SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION
LANDSCAPE REPORT

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

STRATEGIC PLANNING

OPERATIONAL PEER REVIEW AND EVALUATION

PREPAREDNESS

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Anthropology
Linguistics Sociology
Political Science Law
History
Archaeology
Economics History
Linguistics
Sociology
Political
Science
Economics
History
Psychology
Anthropology Ethics
Law History Psychology
Geography Pegdagogy
Ethics Economics

Participation Monitoring
Adaptability and Localization
Evaluation and Learning
Informed Design
Government
Leadership
Inclusion
Human Resources and
Organizational Structures
Resource Mobilization and Budgeting Managing Activities
Empowerment and Ownership
Building
on Local Capacity
Managing Activities
Inclusion
Data Management Government Leadership
Informed Design Inclusion
Two-way Communication
Human Resources and Organizational Structures

SS CE
Connecting Community Engagement with
Social Science in Humanitarian Contexts

Social Sciences for Community Engagement in Humanitarian Action
Landscape Report

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Social Science for Community Engagement in Humanitarian Action Project (SS4CE in HA) is an initiative launched at the end of 2020, funded by the Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs, USAID. The main objectives focused on co-creation of global goods, through an intentionally designed collaborative approach that connects with global humanitarian and public health system-wide existing mechanisms that harnessed active participation of humanitarian organizations, academic institutions and donors. The processes undertaken for the development of global goods are also further framed in the 'decolonization of aid agenda' and provide clear recommendations for implementation actions for driving more people centered and community-led humanitarian and development programs. As envisioned the project has made substantive progress to systematically align social science informed community engagement actions to humanitarian architecture, tailored to different elements and enablers of humanitarian program cycle (HPC).

Leveraging on the initial, exclusive Public Health Emergency (PHE) focus, at the time, due to the COVID-19 response the SS4CE project developed a multi-pronged, governance structure that could facilitate the linkages and inform all humanitarian crises (natural hazards, conflicts and PHEs). This governance structure provided technical oversight to the development of SS4CE global goods, as well as positioning the processes and outputs of the project with key humanitarian stakeholders including the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), Clusters and committees, for the uptake and mainstreaming within the on-going and relevant humanitarian program processes.

SS4CEin HA is a first-of-its-kind endeavor that aims to specifically address the linkages between social sciences and community engagement within the humanitarian architecture (e.g., IASC, OCHA). UNICEF designed an interactive process to assess and understand the needs and identify demands for resources, processes and networks that are required to position and strengthen social science for community engagement. This landscape report presents the results of the launch phase of the project and serves as a baseline of identified needs of the key stakeholders, as well as the challenges around scope and application of social sciences in humanitarian contexts.

UNICEF, Vincent Petit

Key deliverables for the project are:

- **Landscape report**
- Ethics and Data Sharing Mapping Review
- Codes of Conduct Mapping Review
- Mapping of Capacity Development for the application of SS4CE in HA in Conflicts and Hazards
- Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Community Engagement
- Compendium of Case Studies on the Use of community engagement to Inform Decision Making

- Desk Review of Community Engagement Iindicators Across Humanitarian Response Plans (2022) and Documentation on Community Engagement
- Vision Paper on Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected Populations and Social and Behavior Change.
- Common Principles and Code of Conduct for the Application of SS4CE in HA

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Acknowledgments

List of Abbreviations

AAP	Accountability to affected populations
AFRO (WHO)	Africa Regional Office (WHO)
CE	Community Engagement
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards
CoC	Code(s) of Conduct
DRRM	Disaster Reduction and Risk Management
ERB	Ethical Review Board
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
HA	Humanitarian Action
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
IASC	Inter Agency Standard Committe
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHE	Public Health in Emergencies
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RDC	Republique Democratique du Congo
SBC	Social and Behavioral Change
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SS4CE in HA	Social Sciences for Community Engagement in Humanitarian Action
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

Over the past decade, experience in humanitarian programming, including responses, has emphasized the critical need for effective community engagement, two-way communication and accountability to the affected. These critical approaches must be systematically integrated into humanitarian programming. Effective community engagement (CE) will be the key to ensuring appropriate responses in the years and decades moving forward, ensuring that humanitarian crises affected and at risk communities actively play a central role throughout the different phases of humanitarian programming, including emergency response.

Humanitarian programming takes place in already functioning communities with established socio-cultural systems that include different forms of authority, organization and coping and resilience mechanisms to face adversity. This existing condition is affected by different humanitarian crisis. It is crucial to acknowledge and comprehend this process – how the status quo was affected, and how it changed – to operate in a more effective, efficient manner and, at the same time, to ensure participation of and accountability to the affected. Applied social sciences contribute to the understanding of this process.

As a convener in CE in humanitarian contexts and public health emergencies, the Social Science for Community Engagement Project in Humanitarian Action (SS4CE in HA) aims at mainstreaming global, regional, national and local demand for the systematic integration of social sciences for CE in humanitarian programming. The project aims to:

- foster partnerships with humanitarian stakeholders, academia and social scientists and seek their active participation throughout the implementation of the project to build a common understanding on social science for community engagement in humanitarian action,
- develop fit for purpose and good enough tools that are applicable at the different stages of humanitarian programming (including response),
- improve the understanding and global capacity needs for social scientists in the intersection of social sciences with humanitarian aid, and for humanitarian practitioners in the application of social sciences for CE, and
- apply a system strengthening approach; embedding project deliverables in already existing processes and institutions in the humanitarian system.

The translation of social knowledge into actions requires greater political and social legitimization and recognition of the relevance of evidence-based interventions and of social scientific contribution. There is a need to develop tools that contribute to the use of social knowledge in humanitarian aid. It is important to acknowledge the complex relationship between science and policy in the decision-making process, including the limitations on, as well as the possibilities for, the use of knowledge.

Key stakeholders of this report

This report mainly addresses social scientists and practitioners supporting community engagement interventions across humanitarian contexts. The processes and recommendations presented in this report will be used to inform the work of the technical working groups of the SS4CE in HA project, as well as deliver the intended outputs of the initiative. Ultimately the efforts and deliverables from this initiative could be further leveraged by the humanitarian system and key actors and inform actions and resources towards improving **global capacity and fostering partnerships to leverage social science for community engagement (SS4CE)** to improve at risk and affected people's participation and respond adaptively, rapidly and accurately in humanitarian emergencies.

