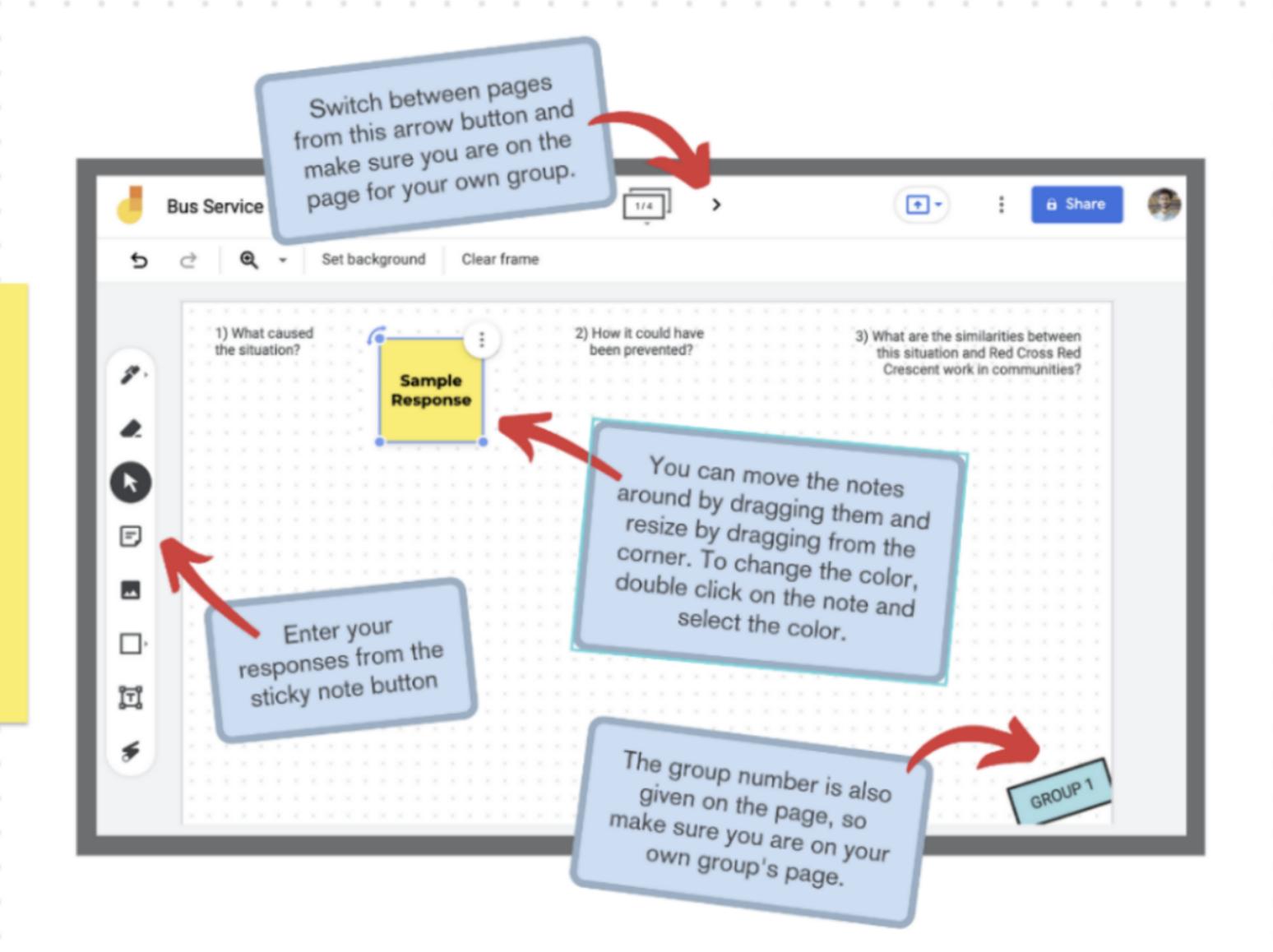
Reminder on how to use Google Jamboard



YELLOW

EXTRACT FROM SITREP - CYCLONE KAYLA

DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER 2020 LOCATION: BANGARA

Background

Cyclone Kayla hit the west coast of Bangara at approximately 5.15 pm on 26 September 2020 affecting more than 4 million people in 7 coastal districts. According to the Joint Needs Assessment, 4 of the districts are severely affected and 3 are moderately affected. 100 villages in the Bernu and Gerda districts were hit by high tides on 29 September and most of the population are taking shelter on the embankments and living in makeshift shelters with a lack of food and safe drinking water.

