Humanitarian Aid and Spatial Technology in the Age of Ubiquitous Real-Time Location Data















Financial **Aid** Information **Aid**

The Thomas Fire

Mapping Human Behavior in Crises

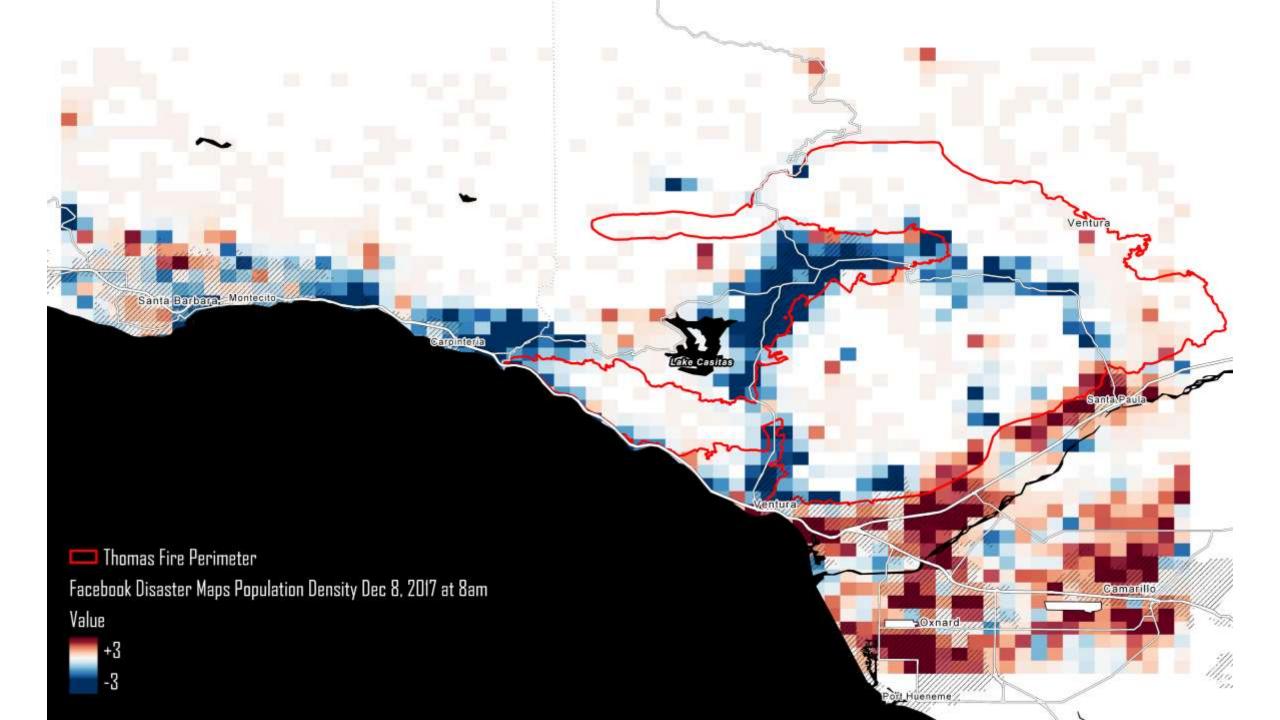


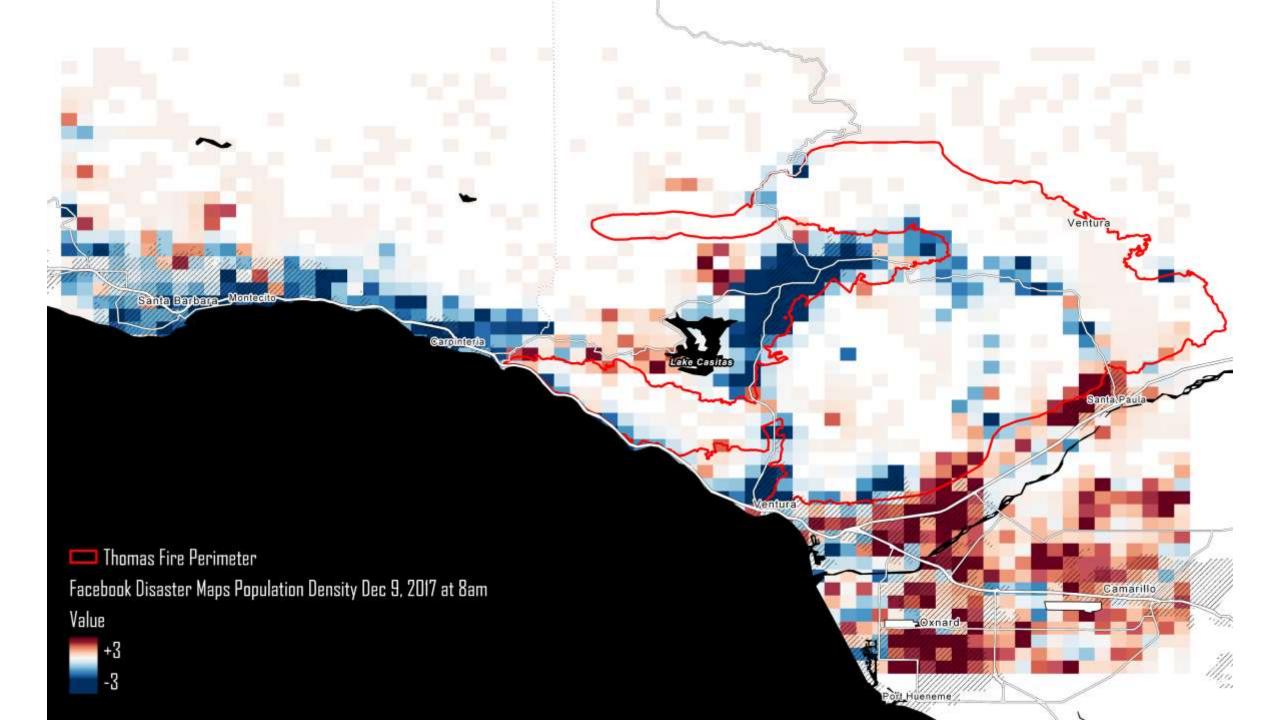


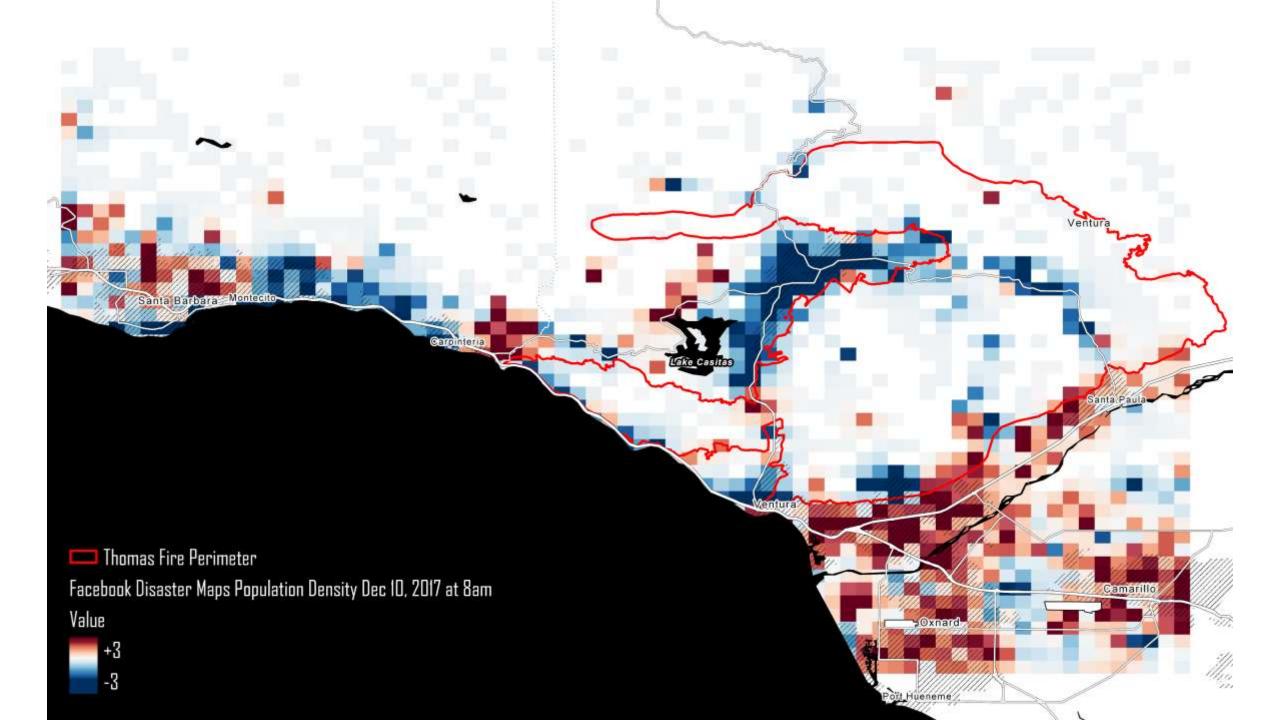


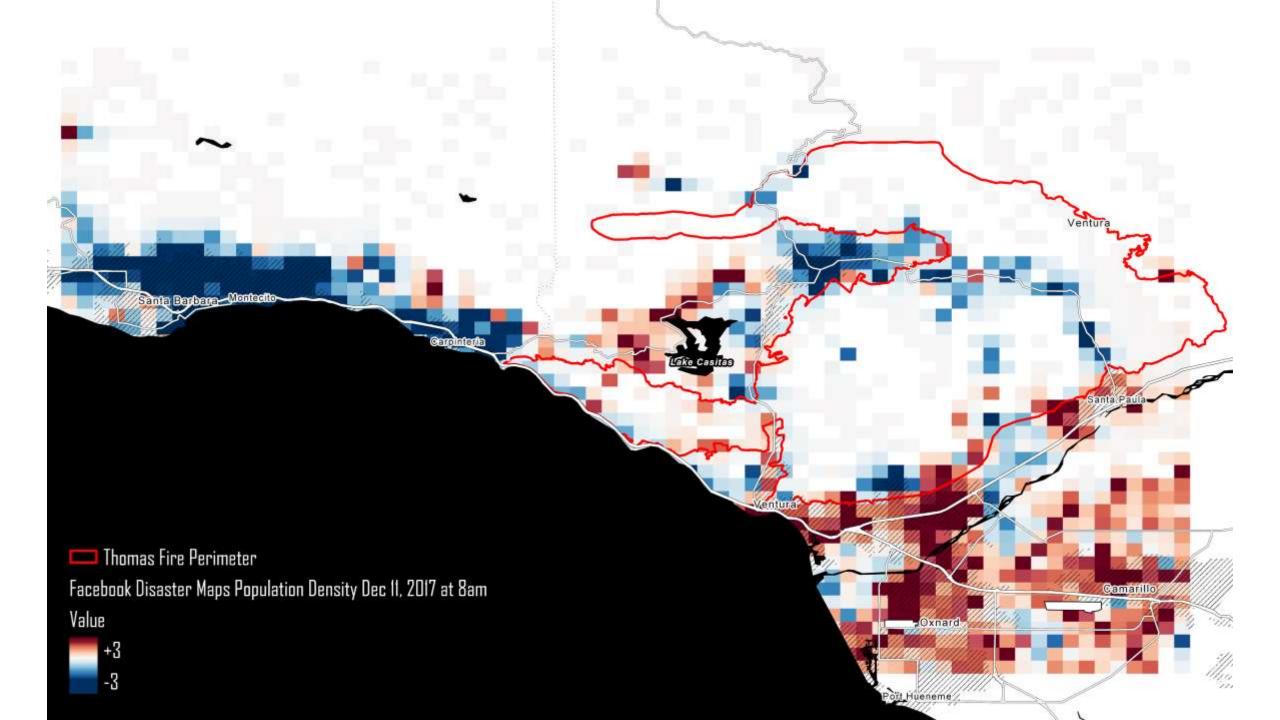


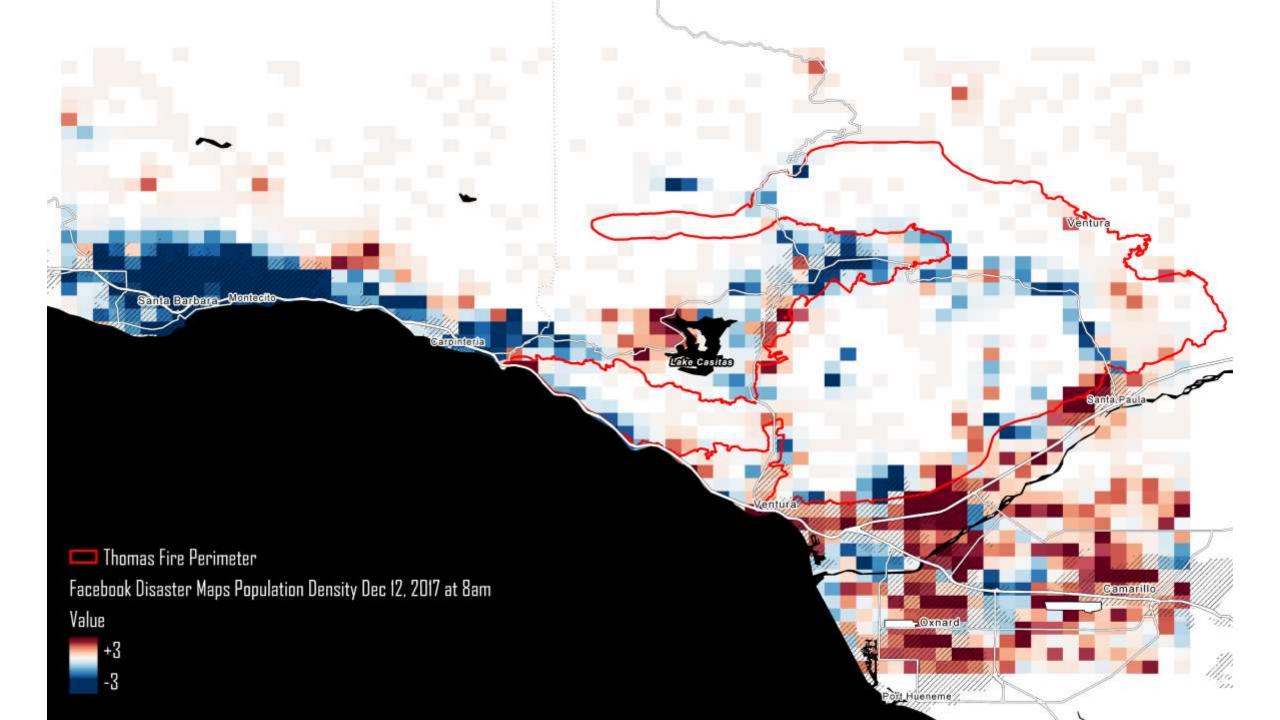


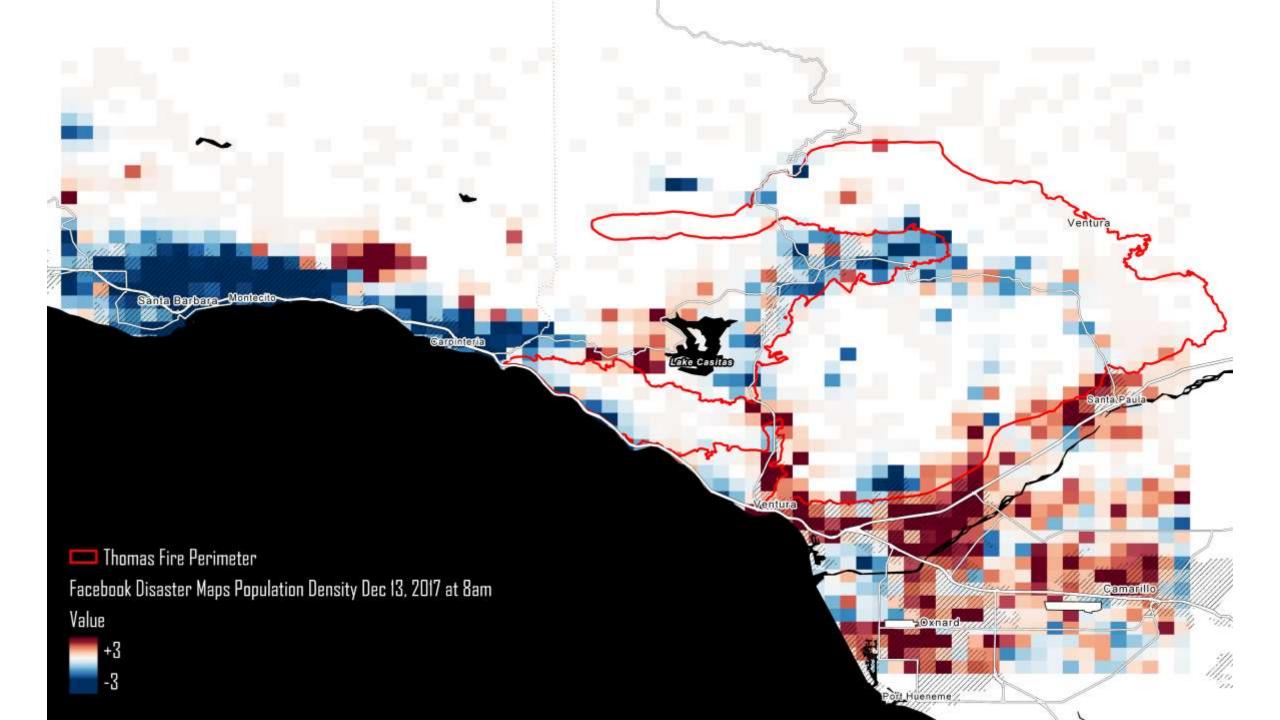


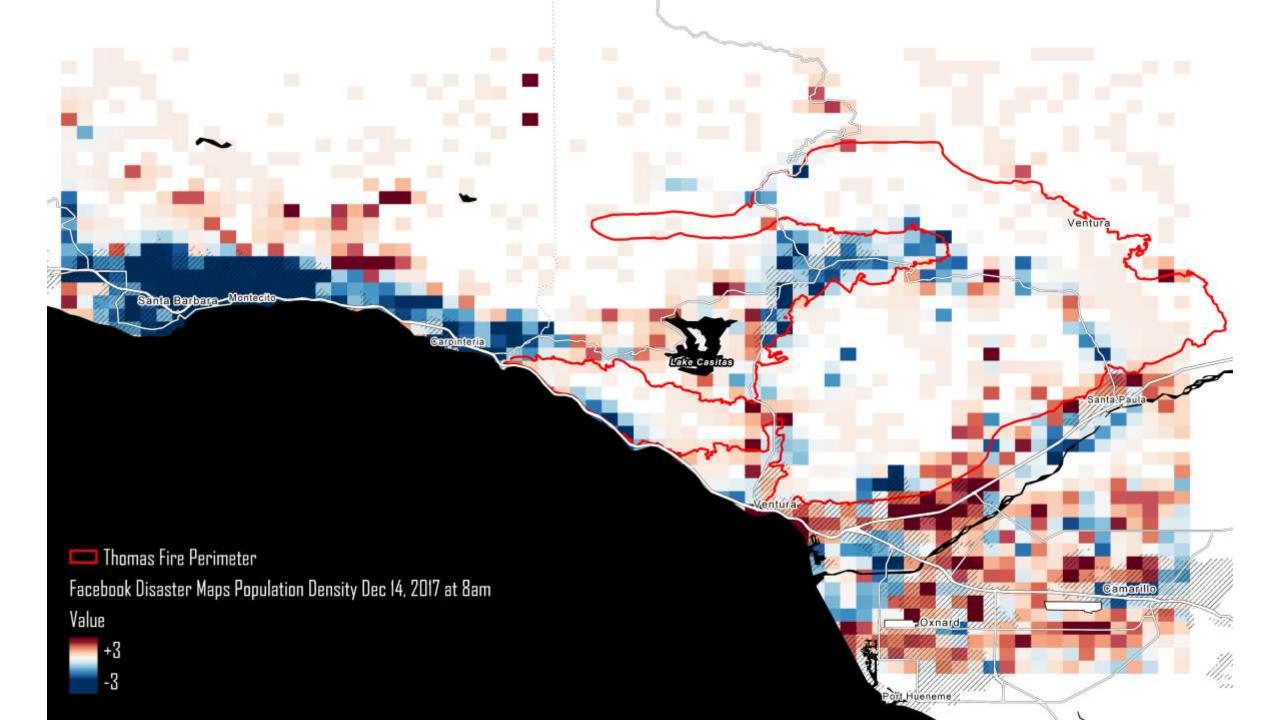


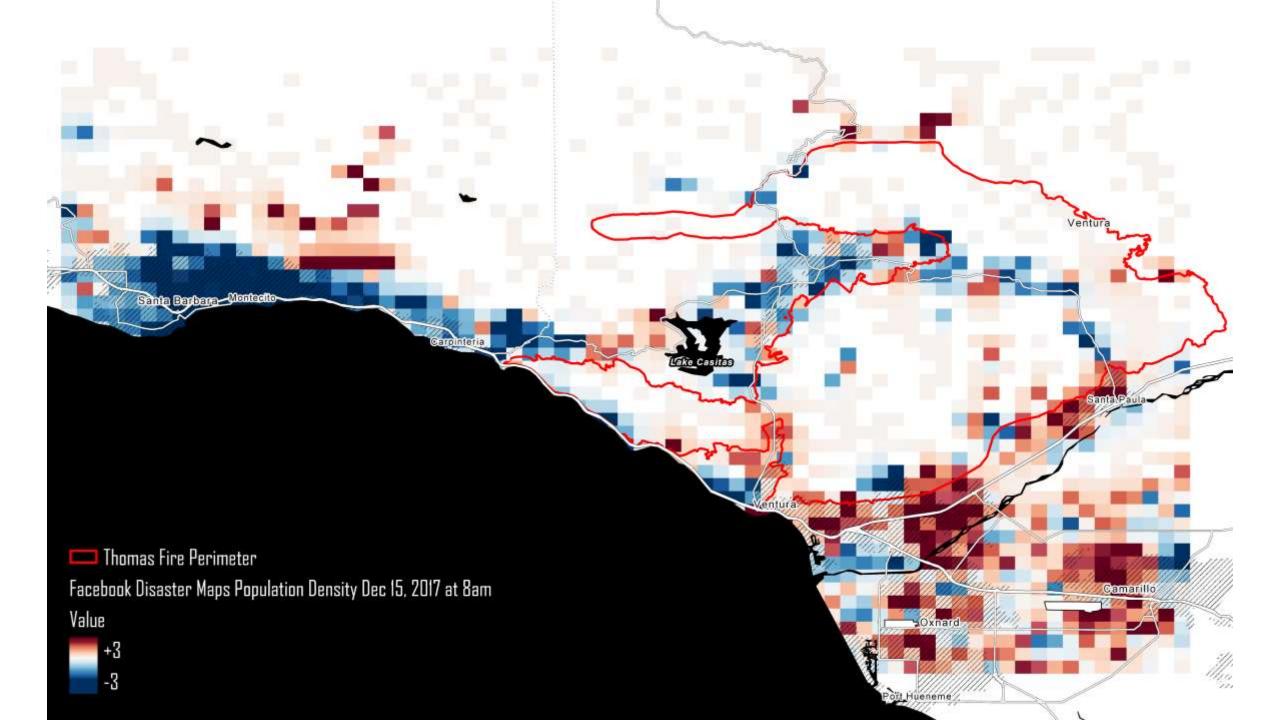


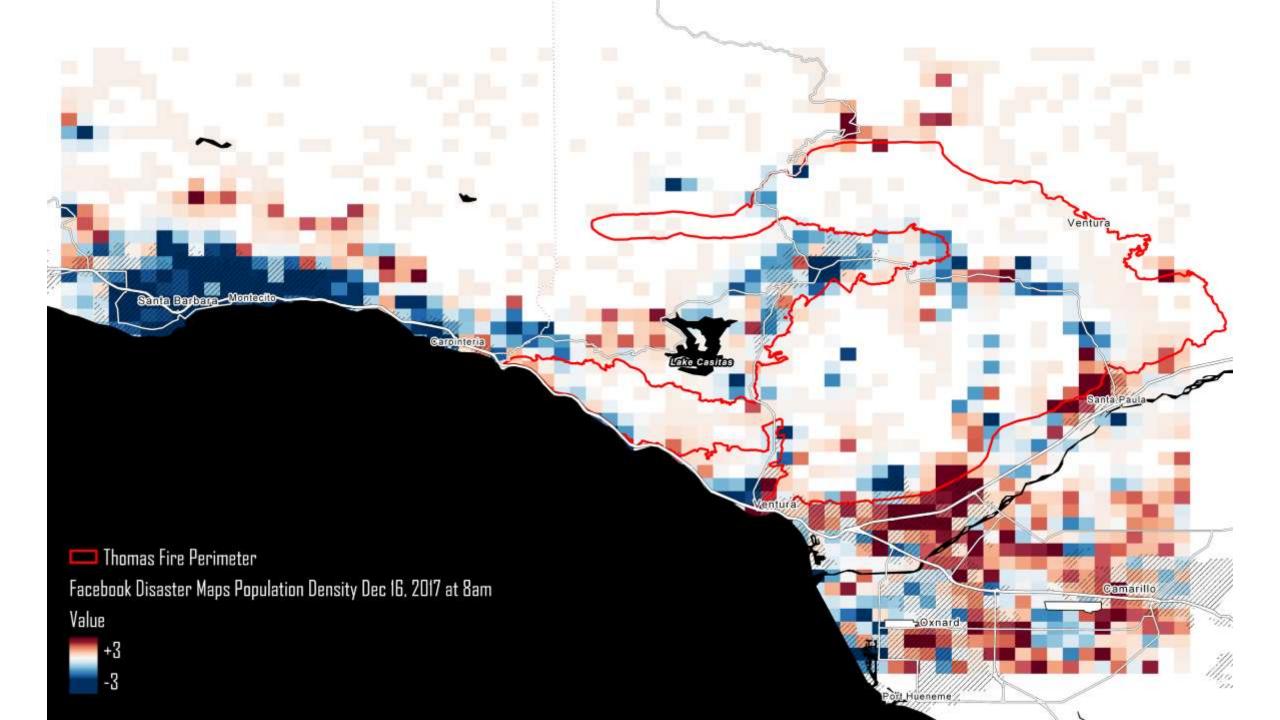


