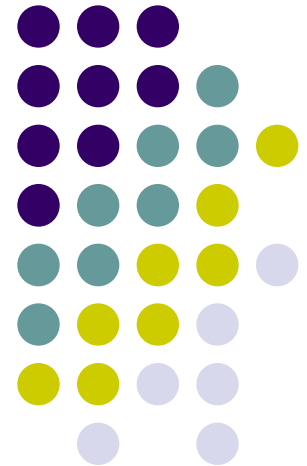
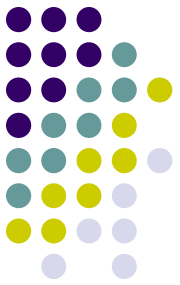


Secondary Data Review

TIME Training
September 1-5, 2014





In this session...

- **Importance of a secondary data review**
- **Secondary data review process**
- **Types and sources of secondary data**
- **Principles and best practices in secondary data review**

What is Secondary Data?



data that is extraneous to a particular needs assessment exercise

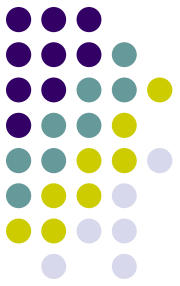
What is a Secondary Data Review?



Multi-phase process that is ongoing **throughout the entire** assessment process

- 1) **Determine need for an assessment, identify information needs, gaps for primary data collection**
- 2) **Triangulate primary data**

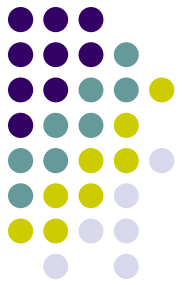
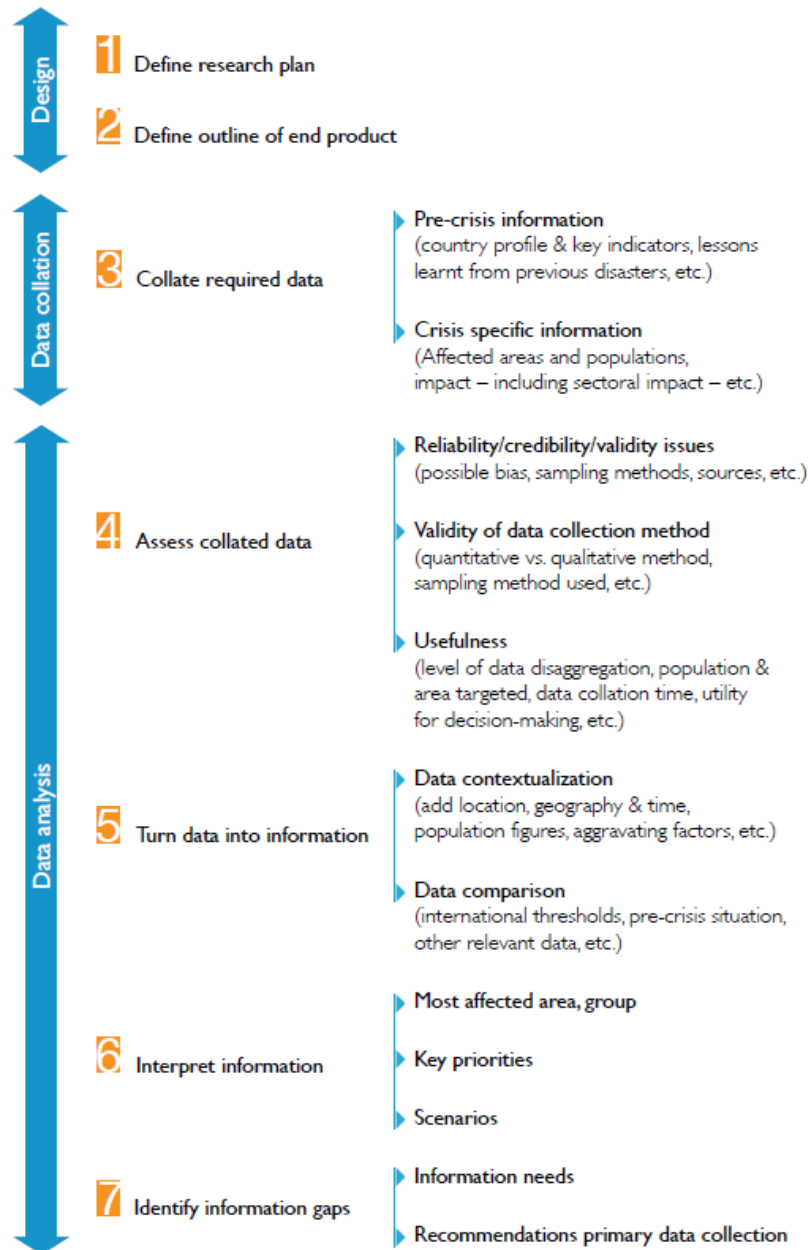
Why is a Secondary Data Review important?

