
Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline

Title: Occupational Health and Environmental Risks associated with faecal sludge management in humanitarian settings: A case of Imvepi refugee settlement, Uganda and Cox's Bazar refugee camp in Bangladesh

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Project abstract:

Introduction: Faecal sludge management (FSM) in humanitarian settings remains a significant public and environmental health challenge, particularly in refugee camps and settlements where non-sewered onsite sanitation systems are predominantly used. Inadequate containment, unsafe emptying and transportation, and poorly functioning treatment plants expose sanitation workers and the community to hazards and contribute to environmental degradation. Despite efforts to improve FSM, limited attention has been paid to the health and environmental risks associated with faecal sludge management in refugee contexts.

Objectives: This study aims to: (1) assess occupational health risks among sanitation workers across the sanitation value chain using the sanitation safety planning approach; (2) To assess the contribution of individual FSTP units to the reduction of health and environmental risks by analyzing their pollutant removal performance and comparing it across seasons; (3) evaluate the environmental risks associated with discharges from FSTPs using an Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) framework; and (4) examine the appropriateness and effectiveness of the SSP and ERA frameworks in identifying, assessing, and managing sanitation-related risks in humanitarian contexts.

Methods: The study will apply the SSP tool to identify, assess, and manage risks across the SVC in Imvepi refugee settlement (Uganda) and Cox's Bazar refugee camp (Bangladesh). The study will describe the sanitation system; perform structured observations, photovoice and key informant interviews to identify hazards and hazardous events and exposure pathways across the SVC; and semi-quantitative risk assessment (SQRA) and quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA) to ascertain occupational risk. A mass balance approach will be used to ascertain the contribution of individual FSTP units to the reduction of health and environmental risks and examine the overall treatment efficiency of the 5 selected FSTPs during wet and dry seasons. The study will apply both the Risk Quotient (RQ) and Synthetic Risk Factor (SRF) frameworks to determine ecological risks posed by physicochemical pollutants and heavy metals in effluent and sludge samples. A Delphi study involving sanitation practitioners will be conducted to evaluate the appropriateness of the SSP and ERA frameworks for humanitarian contexts. Findings from qualitative and quantitative methods will be analyzed independently, then integrated through comparison to identify convergence, complementarity, or divergence across objectives.

Expected outcomes: The study will generate evidence on occupational and environmental risks associated with FSM in refugee contexts, treatment performance during wet and dry seasons, and the applicability of risk-based planning tools. The outcomes of this study will feed into the overall aim of the RISK-WASH project, which is to improve WASH decision-making and provisions in

humanitarian settings by collaboratively developing a health-risk impact framework.

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Occupational Health and Environmental Risks associated with faecal sludge management in humanitarian settings: A case of Imvepi refugee settlement, Uganda and Cox's Bazar refugee camp in Bangladesh

0. Administrative questions

1. Provide the name of the data management support staff consulted during the preparation of this plan and the date of consultation. Please also mention if you consulted any other support staff.

The following support staff were consulted on 28th April 2026:

1. Sophie Tschirpke, *Data steward at the Faculty of applied sciences*
2. Lieke Font Freide, *Privacy officer*
3. Thijs Slot, *HREC Secretary, Integrity Office.*

2. Is TU Delft the lead institution for this project?

- No – please provide details of the lead institution below and TU Delft's role in the project

IHE Delft Institute for Water Education is the lead institution for the project, and overall controller of the data. TU Delft participates as a partner through academic staff involved in supervision of PhD students, methodological development, and participatory research components. TU Delft's contribution is mainly linked to tool adaptation, data analysis, and co-supervision of PhD research. TU Delft therefore only manage and store the data and code that they directly generate or process during these activities, in line with TU Delft policies.