Background of the SS4CE in HA project

Through this initiative UNICEF, with funding from the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), USAID, is taking considerable steps to improve **global capacity and foster partnerships to leverage social science for community engagement (SS4CE)** to improve at risk and affected people's participation and respond adaptively, rapidly and accurately in humanitarian emergencies. As a convener in community engagement in humanitarian and public health emergency settings, UNICEF aims to strengthen global and regional demand and capacity for social science integration into community engagement in humanitarian action.
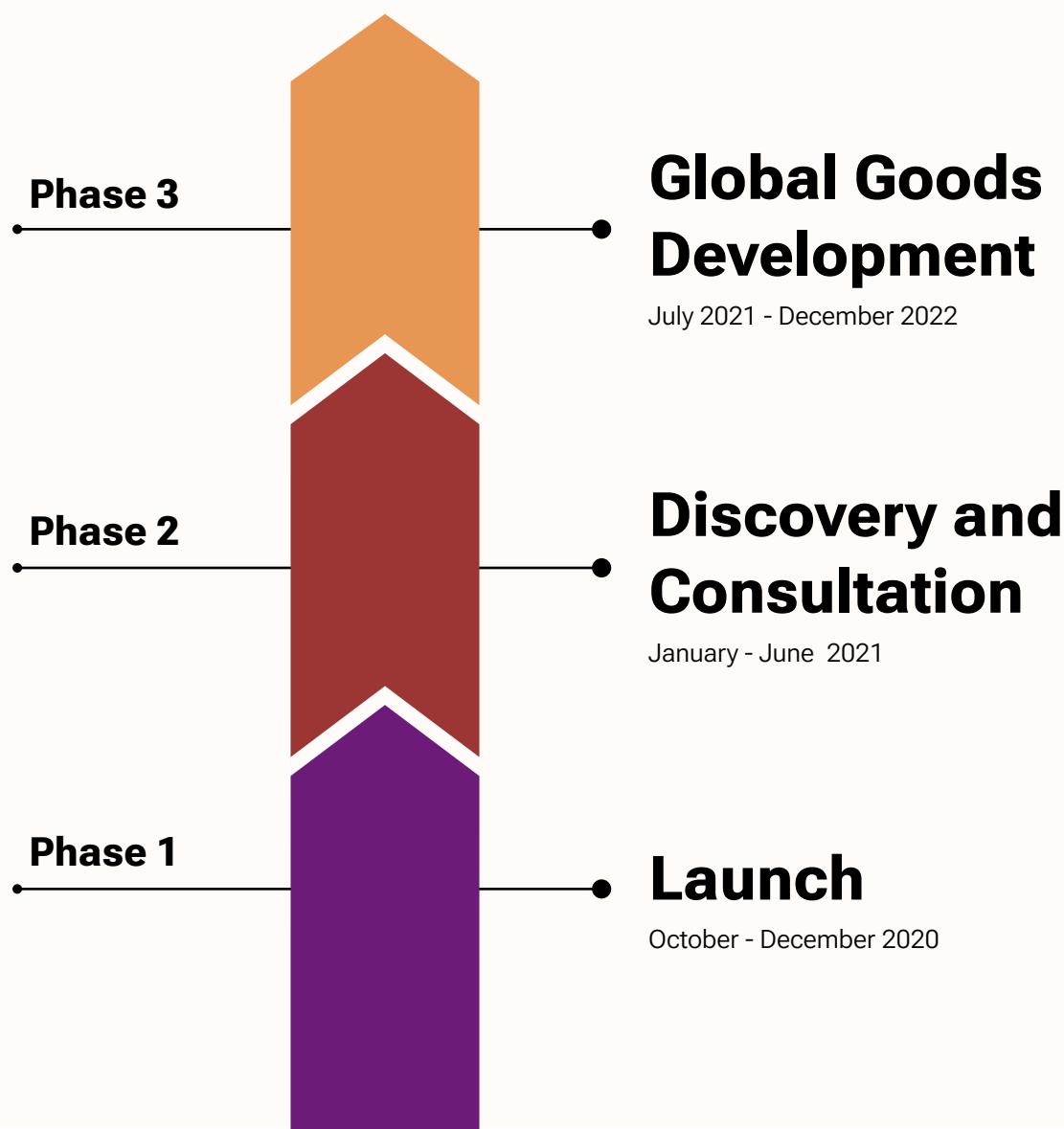
UNICEF created a process to identify key stakeholders, including social science collaborators as well as community engagement practitioners from diverse fields of humanitarian action:

- In Phase I, needs of the key stakeholders were mapped and informed in building the rationale of how social science contributes and impacts modes of engagement.
- Phase II of the project, from Jan-June 2021, was dedicated to developing deeper understanding of the challenges around scope and application of social sciences in humanitarian contexts. Evidence was generated to inform

mainstreaming of social insights into humanitarian practice, management of data and information flows, coordination, collaboration, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning across all types of emergencies.

The findings were used to enlist 18 resources required for the application of SS4CE in HA. These were further prioritized to five global good workstreams, to be developed through a participative process involving key stakeholders during Phase III (fig. 1).

FIGURE 1.

Phases and Timeline of Social Science for Community
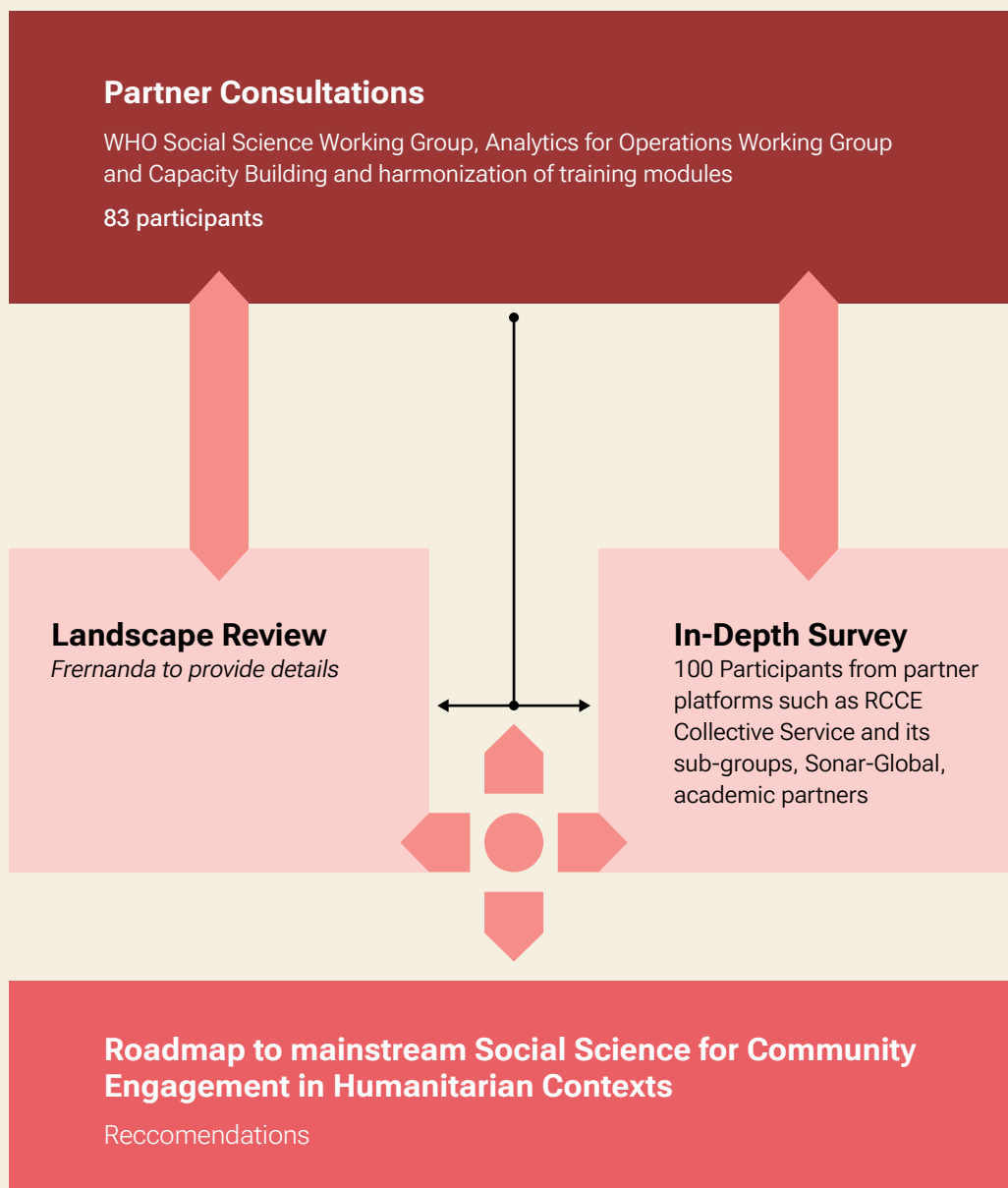Engagement in Humanitarian Action Project

Phase 3

Global Goods Development

July 2021 - December 2022

Phase 2

Discovery and Consultation

January - June 2021

Phase 1

Launch

October - December 2020

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Phase 1 and Phase 2 Methodology

FIGURE 2.
Sequential methodology approach and framework of analysis

Partner Consultations

WHO Social Science Working Group, Analytics for Operations Working Group and Capacity Building and harmonization of training modules

83 participants

Landscape Review
Frernanda to provide details

In-Depth Survey
100 Participants from partner platforms such as RCCE Collective Service and its sub-groups, Sonar-Global, academic partners

Roadmap to mainstream Social Science for Community Engagement in Humanitarian Contexts

Reccomendations

The methodology of the SS4CE in HA assessment is guided by the sequential exploratory mixed-methods approach that employs both quantitative and qualitative methods. Despite being a short-term exercise, the sequential exploratory mixed-methods approach to the assessment was used to:

1. Facilitate the process for Phase 1 to influence Phase 2.
2. Increase the richness of the assessment through having two phases with differing approaches *(Creswell 2003; Venkatesh et al. 2013)*.

This approach included partner consultations followed by secondary data collection and analysis (landscape review). Information collected prompted an in-depth survey, its data collection and analysis. In the final phase the two strands of data were integrated/linked.

