNOCHA)
 - e. REACH Resource Centre
 - f. UNHCR Operational Data Portal – Refugee Situation
 - g. Humanitarian Insight
 - h. ReliefWeb
 - i. HumanitarianResponse.info
 - j. Humanitarian OpenStreetMaps
 - k. Iraq Development Management System (IDMS)
 - l. Kurdistan Development Management System (KDMS)
 - m. Main National Platform for Reconstruction and Development, Ministry of Planning
 - n. Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning
 - o. Kurdistan Region Statistics Office, Ministry of Planning
 - p. Returns Working Group
 - q. HPC Projects module
 - r. Response Planning and Monitoring module
 - s. None of the above
 - t. Other (write in)
11. Please indicate which of the data platforms below you use most often in Iraq. Please select up to three.
 - a. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix
 - b. Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)
 - c. D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
 - d. Financial Tracking Service (UNOCHA)
 - e. REACH Resource Centre
 - f. UNHCR Operational Data Portal – Refugee Situation
 - g. Humanitarian Insight
 - h. ReliefWeb
 - i. HumanitarianResponse.info
 - j. Humanitarian OpenStreetMaps
 - k. Iraq Development Management System (IDMS)
 - l. Kurdistan Development Management System (KDMS)
 - m. Main National Platform for Reconstruction and Development, Ministry of Planning
 - n. Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning
 - o. Kurdistan Region Statistics Office, Ministry of Planning
 - p. Returns Working Group
 - q. HPC Projects module

- r. Response Planning and Monitoring module
 - s. None of the above
 - t. Other (write in)
12. Please indicate how satisfied you are with using D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative Data.
- a. Completely satisfied
 - b. Mostly satisfied
 - c. Somewhat satisfied
 - d. Not very satisfied
 - e. Not at all satisfied
 - f. Don't want to answer
13. Please select all the reasons why the D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative does not meet your needs.
- a. Comparing different data between publishers is not possible
 - b. I don't know which organisations the data comes from
 - c. The data is too hard to understand and use
 - d. The data is too old
 - e. The data is insufficiently detailed
 - f. The data conflicts with other data sources I use
 - g. There is a lack of qualitative data
 - h. The data does not cover the geographic areas I need
 - i. The data is not relevant to my work
 - j. Other (write in)
14. Please select all the reasons why the D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative meets your needs.
- a. The data between publishers is easily compared
 - b. I trust the organisation that published the data
 - c. It is possible to understand and use the data
 - d. The data is up to date
 - e. The data is sufficiently detailed
 - f. The data is validated by other sources
 - g. There is qualitative data
 - h. The data does cover the areas I need
 - i. Other (write in)
15. Which type of data do you work with at least once a month? Please select all that apply.
- a. Mapping and location data
 - b. Needs assessment data
 - c. Meteorological data
 - d. Natural hazard data
 - e. Monitoring data
 - f. Data on financial aid flows
 - g. Health data
 - h. Post-monitoring distribution data
 - i. Population/demographic data
 - j. 3W and 4W data
 - k. Perception data
 - l. Security data
 - m. Other (write in)
16. How do you get most of the data that you use for your work in Iraq? Please select one.
- a. Through partners
 - b. Through clusters and working groups
 - c. Informally through contacts
 - d. From within my organisation

- e. Multiple
 - f. Data is not sufficiently shared
 - g. Other (write in)
17. How is most of this data shared?
- a. During meetings
 - b. Through publicly accessible websites
 - c. Via emails
 - d. Other (write in)
18. What types of data do you need more of in Iraq? Please select all that apply.
- a. Mapping and location data
 - b. Needs assessment data
 - c. Meteorological data
 - d. Natural hazard data
 - e. Monitoring data
 - f. Data on financial aid flows
 - g. Health data
 - h. Post-monitoring distribution data
 - i. Population/demographic data
 - j. 3W and 4W data
 - k. Perception data
 - l. Security data
 - m. Other (write in)
19. How do you currently use data? Please select all that apply.
- a. Evidence-based decision-making for programming
 - b. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes
 - c. Coordination across clusters/organisations
 - d. Advocacy
 - e. Fundraising
 - f. Reporting and compliance
 - g. Other (write in)
20. How satisfied are you with the amount of data that is publicly available for the Iraq humanitarian response? Please note this question is specific to data shared on publicly available websites, not data shared through emails, etc.
- a. Completely satisfied
 - b. Mostly satisfied
 - c. Somewhat satisfied
 - d. Not very satisfied
 - e. Not at all satisfied
 - f. Don't want to answer
21. How satisfied are you with the quality of data that is publicly available for the Iraq humanitarian response?
- a. Completely satisfied
 - b. Mostly satisfied
 - c. Somewhat satisfied
 - d. Not very satisfied
 - e. Not at all satisfied
 - f. Don't want to answer
22. Please select the main reason you are dissatisfied.
- a. Combining and comparing different data sets is not possible
 - b. I don't trust how the data was collected and/or put together
 - c. The data conflicts with other data sources I use
 - d. The data does not cover the geographic areas I need
 - e. The data is insufficiently detailed
 - f. The data is too old
 - g. There is a lack of qualitative data

