Crowdsourcing for Humanitarian programming

GeOng, October 17-19, 2016
Per Aarvik, Standby Task Force
Standby Task Force

• 40+ activations since 2010
• 1917 members
• 102 countries
• 175 Universities represented
• Collaborations with
  • UN OCHA, ACAPS
  • NetHope, BRC, MSF etc
  • QCRI, HHI
Mapping; Equador EQ, Haiti Hurricane Matthew, support for Nigeria elections, Italy EQ
3W-reports; Nepal EQ, Refugee crisis, Equador EQ

Who, what, Where


Data available here: Google Spreadsheet. Made by Simon Johnson

http://simonbjohnson.github.io/europe-refugees-16-3w/
Commissions project – CMI / U4 anti-corruption research, Norway

The collection of Projects distributed according to their geographical focus or their base of origin, colored by Topic. Click on the dots to access the data card for each project.

http://sbtf-u4-digitools.silk.co/
Research collaborations; AI for Disaster response (AIDR) – QCRI-SBTF-OCHA

- Filtering batches of tweets for human tagging

http://qcri.org.qa/our-research/social-innovation/social-innovation-projects
Online coord.; Ebola epidemic, Nepal EQ
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• Are the data collected fitting what operations need for their monitoring?

• New technologies enable new, near realtime information to be revealed
• Connectedness enable more voices to engage and free tools / connectivity enables local self-organization

• Are existing organizations adapting “new tech” to their processes or does new tech lead to formation of “new tech” organizations?

• Are humanitarian operations adapting their programs?
  • WHS Core responsibility #4: Changing People’s Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
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• How to ensure adequate participation and representativeness?

• Examples exist from different countries on how large, representative groups are reachable and participating*

• Are such approaches adopted in other sectors?

• Is mass-participation to a great extent left to commercial, online actors like FB?

*examples: petajakarta.org, ureport.ug, reclaimnaija.net
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• What link between this new source of data and "traditional" methods of assessments?

• How does new data-sources, voices and tech based self-organization develop the “traditional” methods of assessments?

• Examples from election monitoring shows different focus between the “crowd” and “traditional” assessment organizations. Are the right questions asked?