Partner consultations

Building on the enthusiasm of partners and stakeholders for the SS4CE in HA project, the team started with two major consultations with the WHO Social Science Working Group on 27 January 2021 (43 attendees) and the Analytics for Operations Working group on 12 February 2021 (23 attendees). Participants were engaged in discussing project work packages on social science tools and knowledge agenda and social data tools and recommendations.

On 26 February 2021, the team carried-out another consultation (17 attendees) focusing mostly on capacity building and harmonization of training modules and packages for social scientists working as community engagement practitioners in humanitarian contexts and for community engagement practitioners working with social scientists. The detail of each consultation and list of the participants are included as Annex 1. Partner consultations enriched perspectives on levels of understanding of SS4CE in HA, challenges in applying SS4CE in humanitarian contexts, reasons for limited use of social data and pathways to improve community engagement with social sciences in all emergencies.

Landscape rapid reviews

During Phase 2, there were two rapid reviews were conducted with project partners. The outputs of both rapid reviews are summarized here:

01.
Rapid Review on Evidence, Priorities, Capacities, and Demands for Social Science for Community Engagement in Humanitarian Action.

This rapid review was done to develop a knowledge base on the existing social science inclusion for community engagement in humanitarian action. This review informs on the evidence, priorities, capacities, and demands for community engagement in humanitarian action. The findings of this review, with more than eighty sources analysed, are consolidated in the following subsections:

1. Social sciences needs and demands in epidemic responses
2. Community engagement and accountability within the cluster system
3. Social sciences platforms for community engagement
4. Community engagement needs and demands during COVID-19

The most relevant literature was presented in an annotated bibliography format, linked to the findings with summarized needs and demands concluding each section. *Annex XX: Summary findings from the rapid review on Evidence, Priorities, Capacities and Demands for Social Science for Community Engagement in Humanitarian Action*

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Rapid Review results on needs and demands for social sciences for community engagement

Needs and demands targeted to specific stakeholders identified by common themes resulting from the literature review is summarized below:

	Social Scientists	Field Practitioners	Senior Staff
Identified Need/Demand 1: **Capacity**	Providing different/ innovative methods to inform field practitioners of social sciences insights (e.g.,videos, podcast, infographics).	Need for more efficient methods for field responders to be informed and increase capacity for CE (currently field responders are overwhelmed with information not corresponding to the fast pace nature of a humanitarian response).	Underused social science capacity with limited SSc fields involved. Significant lack of integration from social sciences (e.g., ethics, international relations, history, economics, political science).
Identified Need/Demand 2: **Coordination**	Social Science doesn't need to be a parallel system or only associated with risk communication and community engagement, rather it should be integrated with existing humanitarian coordination platforms.	Affected populations should be included in every step of a response, from planning to monitoring and evaluation.	Senior Staff should mandate and facilitate how social science data (such as briefs) and tools are used by field practitioners/ responders to incorporate valuable social science insights.
Identified Need/Demand 3: **Partnerships**	Need for greater social science partnership with other stakeholders especially Senior staff and field practitioners/ responders.	Demand for a "common language" between social scientist and field practitioners/ responders in order to translate research findings into strategies to support the CE process.	Lack of capacity and coordination of social scientist integration at the field and national level.
Identified Need/Demand 4: **System building for CE**	Social Science and community engagement should be explicitly integrated across existing systems and networks and integrated across all preparedness and response sector pillars	Systematic investments, both financial and human resources, as well as capacity strengthening for the integration of social science to implement effective community engagement across humanitarian programmes.	Promoting a common approach and understanding of 'community engagement'. Current CE guidelines (such as IFRC) focus on information provision and feedback and do not include an approach to systematic community engagement.

02.
Rapid Review on Data Systems, Tools, and Platforms Serving Humanitarian Action.

The purpose of this rapid review was to identify existing humanitarian data platforms collecting social science and community engagement data to understand the challenges, opportunities and gaps which would inform further consultations (e.g., UNICEF C4D Think Tank, Sonar-Global, HDX, Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI), US/EU/Afro CDC, READY Initiative, UNHCR) for the process of developing recommendations for global goods. 14 guiding questions were agreed upon to understand who owns the data platform, what type of data is being collected/displayed, and how the platform is being used. The search methodology consists of rapidly reviewing 39 organizations and stakeholder websites using 14 key search terms relating to community engagement, accountability to affected populations and social sciences. Annotations and relevant findings were reported to an excel sheet document. A table was used to transcribe gaps, needs and demands for each of the resources analysed.

The rapid review involved the identification of key questions that needed to be addressed. Subsequently, key, defining terms, such as 'data platforms',[1] 'data tools,' and 'data systems', were defined. The focus was then narrowed down to recognize prevalent data platforms capable of incorporating indicators related to community engagement, social science, and accountability to affected populations.

From this rapid review, the data platforms were synthesized into a table of qualitative information (*Annex XX: Summary findings from the rapid review of humanitarian platforms collecting social data*), identifying ownership, function/use in humanitarian context, existing accountability to affected population, community engagement, social science indicators or variables, data aggregation at community/local/country/regional/global level, data type, audience, open access, and cluster. Observations were made for each platform to analyze the potentiality to integrate community engagement, social science, or accountability to affected population indicators as well as ideas on how to scale the relevance of qualitative data in respective systems.

Limitations of this review:

- Some platforms did not contain enough information on their dataset or methodology[2] to properly assess the relevance for integrating community engagement, social science or accountability to affected population indicators.
- There are platforms that have not been identified or researched due to the multitude of terms used by humanitarian actors and organizations for 'community engagement', 'social science' and 'accountability to affected populations'.
- Data platforms pertaining to specific local communities' attitudes, behaviors and perceptions were not identified or shown as most data platforms were aggregated at country level.
- Community engagement and social science qualitative data may be hidden and not visible for cluster-specific dashboards.
- There recommendations provided in this review are suggestions for which global good to consider in the project but require further input from the consultations.

The table in Figure 3 summarizes the Google searches using the key search terms related to community engagement, social science and accountability to affected population in finding data platforms relating to the listed stakeholders, by cluster, and in use for countries with humanitarian response operations.

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FIGURE 3.

Data search by Cluster in Countries with ongoing Humanitarian Operations

Search Terms

- Accountability To Affected Populations Humanitarian Data Platform
- Anthropology Data Platforms
- Community Action Data Platforms
- Community Driven Humanitarian Operations
- Community Engagement Humanitarian Data Platforms
- Community Engagement Indicators in Humanitarian Dashboards
- Community Led Data Platforms
- Community Mobilization Humanitarian Dashboards
- Community Resilience Activity Data Platforms
- Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions Humanitarian Data Platform
- Social Behaviour Change Data Platforms
- Social Capital and Social Cohesion Humanitarian Data Platform
- Social Science and Community Engagement Humanitarian
- Social Sciences Data Platform in Humanitarian Context

Searches Conducted on Stakeholder's Sites

- Anthrologica
- CASS
- CDAC
- CEA Common Service
- Collective Service RCCE
- CORE
- Cornell Social Sciences
- Ebola Response Anthropology Platform
- FB Data for Good
- GAVI
- Global Innovation Exchange
- GOARN
- HHI
- HDX
- Health Information Systems Program at the U of Oslo
- IASC
- IFRC
- IATI
- IOM
- IREX
- JHU Center for Communications
- JHU SBCC
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
- Mercy Corp
- ODI
- ODK
- RapidPro
- Ready Initiative
- Save the Children
- Sonar-Global
- Sphere
- SSHAP
- Tableau
- UNOCHA
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- US CDC
- USAID
- WHO
- World Bank
- World Food Program

Clusters

- Camp Coordination & Management
- Early Recovery
- Education
- Emergency Telecommunications
- Food Security
- Health
- Logistics
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Shelter
- WASH

Humanitarian Response Countries

- Cameroon
- Colombia
- DRC
- Ethiopia
- Iraq
- Libya
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Sudan
- Syria
- Ukraine
- Venezuela
- Yemen

Filters and Tags

- Accountability To Affected Populations
- Community Action
- Community Driven
- Community Engagement
- Community Led
- Community Mobilization
- Emergency Response
- Humanitarian
- Social Behaviour Change
- Social Mobilization
- Social Science

SS4CE in HA survey

To further inform the consultation process and supplement the initial rapid reviews, a project survey was disseminated among social scientists, community engagement practitioners, civil society organizations and governments. The survey collected insights and feedback   on key gaps, needs and demands for social science for community engagement in humanitarian action. The survey received about 100 responses and secured a buy-in from local, regional, national and global partners.