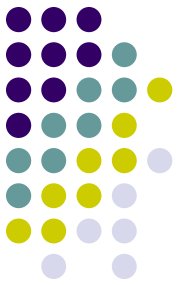


- To understand **baselines** and **vulnerabilities**
- Avoid **duplication**
- To highlight **information gaps**
- **Determine/inform** primary data collection plans
- **Save time and resources** in primary data collection

A needs assessment should always include a secondary data review but may not necessarily include primary data collection

Figure 5. Step-by-step secondary data analysis



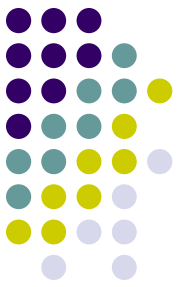


Defining a Research Plan

Define the key questions to be answered by the review:

- What was the situation before the crisis/emergency?
- How does the population usually cope with a crisis?
- Where are the most affected areas?
- Who are the most affected groups?
- What might happen in the future?

Secondary Data Review Tools: NARE

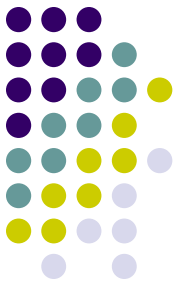



NARE Cross Cutting Protection Issues



Secondary Data	<p>Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis</p> <p>This is information on context, pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What historical political / social dynamics existed within and between groups in the refugee population, including marginalized and excluded groups? • What is the legal framework and practice in the country of asylum with respect to refugee protection? • What community based protection mechanisms exist e.g. coping mechanisms, community watch groups, community leaders, women’s groups, etc.? • What is the school enrollment rate prior to displacement in the country of origin (disaggregated by age, sex and, if possible, grade)? • Is sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) a documented problem in the country of origin and/or country of asylum? If so, which forms?
	<p>Post-Influx Secondary Data Review</p> <p>This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the main local, national and international protection actors with capacity to respond? If they don’t have the capacity to respond, in what areas would they require capacity building? • What, if any, national protection coordination mechanisms currently exist? • What, if any, security concerns exist in present refugee hosting locations? (e.g. landmines, presence of combatants, risk of cross border incursion, tensions between refugees and host community, etc.). • Are there any reports of refoulement, including preventing access to territory or harassment from authorities? • Are there any restrictions affecting refugees’ land-rights and land access? (e.g. collecting fuel-wood, timber, fodder, grazing their animals, engaging in agricultural or subsistence activities) If yes, what are they?

Secondary Data Review Tools: RPAT



 RAPID PROTECTION ASSESSMENT Auxiliary Tool 2 - Checklist for secondary data review	
Demographic information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total affected population	
Sex and age breakdown of total affected population	
Average household size in affected areas	
Estimates of total displaced population before the emergency	
Estimates of total displaced population since the emergency	
Literacy rate for total population	
Female literacy rate	
% of persons with disabilities before the emergency	
Average number of persons per square metre in affected areas	
Legal framework	
Is IHL applicable to the situation? (applicable both to natural disasters and complex emergencies)	
What are the most relevant domestic legal texts relating to protection?	
What are the main domestic legal texts relating to adoption (in and out of the country)?	
What are the main domestic legal texts relating to GBV including sexual violence ?	
What are the main domestic legal texts relating to housing, land and property rights?	
Are land and property rights also regulated by customary law or practice? Describe the main features and institutions of customary law/practice.	

Types and Sources of Secondary Data



- Key indicators and demographic data (SADD, CODs)
- Country hazard profile
- Existing threats (epidemics, climate, etc)
- Underlying vulnerabilities, pre-existing vulnerable groups
- Impact of previous crises

Sources:

- National institutions
- Baseline studies
- Contingency plans
- CODs, FODs
- DevInfo, MDGs, development indicators
- UN, local and international NGO surveys
- Geospatial data, satellite imagery

CODs and FODs



- **Common Operational Datasets**
- **Fundamental Operational Datasets**

The screenshot shows a web interface for managing datasets. At the top, there are tabs for 'LIST' (selected) and 'TABLE'. An 'export' button is in the top right. The interface displays three dataset entries, each with a summary and detailed metadata.