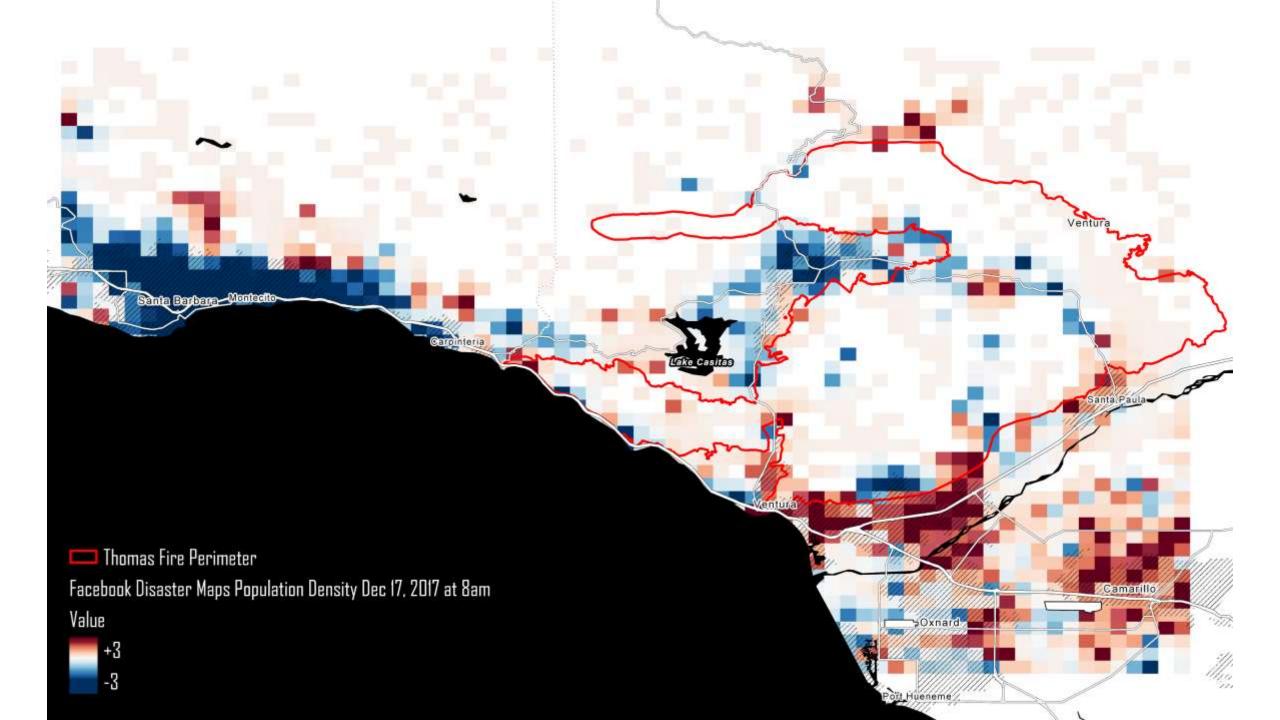














Facebook Human Mobility Data

- Opt-in to location services
- 600m2 aggregation for population density change
- 8-hour time increments
- Measured against 90-day baseline
- Non-profit or research data agreement required







Understanding Crisis Behavior

- When do people evacuate?
- Where do they go?
- How long to they stay away?
- How far do they evacuate?
- How do patterns of behavior change relative to the location, type of event, social vulnerability, and other factors?