I. Data/code description and collection or re-use

3. Provide a general description of the types of data/code you will be working with, including any re-used data/code.

Type of data/code	File format(s)	How will data/code be collected/generated? <i>For re-used data/code: what are the sources and terms of use?</i>	Purpose of processing	Storage location	Who will have access to the data/code?
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Participant contact and recruitment log	XLSX, CSV, DOCX	Created by the researcher during recruitment; may include names, phone numbers, role, organization, and study code	To organize recruitment, scheduling, and follow-up where necessary, especially for the delphi study	Stored separately from research data in secure TU Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Signed informed consent forms	PDF (scanned), paper originals	Signed by participants before data collection; paper forms collected in the field and digitized by the researcher by scanning	To obtain and document informed consent.	1. Paper copies stored in a locked cabinet during fieldwork and then transferred to a locked cabinet at Makerere University School of Public Health (project partner) at the end of fieldwork. 2. Scanned copies uploaded onto TU Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Semi-structured interview audio recordings	MP3, WAV, M4A	Recorded during interviews with participant permission	To support accurate transcription and qualitative analysis	Project Data Storage (U:) drive; deleted from recording device as soon as possible after upload	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Interview transcripts	DOCX, PDF	Generated from interview recordings by the researcher or authorized transcriber; pseudonymized during transcription	Qualitative analysis of experiences, perceptions, hazards, and risk management practices	Project Data Storage (U:) drive (requested through the TU self-service portal)	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Interview field notes / memos	DOCX, PDF	Generated by the researcher during and after interviews	Contextual interpretation and qualitative analysis	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Observation notes	DOCX, PDF	Generated by the researcher during participant observations of sanitation work	To document work practices, workplace conditions, hazards, and safety measures	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Photovoice photographs	JPEG, PNG	Taken by participants as part of the Photovoice activity; collected only with consent	To document work-related risks, safety conditions, and lived experiences for analysis	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.

Photovoice discussion audio recordings	DOCX, PDF	Generated from follow-up discussions and linked to selected images through study codes	Qualitative analysis of the meaning of images and worker perspectives	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Risk-assessment workshop data	XLSX	Generated during participatory workshops; may include scoring sheets,	To assess risks across the sanitation	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Delphi survey responses	XLSX, CSV	Collected through online questionnaires completed by expert participants over up to three rounds	To assess the applicability and appropriateness of SSP and ERA approaches in humanitarian settings	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Environmental and laboratory data	XLSX, CSV	Generated from sampling and laboratory analysis of faecal sludge, effluent, and related environmental parameters	To assess treatment performance and environmental risk	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Secondary operational data from faecal sludge treatment plants	XLSX, CSV	Obtained from treatment plant records (publicly available)	To support interpretation of treatment performance, system functioning, and contextual analysis	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Statistical analysis files	XLSX, CSV	Generated by the researcher during quantitative analysis	Data cleaning, statistical analysis, and production of tables and figures	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Qualitative coding files	DOCX	Generated by the researcher during thematic coding and analysis	To organize and analyze interview, observation, and Photovoice narrative data	Project Data Storage (U:) drive	Access restricted to PhD student and supervisors only.
Figures, tables, and manuscript outputs	DOCX, XLSX, PDF, PNG	Generated by the researcher from analyzed data	Reporting, publication, presentation, and dissemination	Project Data Storage (U:) drive RISK WASH project surfdrive	Researcher, supervisors, authorized co-authors & consortium partners

Sub-study 1: Semi-structured Interviews

Data type	Format	How will data/code be collected?	Purpose of processing	Storage location	De-identification	Level of access	Will the data be shared?	If shared, who will receive the data?
Informed consent form (name, signature)	PDF (scanned paper), original hard copies	Signed by participants before interviews; paper forms collected in the field and digitized by the researcher by scanning	To obtain and document informed consent	1. Paper copies stored in a locked cabinet during fieldwork and then transferred to a locked cabinet at Makerere University School of Public Health (RISK-WASH project partner) at the end of fieldwork. 2. Scanned copies uploaded onto TU project data storage (U:) drive	Pseudonymized: Names will be replaced with study codes	TU Delft Project Data Storage (U: drive)	No sharing	N/A
Contact details (email, phone)					Pseudonymized: Audio recordings will be linked to study code			
Audio recordings								
Transcribed interview text								
Occupation/role, employer, work location								

Professional views (on risks, working conditions, factors affecting faecal sludge management)								

II. Storage and backup during the research process

4. How much data/code storage will you require during the project lifetime?

- < 250 GB

5. Where will the data/code be stored and backed-up during the project lifetime? (Select all that apply.)

- Project Data Storage (U:) drive at TU Delft
- SURFdrive

The PhD student will request Project Data Storage drive through the TU self-service portal. This drive will be restricted to the PhD student and her supervisors. That drive will serve as the main secure storage location for the study during the project lifetime. Data including interview transcripts, observation notes, coded datasets, analysis files, and other research materials will be stored on the drive. Identifiable information, such as signed consent forms, contact details, audio recordings, and potentially identifiable photographs, will be stored separately with restricted access and only on secure TU Delft-approved systems.