23. Please select the main reason you are satisfied.
- a. I trust how the data was collected and/or put together
 - b. I trust the organisation that published the data
 - c. The data does cover the areas I need
 - d. The data is relevant to my work
 - e. The data is sufficiently detailed
 - f. The data is up to date
 - g. The data is validated by other sources
 - h. There is qualitative data
24. Which of the following accurately describes what you do with data?
- a. I use data published by others
 - b. I help create and manage data available to others
 - c. Both
25. What is the top barrier for you accessing data?
- a. Data is not available in the language I need
 - b. I can't get online to access the data
 - c. I don't face any barriers
 - d. I don't have time to spend looking at the data
 - e. I don't know how to use the data to my needs
 - f. Organisations do not share the raw data/database
 - g. The data is only shared with a select few
 - h. Other (write in)
26. Which of the following platforms do you upload data to in Iraq? Please note, this does not include PDFs, word documents, PowerPoint uploaded. Please select all that apply.
- a. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix
 - b. Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)
 - c. D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
 - d. Financial Tracking Service (UNOCHA)
 - e. REACH Resource Centre
 - f. UNHCR Operational Data Portal – Refugee Situations
 - g. Humanitarian Insight
 - h. ReliefWeb
 - i. HumanitarianResponse.info
 - j. Humanitarian OpenStreetMaps
 - k. Iraq Development Management System (IDMS)
 - l. Kurdistan Development Management System (KDMS)
 - m. Main National Platform for Reconstruction and Development, Ministry of Planning
 - n. Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning
 - o. Kurdistan Region Statistics Office, Ministry of Planning
 - p. Returns Working Group
 - q. HPC Projects module
 - r. Response Planning and Monitoring module
 - s. None of the above
 - t. Other (write in)
27. What type of data do you not feel comfortable sharing publicly? Please select all that apply.
- a. Mapping and location data
 - b. Needs assessment data
 - c. Meteorological data
 - d. Natural hazard data
 - e. Monitoring data
 - f. Data on financial aid flows
 - g. Health data

- h. Post-monitoring distribution data
 - i. Population/demographic data
 - j. 3W and 4W data
 - k. Perception data
 - l. Security data
 - m. Other (write in)
28. What is the main reason you make data available to others publicly? Please select one.
- a. Avoid duplication
 - b. Cluster requirement
 - c. Donor requirement
 - d. Improve coordination
 - e. Organisation requirement
 - f. Other (write in)
29. What is the main challenge that is preventing you from publishing more data online to these websites? Please select one.
- a. Data discrepancies with other sources. I want to share data but it does not match up with other data available
 - b. I am concerned whether the data is too sensitive: I want to share but there are government sensitivities
 - c. I don't know how to navigate the website to publish the data
 - d. I don't think people will understand the data or I am concerned they might use it incorrectly
 - e. I want to share data but concerned about data quality
 - f. The data needs to be in another language
 - g. There are no challenges
 - h. Other (write in)
30. Do you feel that the data that you are making available to others publicly is useful to the humanitarian response?
- a. Completely useful
 - b. Mostly useful
 - c. Somewhat useful
 - d. Not very useful
 - e. Not at all useful
 - f. Don't want to answer
31. Why (write in)? Positive reasons.
32. Why (write in)? Negative reasons.
33. In your opinion, what would be the best way to improve the use of publicly available data in Iraq? (write in)
34. If you would like to receive the findings from this survey, please share your email address below. Please note that all entries will be treated completely confidentially.
35. If you are open to being contacted and sharing more of your expertise, please tick the box below.