Key challenges

- People already living marginally above the poverty level are likely to fall below the poverty line due to loss of income and employment.
- Damage to crops and other agricultural products, and loss of livestock, may increase food insecurity for residents already suffering from a livelihood crisis due to recent conflict and an influx of migrants in the region.
- Lack of safe drinking water and sanitary latrines risks spreading waterborne diseases.

What information do we want to collect?

Which research approach should we use?

Information needs/access to services (i.e. shelter) (migrants)

Who are the 'vulnerable' and where are they- QUANTI

Needs assessments-**QUANTI**

Perceptions from host communities towards migrants-**QUALITATIVE**

Looking to the past: how they have experiences in the past similar situations. How they applied resilience and Prep and response mechanisms

STIGMA-**Vulnerable** groups, incorporate **PGI** into data we collect

Local marketsassess needs of CASH interventions

Research into host community and skills and experiences qual

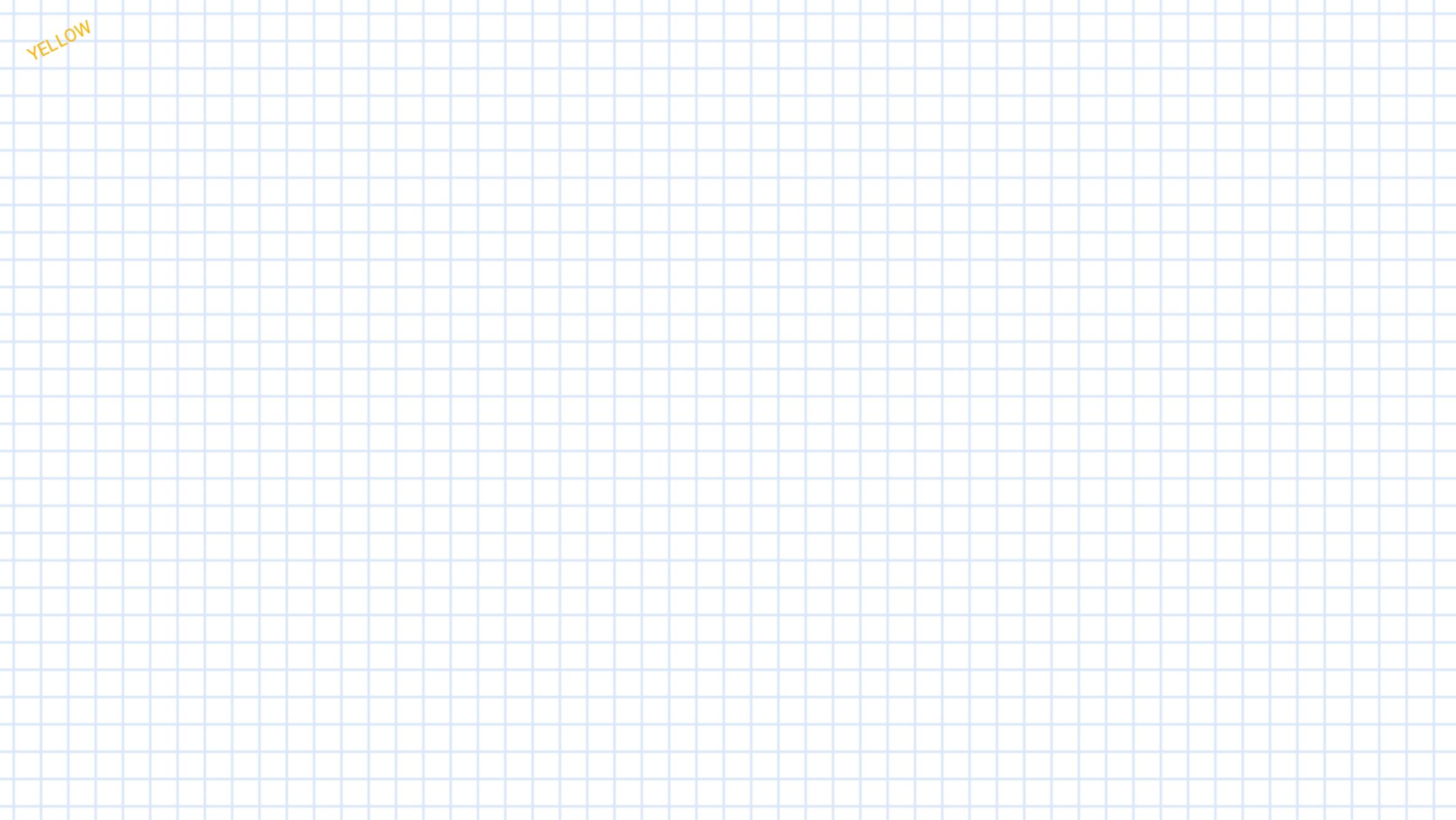
MIXED **METHODS-**TRIANGULATE!