Key Challenges:

- Bias
- Representativeness
- Uncertainty
- Access
- Capacity







Cyclones Idai & Kenneth

Minimum Viable Modeling and Translational Readiness

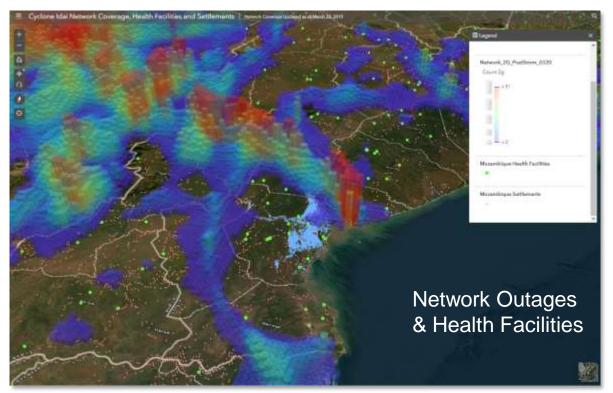


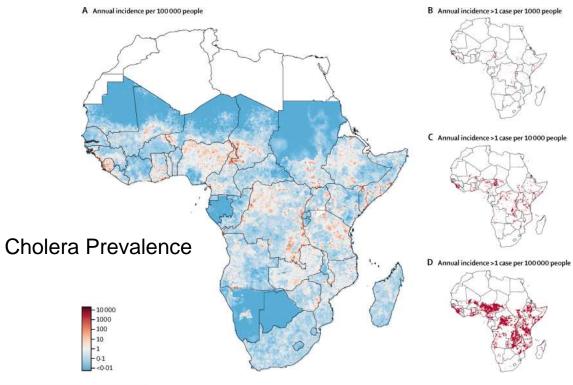






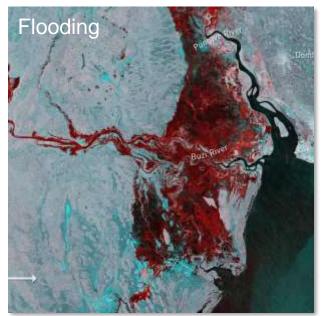


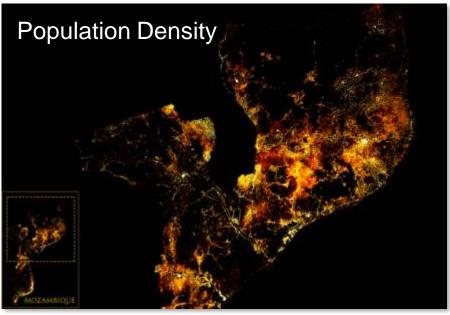




Cholera Treatment Centers

| Site | RDTs Performed | Positive RDTs | Cultures on RDT-positive Samples | Positive Cultures | Cultures Pending |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| ORP Munhava | 13 | 5 | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| CTC Macurungo | 26 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| ORP Chingussura | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| CTU Dondo | 12 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| CTU Mafambisse | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| ORP Nhaconjo | 29 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| CTC Nhamatanda | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| CTC Búzi | 10 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 115 | 62 | 50 | 15* | 10 |





| Risk Index Main: Gravity model + floo | od index |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Ancuabe (cases in past week) | 4 |
| Balama (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Chiúre (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Macomia (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Mecufi (cases in past week) | 10 |
| Meluco (cases in past week) | 0 |
| ocimboa da Praia (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Montepuez (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Mueda (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Muidumbe (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Namuno (cases in past week) | 5 |
| Nangade (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Palma (cases in past week) | 0 |
| Pemba-Metuge (cases in past week) | 99 |
| Quissanga (cases in past week) | 0 |

| + NORTHERN REGION | - Constant | MTWASA | -0.0 -0.2 -0.4 -0.6 -0.8 -1.0 |
|---------------------|------------|--------|--|
| District Population | | | Leaflet Tiles ® Esri — Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ |

| Population |
|------------|
| 1040691.66 |
| 417314.05 |
| 379915.24 |
| 344589.15 |
| 292041.06 |
| 171263.52 |
| 114784.99 |
| 113355.43 |
| 86906.76 |
| 38763.74 |
| |



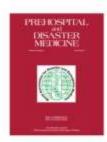
NEWS + EXCLORE EAT

Direct Relief continues to respond to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique, and is preparing a 20-pallet shipment for departure from the organization's headquarters this week.

The shipment contains approximately \$3.4 million in medical aid, which will support the work of Health Alliance International, a local nonprofit working to strengthen health systems in the region.

Included in the shipment are more than 1 million defined daily doses of antibiotics, as well as essential medicines to manage chronic conditions like diabetes. Also included are oral rehydration salts, which will be used to help rehydrate people recovering from diseases like cholera.





Prehospital and Disaster Medicine

Article contents

Abstract

Footnotes

References

Rapid Forecasting of Cholera Risk in Mozambique: Translational Challenges and Opportunities

Rebecca Kahn (3), Ayesha S. Mahmud, Andrew Schroeder, Luis Hernando Aguilar Ramirez,

John Crowley, Jennifer Chan in and Caroline O. Buckee

Show author details

Article Metrics

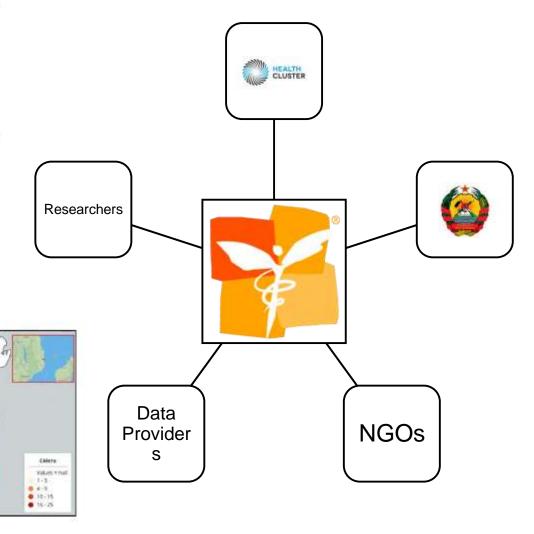
et access Share 66 Cite Rights & Permissions

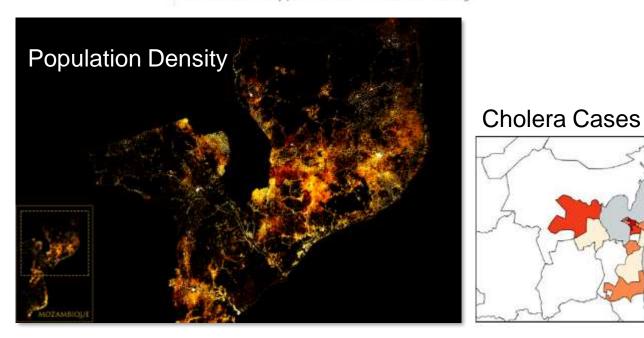
Published online by Cambridge University Press: 03 September 2019

Abstract

Disasters, such as cyclones, create conditions that increase the risk of infectious disease outbreaks. Epidemic forecasts can be valuable for targeting highest risk populations before an outbreak. The two main barriers to routine use of real-time forecasts include scientific and operational challenges. First, accuracy may be limited by availability of data and the uncertainty associated with the inherently stochastic processes that determine when and where outbreaks happen and spread. Second, even if data are available, the appropriate channels of communication may prevent their use for decision making.

Translational Readiness





COVID-19

Mobility and Disease Control









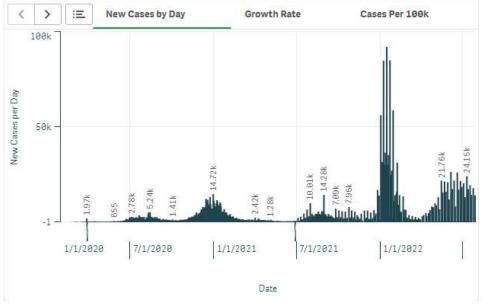


U.S. COVID-19 Overview

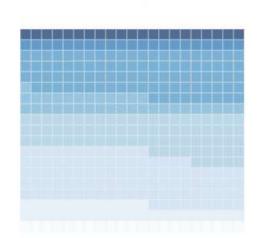


COVID Spread by Total Known Cases





Cases Per 100k Rolling 2 Weeks



How To Use This Sheet

This sheet is designed as an overview of case statistics at the nationwide to county level. Select a state and/or county to view metrics and charts for the selected region. In the upper right, select the different tabs for different views of case information.

About The Data

This data is US-centric and goes to a County level, It is updated from source hourly - you can view the last data refresh on the bottom of the sheet.

Most visualizations focused on Confirmed Cases adjusted for population (Cases/Million). Estimated population is pulled from the 2018 Social Vulnerability Report.

Disclaimer: please note that each region has implemented different levels of testing and cadence for reporting, so metrics shown can not be assumed absolute.



Contents -

News -

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Journals -

Sign up for alerts

Read our COVID-19 research and news.

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LETTERS



Aggregated mobility data could help fight COVID-19

Info & Metrics



Caroline O. Buckee1,*, Satchit Balsari2, Jennifer Chan3,4, Mercè Crosas5, Francesca Dominici6, Urs Gasser7, Yonatan H. Grad1, Bryan... + See all authors and affiliations



Science 10 Apr 2020: Vol. 368, Issue 6487, pp. 145-146 DOI: 10.1126/science.abb8021





Article

eLetters



As the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic worsens, understanding the effectiveness of public messaging and large-scale social distancing interventions is critical. The research and public health response communities can and should use population mobility data collected by private companies, with appropriate legal, organizational, and computational safeguards in place. When aggregated, these data can help refine interventions by providing near real-time information about changes in patterns of human movement.

Research groups and nonprofit humanitarian agencies have refined data use agreements to stipulate clear guidelines that ensure responsible data practices (1). New tools for specifying different levels of privacy for different users and providing privacy-preserving results, such as the OpenDP platform (2), will effectively manage data access, and aggregation steps have been carefully reviewed on a legal and methodological basis to ensure that the analyses follow ethical guidelines for human participants (3). To monitor social distancing interventions, for example, rather than showing individual travel or behavior patterns, information from multiple devices is aggregated in space and time, so that the data reflect an approximation of population-level mobility (4).



Science

Vol 368, Issue 6487 10 April 2020

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MY SAVED FOLDERS



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- Twitter

RELATED CONTENT

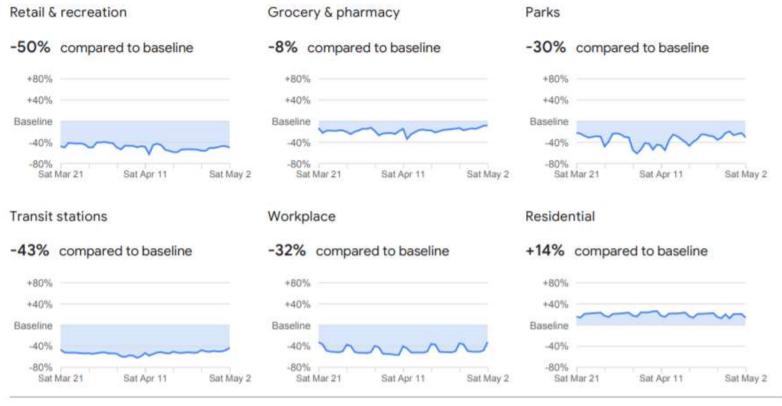
New coronavirus outbreak: Framing questions for pandemic prevention

PERSPECTIVES



See how your community is moving around differently due to COVID-19

California



Change in visits to points of interest (POIs)

Baseline = median day-of week value between Jan 6 and Feb 5

≰Maps

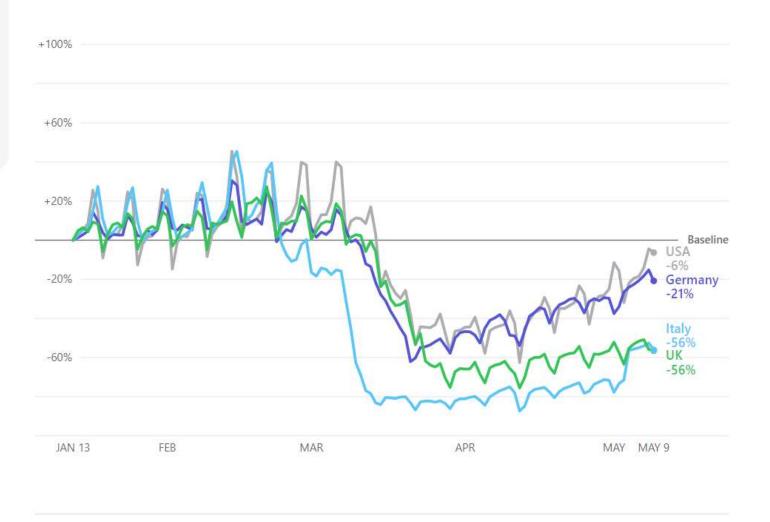
Mobility Trends Reports

Learn about COVID-19 mobility trends. Reports are published daily and reflect requests for directions in Apple Maps. Privacy is one of our core values, so Maps doesn't associate your data with your Apple ID, and Apple doesn't keep a history of where you've been.



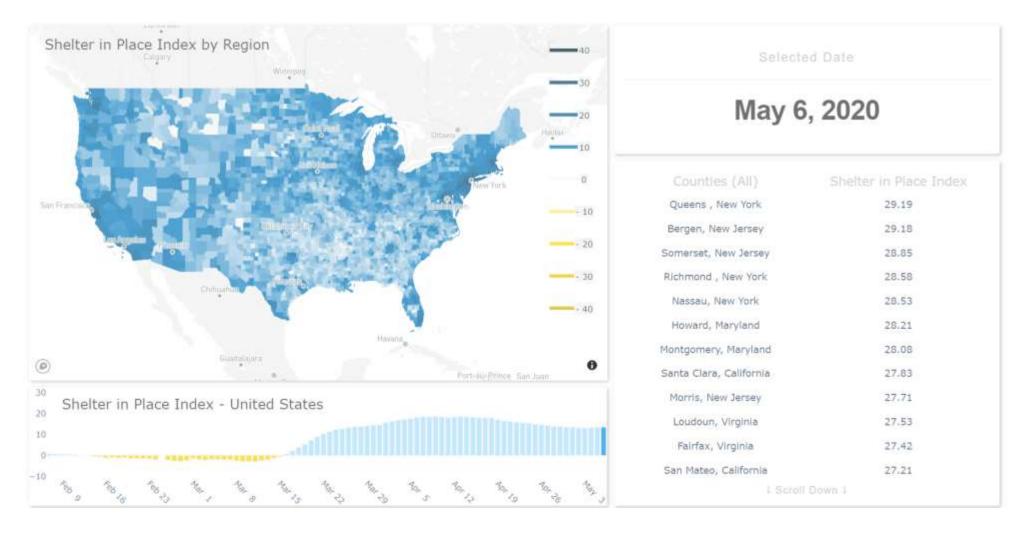
Requests for travel directions by mode of travel