Dataset Name	Dataset Date	Dataset Language(s)	Dataset Files
IRAQ: Affected Persons Locations (Refugee/IDP Camps, etc.) Summary IOM IRAQ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 7 August 2014	07 Aug 2014	English	20140807MasterList.xlsx DTM20140716_COD_Bdry.xlsx 20140807_IOM_DTM_KMZ.zip
IRAQ: Other	05 Aug 2014	English	mapaction_iraq_powerpoint_maps.zip
IRAQ: Other Summary General template for locations (WHERE)	05 Aug 2014	Arabic English	General template for locations (WHERE) v2.xlsx

Types and Source of Secondary Data cont'd



- Estimated figures for UNHCR populations of concern
- Types and diversity of affected groups (humanitarian profile)
- Humanitarian constraints (security, logistics, threats)
- Affected geographical areas
- Presence or absence of humanitarian actors in affected geographical locations
- Information gaps and needs identified elsewhere

Sources:

- ReliefWeb, UNOSAT, OCHA, www.humanitarianresponse.info, data.unhcr.org, media, blogs, “crowdsourcing”, coordination meeting minutes, etc.
- NGO, government or UN agency situation reports, UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)
- Geospatial and satellite imagery data from UNOSAT

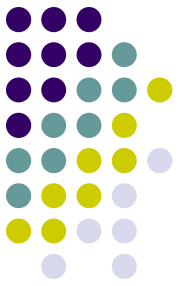
Secondary Data Review Tools: Assessments Registry



Dollo Ado Refugee Camp Interagency Assessment Inventory

ID #	Sector	Assessment Name	Organization(s) Involved in Assessment	Locations for Assessment	Data Collection Start Date	Data Collection End Date	Report Release Date	Report Internal Only? Shareable? Public?
8	Nutrition	MUAC & WFH Screening	ACF	Hilaweyn	5-Aug-2011	Ongoing	Periodic Regular Reports	Public
9	Nutrition	Infant Feeding Assessment	UNICEF, UNHCR	TBD	TBD			Interagency shareable
10	Protection	SGBV Rapid Assessment	IRC	Hilaweyn	22-Aug-2011	26-Aug-2011	16-Sep-2011	Interagency shareable
11	Protection	Child Protection Rapid Assessment	UNHCR & Save the Children & UNICEF	Melkadida, Kobe, Transit Centre	31-Aug-2011	4-Sep-2011	20-Sep-2011	Interagency shareable
12	Protection	SGBV Safety Audits	IMC	Melkdida & Kobe	Every 2 weeks	Ongoing		Interagency shareable
13	Protection	SGBV Assessment	IMC	Kobe & Transit	20-Jul-2011	25-Jul-2011		Interagency shareable
14	Protection	Older Persons Needs Assessment	HelpAge, PWO	Melkadida, Kobe, Bokolmany, Transit Centre	22-Jul-2011	28-Jul-2011	3-Aug-2011	Interagency shareable
15	Security	Security Assessment	UNHCR	All locations	Ongoing	Ongoing	n/a	Internal
16	Shelter	Shelter Situation Assessment	UNHCR, DRC, NRC	Kobe	Next week			Interagency shareable
17	WASH	WASH Baseline survey	Oxfam	Hilaweyn camp	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	Interagency shareable
18	WASH	Latrine Assessments	IMC, UNHCR, ARRA	Kobe	5-Sep-2011	6-Sep-2011	7-Sep-2011	Interagency shareable
19	WASH	Latrine Assessments	UNHCR, ARRA	Melkadida	31-Aug-2011	2-Sep-2011	7-Sep-2011	Interagency shareable
20	WASH	Latrine Assessments	UNHCR, ARRA	Bokolmany	31-Aug-2011	2-Sep-2011	7-Sep-2011	Interagency shareable
21	WASH	KAP Survey	IRC	Melkdida	5-Sep-2011	9-Sep-2011		Interagency shareable
22	WASH	Land Survey	IRC	Kobe	05-Sep-11	09-Sep-11		Interagency shareable
23	WASH	Drainage Master Plan Survey	UNHCR, ARRA	Bokolmany, Melkadida, Kobe, Hiloweyn	12-Sep-11	16-Sep-11	19-Sep-11	Interagency shareable
24	WASH	Test Boreholes	UNHCR, LWF	Kobe, Bokolmany	12-Sep-11	16-Sep-11	19-Sep-11	Interagency shareable
25	WASH	Water Supply Master Plan	UNHCR	Beramino	19-Sep-11	23-Sep-11	27-Sep-11	Interagency shareable
26	WASH	Hygiene Promotion Assessment	UNHCR, ARRA, UNICEF	Bokolmany, Melkadida	07-Sep-11	10-Sep-11	12-Sep-11	Internal