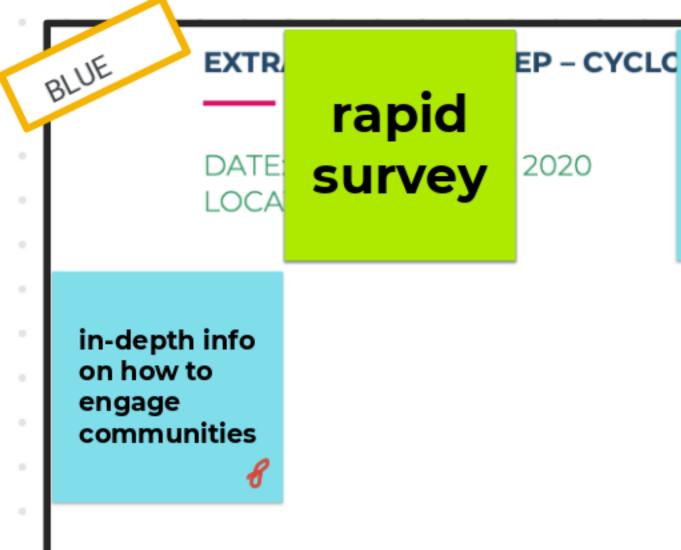
Livelihoods and Context of WASH-related migrants and topics- Qualitative and Quantitativeongoing existence, and influxcurrent practices

Coping mechanisms already existing? Local solutions?-QUALI and then expand with quanti

Perceptions from MIGRANTS- how do they feel in terms of access to services/

Identifying lessons learned locally and from stakeholders





behaviours

ckground

where to meet

who can be an access point?

people - keeping

clone Kayla hit the west coast of Bangara at approximately 5.15 pm on 26 September 2020 affecting more than 4 this up to date, and lion people in 7 coastal districts. According to the Joint Needs Assessment, 4 of the districts are severely affected d 3 are moderately affected. 100 villages in the Bernu and Gerda districts were hit by high tides on 29 September d most of the population are taking shelter on the embankments and living in makeshift shelters with a lack of tood and safe drinking water.

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is doing what and

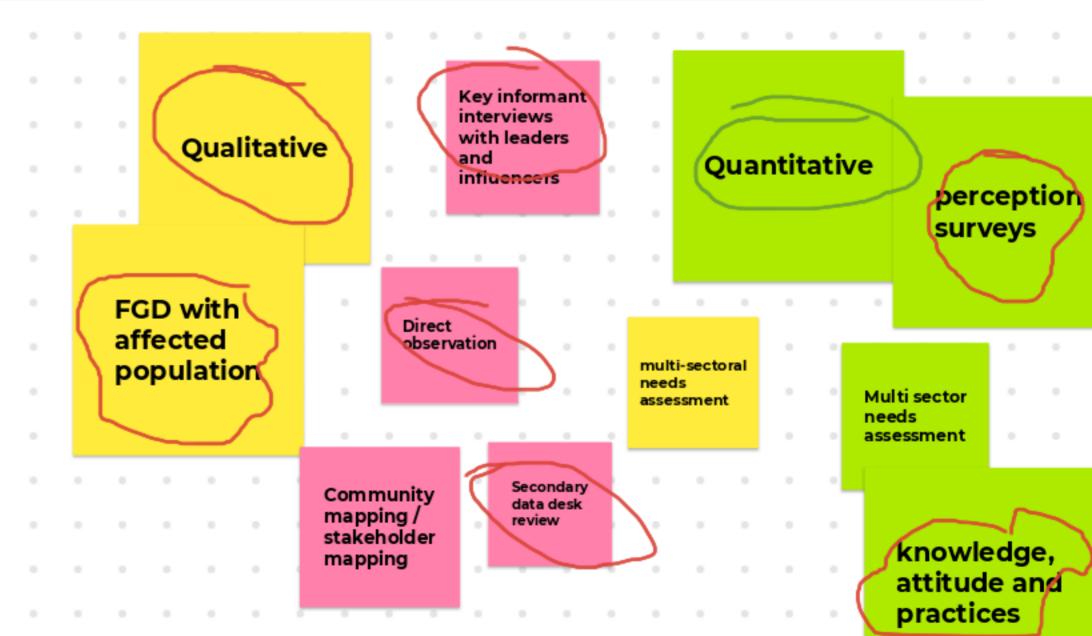
system?