- Country
- State
- City





Shelter in Place Index: The Impact of Coronavirus on Human Movement

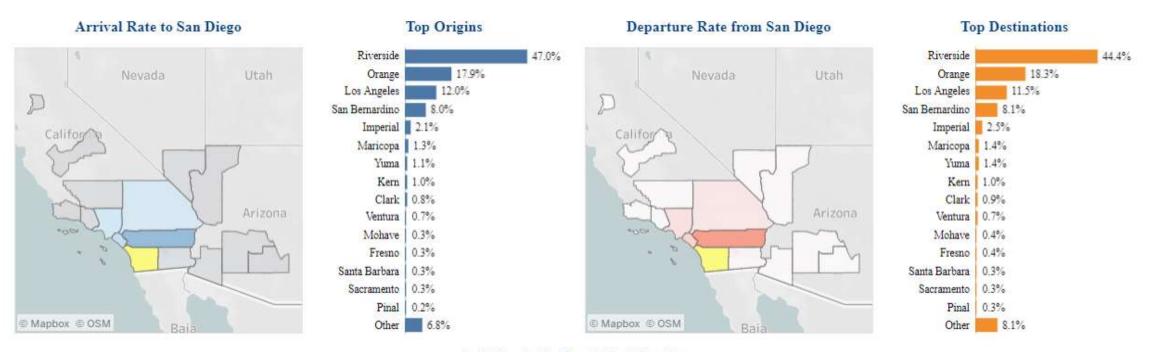


Proportion of total devices remaining in the home location all day (24 hrs)
7-day rolling average based on Bayesian hierarchical model to control for low sample sizes

Mobility Flows by County



< > Week of 2020-05-04

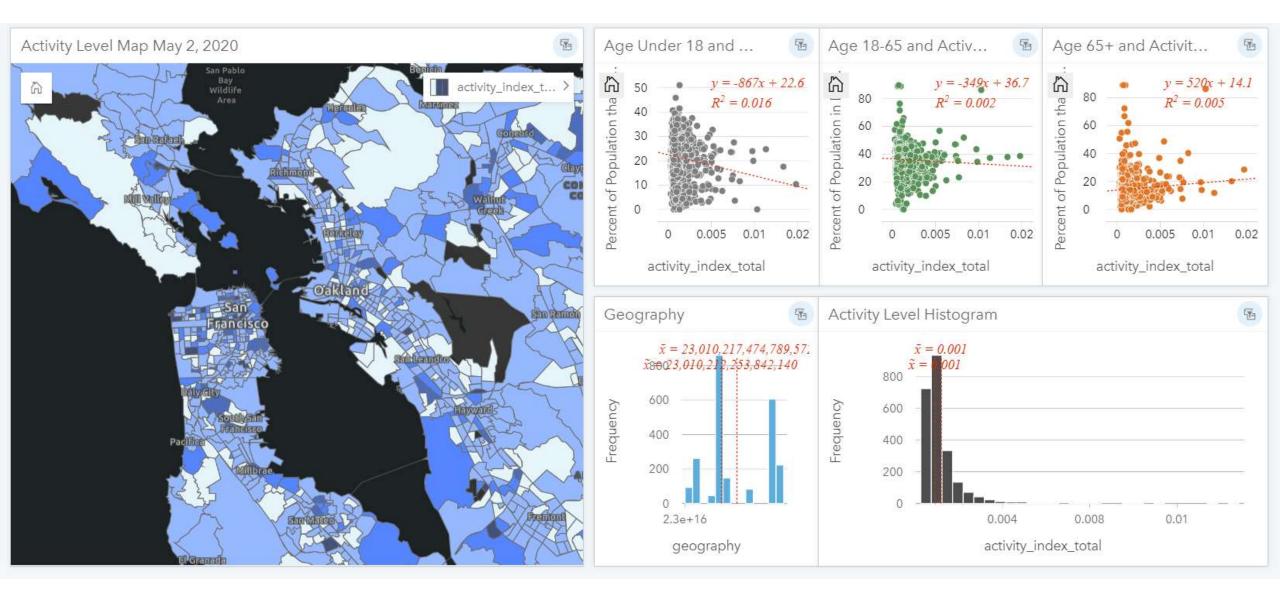




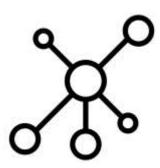




Telemetry: Activity Density Index



Covid-19 Mobility Data Network





Sources of bias, sparsity, and statistical uncertainty in mobility datasets



Methods for aggregation, and privacy-protective analyses



Ethical data use and adequacy of consent frameworks



Analytical pipelines for real-time data use in decision-making



Socioeconomic and racial disparities in COVID-19 infection rates



Effectiveness of policy interventions on infection rates

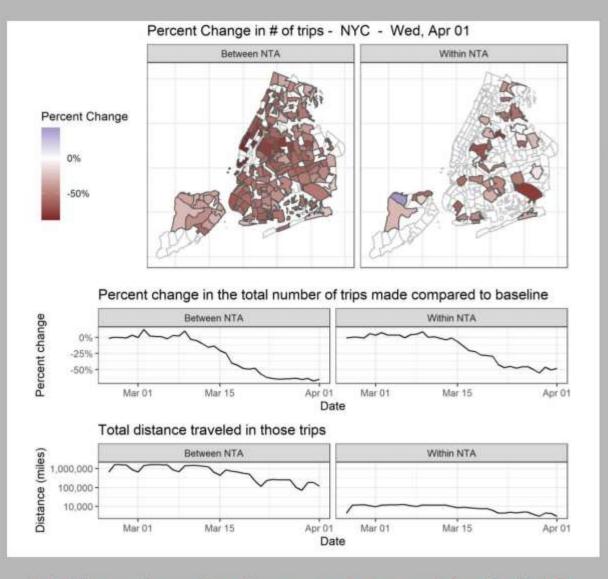


Community response to social distancing and lockdown interventions



Simulated reopening scenarios and their impact

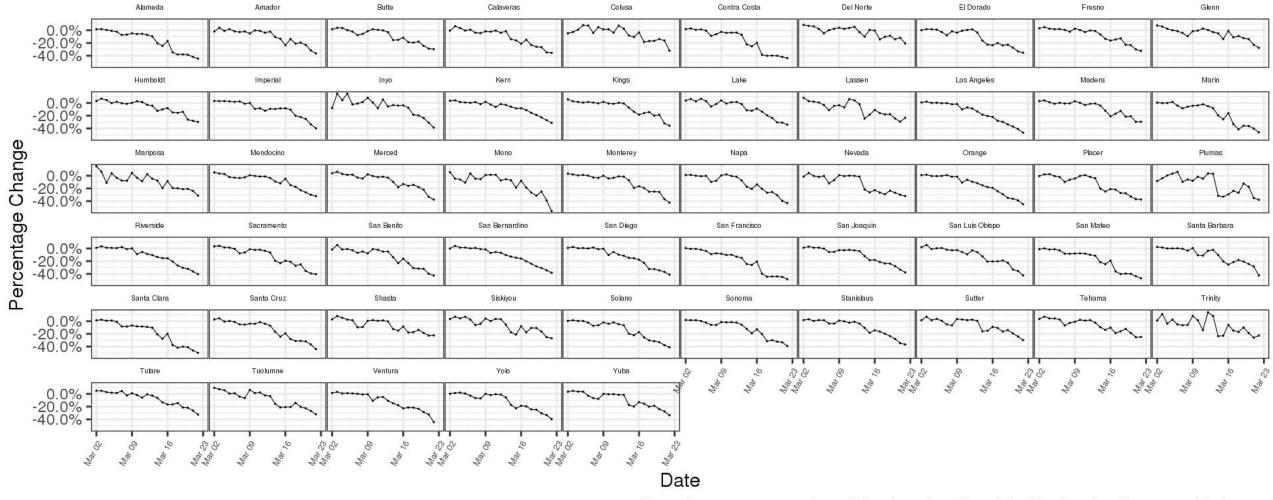
A sample of themes discussed during the network-wide CMDN meetings



Jurisdiction-specific report template components - An example from New York City

Relative change in mobility*, California Counties

% changes are with respect to same day-of-week mobility observed during the last two weeks of February.



*Based on average number of Bing Level 16 tiles visited by location-history-enabled users



Dr. Mark Ghaly discusses mobility reports from the COVID-19 Mobility Data Network built with Facebook data during a California press conference on April 10, 2020 "Having access to the publicly available mobility data from Facebook helped inform our thinking around California's physical distancing efforts."

Dr. Mark Ghaly

Secretary of the California Department of Health and Human Services

Santa Clara, CA

Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health

Regional travel network linkages

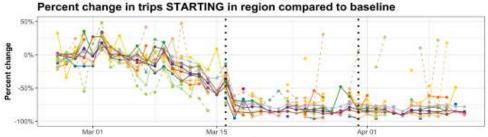
Change in trips in and out of region

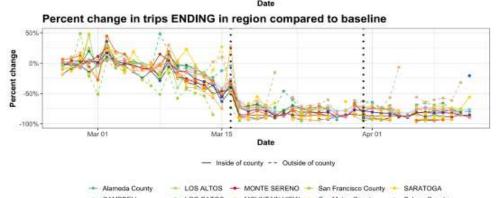
SAN JOSE







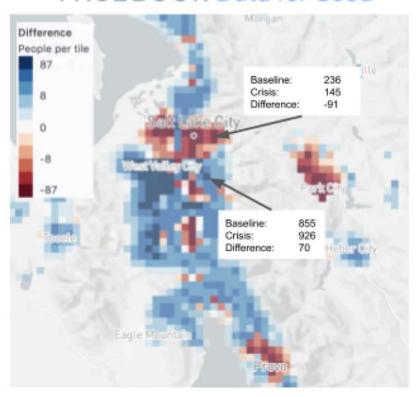




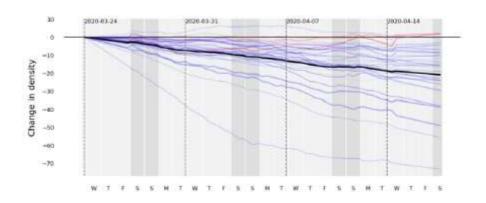
Salt Lake City, UT

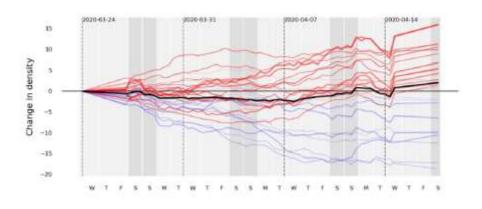
University of Colorado | Colorado State University | National Association of Public Safety GIS (NAPSG)

FACEBOOK Data for Good



Change in Population Density Dynamics

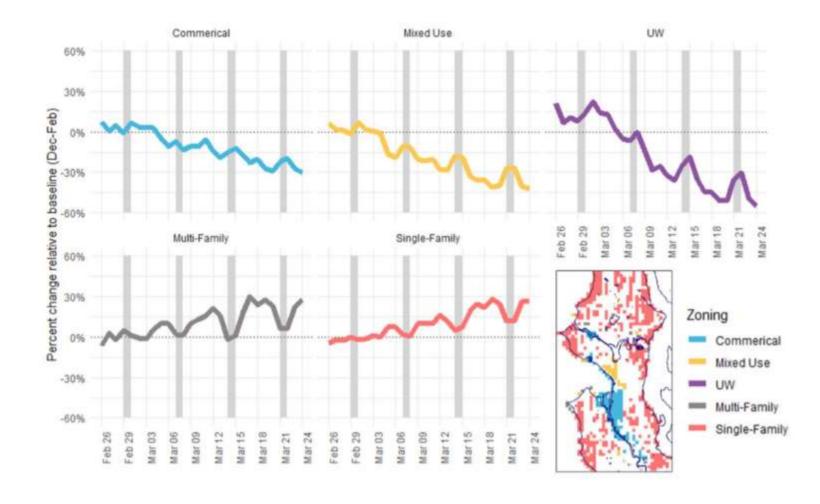




Seattle, WA

Institute of Disease Modeling (IDM) | Gates Foundation | Direct Relief

- Land Use Density Patterns linked to regional movement flows
- Significant reductions in commercial and mixed-use areas
- Increase in residential areas
- Reasonable expectation of reduction in contact rate based on "snowpocalypse" comparison



New York, NY

Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health

A)

Decline in inter-borough commuting correlates with lower rates of SARS-CoV-2 prevalence

Likely related to increased contact rates and lower opportunities for social distancing by class, race and neighborhood

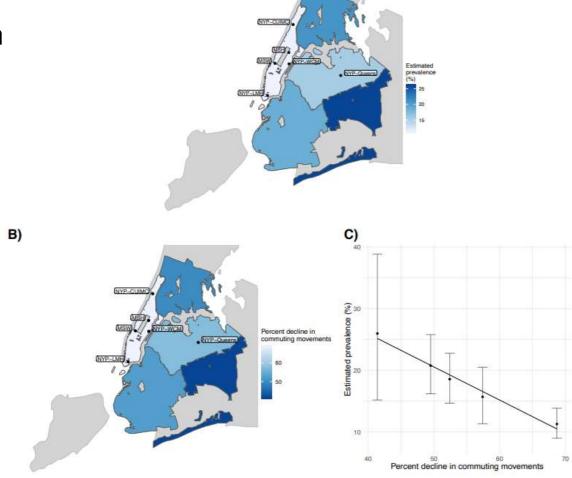


Figure 2. SARS-CoV-2 prevalence is lower in boroughs with greater declines in commuting movements. A) Estimated mean prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 infection by borough assuming a test with perfect specificity and 90% sensitivity. B) Percent decline in commuting movements by borough during the study period compared to the 45 days preceding Feb 26^{th} , 2020. Commuting is measured as the total number of morning transits out of each borough and evening transits into each borough. Note the reverse scale, so that deep blue corresponds to higher prevalence in (A) and to a smaller decline in commuting in (B). C) Relationship between estimated prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 infection and decline in commuting movements by borough (R = -0.88, 95% Cl -0.52, -0.99).



Log in





Measuring mobility to monitor travel and physical distancing interventions: a common framework for mobile phone data analysis

Nishant Kishore, MPH • Mathew V Kiang, ScD • Kenth Engø-Monsen, PhD • Navin Vembar, PhD • Andrew Schroeder, PhD • Satchit Balsari, MD • et al. Show all authors

Open Access • Published: September 01, 2020 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30193-X • Check for updates

PlumX Metrics

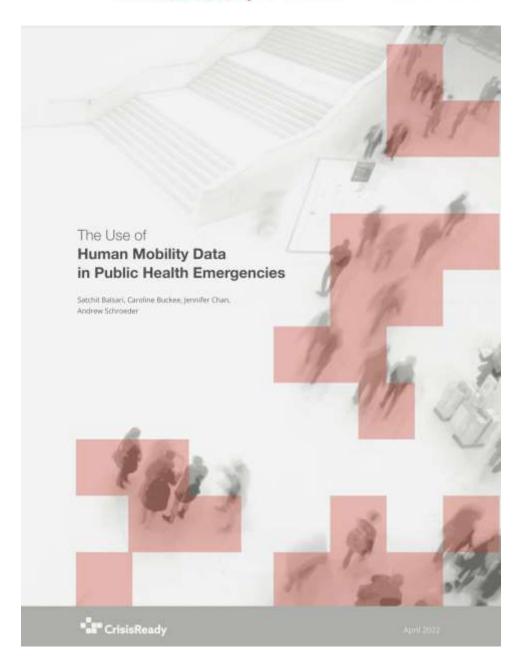
Summary

A surge of interest has been noted in the use of mobility data from mobile phones to monitor physical distancing and model the spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Despite several years of research in this area, standard frameworks for aggregating and making use of different data streams from mobile phones are scarce and difficult to generalise across data providers. Here, we examine aggregation principles and procedures for different mobile phone data streams and describe a common syntax for how aggregated data are used in research and policy. We argue that the principles of privacy and data protection are vital in assessing more technical aspects of aggregation and should be an important central feature to guide partnerships with governments who make use of research products.