Online Survey: Bangladesh

1. Name of your organisation
2. Type of organisation
 - a. National non-governmental organisation
 - b. International non-governmental organisation
 - c. Coordination body
 - d. Donor
 - e. UN agency

- f. Red Cross/Red Crescent
 - g. Other (write in)
3. What type of aid or services do you mostly provide in Bangladesh?
- a. Communicating with Communities (CwC)
 - b. Coordination
 - c. Education
 - d. Food security
 - e. Gender in humanitarian action
 - f. Health
 - g. Information management
 - h. Livelihood support
 - i. Natural hazard
 - j. Protection (including child protection and GBV)
 - k. Shelter/Non-food items (NFI)
 - l. Site management
 - m. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
 - n. Other (write in)
4. Where do you work in Bangladesh?
- a. Cox's Bazar
 - b. Dhaka
 - c. Other (write in)
5. Which of the following best describes your organisation?
- a. An organisation that implements projects for affected people directly
 - b. An organisation that implements projects and works with partners that implement projects for affected people directly
 - c. An organisation that works with partners who implement projects for affected people directly
6. What kind of supporting function do you provide?
- a. Donor activities
 - b. Human resources
 - c. Information management
 - d. Logistics
 - e. Monitoring and evaluation
 - f. Project management
 - g. Other (write in)
7. Gender
- a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Gender diverse (gender non-conforming and/or transgender)
 - d. Don't want to answer
8. What is your operational focus in Bangladesh? Please select all that apply.
- a. Rohingya humanitarian crisis
 - b. Emergency preparedness/natural disasters
 - c. Development activities
 - d. Other (write in)
9. What language do you typically work with in Bangladesh?
- a. Bangla
 - b. English
 - c. Rohingya
 - d. Multiple
10. How comfortable are you with using spreadsheets and conducting data analysis?
- a. Completely comfortable
 - b. Mostly comfortable
 - c. Somewhat comfortable
 - d. Not very comfortable

- e. Not at all comfortable
 - f. Don't want to answer
11. Please indicate which of the following platforms you are aware of in Bangladesh.
Please select all that apply.
- a. IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)
 - b. Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)
 - c. REACH Resource Centre
 - d. UNHCR Operational Data Portal – Refugee Situation
 - e. D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
 - f. Open Aerial Map
 - g. UN OCHA Online Project System (OPS)
 - h. Financial Tracking Service (UNOCHA)
 - i. Humanitarian Insight
 - j. ReliefWeb
 - k. HumanitarianResponse.info
 - l. Humanitarian OpenStreetMaps
 - m. Bangladesh Government Aid Information Management System (AIMS)
 - n. OasisHub
 - o. Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS)
 - p. HPC Projects module
 - q. Response Planning and Monitoring module
 - r. None of the above
 - s. Other (write in)
12. Please indicate which of the data platforms below you use most often in Bangladesh.
Please select up to three.
- a. IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)
 - b. Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)
 - c. REACH Resource Centre
 - d. UNHCR Operational Data Portal – Refugee Situation
 - e. D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
 - f. Open Aerial Map
 - g. UN OCHA Online Project System (OPS)
 - h. Financial Tracking Service (UNOCHA)
 - i. Humanitarian Insight
 - j. ReliefWeb
 - k. HumanitarianResponse.info
 - l. Humanitarian OpenStreetMaps
 - m. Bangladesh Government Aid Information Management System (AIMS)
 - n. OasisHub
 - o. Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS)
 - p. HPC Projects module
 - q. Response Planning and Monitoring module
 - r. None of the above
 - s. Other (write in)
13. Please indicate how satisfied you are with using D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative Data.
- a. Completely satisfied
 - b. Mostly satisfied
 - c. Somewhat satisfied
 - d. Not very satisfied
 - e. Not at all satisfied
 - f. Don't want to answer
14. Please select all the reasons why the D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative does not meet your needs.
- a. Comparing different data between publishers is not possible