The respondents were grouped into the categories of academia, government, NGO, UN agency, or other civil society entity. The survey included 24 questions grouped into four key sections to analyse the rich data received:

- Introduction section to probe the perspective of the respondent and assess what they believe to be some of the biggest challenges confronting community engagement in humanitarian contexts (e.g., evidence and uptake, data needs, data collection and data flows).
- Section on ethics, data sharing and data protection, and code of conduct to engage with the respondent and gauge if they are aware of these; have ever used it in their work; and to provide examples.
- Section on prioritization of the potential/candidate to list global goods and ask them to rate from 'no opinion' to 'high priority' importance of developing the good and the changes of their using it in their work.
- Section on the Inter-agency Minimum Quality Standards and Indicators for Community Engagement provides respondents with more opportunity to engage and learn more about the standards as needed.

Throughout the survey, there were a few questions where respondents could indicate if "they want a call back" to further elaborate their answers or partner with the team in development of the global goods. These responses were organized in a project tracker to inform the project team in finalizing the list of global goods as well as partners that will be engaged during the actual development of the global goods. This also facilitated reducing any redundancy or duplication of existing tools, guidance, and training tools as prioritized. For more engagement with partners, the raw data was also shared with key stakeholders, namely the RCCE Collective service, Sonar-Global as well as the recently established C4D/SBC Think Tank.

Summary and Next Steps

This report summarized the outputs from methods and processes used to inform the final deliverables from the SS4CE in HA project. As noted previously this initiative aims to develop global goods to leverage social science for community engagement across humanitarian contexts, including public health emergencies. The outputs from the landscape scoping reviews and consultations aimed to provide specificity to the opportunities, as well as gaps towards the application of social sciences for community engagement to inform global goods that could be adapted and applied across academic as well as humanitarian practice fields.

The applied social sciences in humanitarian action are the lenses through which we will assess and analyse these systems in a 'fit for purpose' manner, shedding light to the social, cultural and structural determinants of human development outcomes, as well as on the drivers of human behavior, recognizing how the humanitarian crisis and the response impact them.

Community engagement within humanitarian action, plays an essential role in bridging the reality of affected and at-risk communities with the implementation of the humanitarian program cycle, including during humanitarian crisis. CE strategies in humanitarian programming are guided by the information collected by applied social sciences. CE triangulates the information (i.e., quantitatively and qualitatively) collected at community level with humanitarian program policies, guidelines, protocols, and SoPs to contribute to the identification of enablers and barriers for program implementation in a particular community. Once identified, CE together with affected communities and humanitarian technical areas/clusters, will define strategies to address those barriers working with the identified enablers to implement concrete action plans.

Despite these clear intersections, there are constraints to the interface between social sciences and community engagement in humanitarian contexts. The two main challenges this project aims to address are:

- The systematic, operational integration of the disciplines in humanitarian programming, considering the complexity of the range of stakeholders, from affected people, to practitioners, to academicians, to donors, among others. To date, the result seen is very limited integration.

• Pertinence of social science contributions into community engagement practice in humanitarian programming, clearly defined at different phases. Improvements in the kind of data social sciences provide in the different moments of humanitarian programming is required. Fit for purpose applied social sciences frameworks need to be implemented at the different stages of the humanitarian program cycle. These insights must respond to local, national, regional and global needs.

Some of the overarching findings from the literature reviews, reinforced by the survey are summarized below. These finding informed the formulation of the three workstreams and sets of global goods that would be further consulted with project stakeholders and partners to deliver the final set of deliverables (see table below).

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1. Data ethics and code of conduct	Global good 2	Common principles regarding social science ethics and data sharing in humanitarian contexts, inclusive of operations, operational research, and academic research
	Global good 5	Code of conduct for social scientists working on CE in humanitarian contexts
2. SS4CE capacity development	Global good 3	SS4CE Capacity Mapping in humanitarian action (conflicts and natural hazards) to inform the expansion of capacity development global goods.
	Global good 4	*NB: Global Good 3 (CE training packages for frontline workers) and Global Good 4 (Training modules for humanitarian practicioners on using social science to strengten CE)*
3. CE data systems, tools and guides	Global good 1	CE data system tools and guides, including evaluation (Includes mapping of CE data systems, parameters to define CE data, CE Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Vulnerability Assessment tool)

The community engagement minimum quality standards and indicators fulfill the need for clear and globally accepted community engagement indicators, while operationalization/uptake require clear institutional actions. The Minimum Quality Standards and Indicators for Community Engagement offer a solution to standardizing community engagement outcomes and reinforcing programmatic relevance, which can get lost in translation, across regional, country and local levels, as well as during dialogues with donors. Community engagement is practiced across the 12 clusters respectively according to the emergency in context in alignment to varying frameworks. A globally agreed upon framework, supported by the Minimum Quality Standards and Indicators for Community Engagement, would serve useful to institutionalize globally accepted social behavior change indicators. It is essential to increase the uptake of commitments, benchmarks, as well

as indicators for implementers, researchers, policy makers, government officials, front line workers, community members and civil based society organizations to be aware of the guidelines, indicators and tools to use it appropriately and share the data with relevant parties. In addition, it would be useful to have CE indicators uploaded to any global aggregator platform for the purpose of institutionalizing the Minimum Quality Standards and Indicators for Community Engagement as well as advocating for integration of social data in humanitarian data systems more broadly.

Established mechanisms for exchange and developing a common understanding of the humanitarian system and its functioning and the intersections with public health emergency mechanisms.

There is a breadth of knowledge, skills, competencies and capacities spanning the academic and humanitarian (including public health) practice. There is a need to establish this understanding from the lens of applicability regarding the humanitarian programme cycle (HPC) to recognize the humanitarian architecture, principles of operation and the policies that regulate its functioning. This will be critical to facilitate the possible 'entry points' or already on-going processes withing the humanitarian system with the SS4CE global goods would be most relevant and operational.

Support mechanisms to build capacity as well as invest more in better understanding how to blend qualitative and quantitative methods, data and informed actions.

- Triangulate data – it is important to triangulate community engagement and social science qualitative and quantitative data to be readily available, easily accessible and contextualized for different audiences using the data.
- Data sharing and accessibility to different stakeholders, including communities – a challenge frequently cited by experts, who responded to the Survey on Social Science for Community Engagement in Humanitarian Contexts, is the need for better baseline data that is readily available to the community members. Ideally, the data analysis would be contextualized to serve better-planning purposes for community engagement activities, to serve unique community needs. This is reflected in the rapid review findings where data platforms that show social science, behavior change or community engagement qualitative

data are for countries that majority of the time have no humanitarian situations.
- Budget and resource social science and community engagement – humanitarian dashboards rarely show sensitive community engagement or social science funding allocations. This can delay or prevent enough funding and resources for the most accurate, accountable, timely and appropriate humanitarian field operations to affected populations.
- Consider 'data security' and 'data literacy' facilitating transparency in decision-making, as communities often do not see the data themselves for various communication and data security issues, data literacy issues, lack of resources amongst many others. There is a distinct challenge between understanding what type of data the community needs for effective programming towards marginalized and vulnerable members of the community and what is being collected and analysed. The 'data needs' have not been properly understood which leads to the generated data ill-suited to inform decision making processes. It is important to prioritize transparency when presenting both qualitative and quantitative data. This allows for a comprehensive assessment of indicators that accurately depict the positive or negative effects of a program. By doing so, we can ensure that the programming efforts are aligned with the specific needs of the community and can be tailored accordingly.

Mapping exercises, across the existing platforms and networks, are needed to organize and streamline the wide variety of approaches, methods and data currently being used across humanitarian actors and institutions.

There is an expansive variety of disciplines, approaches, methods and tools in this field (both academically, and in practice). To translate this across stakeholders is a persistent challenge. Many experts who engaged in the consultations and surveys provided context to their own approaches (e.g., methods and tools) and showcase their successful application in community engagement practices. Yet, social science and community engagement data is often being collected in silo of its systems which makes it difficult to compare to other data as well utilize systematically for humanitarian programming. In-depth mapping exercises will be essential to inform the development of all workstreams and global goods for the SS4CE in HA project.