Data Readiness

We help to identify and analyze large scale data required to respond to disasters, prior to crises, so that timely access can be pre-negotiated among data brokers and response agencies.



Methods Readiness

Data needed during public health emergencies varies widely in origin, representativeness, temporal scales, and spatial granularity. Through our international partnerships we are advancing frameworks for standardized analysis and meaningful interpretation of these disparate data streams.



Translational Readiness

Even when high quality analyses are available, response agencies often do not have embedded local capacity to drive data driven response. We promote translational readiness through training, strengthening data and tools repositories, supporting communities of practice, and facilitating policy development.







Readiness

- Data agreements, governance standards, and frameworks
- Data pipelines established
- Key questions identified
- Vetted methodologies coded
- Testing and simulation of workflows
 - < Many of these have been solved for remote sensing >
- Is there a parallel to the International Space Charter for Mobility Data?







Key Challenges:

- Bias
- Representativeness
- Uncertainty
- Access
- Capacity







Ukraine

Mobility, Conflict, and Displacement











UKRAINE AID TRACKER

Unaudited totals since Jan. 1, 2010

UPDATED 5 AM TODAY

\$1,143,622,715

IN MEDICAL AID (\$)

3,409,728

POUNDS OF MEDICINE AND SUPPLIES



314,910,964

DOSES OF MEDICINE

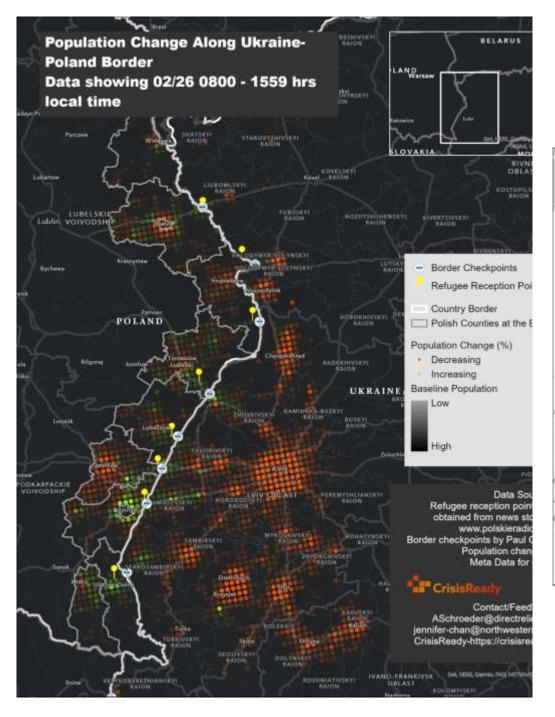
314

DELIVERIES 😭

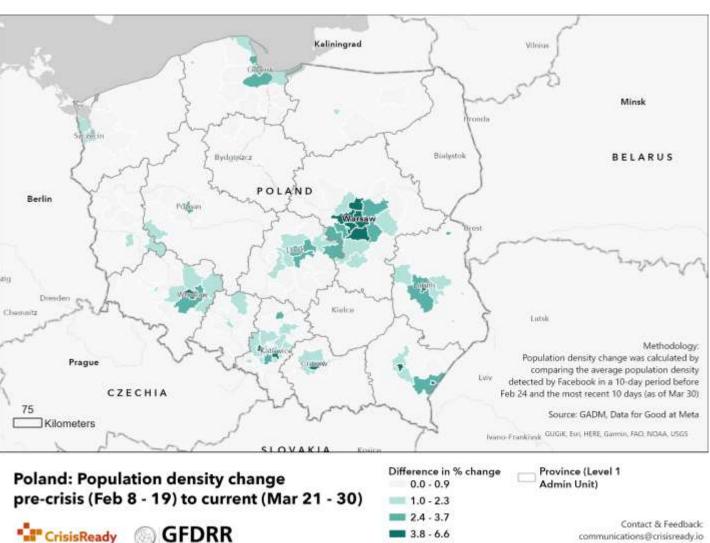
25

HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS SUPPORTED





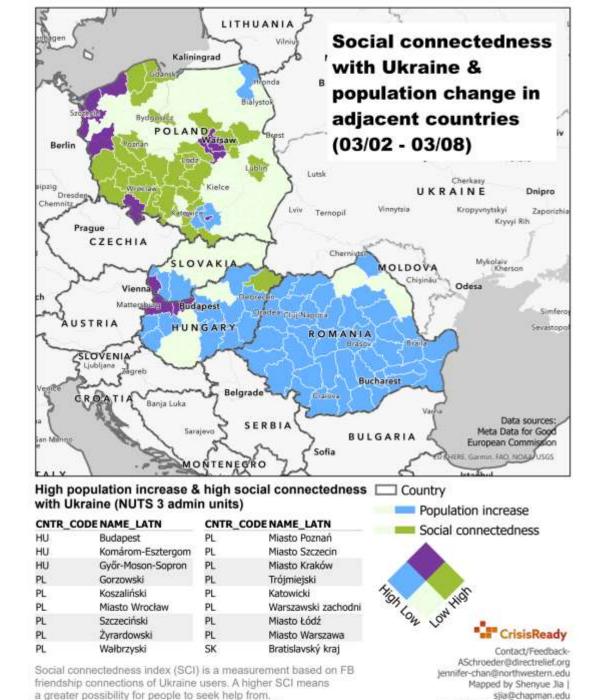
Ukraine Refugee Crisis



3.8 - 6.6

communications@crisisready.io

mapped by Shenyue Jia



Population change was detected by FB user activities.

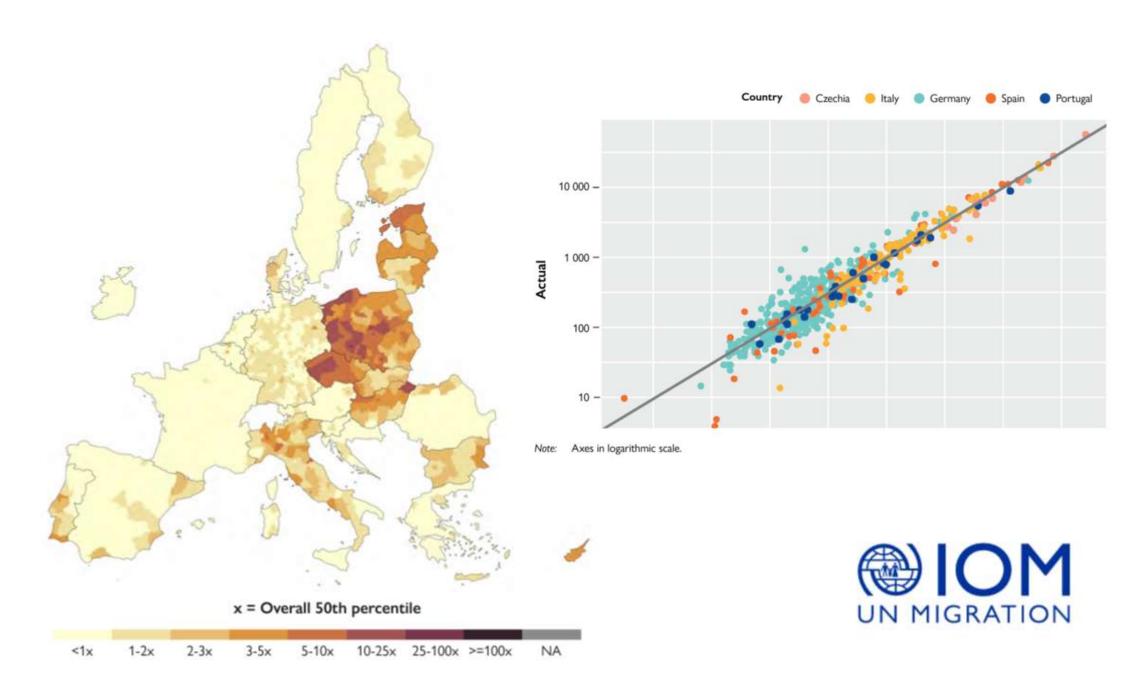
Social Connectedness Index and **Mobility**

- Social connectedness = aggregated relative strength of onplatform (Facebook) friendship ties between accounts in Ukraine and Admin 2 areas in the EU.
- Prediction of mobility change over time indicated *low likelihood* of refugees remaining in Romania and Hungary (except Budapest) despite population increases, and *high likelihood* of remaining in Poland, Germany, Czech Republic, regardless of short-term increases – which, of course, turned out to be largely correct.
- Emphasis on CITIES.

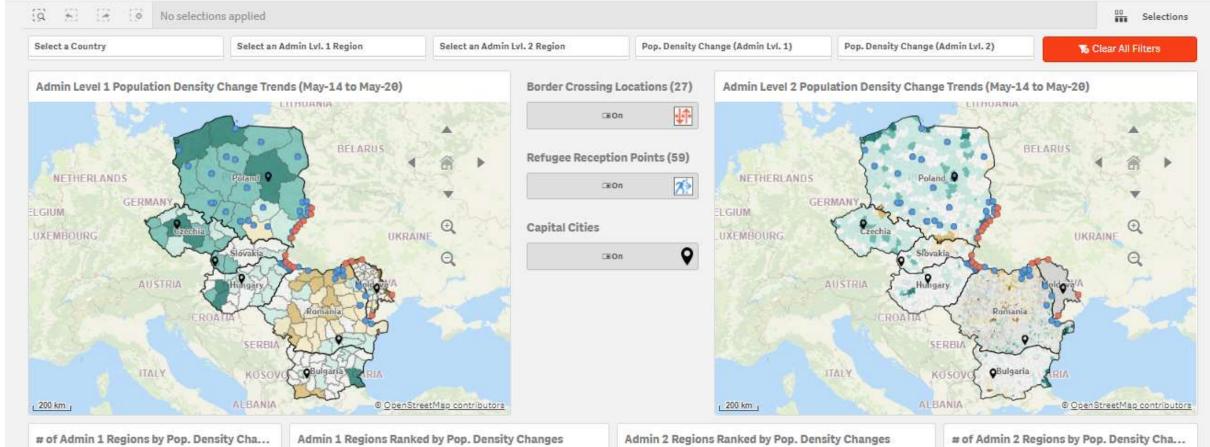
sīla@chapman.edu

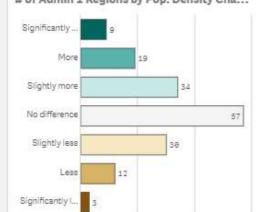
CrisisReady-https://crisisready.io

Figure 3. Facebook's Social Connectedness Index (Ukraine to EU27 NUTS-3)



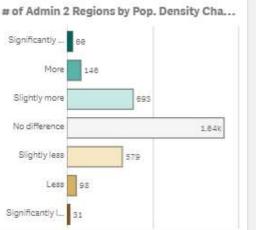












316894



411 802

ATA PARTICIPA

PARTICIPANTS RECEIVED MORE THAN 1 CODE

26%

40%



PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED MORE THAN 1 CODE ARE MINORS

H4-U



| 01 | Warszawa |
|----|-----------|
| 02 | Kraków |
| 03 | Wrocław |
| 04 | Poznań |
| 05 | Łódź |
| 06 | Gdańsk |
| 07 | Lublin |
| 08 | Katowice |
| 09 | Szczecin |
| 10 | Bydgoszcz |



Afghanistan and Gaza

Geo-Messaging and Humanitarian Coordination







Global Grand Challenges

BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

ABOUT

PARTNERSHIPS

CHALLENGES

AWARDED GRANTS

GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

NEWS



Empowering Campaign Managers with Mobile Geo-Communication

David Hammel of Balcony Labs Inc. in the U.S. together with their partner Direct-Relief will develop a communication tool that combines smartphone messaging with geographical information systems to enable health campaign managers to communicate directly with health workers and civilians in a specific region of interest to improve the impact of their campaigns. The tool enables managers to send messages such as alerts, instructions, or surveys, directly to target areas, as well as collect geo-specific information in real-time for updating campaign designs and evaluating outcome. Once they have developed the dashboard and mobile software module, in partnership with a leading NGO, they will evaluate its performance in 2-3 campaigns incorporating 100,000 mobile phone users.

More information about Innovations for Improving the Impact of Health Campaigns (Round 24) →

SHARE THIS









INITIATIVE

Grand Challenges Explorations

CHALLENGE

Health Campaigns

FUNDING DATE

May 1, 2020

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

David Hammel

ORGANIZATION

Balcony Labs Inc.

What is Geo-Messaging?





Direct Relief - Data Volunteer

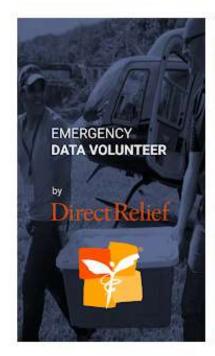
Balcony Labs Inc Communication

E Everyone

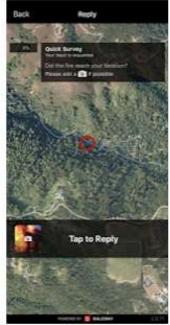
1 This app is available for some of your devices

You can share this with your family. <u>Learn more about</u>
<u>Family Library</u>







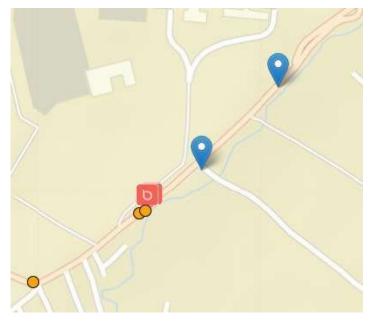


Taliban Takeover of Afghanistan August 2021

- April 14th President Biden announces intention to withdraw US troops
- July 2nd Bagram airfield withdrawal completed
- Evacuation of Robotics Team Begins
- August 6th Taliban seize Zaranj, capital of Nimruz province
- August 7th Taliban seize Shebergan, capital Jowzan province
- August 15th Taliban enter Kabul
- Evacuation of AUW students begins
- August 26th Suicide bombing at Abby Gate
- August 30th Final planes and US troops depart Kabul







Sent: Aug 21 08:23 (4 months ago)
FAMILIES

Please act soon. We are in danger of death. We are witnessing the Taliban's violent treatment of the people at every moment