- b. I don't know which organisations the data comes from
 - c. The data is too hard to understand and use
 - d. The data is too old
 - e. The data is insufficiently detailed
 - f. The data conflicts with other data sources I use
 - g. There is a lack of qualitative data
 - h. The data does not cover the geographic areas I need
 - i. The data is not relevant to my work
 - j. Other (write in)
15. Please select all the reasons why the D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative meets your needs.
- a. The data between publishers is easily compared
 - b. I trust the organisation that published the data
 - c. It is possible to understand and use the data
 - d. The data is up to date
 - e. The data is sufficiently detailed
 - f. The data is validated by other sources
 - g. There is qualitative data
 - h. The data does cover the areas I need
 - i. Other (write in)
16. Which type of data do you work with at least once a month? Please select all that apply.
- a. Mapping and location data
 - b. Needs assessment data
 - c. Meteorological data
 - d. Natural hazard data
 - e. Monitoring data
 - f. Data on financial aid flows
 - g. Health data
 - h. Post-monitoring distribution data
 - i. Population/demographic data
 - j. 3W and 4W data
 - k. Perception data
 - l. Security data
 - m. Other (write in)
17. How do you get most of the data that you use for your work in Bangladesh? Please select one.
- a. Through partners
 - b. Through clusters and working groups
 - c. Informally through contacts
 - d. From within my organisation
 - e. Multiple
 - f. Data is not sufficiently shared
 - g. Other (write in)
18. How is most of this data shared?
- a. During meetings
 - b. Through publicly accessible websites
 - c. Via emails
 - d. Other (write in)
19. What types of data do you need more of in Bangladesh? Please select all that apply.
- a. Mapping and location data
 - b. Needs assessment data
 - c. Meteorological data
 - d. Natural hazard data
 - e. Monitoring data

- f. Data on financial aid flows
 - g. Health data
 - h. Post-monitoring distribution data
 - i. Population/demographic data
 - j. 3W and 4W data
 - k. Perception data
 - l. Security data
 - m. Other (write in)
20. How do you currently use data? Please select all that apply.
- a. Evidence-based decision-making for programming
 - b. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes
 - c. Coordination across clusters/organisations
 - d. Advocacy
 - e. Fundraising
 - f. Reporting and compliance
 - g. Other (write in)
21. How satisfied are you with the amount of data that is publicly available for the Bangladesh humanitarian response? Please note this question is specific to data shared on publicly available websites, not data shared through emails, etc.
- a. Completely satisfied
 - b. Mostly satisfied
 - c. Somewhat satisfied
 - d. Not very satisfied
 - e. Not at all satisfied
 - f. Don't want to answer
22. How satisfied are you with the quality of data that is publicly available for the Bangladesh humanitarian response?
- a. Completely satisfied
 - b. Mostly satisfied
 - c. Somewhat satisfied
 - d. Not very satisfied
 - e. Not at all satisfied
 - f. Don't want to answer
23. Please select the main reason you are dissatisfied.
- a. Combining and comparing different data sets is not possible
 - b. I don't trust how the data was collected and/or put together
 - c. The data conflicts with other data sources I use
 - d. The data does not cover the geographic areas I need
 - e. The data is insufficiently detailed
 - f. The data is too old
 - g. There is a lack of qualitative data
24. Please select the main reason you are satisfied.
- a. I trust how the data was collected and/or put together
 - b. I trust the organisation that published the data
 - c. The data does cover the areas I need
 - d. The data is relevant to my work
 - e. The data is sufficiently detailed
 - f. The data is up to date
 - g. The data is validated by other sources
 - h. There is qualitative data
25. Which of the following accurately describes what you do with data?
- a. I use data published by others
 - b. I help create and manage data available to others
 - c. Both

26. What is the top barrier for you accessing data?
- Data is not available in the language I need
 - I can't get online to access the data
 - I don't face any barriers
 - I don't have time to spend looking at the data
 - I don't know how to use the data to my needs
 - Organisations do not share the raw data/database
 - The data is only shared with a select few
 - Other (write in)
27. Which of the following platforms do you upload data to in Bangladesh? Please note, this does not include PDFs, word documents, PowerPoint uploaded. Please select all that apply.
- IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)
 - Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)
 - REACH Resource Centre
 - UNHCR Operational Data Portal – Refugee Situation
 - D-Portal/International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
 - Open Aerial Map
 - UN OCHA Online Project System (OPS)
 - Financial Tracking Service (UNOCHA)
 - Humanitarian Insight
 - ReliefWeb
 - HumanitarianResponse.info
 - Humanitarian OpenStreetMaps
 - Bangladesh Government Aid Information Management System (AIMS)
 - OasisHub
 - Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS)
 - HPC Projects module
 - Response Planning and Monitoring module
 - None of the above
 - Other (write in)
28. What type of data do you not feel comfortable sharing publicly? Please select all that apply.
- Mapping and location data
 - Needs assessment data
 - Meteorological data
 - Natural hazard data
 - Monitoring data
 - Data on financial aid flows
 - Health data
 - Post-monitoring distribution data
 - Population/demographic data
 - 3W and 4W data
 - Perception data
 - Security data
 - Other (write in)
29. What is the main reason you make data available to others publicly? Please select one.
- Avoid duplication
 - Cluster requirement
 - Donor requirement
 - Improve coordination
 - Organisation requirement
 - Other (write in)