The RISK-WASH consortium has an existing SURFdrive project folder, which will be used only for sharing working documents and selected pseudonymized or non-identifiable research materials needed for collaboration within the project team for example draft manuscripts, analysis plans. No directly identifiable personal data will be uploaded to SURFdrive. Access to the SURFdrive folder will be restricted to authorized project members.

Data will be backed up through the security and backup systems associated with the TU Delft storage environment and SURF infrastructure. During fieldwork, any data temporarily stored on recording devices or password-protected laptops will be transferred to secure TU Delft-approved storage as soon as possible and then removed from the local device when safe transfer has been confirmed.

III. Data/code documentation

6. What documentation will accompany data/code? (Select all that apply.)

- Software – Usage documentation (README file, docstrings, and in-line comments)

- Metadata – I will adhere to the metadata standards used by the data repository where the data will be shared (see section V)
- Procedure – A description of data processing procedure(s) (such as laboratory setup, simulation workflows).
- Data – Data dictionary explaining the variables used
- Data – README file or other documentation explaining how data are organised
- Data – Codebook describing the contents, structure, layout, and variable definitions of the data
- Data – Methodology of data collection

The study data will be accompanied by documentation to support understanding, secure management, and future reuse where appropriate. This will include: (i) a description of the data collection methodology for each study component; (ii) README files explaining how files and folders are organized; (iii) codebooks and data dictionaries describing variables, coding systems, and file contents; and (iv) documentation of key data processing steps such as transcription, translation, pseudonymization, data cleaning, coding, and analysis. For any analysis code or scripts, usage documentation and in-line comments will be provided. Metadata will also be prepared in line with the requirements of the repository or registry used for sharing metadata or other approved output

IV. Legal and ethical requirements, code of conducts

7. Does your research involve human subjects or third-party datasets collected from human participants?

If you are working with a human subject(s), you will need to obtain the HREC approval for your research project.

- Yes – please provide details in the additional information box below

The study will collect primary data from sanitation workers, faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP) operators, and other stakeholders in humanitarian settings (Imvepi Refugee Settlement in Uganda and Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh). Participants will provide informed consent, and ethical approval will be obtained from the relevant Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) in both Uganda and Bangladesh. I have applied for for ethical approval from the TU HREC, with application number [6270].

8. Will you work with personal data? (This is information about an identified or identifiable natural person, either for research or project administration purposes.)

- Yes

Yes. Personal data will be collected directly from participants through signed consent forms, recruitment and contact records, semi-structured interviews, observations, Photovoice activities, semi-quantitative risk assessment workshops, and the online Delphi survey. Depending on the study component, this may include names, signatures, contact details, role/occupation, organization, audio recordings, written responses, workshop contributions, and potentially identifiable photographs. Because the study population is a small group, participants may also be indirectly identifiable through their role, work setting, or visual data.

The data will be processed for participant recruitment, informed consent, data collection, transcription, translation where necessary, pseudonymization, coding, analysis, and reporting. Direct identifiers will be kept separate from the main research data and replaced with study codes. Only authorized members of the research team (phd student and supervisors) will have access to information that could directly

identify participants. Reports, publications, and presentations will use aggregated information.

Physical signed consent forms will be stored separately in a locked cabinet at Makerere University School of Public Health (one of the consortium partners) with access restricted to the PhD student. Digital personal data, including scanned consent forms, contact logs, audio files, transcripts, notes, and photographs, will be stored on secure TU Delft-approved systems, primarily the TU Delft Project Data Storage (U:) drive. The RISK-WASH SURFdrive environment will be used only for sharing working documents and selected pseudonymized or non-identifiable materials needed for collaboration within the authorized project team. Directly identifiable data will not be uploaded to shared collaboration spaces. During fieldwork, any data temporarily stored on password-protected devices will be transferred to secure institutional storage as soon as possible and deleted from the local device once safe transfer has been confirmed.