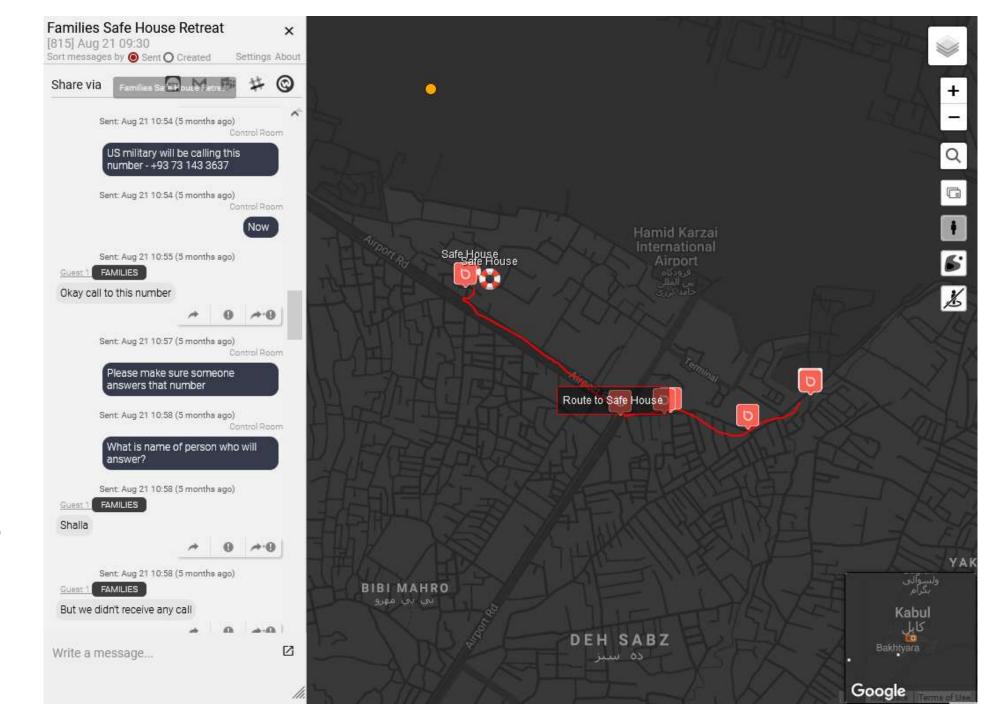




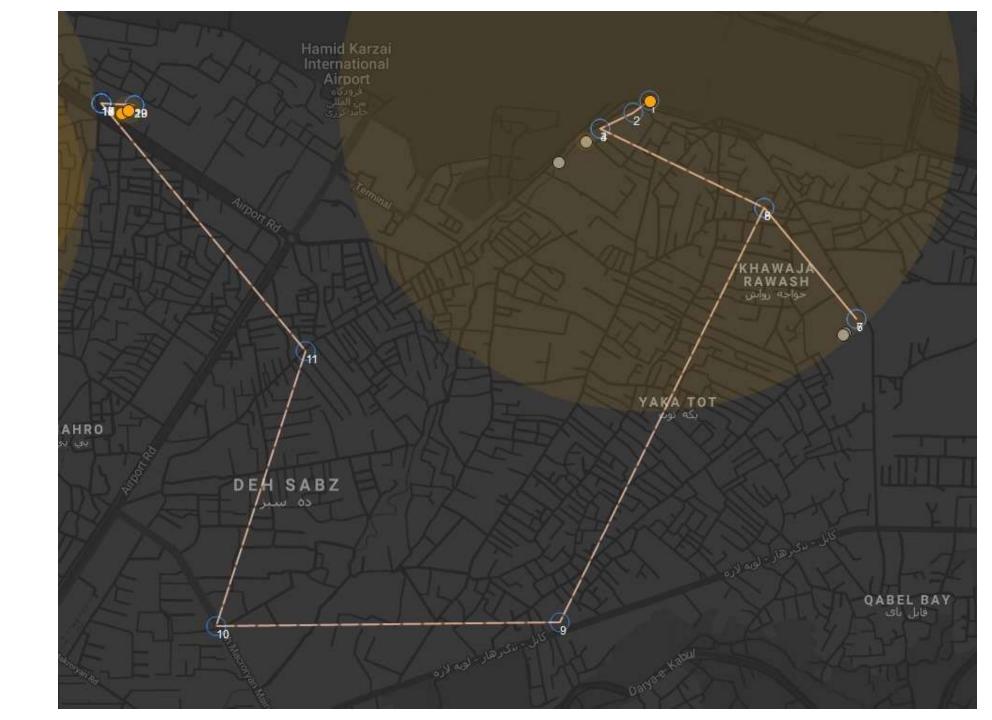




- Family members of the Afghan Girls Robotics team
- First moved to safe house near the airport from a bus stopped outside the Kabul when the city fell to Taliban.
- Moved towards
 Abby Gate (British controlled) –
 attacked by Taliban in the waiting queue forced to retreat to safe house.



- Secondary return to the Abby Gate via British military held hotel immediately prior to the suicide bombing.
- Rapid development incorporated GPS error monitoring and vector data tracking.



Dear AUW student,

please follow these instructions to download the app and register. It takes just 1 minute



Download the 'Direct Relief - Data Volunteer' app from the App store



Android:

https://play.google.com/store/apps/detai ls?id=com.app.balcony.direct_relief&hl= en_US

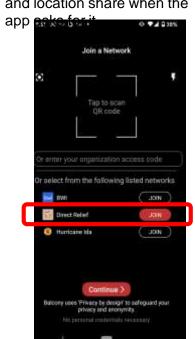
Apple:

https://apps.apple.com/us/app/directrelief-data-volunteer/id1478820241

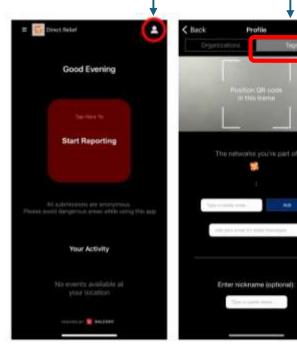
Or scan this QR code to get to the Appstore

Select the 'Direct Relief' account

Make sure to allow notifications and location share when the

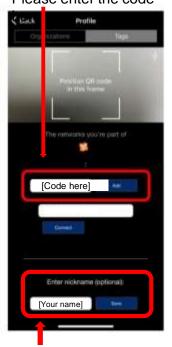






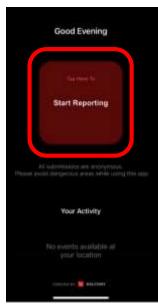
Tap on Tags You should have received a TAG code at

your AUW email address.
Please enter the code



report to confirm success

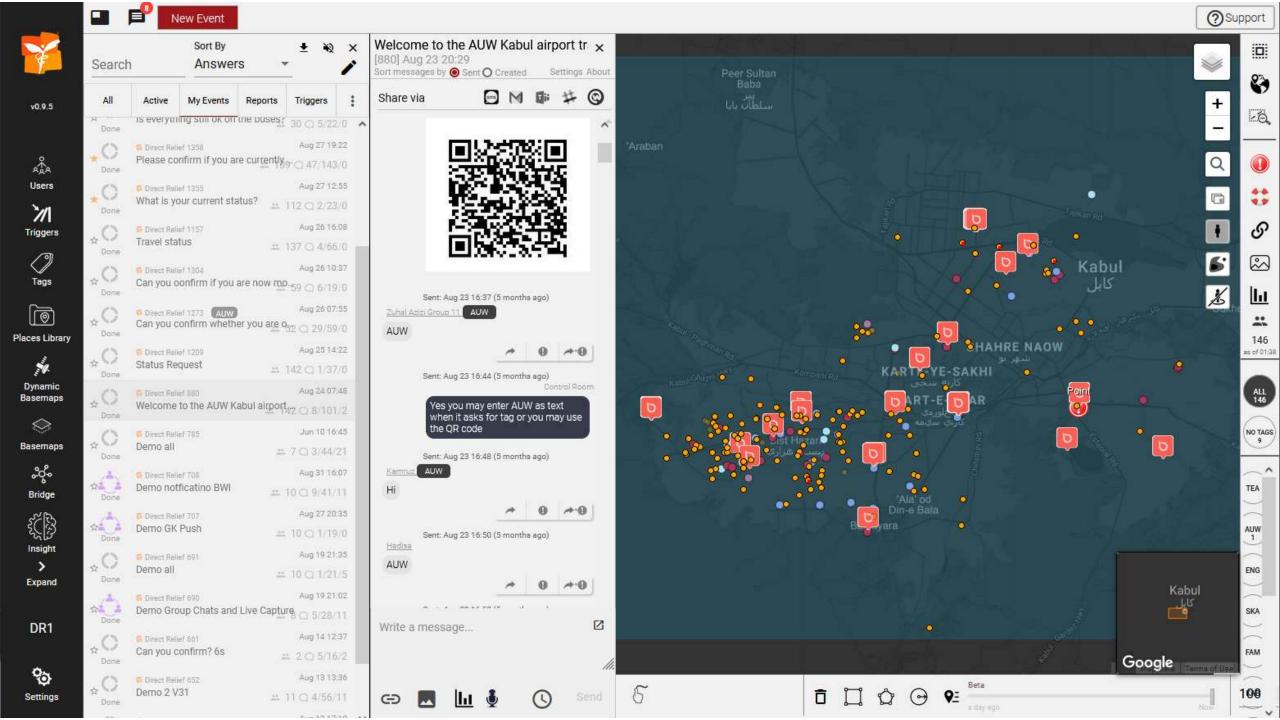
Please send a test

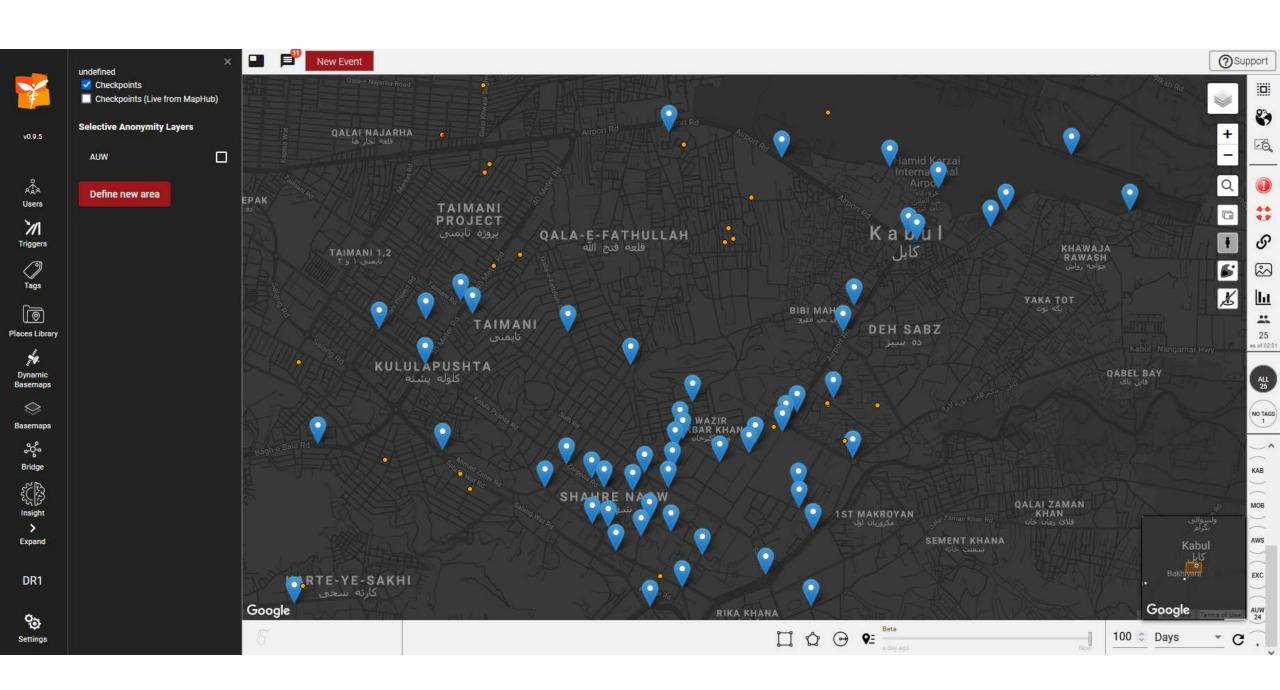


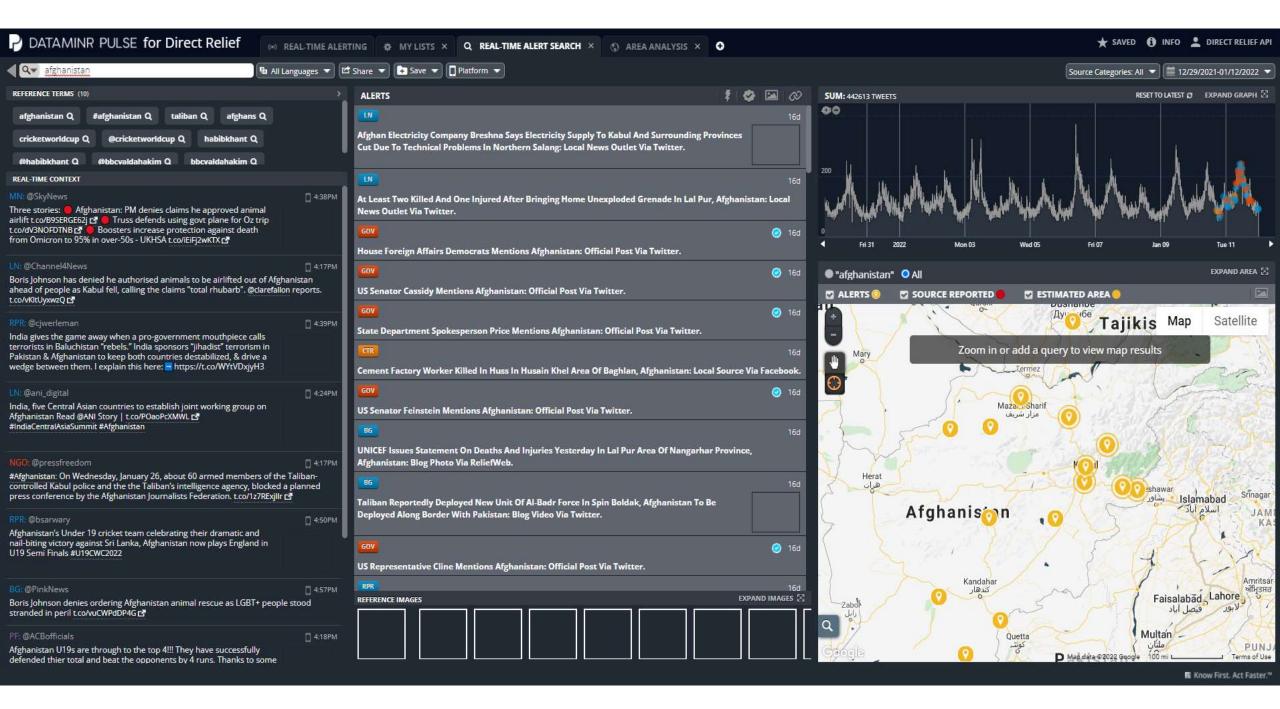
Welcome onboard!