Types and Source of Secondary Data cont'd

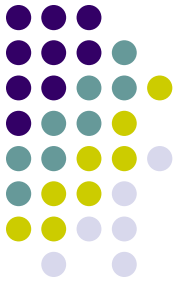


- Impact of previous events
- Lessons from similar responses

Sources:

- Agency Reports
- Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP)
- Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
- ACAPS
- Reliefweb

Organizing Secondary Data



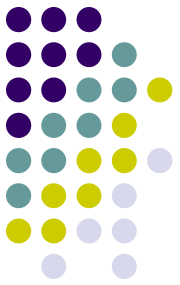
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Highligh	Publication da	Countr	Location	Sector/Issues	Group	Problem identified	Type of sour	Source	Reliability	Severit	Hyperlink Source
287		10/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	Protection	all	Child refugees who have fled Syria's civil war are vulnerable to exploitation including early marriage, domestic violence and child labour. In host communities they are much more exposed to child labour, to early marriage, to exploitation in general	International Media	Reuters	1	4	http://www.trust.org/item/20131010
288		10/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	Protection	all	Some 200,000 Syrian refugees in Jordan are school-age, but only 80,000 are enrolled in education, often in classrooms with double shifts. Adolescents aged 14 to 17, many of whom had dropped out of school, were especially at risk	International Media	Reuters	1	4	http://www.trust.org/item/20131010
289		10/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	Protection	all	The main coping mechanism that these children have in many cases is withdrawal...We noticed that actually many children don't go out of the house," he said.	International Media	Reuters	1	4	http://www.trust.org/item/20131010
290		10/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	Protection	all	A UNICEF assessment in the Jordan Valley in April identified 3,500 child labourers, mainly seasonal. They were working mainly on the farms, in many cases also hard labour, let's say 10 hours a day using pesticides," he said. Other children work in family bakeries or as mechanics.	International Media	Reuters	1	4	http://www.trust.org/item/20131010
291		10/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	Protection	all	In 2012, 18 percent of the registered marriages of Syrians in Jordan involved under-18-year-olds, up from 12 percent a year before, he said. Imams have the authority to approve marriages for youths over 16, but these often go unregistered, he said.	International Media	Reuters	1	3	http://www.trust.org/item/20131010
299		10/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	education	refugees	In Jordan, only one-third of some 150,000 Syrian school-aged children, of which more than a half are girls, are currently attending school. "More often than not, it is the girls who lose out, as parents are also concerned about allowing their daughters to take public transport, or walk long distances to the schools that might have available places."	INGO	CARE	1	3	http://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/care
419		3/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	health	all	The number of injured Syrian refugees who are in need of urgent treatment in Jordan is estimated at more than 500 cases in addition to patients with medium-sized and birth operations.	local media	Eqtisad	3	5	http://www.eqtisad.net/
420		3/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	protection	all	Those who are not registered with UNHCR can not get the necessary treatment. Some patients complain for the long time needed by UNHCR to issue the necessary documents.	local media	Eqtisad	3	5	http://www.eqtisad.net/
445		12/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	displacement	Palestinians	Most PPRS in Jordan reside in communities with host families or in rental premises mainly in Irbid, Zarqa and Amman. Over half of the PPRS population in Jordan is female and 30 per cent are female-headed households. A large number are assessed to live in abject poverty	UN	UNHCR	1	4	http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/
487		10/10/2013	Jordan	Jordan	shelter	PPRS	Most PPRS in Jordan reside in communities with host families or in rental premises mainly in Irbid, Zarqa and Amman. Over half of the PPRS population in Jordan is female and 30 per cent are female-headed households. A large number are assessed to live in abject pover	UN	UNICEF	1	4	http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb

Assessing the usefulness, credibility, reliability of secondary data



- Is the information relevant?
- What was the purpose for its collection?
- Is the information out-of-date?
- Is it consistent with other data (triangulation)
- What is the data source? Do they have authority, reputation, skills?
- Do others find this plausible?
- Do the “laws of physics” apply i.e. Is it likely these data could be collected within this timeframe at that location?