9. Will you work with any other types of confidential or classified data or code as listed below? (Select all that apply and provide additional details below.)

If you are not sure which option to select, ask your Faculty Data Steward for advice.

- No, I will not work with any other types of confidential or classified data/code

10. How will ownership of the data and intellectual property rights to the data be managed?

For projects involving commercially-sensitive research or research involving third parties, seek advice of your [Faculty Contract Manager](#) when answering this question.

Ownership of research data and intellectual property rights will be managed in accordance with the RISK-WASH consortium agreement and the applicable policies of TU Delft, and IHE Delft. In line with TU Delft student guidance, intellectual property created by a student is not assumed to belong to another party unless this is specified in a written agreement. Because this research is conducted within a broader consortium and as part of a PhD project, rights of ownership, access, use, publication, and any transfer of intellectual property will be governed by the relevant agreement.

IHE Delft is the lead institution of the RISK-WASH consortium, while this study also forms part of the researcher's PhD trajectory at TU Delft. Collaborating partners may support access to sites, participants, contextual information, logistics, or translation, but such support does not by itself confer ownership of the research data. Directly identifiable personal data will remain under restricted control of the authorized research team. Any sharing or reuse of pseudonymized or non-identifiable materials will be subject to the consortium agreement, participant consent, ethical approvals, and applicable data protection requirements.

Authorship, publication rights, and use of outputs arising from the study will be discussed and agreed in writing with supervisors and collaborators in accordance with the consortium agreement and standard academic practice.

11. Which personal data or data from human participants do you work with? (Select all that apply.)

- Audio recordings
- Proof of consent (such as signed consent materials which contain name and signature)
- Photographs
- Job title and/or employer
- Gender

- Names and/or geolocation information as part of research data
- Names as contact details for administrative purposes

12. Please list the categories of data subjects and their geographical location.

Categories of data subjects

- Sanitation workers (e.g., emptiers, transporters, treatment plant workers)
- Health and WASH officers (e.g., from NGOs like BRAC, Uganda redcross society)
- Camp and plant managers
- Humanitarian practitioners globally

Geographical locations:

- Imvepi Refugee Settlement, Terego District, Uganda
- Cox's Bazar Refugee Camp, Bangladesh

13. Will you be receiving personal data from or transferring personal data to third parties (groups of individuals or organisations)?

- No

No personal data will be received from or transferred to third parties. Local partner organizations may facilitate access to study sites or help inform potential participants about the study, but they will not share participants' identifiable personal data with the research team. Likewise, identifiable research data will not be transferred to third parties. Any collaboration within the project team will involve only pseudonymized or non-identifiable materials.

16. What are the legal grounds for personal data processing?

- Informed consent

17. Please describe the informed consent procedure you will follow below.

Informed consent will be obtained separately for each study method using method-specific participant information sheets and consent forms. Separate consent materials will be used for semi-structured interviews, observations, Photovoice, the online Delphi survey and the semi-quantitative risk assessment workshop. Before any data collection begins, prospective participants will be given clear information about the purpose of the study, why they are being invited, what participation involves, the types of data that will be collected, any potential risks and benefits, how confidentiality will be protected, how their data will be stored and used, and their right to refuse or withdraw without penalty.

Written consent will be obtained by signature or thumbprint before interviews, discussions and observations. Separate opt-in consent will be sought for specific components where relevant, such as audio-recording of interviews, participation in Photovoice discussions, and the use of pseudonymized quotations or photographs in publications or presentations.

For Photovoice, participants will first receive an orientation on the activity, including safe and ethical photography, what kinds of photographs are relevant, and the need to avoid identifiable third parties wherever possible. Consent will cover participation in the activity, sharing selected photographs with the research team, the follow-up discussion about the photographs, audio-recording of that discussion if applicable, and any separate permission for future use of anonymized or de-identified photographs in dissemination materials.

For the Delphi study, consent will be obtained electronically before participants begin the first online questionnaire. The online participant information sheet will explain the study and the Delphi process, and participants will indicate their consent by ticking the appropriate consent box before proceeding.

Because some participant groups are small and potentially identifiable through their role, work setting, or visual data, the study will rely on pseudonymization rather than claiming full anonymization of raw data. Names and contact details will be stored separately from research responses, and only authorized members of the research team will have access to information that could directly identify participants.