30. What is the main challenge that is preventing you from publishing more data online to these websites? Please select one.
- a. Data discrepancies with other sources. I want to share data but it does not match up with other data available
 - b. I am concerned whether the data is too sensitive: I want to share but there are government sensitivities
 - c. I don't know how to navigate the website to publish the data
 - d. I don't think people will understand the data or I am concerned they might use it incorrectly
 - e. I want to share data but concerned about data quality
 - f. The data needs to be in another language
 - g. There are no challenges
 - h. Other (write in)
31. Do you feel that the data that you are making available to others publicly is useful to the Bangladesh humanitarian response?
- a. Completely useful
 - b. Mostly useful
 - c. Somewhat useful
 - d. Not very useful
 - e. Not at all useful
 - f. Don't want to answer
32. Why (write in)? Positive reasons.
33. Why (write in)? Negative reasons.
34. In your opinion, what would be the best way to improve the use of publicly available data in Bangladesh? (write in)
35. If you would like to receive the findings from this survey, please share your email address below. Please note that all entries will be treated completely confidentially.
36. If you are open to being contacted and sharing more of your expertise, please tick the box below.

ANNEXE FOUR: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDE

Introduction

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before interview, check whether this organisation responded to the survey.• Thank the participant. If they helped disseminate, also thank.• Conducting research on behalf of Publish What You Fund, a non-profit working on aid transparency.• Where relevant, an explanation on how this project is different to other Ground Truth Solutions projects.• Publish What You Fund and Ground Truth Solutions have embarked on a research programme to increase understanding of the information needs of humanitarian actors in protracted emergencies, particularly local and national aid actors, and the main challenges they experience in accessing and using this information on-the-ground. With this knowledge, we might be able to better understand whether improved transparency can unlock new methods of communication and inclusiveness, and ultimately support relief efforts.• All interviews are anonymous, we're looking for your personal opinion as someone working for X. Feel free to speak your mind, we will only be looking at grouping types of organisation (UN, NGO, etc.), not individual organisations.• Confirm they are willing to participate.	Note to researcher: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce project.• Confirm willingness.
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NGO/INGO

Aim: To (a) understand how data presently supports their work and where they access it from (b) whether more or improved data would support them and, if so, what impact it might have, (c) what types of data they need most and why and (d) whether they face barriers accessing data and if so, what.

Methodology: Research Question 1 (a-d), Research Question 2 (b-c).

Q1. We've done a bit of research on your organisation before this meeting, but please can you put into your own words your organisations impact as part of the humanitarian response in (Iraq/Bangladesh)?

P1: What are some of the major challenges you face in being able to fulfil your individual/organisational mandate?

Q2: What are the types of decisions that you have to make in your work?

<i>P1: How often do you use data as part of your decision making processes?</i>
<i>P2a: What types of data do you use most?</i>
<i>P2b: Is this mostly internal or do you use external data? If so, what? Who from?</i>
<i>2c: How much information do you create and share externally?</i>
<i>P3: Is financial data from other organisations something you use? If so, what for? If not, why not? (Give FTS as example if you need to prompt)</i>
Q3: To what extent are you satisfied with the data that is available to you from other humanitarian organisations?
<i>P1a: How often do you find that you don't have the data you need? What kind?</i>
<i>P1b: What do you think are the main reasons why you don't have the data you need? (probe - are you sure this information exists)</i>
<i>P2: What do you do in situations when you don't have the data necessary?</i>
<i>P3a: Would more data have a tangible impact on your work?</i>
<i>P3b: How? Can you give an example?</i>
<i>P3c: Would better quality data have a tangible impact on your work?</i>
<i>P3d: How? Can you give an example?</i>