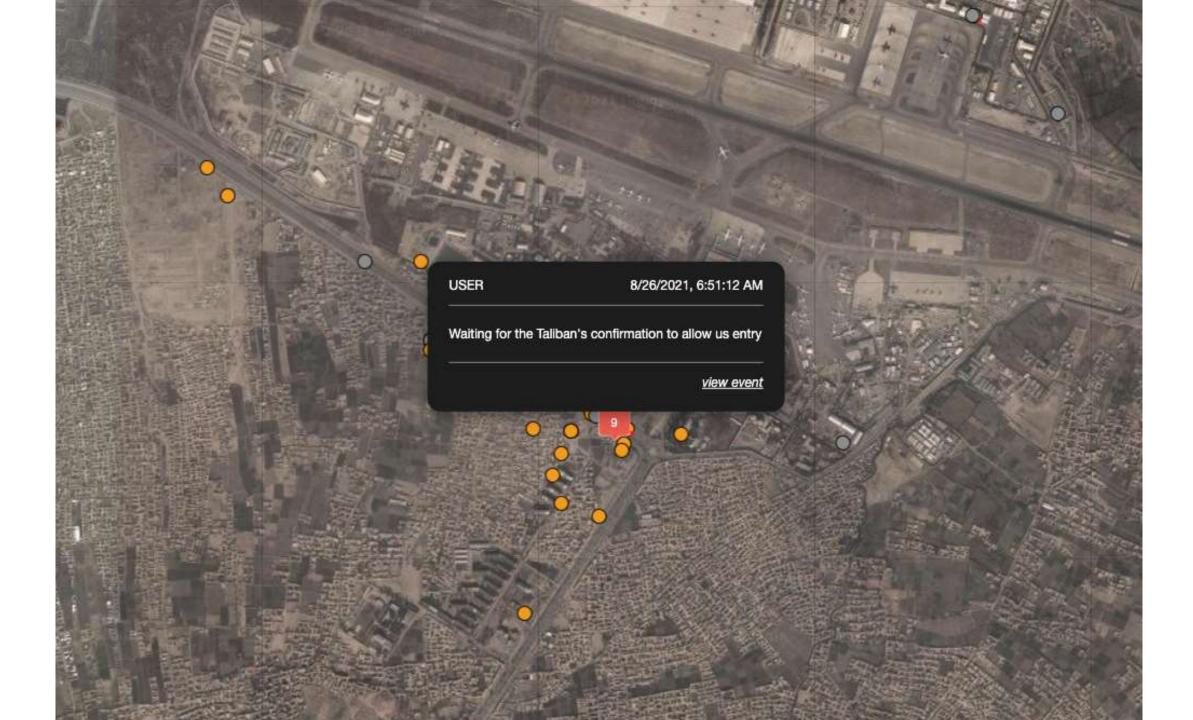
Please enter your full name here

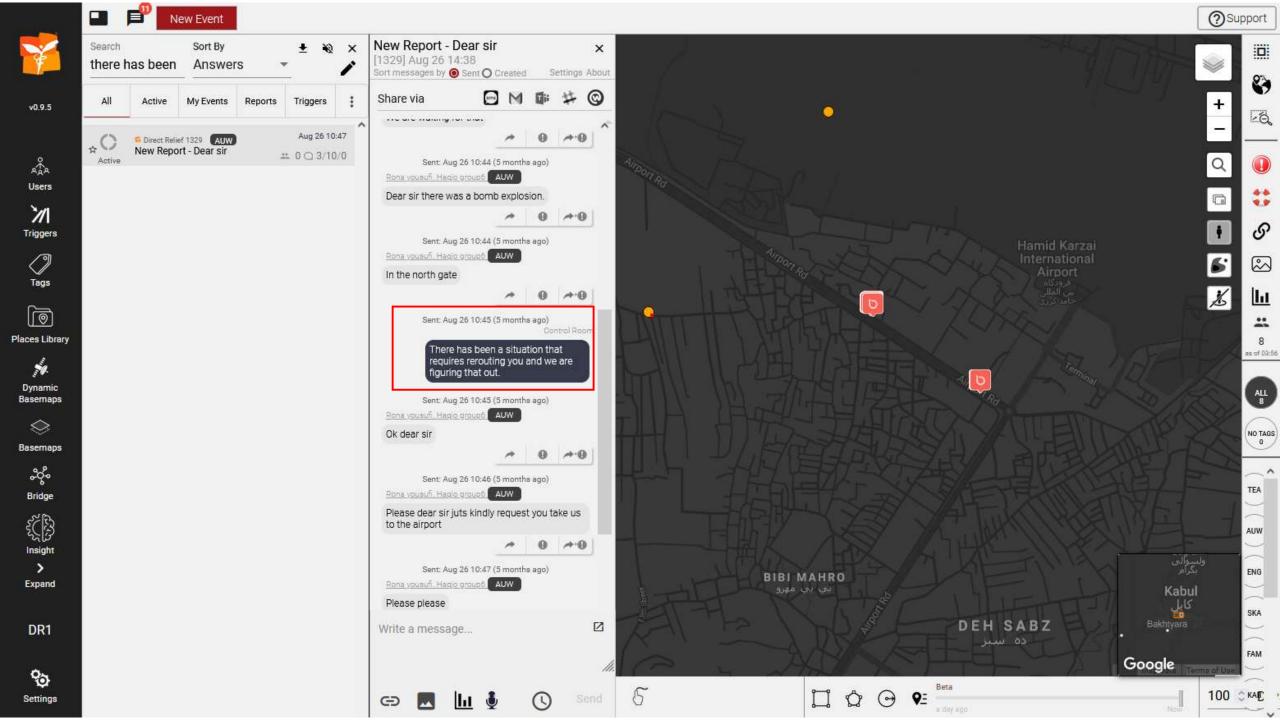
For any questions, please contact Andrew Schroeder at: aschroeder@directrelief.org









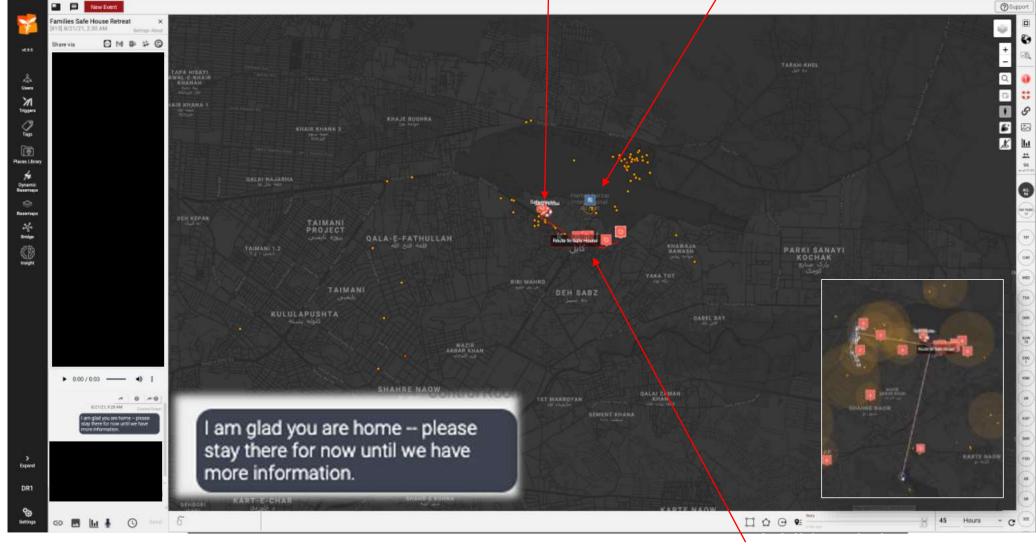




Re-routing home

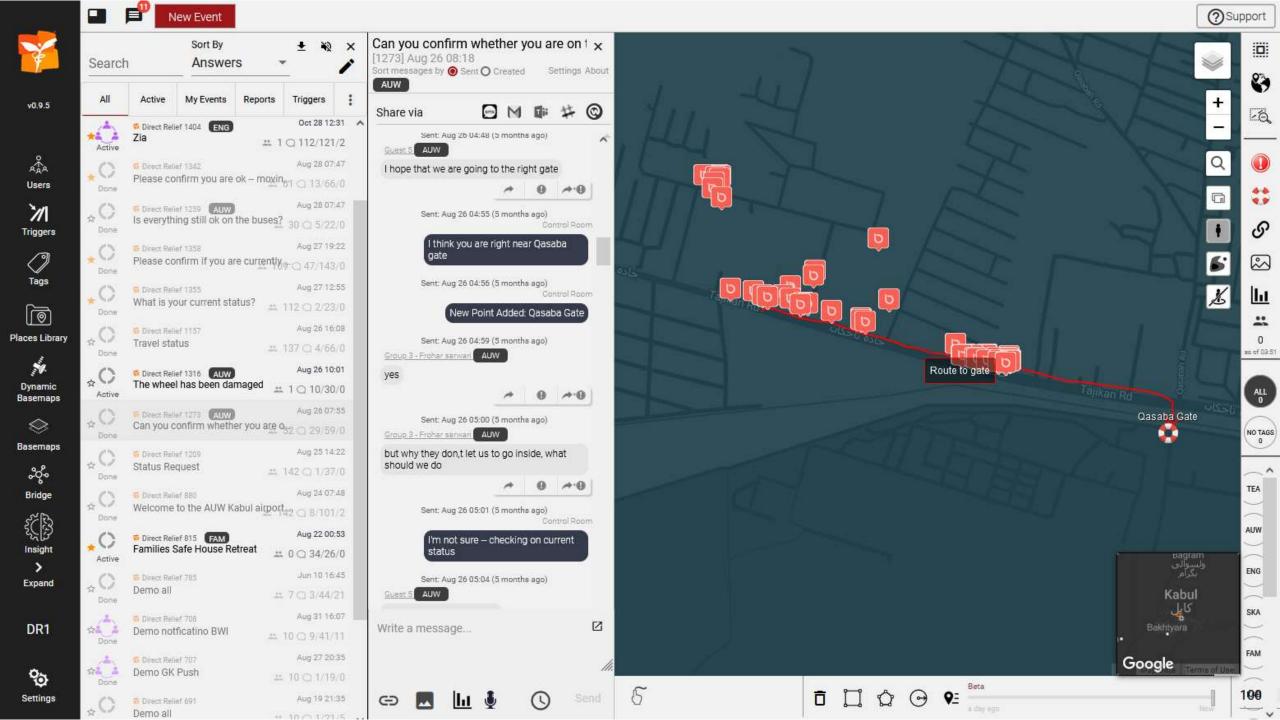
AR map pointers

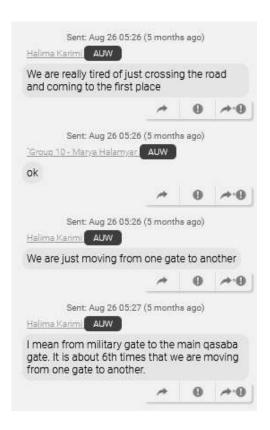
Dataminr alerts

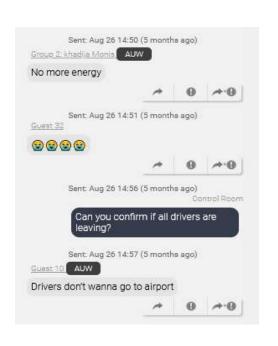


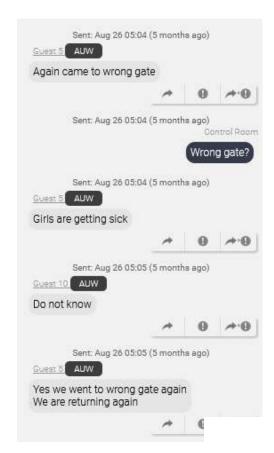
Location-based voice message

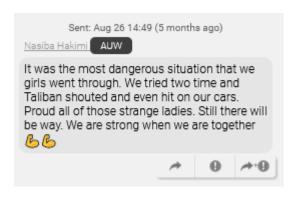
Guidance by graphical overlays



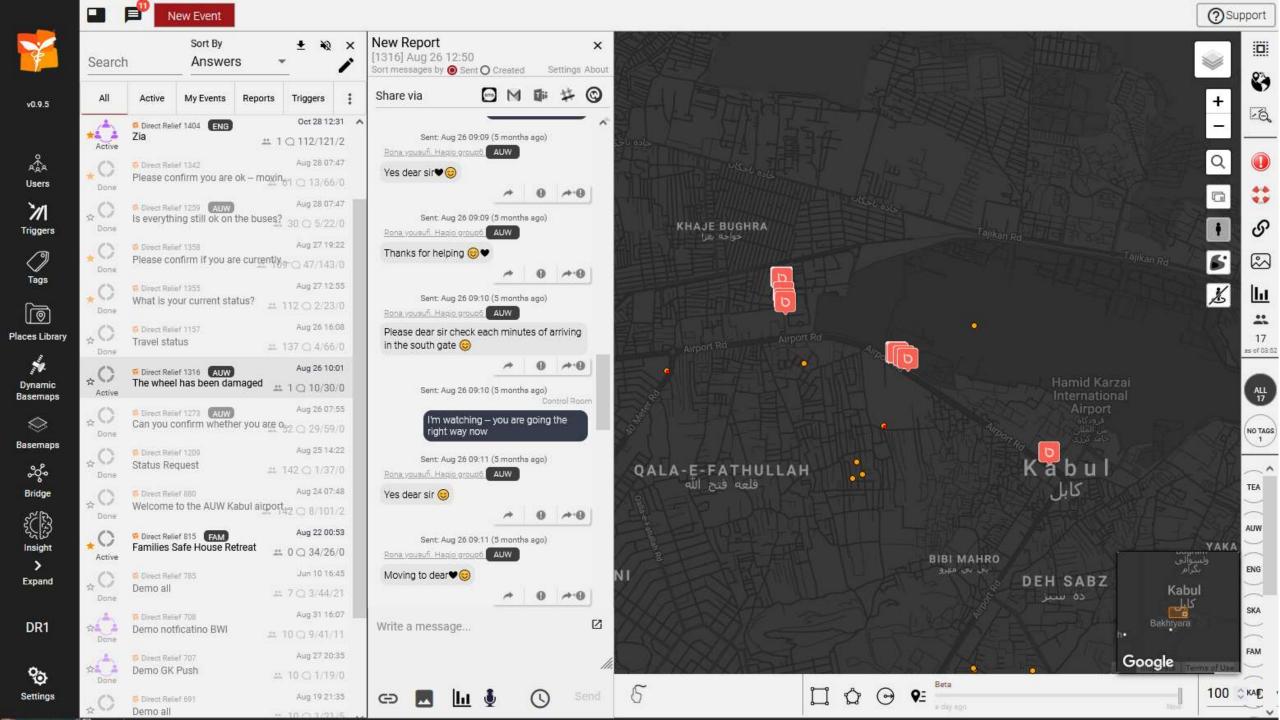


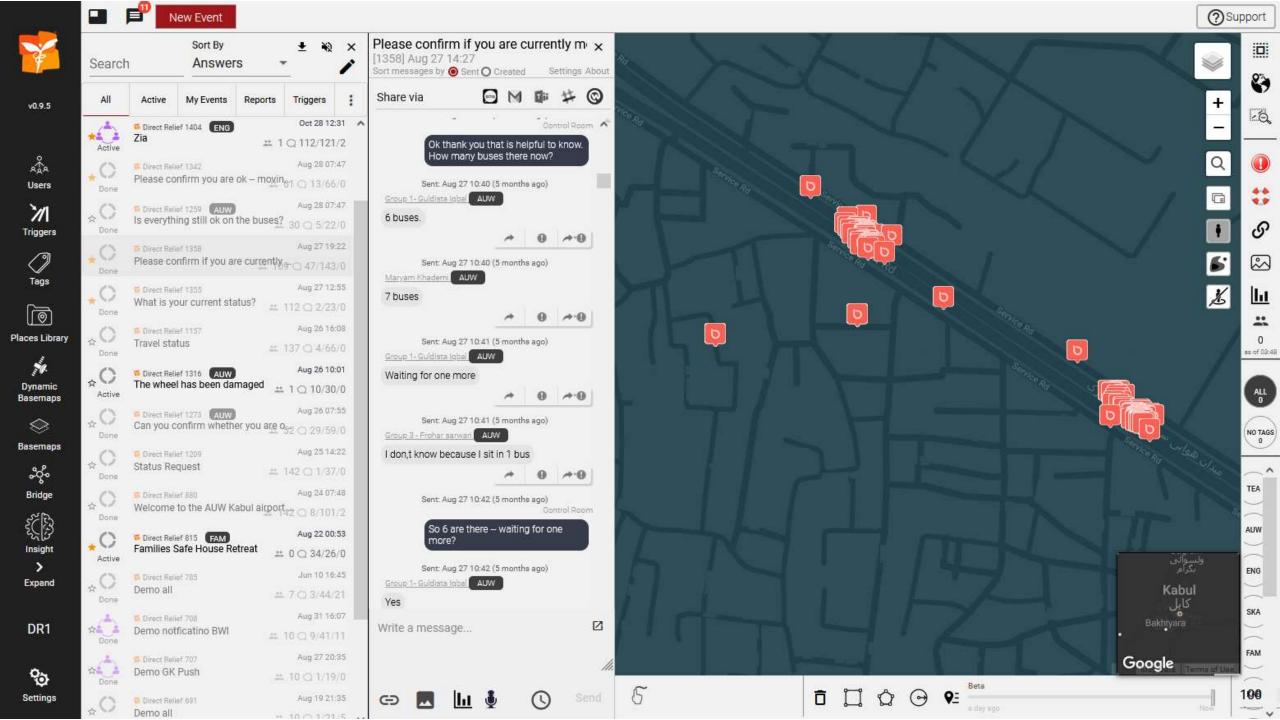


















■ MENU

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spoke, Azami said.