where (3w) -- cluster

are people able to

get information

Which research approach should we use?



BLUE

EXTRACT FROM SITREP - CYCLONE KAYLA

DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER 2020 LOCATION: BANGARA

Are there any differences in the profile/needs/percepti ons/access/etc between local communities and migrants?

Access to food market/health facilities/WASH facilities

What are perceptions and attitudes of people about water-borne diseases?

what are the perceptions about the safety of the shelters?

Background

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What information do we want to collect?

Vulnerabilities and (most urgent) humanitarian needs - are they different in different areas/among different groups?

Preexisting unhealthy/harmful coping strategies that the community tend to fall back on (to prevent using the ill coping mechanisms)

Find out who is affected (women. men, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities etc) and what are their specific needs

what support exist

structures do (including social and/or material)?

Who has access to water and sanitation? What is level of knowledge of people about link between observing hygiene practices and water-borne diseases?

FGDs with semi-structured questionnaire

Observation how

and when people

are washing their

toilets.

hands or using the

Quantitative data to understand size of the impacted society and what type of support is needed

Review of previous responses (lessons learnt?) to a similar disaster

Which research approach should we use?

Multisectoral needs assessment (comb. different methods). preferably coordinated/conducte d together with other humanitarian actors on the ground

HFIAS (food security)

For communities who are already there. focus groups should be possible through the gatekeeper (community leader). Good to disaggregate groups so you can address specific