18. Where will you store the physical/digital signed consent forms or other types of proof of consent (such as recording of verbal consent)?

Physical signed consent forms will be stored separately from the research data in a locked cabinet accessible only to the researcher and, where necessary, authorized members of the research team. During fieldwork, they will be kept in a secure location and transferred as soon as possible to secure institutional storage arrangements. Digital copies of signed consent forms (scanned PDFs) will be stored on secure TU Delft-approved storage with restricted access, separate from the main research dataset. For online consent, such as in the Delphi study, proof of consent will be stored digitally through the secure online survey system and in exported records saved on TU Delft-approved secure storage.

19. Does the processing of the personal data result in a high risk to the data subjects? (Select all that apply.)

If the processing of the personal data results in a high risk to the data subjects, it is required to perform a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA). In order to determine if there is a high risk for the data subjects, please check if any of the options below that are applicable to the processing of the personal data in your research project.

If any category applies, please provide additional information in the box below. Likewise, if you collect other type of potentially sensitive data, or if you have any additional comments, include these in the box below.

If one or more options listed below apply, your project might need a DPIA. Please get in touch with the Privacy team (privacy-tud@tudelft.nl) to get advice as to whether DPIA is necessary.

- None of the above apply

23. What will happen with the personal data used in the research after the end of the research project?

- Anonymised or aggregated data will be shared with others

After the end of the research project, directly identifiable personal data will not be shared as general

project outputs. Identifiable data, such as names, contact details, signed consent forms, and any other direct identifiers, will be stored securely with restricted access and retained only for as long as necessary in line with ethical, legal, and institutional requirements, after which they will be securely deleted or destroyed.

Pseudonymized research data may be retained under restricted access and, where participants have explicitly consented, may be shared with specific authorized recipients for clearly defined research or teaching purposes. This may include, for example, pseudonymized interview transcripts, observation notes, Delphi responses, or other research materials, but only under appropriate safeguards and not through public release.

Anonymized, de-identified, or aggregated findings will be shared more widely through academic publications, reports, presentations, and other dissemination outputs. This may include aggregated results, anonymized quotations, summary tables, and other non-identifiable outputs. Because the study involves small and potentially identifiable participant groups, complete anonymity cannot always be guaranteed for raw data; therefore, pseudonymization, restricted access, and careful de-identification will be used as the main safeguards.

24. For how long will personal research data (including pseudonymised data) be stored?

- 10 years, in accordance with the TU Delft Research Data Framework Policy

Pseudonymized research data will be retained for up to 10 years in line with TU Delft research data requirements. However, directly identifiable data, such as recruitment/contact lists, study code keys, and other direct identifiers, will be stored separately and retained only for as long as necessary for participant management, verification, and compliance with ethical and legal obligations, after which they will be securely deleted. Signed consent forms will be stored separately from the research data and retained in accordance with applicable ethical and institutional requirements. Audio recordings and potentially identifiable photographs will be retained only as long as needed for transcription, analysis, and approved research purposes, and will then be deleted or further de-identified where possible.

25. How will your study participants be asked for their consent for data sharing?

- In the informed consent form: participants are asked to give their explicit consent for sharing their (pseudonymised) personal data with restricted access with specific recipients for specific purpose(s)

Study participants will be informed through the participant information sheet and consent form that directly identifiable personal data will not be shared publicly. The study will not involve public sharing of personal data. Where participants agree, selected pseudonymized or de-identified research materials may be stored under restricted access for future research and teaching, or shared with specific authorized recipients for clearly defined research purposes, in line with participant consent, ethical approvals, and applicable data protection requirements. Participants will be asked separately for their consent for such restricted reuse or sharing, for example for storage of pseudonymized transcripts under restricted access, or for the use of anonymized or de-identified quotations or photographs in publications, presentations, or teaching materials.

V. Data sharing and long term preservation

27. Apart from personal data mentioned in question 23, will any other data be publicly shared?

Please provide a list of data/code you are going to share under 'Additional Information'.