"We all avoided looking at each other. Everyone is so tired, so sad, so heartbroken," she said. "We didn't want anyone to see that we are crying out. We felt that if we looked at each other, we might start crying."

Despite the lack of comfort, not long after takeoff, everyone fell asleep, worn out by stress. Three students missed the flight. Separated from the group to charge their phones, they, too, fell asleep and woke up to find they had been left behind. They were able to get a later military flight to a base in Doha, Qatar, where they volunteered to work as translators.

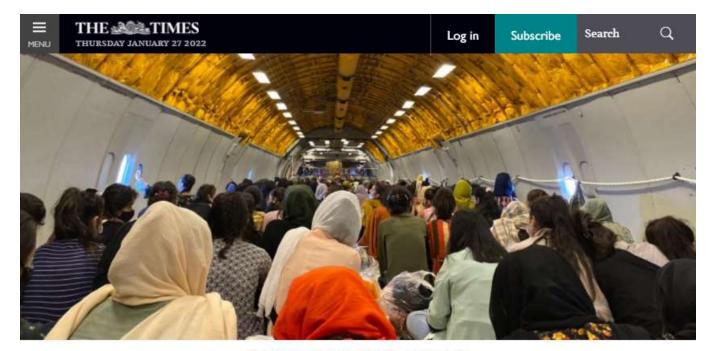
When I spoke to Azami on Thursday, she was in Spain, en route not to the AUW campus in Bangladesh but to Dulles International Airport, outside Washington, D.C. Because the students had been airlifted out by the American military, they were being taken to the United States, where they expected to be able to stay, at least temporarily. Ahmad said he is talking with American colleges in hopes that some might admit the AUW students.

Students at the American University of Afghanistan have not been as fortunate. Media reports say the United States has so far failed to get them out of the country.

With his group all safe, Ahmad has a new focus: He plans to admit 200 additional Afghan students and, when the chaos of the American withdrawal has subsided, bring them to AUW.







The students on board a US military transport plane

Catherine Philp Sunday December 12 2021, 12.01am, The Sunday Times

t was one o'clock in the morning outside Kabul airport and Sepehra Azami, 25, was crammed into one of seven buses carrying female Afghan students desperate to flee the country. Thousands of people thronged the streets and fear filled the air. Taliban fighters dressed in black turbans and camouflage jackets roamed around toting Kalashnikovs. Hours earlier the blast from a suicide bomb had ripped through the crowd, killing 13 US soldiers and more than 150 civilians.

Terrified families were now trying to claw their way inside vehicles, including the girls' buses, hoping to escape. Sepehra watched as a young woman disembarked from one bus full of young students and began to beg the Taliban fighters to let them through the airport gates.

The New York Times

A university in Bangladesh evacuates almost 150 young women from Kabul.



Safa, center, with her friends Tamana, left and Oranous in Doha, Qatar, after being evacuated from Kabul on the weekend. Safa

As gunfire rang out in Kabul, an Afghan college graduate named Batool tried not to show her fear.

For days, she and about 150 other Afghan women — mostly students and alumni of Asian University for Women in Bangladesh — had essentially lived on a convoy of buses that they hoped would get them into the Kabul airport, the center of the U.S. military's last-ditch evacuation efforts.

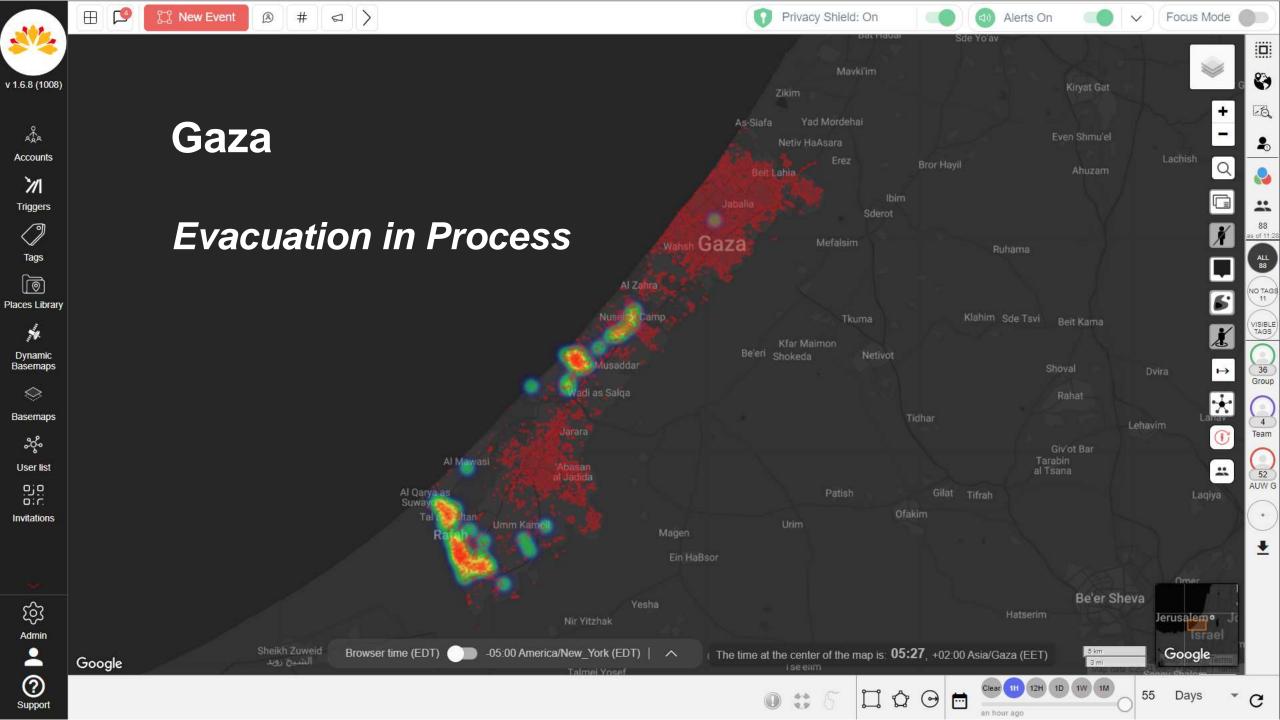
University officials and volunteers had secured them visas and chartered a plane for them, but several times, the buses failed to make it past Taliban and military checkpoints.

Update on the AUW Students:

- Upon departure from Afghanistan the students entered Ft. McCoy in Wisconsin for immigration purposes.
- They helped to create an Englishlanguage school for Afghans during their time at Ft. McCoy
- All 148 were placed into US universities including Brown, University of Delaware, and Arizona State
- Following August 2021, we helped another ~600 Afghan women leave the country and relocate to the AUW campus in Chattogram, Bangladesh



The Rise Again School at Ft. McCoy



Libya

GeoAl and Near-Real-Time Remote Damage Assessment









Pre-Event Imagery of Central Derna

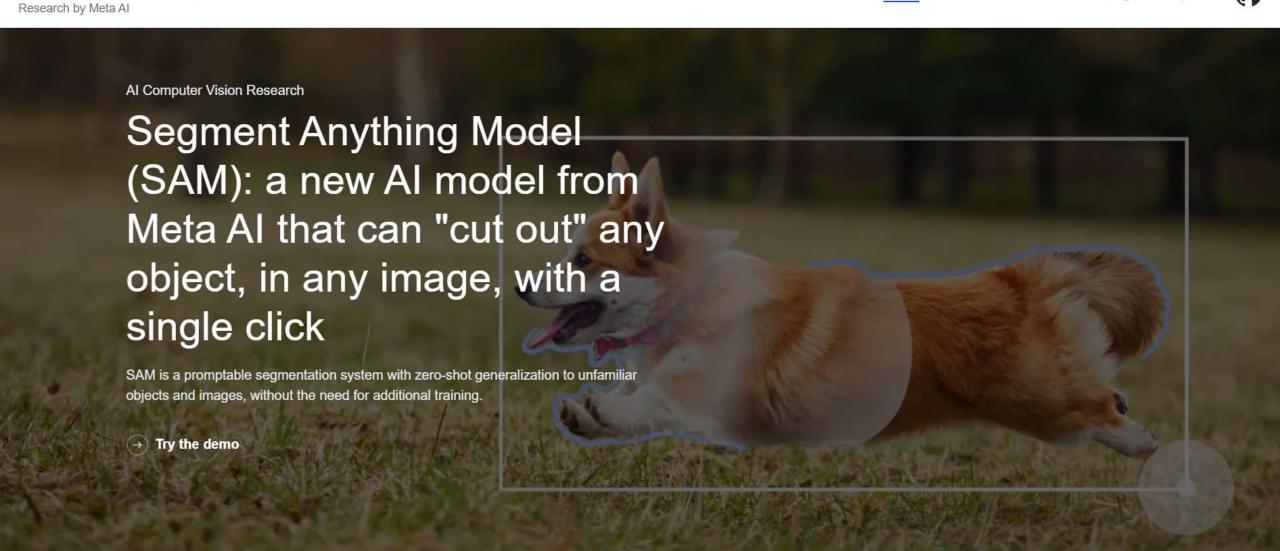


Post-Event Imagery of Central Derna

Model Source: Segment Geospatial



Post-Event Image Segmentation and Mask Outlines



Blog

BLOG

Machine Learning-based Damage Assessment for Disaster Relief

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2020

Posted by Joseph Xu, Senior Software Engineer and Pranav Khaitan, Engineering Lead, Google Research

Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods, affect large areas and millions of people, but responding to such disasters is a massive logistical challenge. Crisis responders, including governments, NGOs, and UN organizations, need fast access to comprehensive and accurate assessments in the aftermath of disasters to plan how best to allocate limited resources. To this end, very high resolution (VHR) satellite imagery, with up to 0.3 meter resolution, is becoming an increasingly important tool for crisis response, giving responders an unprecedented breadth of visual information about how terrain, infrastructure, and populations are changed by disasters.

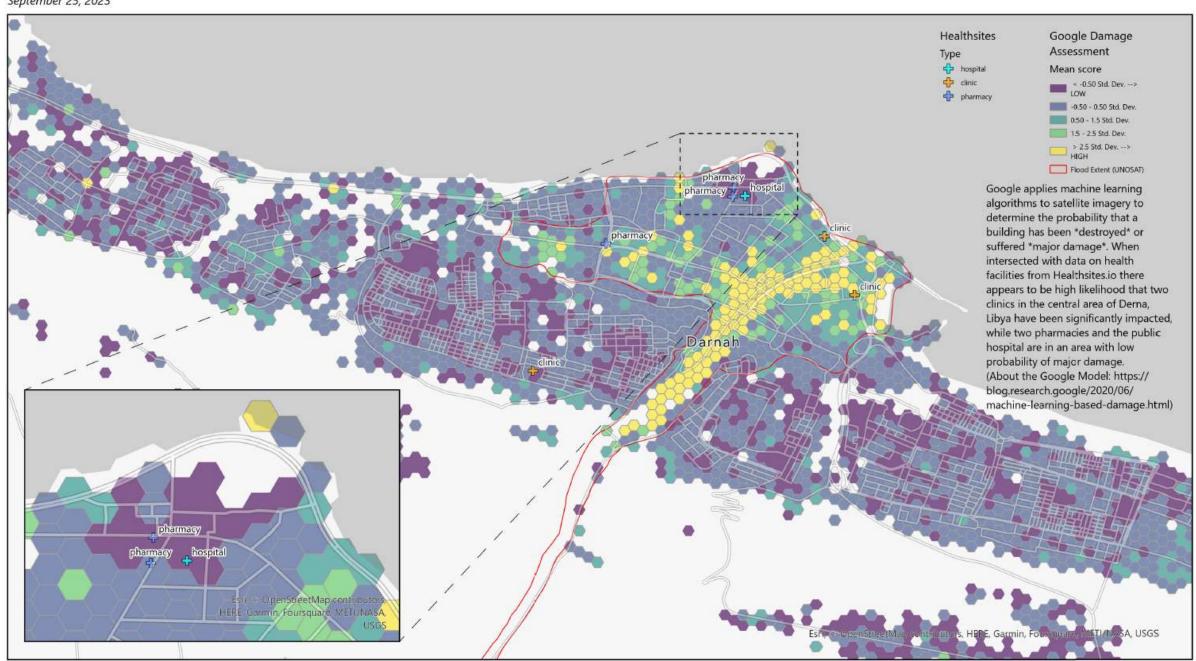
However, intensive manual labor is still required to extract operationally-relevant information — collapsed buildings, cracks in bridges, where people have set up temporary shelters — from the raw satellite imagery. As an example, for the 2010 Haiti earthquake, analysts manually examined over 90,000 buildings in the Port-au-Prince area alone, rating the damage each one incurred on a five point scale. Many of these manual analyses take teams of experts many weeks to complete, whereas they are most needed within 48-72 hours after the disaster, when the most urgent decisions are made.

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Google ML-Derived Damage Assessment and Health Facilities - Derna, Libya



September 25, 2023





Financial **Aid** Information **Aid**







Thank you

Andrew Schroeder, PhD, MPP

VP of Research and Analysis – Direct Relief aschroeder@directrelief.org