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Annexes

Annex I.
Summary findings from the rapid review on Evidence, Priorities, Capacities, and Demands for Social Science for Community Engagement in Humanitarian Action

This rapid review is organized in four sections:
- Social Sciences needs and demands in epidemic responses
- Community Engagement and accountability within the cluster system
- Social Sciences platforms for community engagement
- Community engagement needs and demands during COVID-19

Social Science Needs and Demands in Epidemic Response

According to social scientists and public health experts, there is limited social science integration in the context of epidemic preparedness and response.

The lack of social sciences inclusion has resulted in institutional, cultural and political gaps, preventing social science insights from feeding into (mis) trust, (mis/dis) information, the impact of geopolitics, and the unintended consequences of interventions.[3]

To address the identified gaps, Bardosh et al., provide recommendations divided into three areas:

1. Recommendations *to improve core social science response capacities*, including investments in human resources within response agencies; the creation of social science data analysis capacities at the field and global level; mechanisms for operationalizing knowledge; and a set of rapid deployment infrastructures;

2. Recommendations to *strengthen applied and basic social sciences*, including the need to better define the social science agenda and core competencies; support innovative interdisciplinary science; make concerted investments in developing field-ready tools and building the evidence-base, and develop codes of conduct; and

3. Recommendations for a *supportive social science ecosystem*, including the essential foundational investments in institutional development; training and capacity building; awareness-raising activities with allied disciplines; and lastly, support for a community of practice.[4]

Community Engagement and Accountability within the Cluster System

A total of 86 resources were evaluated. Guidelines, as well as reports from lead organizations and peer-reviewed literature, were assessed to seek community engagement within each of the 11 IASC clusters. The search terms in each document were: community engagement, community mobilization, community lead, community involved, social mobilization, community leadership, participatory decision making and accountability to the affected population. One of the key documents found is the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) guidelines.[5] It focuses on the implementation of feedback mechanisms with affected communities at the onset of a humanitarian emergency.

Overall findings:

Accountability to affected populations was the most present/ visible search term. The logistics and early recovery clusters had the least amount of community engagement mention.[6] Other clusters such as emergency telecommunications cluster, protection cluster, WASH and health clusters had the greatest number of results, with reports specific to community engagement within the cluster.[7] However, even in these clusters, the absence of a common understanding of 'community engagement' was outstanding. In some clusters, community engagement meant talking to communities while in others it meant putting an information board with no direct interactions with the community itself.[8]

Identified needs and demands for social sciences for community engagement in clusters:

- CE remains to be underemployed or omitted in most of the clusters.
- Affected communities must be incorporated at every step of the process in humanitarian response efforts, ensuring active participation throughout the project cycle and achieve effective communication between response actors and communities.

- Need for social science to fill knowledge gaps when conducting needs and situation assessments as well as seeking community engagement.

Identified Needs/demands in Social Science Platforms for CE

Community engagement resources were researched on the Social Science in Humanitarian Action Platform (SSHAP) and the Social Sciences Analytics Cells (CASS). SSHAP conducted an independent assessment of their remote support and inputs to the 2018-2020 DRC Ebola outbreak response.

Key learnings from this assessment:

Social Science intelligence can contribute to more effective epidemic responses in at least three ways:

1. Understanding the key features of the local context and how they directly influence the strategy and implementation of the overall response.
2. Informing how 'standard' response components should be tailored to the local context to make them acceptable and appropriate for the affected population.
3. Supporting adaptive learning, with social science and behavioural data gathered during a response used as an evidence base to help shape actions on the ground.

Challenges and opportunities:

1. Making briefs concise, digestible and actionable to community engagement practitioners/ field responders. These briefs have been identified by field workers to be lengthy.
2. It is suggested that briefs for senior policy/decision makers be developed to facilitate how important social science insights reach and are actioned to support field responders.
3. To ease information access to field responders by incorporating different delivery methods such as videos, podcast, and infographics

Social Science Analytics Cell is a multi-actor operational social sciences research platform hosted and supported by UNICEF to strengthen multi-disciplinary outbreak analytics. A recent series of briefs have been developed which aim to include lessons learned from the Ebola outbreak and social science support for COVID-19.[9]

Key needs and recommendations from the briefs:

- To enhance communication and respond to evolving community needs, it is essential to invest in transparent and adaptable communication strategies. This involves establishing mechanisms for feedback and engagement, targeting specific audiences and continuously adapting messages and approaches to align with the changing circumstances of the outbreak and the community.
- Facilitating coordination among diverse organizations operating community feedback mechanisms is essential to promptly addressing people's questions and concerns.
- The importance of using trusted response workers: Evidence from CASS studies during the DRC Ebola outbreak suggests that communities had more trust in response teams and HCWs who were recruited locally, from their community or region and who spoke the same language.
- Ensure inclusive health and outbreak monitoring for all age groups (including children).

Community Engagement (CE) needs and demands during COVID-19

This last section of the literature review focused on the (then) current COVID-19 pandemic, with CE as a focus intervention. Two resources are discussed for this section, the first was a rapid review of CE and social mobilization for the COVID-19 response and the second was the COVID-19 Global Risk Communication and Community Engagement strategy (at the time, Interim Strategy).

The CE and social mobilization rapid review focused on evidence on interventions intended to mobilize community-level action to control outbreaks in low resource and humanitarian contexts.[10]

The identified needs and demands:

- COVID-19 disproportionately affects internally displaced persons, camps or in poor rural communities, which exacerbate existing inequities in access to education, health care and social services.
- Sustainable CE action is an urgent priority.
- Despite the well-documented importance of CE by international organizations and institutions (such as WHO, and IASC), there is still limited evidence-based guidance or standards for what effective CE or social mobilization efforts should entail

- Lack of evidence-based guidance on how differences of CE depending on setting or adapted to include specific groups with a community WHO with partners had recently published the COVID-19 Global Risk Communication and Community Engagement Strategy[11] which further reinforced the recommended actions for national actors as well as key implementing partners to implement effective risk communication and community engagement efforts.

Key insights from the report abridged from the strategy on RCCE in practice:

- Acknowledging the questions and concerns of individuals and communities and providing answers and opportunities for dialogue.
- Assessing behavioural and social drivers and adapting approaches to enable and encourage behaviour change accordingly.
- Translating science, data and evidence-based information into audience-tailored, timely, relevant and actionable life-saving messages.
- Increasing opportunities for communities to participate in the design of public health measures and other response interventions, ensuring they meet the communities' needs.

- Enhancing risk assessments and improving decision-making, by providing evidence from social listening, perception studies, social science research and dialogue with communities.
- Advocating for communities' priorities and concerns and making sure their voices are heard in decision-making forums they cannot access on their own.
- Encouraging health-seeking behaviours and strengthening the understanding, acceptability and uptake of bio-medical tools (e.g., testing, treatment, vaccines) and non-medical solutions (e.g., public health and social measures) to control the outbreak; and
- Ensuring the accountability of those implementing the response (e.g., governments, organizations, institutions). RCCE is a technical pillar of any structured public health emergency response. It is a foundational way of working, which enables other technical pillars to achieve their goals by better understanding the needs and capacities of communities, increasing efficiency and impact.

Annex II.
Summary finding from the rapid review of humanitarian platforms collecting social data

This rapid review indicated humanitarian data platforms[12] are mostly owned by major humanitarian stakeholders from the UN system (OCHA, IASC) and some INGOs (Save the Children), however few displayed social science or CE indicators and data on their platforms. Most indicators collected are quantitative, cluster specific, and predefined by sector. The minimum standards for CE indicators were not found in the data platforms or data aggregator platforms included in this rapid review but may be displayed on other platforms not identified by this review. Some data aggregator platforms display filters for CE, social science, and accountability to affected populations. The function and use of the data platforms were mostly for the purpose of monitoring and tracking of humanitarian operations. No community level data platforms were found in this review; most platforms display country level data aggregation. The data platforms which do display social science qualitative data are mostly for countries without humanitarian operations.