Credibility, reliability and usefulness of the data



Reliability of source	Credibility of data
A. Completely reliable	1. Confirmed by other sources
B. Usually reliable	2. Probably true
C. Fairly reliable	3. Possibly true
D. Not usually reliable	4. Doubtful
E. Unreliable	5. Improbable
F. Reliability cannot be judged	6. Truth cannot be judged

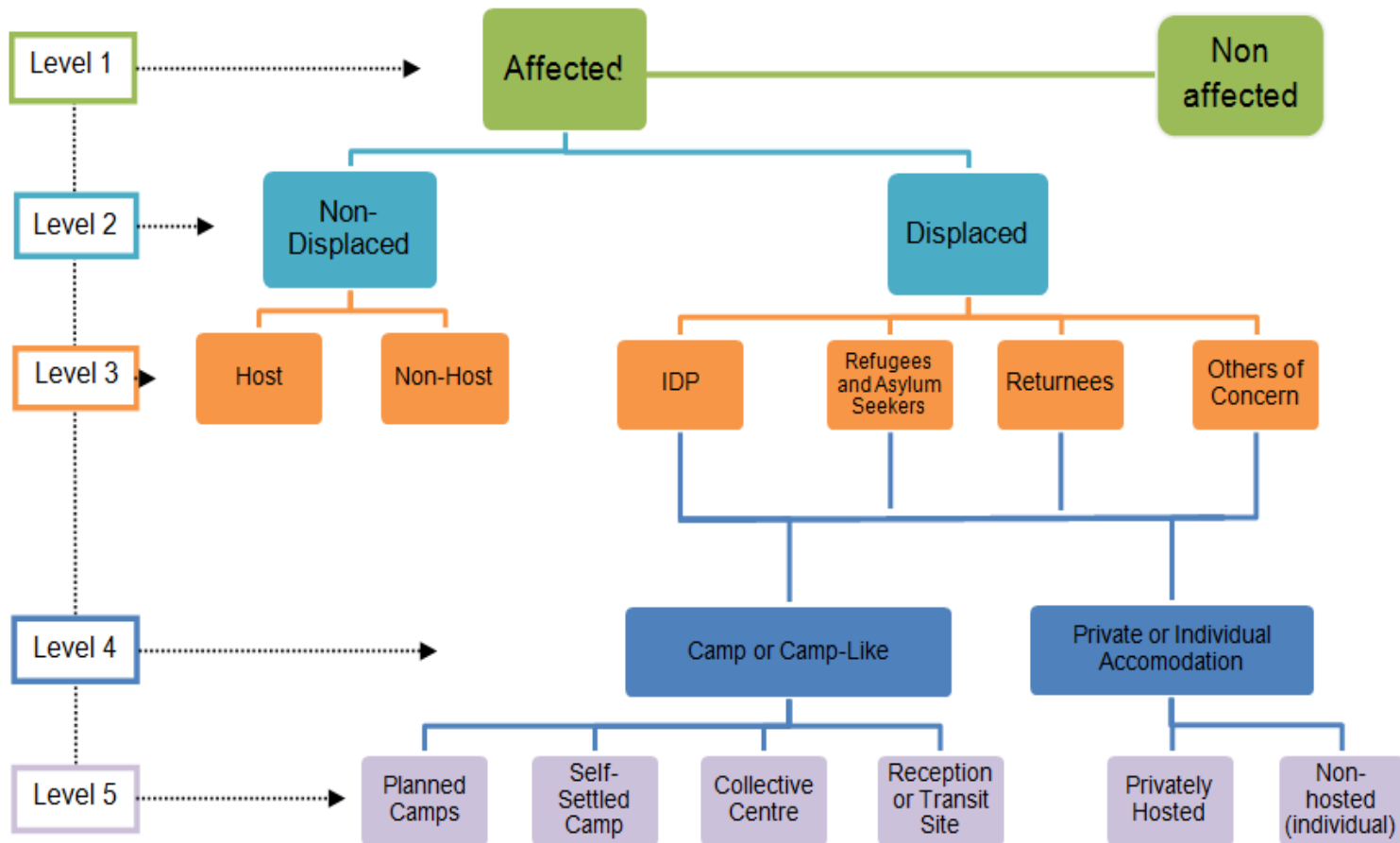
Secondary Data Review: Analysis and Reporting



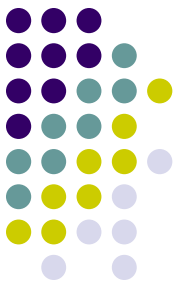
- Country profile
- Displacement profile
- Sector profile
- Timeline
- Scenario Development
- Operational Constraints
- Information Gaps