- Not all non-personal data/code can be publicly shared – please explain below which data/code and why cannot be publicly shared

Not all non-personal data/code generated in this study can be publicly shared. The study may produce both shareable and non-shareable non-personal materials. Potentially shareable materials include aggregated quantitative results, summary tables, non-identifiable metadata, statistical analysis scripts, code used for data analysis, and selected de-identified outputs underlying publications, where these do not create disclosure risks and where sharing is consistent with participant consent, ethical approval, institutional policy, and the RISK-WASH consortium agreement.

However, some non-personal data/code will not be made publicly available. These include materials that, even after removal of direct identifiers, may still pose a risk of indirect identification because of the small and specific participant groups, site-specific contextual detail, or visual content. This may include detailed qualitative audios, field notes, observation notes, photographs, image narratives, and certain case-study-specific operational datasets obtained from partners. Where appropriate, selected pseudonymized or de-identified materials may be made available only through restricted access or on request, subject to review and approval.

29. How will you share research data/code, including those mentioned in question 23?

Select all that apply and provide additional details below.

- The data/code can't be shared in a data repository, but the metadata will be registered in 4TU.ResearchData with a persistent identifier (a DOI), and all research publications resulting from the project have a statement explaining: what additional datasets/materials exist, why access is restricted, who can use the data and under what circumstances

Because this study involves small and potentially identifiable participant groups, site-specific contextual information, qualitative materials, and visual data, not all research data can be deposited in a public repository. Metadata describing the study outputs will be registered in 4TU.ResearchData with a persistent identifier (DOI). Publications arising from the project will include a data availability statement explaining what materials exist, which data can or cannot be shared, why access may be restricted, and under what conditions selected materials may be made available.

Where appropriate and where this does not create disclosure risks or conflict with participant consent, ethical approval, institutional policy, or the RISK-WASH consortium agreement, selected non-personal materials such as aggregated results, summary tables, and analysis code may be shared. However, detailed qualitative materials, field notes, observation notes, photographs, image narratives, and certain case-study-specific operational datasets will not be made publicly available because of indirect identification risks, sensitivity, or partner restrictions.

30. How much of your data/code will be shared in a research data repository?

- Not applicable - No data/code will be shared in a repository

31. When will the data/code be shared?

- Other - please explain

No research data or code will be deposited in a data repository at this stage. Instead, metadata describing the study outputs will be registered in 4TU.ResearchData with a DOI. Publications arising from the project will include a data availability statement explaining what materials exist, which data can or cannot be shared, why access may be restricted, and under what conditions selected materials may be made available. This approach is necessary because the study involves small and potentially identifiable participant groups, sensitive qualitative and visual data, and case-study-specific materials that may be subject to ethical, privacy, consortium, or partner restrictions.

32. Under what licence(s) will the data/code be released?

- CC BY

VI. Data management responsibilities and resources

33. If you leave TU Delft (or are unavailable), who is going to be responsible for the data/code resulting from this project?

My supervisor Prof.Dr. Damir Brdanovic, department of Environmental Biotechnology (D.Brdanovic@tudelft.nl)

34. What resources (for example financial and time) will be dedicated to data management and ensuring that data will be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)?

Data management will be integrated throughout the project and supported through researcher time, institutional infrastructure, and project resources. The researcher will allocate time across the study lifecycle for organizing files, maintaining documentation, pseudonymizing data, checking data quality, preparing transcripts and codebooks, updating the Data Management Plan, and ensuring secure storage and access control. Additional time will be dedicated at later stages to preparing metadata, selecting materials that can be shared safely, and drafting data availability statements for publications.

TU Delft-approved storage systems and existing project infrastructure, including the TU Delft Project Data Storage (U:) drive and the RISK-WASH SURFdrive environment, will be used for secure storage, backup, and controlled collaboration. These institutional systems provide the core technical support needed for data management during the project. Project resources will also support practical data management activities such as secure handling of recordings and photographs, transcription, translation where needed, and preparation of documentation files such as codebooks, metadata descriptions, and organized folder structures.

Given the sensitive nature of the study, especially the involvement of small and potentially identifiable participant groups, qualitative data, and visual materials, FAIR implementation will be applied carefully and proportionately. Data will be made as findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable as possible without compromising privacy, ethical commitments, consortium obligations, or data protection requirements. This means that metadata and documentation will be prepared to support findability and reuse, while access to detailed datasets may remain restricted where open sharing is not appropriate.

35. Which faculty do you belong to?

- Faculty of Applied Sciences (AS)