There has been a disconnect between translating the findings of social science operations into actionable recommendations for CE practices in humanitarian and emergency response situations. When integrated in sync, social science and CE are powerful in ensuring the delivery of adequate, accurate and appropriate programming to meet the needs of affected and vulnerable populations. During the 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone, the Social Mobilization Action Consortium (SMAC) led 2466 community mobilizers, more than 6000 religious leaders and 42 local radio stations across the 14 districts to implement the Community Led Ebola Action (CLEA) approach to ensure long-term behavior change and large-scale community-based data collection.[13]

With the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic, the creation of the Collective Service for Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) between UNICEF, WHO, and IFRC was the result of lessons learned from Ebola outbreaks. Stakeholders

to the Collective Service include the READY Initiative, Johns Hopkins SBCC, SSHAP, GOARN and the Common Service for CEA. All initiatives aim towards the collective goal of expanding social science contributions to community engagement and accountability to affected populations in humanitarian contexts.

Recommended Global Goods to Address Existing Challenges for Community Engagement Data

Guide to CE data needed in humanitarian contexts, including:
a. **data about the context,**
b. **data about people and their needs , and**
c. **data about the response**

This global good(s) would create a systematic method to understand the data needs to be collected by, from, and for, the community to inform response plans and best meet the needs of all community members. During this rapid review, most of the functional use for collecting social data or community engagement data was for monitoring and tracking operations or for knowledge sharing purposes on data aggregator platforms. It is not explicit how the articulation of community engagement evidence, social science, humanitarian situations and data are interacting harmoniously. For example, some platforms such as the IOM Global Crisis Response Platform shows data to measure community stabilization, health support, mental health and psychosocial support but the challenge is understanding how these terms are defined (i.e., the only indicator for mental health is defined as 'saving lives and responding to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection'). Not only that, but tags, filters or categories to find dashboards or data platforms that may contain social science or community engagement variables (i.e., HDX, d-portal) rarely exist**.** The lack of social science, community engagement, accountability to affected population filters, tags or data available may signify a difference in how humanitarian actors pre-define these categorical indicators**.** A guide can support increased clarity on how to identify what type of data is needed in the context of the situation, relevant to the people and their needs and most appropriate to inform the response. This guide can help improve data collection and suggest tags, filters or categories to display community engagement data for strengthening programs, supporting evidence-based decision making or policy advocacy purposes as well.

Data is key when aligning response priorities and strategies to respond to emergency situations, so it is critical that the community members, practitioners, researchers, local authorities, etc. have access to both real time quantitative and qualitative data that reflects the perceptions, views and opinions over time to support informed decision-making during programming. Various humanitarian actors have their own data collection tools and analysis process which overlap in functional similarities. A mapping exercise can identify and collect the existing data onto a data aggregator platform so that it is readily accessible for anyone with access to the internet or see if it can be uploaded onto an existing data aggregator platform.

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01.
Evaluation system for describing and assessing the impact of social science actions in humanitarian contexts
A framework for an evaluation system would prove useful for data visualization and sharing knowledge with others. It would also assist with supporting donor dialogues around allocating funding to highlight the importance of investing in quality social science research and CE practices. Moreover, data for community engagement, social science and accountability to affected populations largely is qualitative data that is written into guidelines, SOPs or reports rather than displayed on a data platform. For instance, social science data on SSHAP's website is rich in CE qualitative data but there is no dashboard on their website marrying the qualitative with quantitative data. However, when looking at Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Program's dashboard, there is a wealth of knowledge, attitude and perception indicators being displayed in a quantitative display. An evaluation system can determine how to merge qualitative with quantitative data to visually display the positive and negative impacts of social science actions on the perceptions, values and knowledge of communities over time in humanitarian contexts.

02.
Simplified version of the inter-agency minimum quality standards and indicators for humanitarian contexts
A simplified version could lead to a set of CE indicators that can be logged through indicator databases which increase awareness of the community engagement minimum quality standards and indicators. Many platforms use indicators defined by the cluster group or are within a databank of indicators (i.e., DataBank World Development Indicators) which do not include indicators for CE, social science, or accountability to affected populations. In the review, platforms that show social science, behavior change CE qualitative data are for countries that majority of the time have no humanitarian situations. In context of COVID-19, social science data that is published on dashboards are all from countries with few or little to nonemergency situations. (Refer to JHU KAP, Imperial College of London COVID-19 Behavioral tracker, Facebook Data for Good Mobility Dashboard). Therefore, a simplified version of the standards and indicators may address these challenges by providing organizations with a standardized list of action points to institutionalize internally.

Annex III.
Summarized table of the data platforms displaying all humanitarian clusters

Platform	Owner	Function	CE or SS Indicators
Early Warning System	Early Warning System	The Early Warning System ensures local communities, and the organizations that support them, have verified information about projects being proposed at major development finance institutions and clear strategies for advocacy – ideally before funding is decided.	None
Urban Humanitarian Response Portal	ALNAP	Largest library of reports, lessons learnt, policies, tools and methodologies relevant to responding to crises in urban environments.	None
DataBank World Development Indicators	World Bank	This databank collects development indicators from officially recognized international sources and can be used to inform research or policy.	None
INFORM Risk Dashboard	European Commission, Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre	Shows 3 INFORM Risk Index Indicators for risk management in humanitarian crises and disasters	None
Data Entry and Exploration Platform (DEEP)	UN OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, ACAPS, IFRC, IDMC, OHCHR, IDMC, JIPS, Data Friendly Space	Offers tools, frameworks, secondary data review, risk analysis, and assessment registry towards humanitarian responses	Social science and perceived needs are collected through DEEP's needs assessment.
D-portal	International Aid Transparency Initiative	Development portal that allows user to view projects on development and humanitarian aid activities.	None
IOM Global Crisis Response Platform	IOM	Dashboard to show funding requirements for emergency crises	Mental health and psychosocial support, community stabilization, health support
Financial Tracking Service	OCHA	Funding flows for humanitarian response plans	None
CERF Allocations	UN CERF	Funding allocations for projects for existing UN projects in emergency situations	None

Data Aggregation	Recommendations	Bibliography
Community level	Unsure if this includes humanitarian aid or if it is purely development finance projects but they work with community members or NGOs to empower and include them in the decision-making process.	"Early Warning System Database." Early Warning System, 1 Jan. 2021, ews.rightsindevelopment.org/about/methodology/.
Reports from community, country, regional level	Knowledge platform that includes #AAP, #community led, #psycho-social support for all the clusters	ALNAP. "Urban Humanitarian Response Portal." Urban Humanitarian Response Portal, 1 Jan. 2021, www.urban-response.org/resources.
Country level	Include minimum standard for CE indicators or SS indicators. Only "social" indicators are social protection, social insurance programs, social safety net programs.	The World Bank. "DataBank World Development Indicators." DataBank, 31 Dec. 2020, databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators#:~:text=World%20Development%20Indicators%20%28WDI%29%20is%20the%20primary%20World,listed%20in%20the%20WDI%20database%20name%2C%20all%20.
Country level	Is there a way to show CE or SS indicators for the 3 dimensions: Hazard & Exposure, Vulnerability, and Lack of Coping Capacity?	European Commission. "DRMKC - INFORM." INFORM Methodology, 31 Dec. 2020, https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Methodology.
60 countries use DEEP	Does DEEP provide a dashboard/tool for countries to display answers from its needs assessment?	UNICEF, et al. "DEEP The Humanitarian Secondary Data Analysis Platform." Data Entry and Exploration Platform, 31 Dec. 2020, www.thedeep.io/.
Project level	Create filters, tags, or a detailed sector for community engagement, social behaviour change, social mobilization, social science?	International Aid Transparency Initiative. "d-Portal." IATI, 31 Dec. 2020, iatistandard.org/en/iati-tools-and-resources/d-portal/.
Collected by crisis and aggregated at regional office	Show detailed funding allocations for minimum standards for CE or SS indicators	IOM UN Migration. "Global Crisis Response Platform Humanitarian and Crisis Transition Activities." IOM UN Migration, 31 Dec. 2020, app.powerbi.com/view?r=ey-JrIjoiNmFkMWVhNDEtNTBkZi00YzUyLWJhYTItZDYwO-GE0NmIxODEzIiwidCI6IjE1ODgyNjJkLTIzZmItNDNiN-C1iZDZlLWJjZTQ5YzhlNjE4NiIsImMiOjh9.
Collected at government level with funding disbursement shown at country level	For country level, specifically show funding for CE or SS sector unless they are a part of Multiple Sectors/Other/Not Specified/Coordination and Support Services	OCHA Services. "Humanitarian Aid Contributions." Financial Tracking Service, 31 Dec. 2020, https://fts.unocha.org.
Country level	Include RCCE, CE, SS as a sector since each sector has their own CE or SS activities.	UN Central Emergency Relief Fund. "Allocations by Country." UN CERF, 1 Jan. 2021, cerf.un.org/what-we-do/allocation-by-country.