Mapping affected Groups



Adapted from the guidelines on the humanitarian profile Common Operational Dataset, June 2011



Ranking severity

Possible severity scale

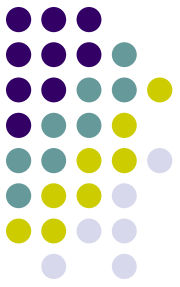
0	No problem	Normal situation for <sector name>. Population is living under normal conditions. All <sector name> needs are met.	NO NEED FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
1	Minor Problem	Situation of minor concern for <sector name>, but conditions may turn concerning. Few people are facing problems or shortages in <sector name> but they are not life threatening. Affected population is feeling the strain of the situation but can cope with the current situation with local resources.	NEED FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
2	Moderate problem	Situation of concern for <sector name>. Many people are facing <sector name> problems or shortages causing discomfort and suffering, but they are not life threatening. Affected population is feeling the strain of the situation but can cope with the current situation with local resources.	
3	Major Problem	Situation of major concern for <sector name>. Majority of people are facing <Sector name> problems or shortages causing discomfort and suffering which can result in irreversible damages to health status, but they are not life threatening. Affected population will not be able to cope with the <Sector name> current conditions if the situation persists and no humanitarian assistance is being provided.	
4	Severe Problem	Severe situation for <sector name>. Affected population faces life-threatening conditions causing high level of suffering and irreversible damages to health status, which can result in deaths if no humanitarian assistance is provided.	ACUTE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
5	Critical Problem	Critical situation for <sector name>. Affected population faces life-threatening conditions causing high level of suffering, irreversible damages to health status and deaths. Deaths are already reported, directly caused by the current <sector name> conditions, and more deaths are expected if no immediate <sector name> assistance is provided.	
6	Catastrophic Problem	Catastrophic situation for <sector name>. Affected population faces life-threatening conditions causing high level of suffering, irreversible damages to health status and deaths. Large number of deaths are reported directly caused by the current <sector name> conditions and will result in many more deaths if no immediate <sector name> assistance is provided.	



Catégorie jaune : problème faible / situation acceptable.

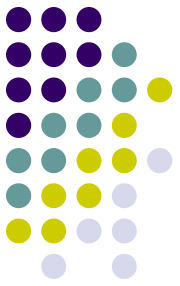
Régions	Sécurité alimentaire	Nutrition Aigue Chronique	Santé	Pauvreté	Ratio de dépendance	Education
Adrar	Orange	Jaune	Orange	Jaune	Rouge	Jaune
Assaba	Orange	Orange	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge	Orange
Brakna	Orange	Orange	Orange	Jaune	Rouge	Orange
Gorgol	Rouge	Orange	Orange	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge
Guidimakha	Orange	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge
Hodh El Chargui	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge
Hodh El Gharbi	Rouge	Orange	Orange	Rouge	Orange	Orange
Inchiri	Jaune	Jaune	Orange	Jaune	Orange	Orange
Tagant	Orange	Orange	Rouge	Rouge	Rouge	Jaune
Tiris-Zemmour	Jaune	Jaune	Orange	Jaune	Jaune	Jaune
Trarza	Orange	Jaune	Orange	Orange	Orange	Jaune
Dakhlet Nouadhibou	Jaune	Jaune	Orange	Orange	Jaune	Jaune
Nouakchott	Jaune	Orange	Orange	Jaune	Jaune	Jaune

A few key principles to keep in mind...



- **Balance** the importance of the data vs. the time needed to find it
- **Know the question** you're trying to answer and the data you're looking for. Collect only what you know you can use.
- Focus on **value added** for target audience.
- **Let the data speak to you.** Be prepared for redirecting your collection efforts accordingly.
- **Don't rely on one source only.** Consider bias and reliability/credibility.

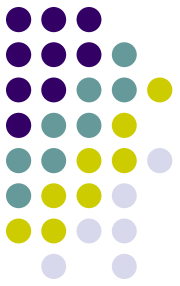
...and classic mistakes to avoid



- Underestimating the volume of information
- Confusing description and interpretation
- Not knowing when to stop
- Leaving writing until the end
- Considering that all data is of equal quality



Secondary Data Exercise



- Organize secondary data
- Give an indication of reliability, credibility
- Brief situational analysis based on your findings, highlighting key gaps in information