<i>P4: What would this mean for the humanitarian response in (Iraq/Bangladesh)?</i>
Q4: How do you get access to the data?
<i>P1: From where/who do you get most of the information and data from?</i>
<i>P2: Who do you share information with?</i>
<i>P3: What interaction do you have with the cluster system? How useful has the information shared from clusters been?</i>
<i>P4: Do you face barriers accessing it? Specifically, what kind?</i>
<i>P5: Do you use online platforms? [Prompt: FTS, IATI, HDX]. Why? Why not? Have you heard of them? Which? If yes, please expand on the ways you use them, and what for.</i>
<i>P6: What other “informal” mechanisms are there? WhatsApp? Emails? Contacts? And how is the data shared - as a link or sent as an attachment?</i>
Q5. When it comes to transparency, how do you balance this alongside the Do No Harm principle? For example, when humanitarian organisations are sharing data publicly how do they ensure this does not put people affected by the crisis at greater risk in terms of security or other concerns?
<i>P1: Could these sensitivities be addressed in a way that still permits the sharing of data?</i>
<i>P2: Is there a practical way of addressing this? What would you prioritise?</i>
Q6: Relative to other challenges you face, how seriously would you rate access to data and information in hindering (or helping) you fulfil your role in the humanitarian response?
Q7: Are there any other points you would like to raise?

Host Government Representative

Aim: To identify a) the role of the government in the response b) understand how data is shared with them c) get their perspective on the INGO-NGO dynamic.

Q1: What is your Ministry's role in supporting the humanitarian response?
Q2: Can we please talk about data that you use in relation to managing the response?
<i>P1: What types of data do you use/produce within your ministry?</i>
<i>P2: To what extent does your ministry coordinate/engage with international actors, and how effective is this process? Do you have any examples of it working well, or poorly?</i>
<i>P3: Does the data you receive from international organisations satisfy your needs?</i>
Q3: What information do you receive from international organisations, and how do you use this data?
<i>P1a: Are you satisfied with the amount of data that is available to you from other humanitarian organisations? (why unsatisfied: lateness, poorly written reports, project overrun, etc.)</i>
<i>P1b: Are you satisfied with the quality of data that is available to you from other humanitarian organisations? (why unsatisfied: lateness, poorly written reports, project overrun, etc.)</i>
<i>P2: Do you ever find that you don't have the data you need? What kind?</i>
<i>P3: What do you do in situations when you don't have the data necessary?</i>
<i>P4: Would more data have a tangible impact on your work? How?</i>
Q4: How do you perceive the dynamic between INGOs and NGOs working in the humanitarian response?

P1: [If perceived difference] What role, if any, do you think the sharing of data might have in this?

Q5: To what extent, if at all, would greater information sharing help you better respond to the humanitarian situation? Please provide specifics.

Q6: Are there any other points you would like to raise?

Donor representative

Aim: To identify a) the role of the donor in the response b) understand how data is shared with them c) get their perspective on the INGO-NGO dynamic.

Q1: What role does your organisation have in supporting the humanitarian response?

Q2: Does your organisation have any role in coordinating or managing the response?

P1: [If yes] How often do you use data as part of your decision making process?

P2a: What types of data do you use most?

P2b: How much of this is internal, and how much is for external use? If so, what? Who from?

P3a: Do you ever find that you don't have the data you need? What kind?

P3b: What do you do in situations when you don't have the necessary data?

P4: How is data used and what for?

Q3: What information do you receive from reportee organisations, and how regularly?

<i>P1: [If yes] What sort of data and in what format?</i>
<i>P2a: How much, and what types of information do you mandate is shared by your reportees?</i>
<i>P2b: Is this shared with you AND other organisations, or just with you?</i>
<i>P3: What is it used for?</i>
<i>P4: Are you satisfied with the quality of this data? How detailed is it?</i>
<i>P5: Is there anything which prevents your organisation from publishing - or encouraging the publication of - this data</i>
Q4: With regard to data and information sharing, how do you perceive the dynamic between INGOs and NGOs working in the humanitarian response?
<i>P1: [If perceives difference] What role, if any, do you think the sharing of data might have in this?</i>
Q5: To what extent, if at all, would greater information sharing help your organisation contribution to the overall humanitarian response? Why?
<i>P1: Do you place any incentives for partners to share their data with other organisations? Publicly sharing also? How? Can you give us an example?</i>
<i>P2: What are some of the challenges?</i>
Q6: Are there any other points you would like to raise?