Annex IV.
Summarized table of the data platforms displaying COVID-19 data

Platform	Owner	Function	CE or SS Indicators
Asia and the Pacific COVID-19 Current implementing activities	UN OCHA Asia Pacific	This dashboard aims to track current implementing activities for COVID-19 related humanitarian activities within Asia and the Pacific. It collects data from its humanitarian partners. It does not say if it's used to inform programming or policy.	# of implementations per type (RCCE, country level coordination, operational support and logistics, infection prevention and control, case management, surveillance, points of entry, national laboratories)
KAP Dashboard	JHU CCP, WHO, GOARN, MIT, FB Data for Good	Show changes in individual behaviours and attitudes related to the prevention of COVID-19 across 23 countries	Mask wearing handwashing physical distancing perceived social norm for people in community wearing masks or practicing p hysical distancing believed COVID-19 threat to their community is dangerous believed people like them are likely to become infected feel serious outcomes if infected
COVID-19 Behaviour Tracker	Imperial College London, YouGov	Tracking the public's attitudes and health behaviours as COVID-19 evolves	Compliancy with COVID-19 safety measures, hygiene, quality of life, variety of other behaviours
COVID-19 Data Explorer: Global Humanitarian Operations	OCHA, HDX, WHO	Dashboard shows indicators for vulnerability and socio-economic risk and funding for humanitarian operations.	None
COVID-19 Data Futures Platform	UNDP	This platform has tools which provide information on people's ability to cope and recover from the crisis and monitor their long-term people-centred actions to support policy, programmes and response plans	None

Data Aggregation	Recommendations	Bibliography
Data is analysed at a regional level. Data is collected and shown at a country level. There are 36 countries.	Is it possible to show qualitative data around CE or SS?	UN OCHA. "Asia and the Pacific COVID-19 Current Implementing Activities." UN OCHA, 15 Apr. 2020, https://sites.google.com/view/ap-covid-19-3w/.
23 countries within WHO's regions and a global view of 67 countries	Most countries shown do not have humanitarian situations. Is this dashboard replicable for humanitarian situations?	Babalola, S., Krenn, S., Rimal, R., Serlemitsos, E., Shaivitz, M., Shattuck, D., Storey, D. KAP COVID Dashboard. Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, Facebook Data for Good. Published September 2020. Data retrieved October 12, 2020. https://ccp.jhu.edu/kap-covid/
29 countries	Is it possible to perform and display this data in countries where there are humanitarian situations?	Imperial College London, and YouGov. "Covid-19 Behaviour Tracker, How Do Behaviours Vary across Countries over Time?" Covid-19 Behaviour Tracker, 31 Dec. 2020, https://www.imperial.ac.uk/global-health-innovation/our-research/covid-19-response/covid-19-behaviour-tracker/.
Collected at country level for humanitarian response and non humanitarian response countries	Is it possible to show RCCE, minimum standard for CE or SS indicators respective of each global humanitarian operation?	OCHA, and HDX. "COVID-19 Data Explorer: Global Humanitarian Operations." OCHA, 31 Dec. 2020, https://data.humdata.org/visualization/covid19-humanitarian-operations/.
Country level	Under their Social Cohesion pillar, there are 23 indicators regarding perception and trust but nothing which involves SS or CE. Could this section potentially include indicators? Many indicators are from WB, Migration data portal or gender inequality index, can UNICEF develop a central platform to display all the qualitative data collected from the minimum CE indicators for various humanitarian operations its involved in?	UNDP. "COVID-19 Data Futures Platform." UN, 31 Dec. 2020, https://data.undp.org/explore-all-data/.

Platform	Owner	Function	CE or SS Indicators
COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at John Hopkins University	JHU CSSE, Esri Living Atlas team. Financial support from NSF, JHU, Bloomberg philanthropies, Stavros Niarchos Foundation	The JHU CSSE created a public COVID-19 tracker drawing data from the WHO, US CDC, ECDC, NHC of the PRC and compiled it onto a dashboard. This is a global monitoring platform	None
Facebook Data for Good Mobility Dashboard	Facebook, Direct Relief, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, COVID-19 Mobility Data Network	Dashboard shows the % of people staying put and the change in movement globally	None
Evidence Aid knowledge portal	Evidenceaid	Knowledge platform	None

Annex V.
Summarized table of the data platforms displaying cluster specific data

Platform	Owner	Function	CE or SS Indicators
Humanitarian Logistics Databank	International Humanitarian City, UNICEF, OCHA, IFRC, WFP, UNHRD	The Humanitarian Logistics Databank provides the humanitarian community with a common database platform on humanitarian aid stocks and flows, to enhance emergency preparedness and response.	Unclear
Group-based Inequality Database (GRID) Dashboard	Save the Children	GRID showcases inequalities in selected children's wellbeing indicators across health, education, and child protection to inform programming	None.

Data Aggregation	Recommendations	Bibliography
Country level	no social science or community engagement indicators. Not sure if this platform should show any since it is only a COVID-19 tracker	Johns Hopkins University. "COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Engineering at Johns Hopkins University." Center for Systems Engineering, 31 Dec. 2020, https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6.
15 countries	Is it possible to show social science data of why people are staying put vs not and trend of behaviour change over time?	Direct Relief, et al. "COVID-19 Mobility Data Network." Facebook Data for Good, 31 Dec. 2020, https://visualization.covid19mobility.org/?date=2020-12-12&dates=2020-09-12_2020-12-12&region=WORLD.
Reports are at community level	Create tags or filters for sectors which include SS or CE	Evidenceaid. "Resources." Evidenceaid, 1 Jan. 2021, https://evidenceaid.org/resource/.

Data Aggregation	Recommendations	Cluster	Bibliography
Country level.	TBD, is there aid for CE, AAP, SS?	Food Security, Emergency Telecoms, Health, Logistics, WASH, Shelter,	https://www.ihc.ae/databank/
100 low and middle income countries	Since data comes from 400 household surveys, is there potential for GRID to include SS KAP questions on its dashboard to explain the children's wellbeing indicators on GRID?	Protection, Health, Education	Save the Children. "Global Dashboard." Group-Based Inequality Database, 31 Dec. 2020, www.savethechildren.net/grid#:~:text=Global%20dashboard%20Country%20dashboard%20COVID-19%20dashboard%20These%20data,child%20survival%20and%20nutrition%2C%20child%20prote-ction%2C%w20and%20education.

Platform	Owner	Function	CE or SS Indicators
American Red Cross West Africa Project	American Red Cross and local Red Cross partners	Map areas within a 15 km distance of the shared borders between Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The goal of this work was to create an open and comprehensive dataset of communities for West Africa and to ensure that decision makers, humanitarian workers, and community stakeholders are better aware of water, sanitation, health, and community resources before and during the next crisis.	None
Hunger Map	WFP	HungerMapLIVE is the WFP's global hunger monitoring system displaying various food security indicators	None

Data Aggregation	Recommendations	Cluster	Bibliography
To complete this mapping, the American Red Cross launched a mapping centre in Guéckédou, Guinea, and used it as both a base of operations and a community engagement facility. Over 100 volunteers helped to complete a rapid assessment of the region, visiting over 7,000 communities by motorbike to complete a vulnerability survey with the village leader. Next, over 100 communities were selected for a round of detailed mapping, focusing on collecting the location and information about every water point, health facility and other community resource in the area. In addition, they led technical skills trainings and mapping events both in Guéckédou and across the region.	Map social behaviour changes over time in communities and tie that with what's available in the community i.e., more water sources or medical facilities means more resources to facilitate behaviour change. Or the more a person attends places of worship and has access to religious leaders leading community engagement activities, the more their behaviour can change?	Logistics	American Red Cross. "American Red Cross West Africa Project." HDX , 31 Dec. 2020, data.humdata.org/dataset/american-red-cross-west-africa-project#:~:text=American%20Red%20Cross%20West%20Africa%20Project%20From%20February,shared%20borders%20between%20Guinea%2C%20Liberia%2C%20and%20Sierra%20Leone.
94 Countries where WFP has operations. Possible to view data at country/province level	Since data is collected using face to face surveys or mobile surveys, can CE or SS data at the community level be produced on this map?	Food Security	World Food Programme. "HungerMap Live." World Food Programme, 31 Dec. 2020, hungermap.wfp.org/.

