Data for Donors

Luke Caley

Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Team (CHASE)
Department for International Development, UK
GEONG Conference, 22 September 2014
DFID policy background

- Key themes of the HERR included the need to
  - ensure accountability to affected communities; and
  - make better use of science in predicting and preparing for natural disasters

- Increasing focus on preparedness and resilience

- Major changes to humanitarian financing: multi-year programmes for protracted crises; rapid response facility for NGOs; START Fund, increasing use of cash transfer
Reaffirming our commitment in 2014…
WBG-IMF Spring Meetings Resilience Dialogue, April 2014

“Need-driven aid and creating a more accountable, transparent and demand driven humanitarian system, in which the people we assist increasingly drive how we work”

“As humanitarian need grows it is clear we need to find new and innovative approaches, building a 21st Century approach to disasters”

- Innovative early warning systems that improve communication and coordination for response
- Monitoring systems to track disasters and their impacts
- Detailed risk assessments
Humanitarian Evidence and Innovation Strategy

Four challenges...

One: Decision-makers do not have routine access to robust information about needs and future risks.

Two: We don’t really know which interventions are most effective in reducing risk, saving lives and rebuilding livelihoods after crises.

Three: The capacity to design and deliver humanitarian response and to build resilience is already stretched and will become increasingly overwhelmed.

Four: The right systems and incentives are not in place to ensure that evidence is available and used to inform decision-making.
How does DFID use data to inform humanitarian response?

• Inform policy and future programming decisions
• Build evidence
• Prove value for money (efficiency, effectiveness)
• Understand wider context of response / needs assessment / gap analysis
IRAQ - Humanitarian Programme (as of 10 September 2014)

DFID PARTNER ORGANISATIONS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Shelter/WASH</th>
<th>WASH</th>
<th>Health/PS</th>
<th>Nutrition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineveh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineveh</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BREAKDOWN OF UK FUNDING

- Technical support
- Relief In-Kind supplies
- NGOs £23m
- UN agencies
- ICRC

TIMELINE OF CRISIS & UK ACTION

**June**
- ISIL forces over 1m to RRF
- UN partners reach 160,000 displaced people with immediate lifesaving assistance

**July**
- Continued fighting in northern Iraq leads to further displacement and lack of access to services

**August**
- Fighting in Sinjar displaces over 200,000 people with immediate lifesaving assistance
- Sinjar mountains: 2 airdrops of 7,500 litres of water, 6,000 blankets, 4,000 solar lanterns and 40 tonnes of food
- Siege of Amirli: 2 airdrops of 8.5 tonnes of water and 3 tonnes of food

**September**
- Displacement now estimated to be 1.8 million across Iraq
- Funding round 1: DFID support of £25m to RRF
- Funding round 2: DFID support of £65m to RRF partners and ICRC
- Funding round 3: DFID support of £66.5m to NGOs to reach 125,000 displaced people with immediate lifesaving assistance

*Data refer to focus areas partner proposals. Due to the rapidly evolving nature of the crisis, some partner projects have changed geographically. The map excludes ICRC activities as it is unclear where DFID funding has been allocated.
What are our data priorities in humanitarian response?

- Clear, coordinated and comprehensive needs assessments
- Data collection acts as enabler not burden
  - e.g. Last Mile Mobile Solutions, Pcodes, Indicator Registry
- Accountability to beneficiaries / taxpayer
  - Value for money
  - Feedback mechanism
- Lessons are being learned
  - e.g. post Typhoon Haiyan learning from best practice approaches to beneficiary accountability
Where are the gaps?

- Improve open access data and models (filling the gaps)
- Improve coverage of disaggregated vulnerability and exposure data (response capacity)
- Rapid post disaster severity / needs estimation
- Improve accessibility and interoperability