needs of each group

(women, men, youth,

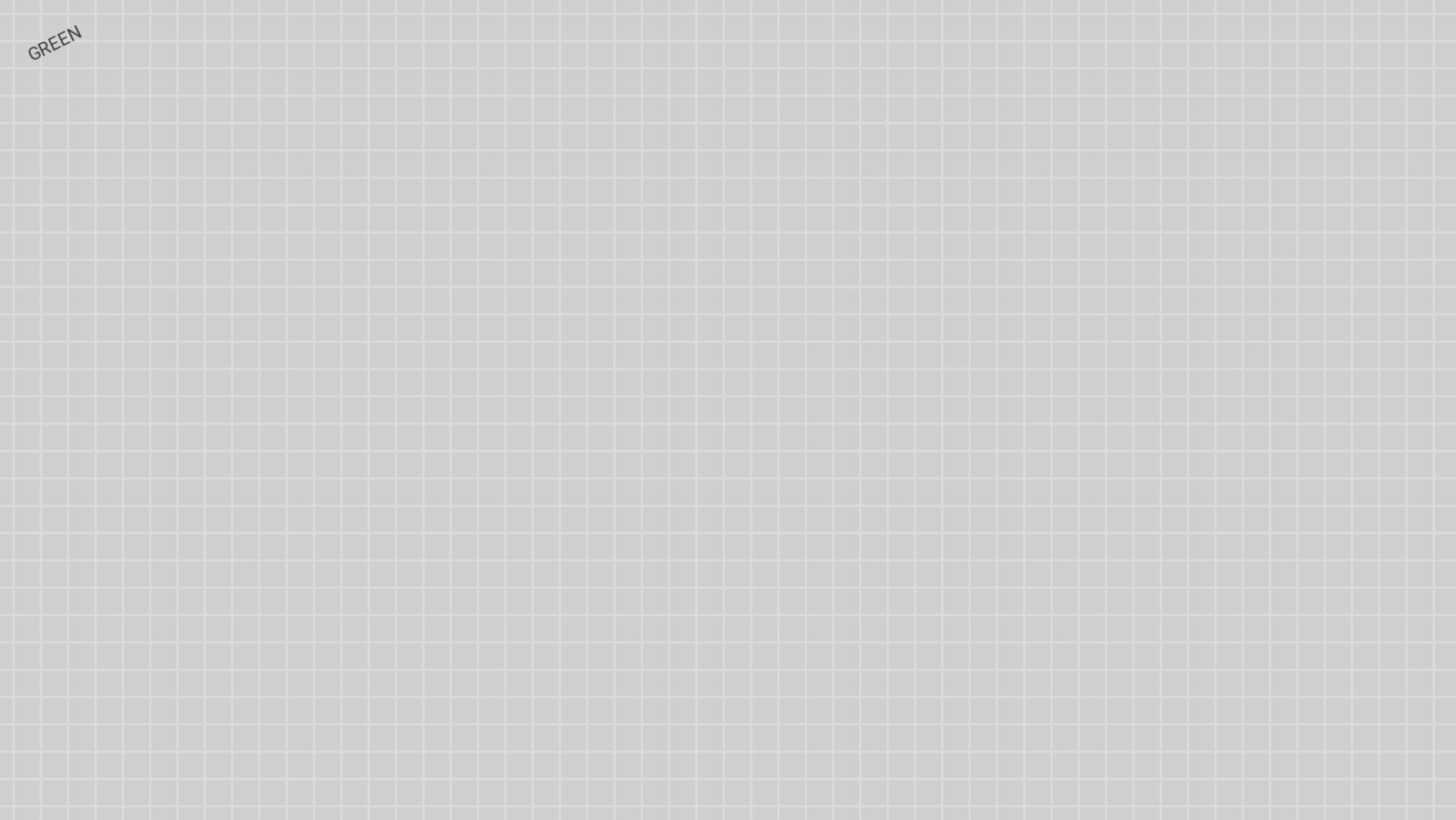
understanding migrant context, challenging, so quantitative may transient

Ideally for qualitative would be good, but in view of their time it might be make more sense in view that they may be

Use of community mobilizers/ advocates from the community themselves for interpretation/data collection

What kind of support is needed and for how long?

Who are the different local and international actors on the ground-support the coordination etc of information/resources to take place



EXTRACT FROM SITREP - CYCLONE KAYLA

Background

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What information do we want to collect?

Which research approach should we use?

most urgent needs

WASH

more specific data on

Demographic data

what are information needs

other services provided by other INGO/LNOG

impact of the

cyclone

Economic/livelihood

What info channels do people use and trust

Context analysis: understand the culture, relationship with migrants

Mixed methods for all methods

KII with community leaders

Baseline study

FGD -- with different groups in the community

Direct observation satellite images

Secondary data analysis

EXTRACT FROM SITREP - CYCLONE KAYLA Background Cyclone Kayla hit the west coast of Bangara at approximately 5.15 pm on 26 September 2020 affecting more than 4 million people in 7 coastal districts. According to the Joint Needs Assessment, 4 of the districts are severely affected DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER 2020 and 3 are moderately affected. 100 villages in the Bernu and Gerda districts were hit by high tides on 29 September LOCATION: BANGARA and most of the population are taking shelter on the embankments and living in makeshift shelters with a lack of food and safe drinking water. **Key challenges** People already living marginally above the poverty level are likely to fall below the poverty line due to loss of income and employment. Damage to crops and other agricultural products, and loss of livestock, may increase food insecurity for residents already suffering from a livelihood crisis due to recent conflict and an influx of migrants in the region. Lack of safe drinking water and sanitary latrines risks spreading waterborne diseases. Which research approach should we use? What information do we want to collect? qualitative 3Ws relief research Who are what believes about fears information needs mix affected? and system map they perceptions methods have/need demographics data 2-way open issues of trust group discussions participatory comms ended which are separate among resources/information methodology populations channels communities/migrant questions power dinamics