Annex VI.
Key Findings in Response to the Guiding Questions – Rapid Review on data systems, tools

1. **Who are the stakeholders collecting social science and community engagement data for broader humanitarian data platforms?**
   a. Humanitarian platforms which display all clusters and cluster specific platforms are dominantly owned by collaborations involving UNOCHA, UN agencies, WHO, IFRC, academia, and various INGOs.
   b. Global collaborations such as the GOARN, RCCE, CEA, Ready Initiative, CDAC, SSHAP, JHU SBCC, JHU CCP (Breakthrough Action) are collecting social science but data platforms that display this data collection were found on the JHU SBCC KAP dashboard.

2. **Who is the intended user of the data platforms?**
   a. Humanitarian actors, INGOs, researchers, governments, social scientists, academia**,** donors (varies by platform).

3. **Who is continuously updating the platforms and keeping track of the data?**
   a. For some platforms like the WFP's HungerMap, it is the organization itself updating and keeping track (data collection is through face-to-face household surveys, telephone interviews, etc.)
   b. Platforms like Save the Children's GRID Dashboard collects and updates its data from various other sources e.g., UNESCO's World Inequality Database on Education and 400 household surveys from other sources.
   c. If organizations collect data using a third-party vendor such as the Data Entry and Exploration Platform (DEEP), they update their platforms using participatory assessments.
   d. Community behavior changes are tracked through questionnaires, surveys, participatory assessments, etc.

Data collected

4. **What are the indicators being collected by platform?**
   a. At this stage, little to no community engagement, social science or accountability to affected populations indicators are being displayed on most of the holistic and cluster specific humanitarian platforms.
   b. Unclear if data for these indicators are being collected, that requires more digging into the participatory assessments, household surveys, questionnaires and general methodology for data collection.
   c. Some platforms such as the IOM Global Crisis Response Platform shows data to measure community stabilization, health support, mental health and psychosocial support but the challenge is understanding how these terms are defined (i.e., the only indicator for mental health is defined as 'saving lives and responding to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection').
   d. Many platforms use indicators defined by the cluster group or are within a databank of indicators (i.e., DataBank World Development Indicators) which does not include indicators for community engagement, social science or accountability to affected populations.
   e. COVID-19 specific dashboards that display behavioral data look like statements are majority for countries that don't have humanitarian situations.

5. **What are the different categories of social data that are being prioritized in different humanitarian emergencies or disasters?**
   a. Common tags, filters, variables of social data can incorporate social inclusion, social development, social cohesion, social vulnerabilities, social capital, collective action norms, social protection or The Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity.
   b. Not many clusters have this data so there is no redundancy. This data is not common across platforms. Platforms that include this data are EvidenceAid and JHU KAP Dashboard.

6. **What are common social data collection platforms?**

    a. This varies based on the purpose for data collection, but tools include CASS, RapidPro, U-report, Kobo Toolbox, Magpi, Viamo (e.g., Viamo is used by FB, WB, Academia, Chemonics, DAI, UNICEF, Catholic Relief Services, John Hopkins, ILO, CDC).

    b. Data aggregator platforms like HDX, Evidenceaid, d-portal.org, SSHAP and Global Innovation Exchange compile a wealth of reports, dashboards, data tools and humanitarian projects on their sites relating to community engagement and social science.

7. **What are the existing humanitarian platforms used?**

    a. Dashboards produced by UNOCHA shared onto Reliefweb or HDX.

    b. IOM Global Crisis Response Platform, WFP Hunger Map, IASC Global Implementation of PSEA in humanitarian response dashboard, IFRC Databank and Reporting System.

    c. FTS, CERF Allocations, COVID-19 Data Explorer: Global Humanitarian Operations.

    d. The Global Humanitarian Platform by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies.

8. **What type of quantitative or qualitative community engagement or social science data collection, framework or analysis is used to populate the data platforms?**

    a. Limited findings around this question.

    b. Community engagement, social science, and accountability to affected populations indicators may be collected in the methodology to populate the dashboards (e.g., HungerMap).

    c. SSHAP, Urban Humanitarian Response and Evidence Aid's data aggregator platform have qualitative results for social behavior change, community engagement and accountability to affected populations.

    d. Social science dashboards may show behaviors and attitudes during a humanitarian situation (i.e., JHU KAP dashboard shows behaviors and attitudes related to the prevention of COVID-19)

    e. Frameworks (rights-based approach, community-based approach, participation & inclusion, empowerment, ownership, accountability, good governance, mobilization, adaptability, communications, capacity building, improving development and humanitarian assistance) were either not directly mentioned on many data platforms .

Function & Use

9. **What are the main uses for social data: evidence-based decision making, policy advocacy or strengthened programming?**

    a. Social data, if collected in the methodology to populate the dashboards, looks to be used for dashboards that are monitoring and tracking operations or for knowledge sharing purposes on data aggregator platforms.

    b. Unclear how the dashboards are being used to strengthen programs, support evidence-based decision making or policy advocacy.

10. **What are the existing data flows for humanitarian context? How does social data flow in different humanitarian contexts?**

    a. Unclear.

11. **What are the incentives/disincentives for social data collection for humanitarian contexts?**

    a. Disincentives involve limited resource capacity, shortage of funding, poor data quality.

    b. Incentives include to inform evidence-based policy making or adhering to SPHERE/CHS humanitarian standards.

12. **What lessons learned from previous humanitarian data platforms?**

    c. Unclear.

13. **What are the challenges faced in using these platforms?**

    a. Platforms that show social science, behavior change, or community engagement qualitative data are for countries that majority of the time have no humanitarian situations.

    b. In context of COVID-19, social science data, that is published on dashboards, are all from countries with few, or little to no, emergency situations. (Refer to JHU KAP, Imperial College of London COVID-19 Behavioral tracker, Facebook Data for Good Mobility Dashboard).

    c. The COVID-19 data platforms that do display social science, behavior change or community engagement qualitative data show statistics of deaths, cases, people in need, but not qualitative indicators.

    d. Lack of tags, filters or categories to find dashboards or data platforms that may contain social science or community engagement variables (e.g., HDX, d-portal).

e. Lack of social science, community engagement, accountability to affected population filters, tags, or data available may contribute to this gap.

f. Few data platforms show qualitative data and more often display only (limited) quantitative data.

g. UNOCHA dominant datasets regarding holistic humanitarian operations.

h. Humanitarian dashboards rarely show community engagement or social science funding allocations which disregard the amount of funding and resources required to ensure accurate, accountable, timely and appropriate humanitarian field operations to affected populations.

i. Few community level dashboards for community engagement and social science in humanitarian context was found.

j. Community engagement, social science and accountability to affected populations are popularly guidelines, SOPs or reports rather than displayed on a data platform.

14. **Where/when have these humanitarian platforms been used for community engagement and social science?**

a. Country level dashboards display RCCE, CE, SS humanitarian operations (Philippines RCCE COVID-19 Operational Presence Dashboard, SMAC, CLEA)

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Annex 2: Sources by cluster

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster
[9-12, 22-42]

Shelter Cluster
[43-54]

Protection Cluster
[14, 55-58]

Nutrition Cluster
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Logistics Cluster
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Health Cluster
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Food and Security Cluster
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Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
[13, 81-83]

Education Cluster
[84-90]

Early Recovery Cluster
[6-8]

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Endnotes

1   Data platform is primarily referring to dashboards that display quantitative or qualitative data encompassing humanitarian operations, funding, or indicators. Data platform also refers to data aggregator platforms which collect humanitarian dashboards or reports relating to community engagement, social science, and accountability to affected population.

2   Methodology is defined as rapid assessments, community surveys, household surveys, mobile phone surveys or indicator data collected from various data sources, i.e., the GRID Dashboard is composed of data from the UNESCO's World Inequality Database on Education.

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12   In this instance, humanitarian data platforms is defined as a digital aggregator emergency response metadata across the 12 clusters displaying of quantitative and qualitative indicators varying on the cluster and emergency. Further distinction will be defined later on in the footnotes.

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in Humanitarian Action**

Landscape Report

SS CE
Connecting Community Engagement with
Social Science in Humanitarian Contexts