



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

Research into host community and skills and experiences - qual

Livelihoods and WASH-related topics- Qualitative and Quantitative- existence, and current practices

Context of migrants and ongoing influx-

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

Local markets- assess needs of CASH interventions

**MIXED METHODS- TRIANGULATE!**



BLUE

EXTR

EP - CYCLO

### Background

# rapid survey

2020

where to meet people - keeping this up to date, and who can be an access point?

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in-depth info on how to engage communities

## information do we want to collect?

## Which research approach should we use?

what are the languages, literacy levels? (community profile)

Trust level who do they trust what they are scared of

Existing partners, stakeholders, community groups

What livelihood support suit them

Where are people now?

Social and power dynamics; who makes decisions; how are disputes resolved; existing tensions within groups e.g. host community/displaced population

Preferences for sharing and receiving feedback incl. sensitive complaints

Perceptions of the NS - are they trusted?

Past relationships with RCRC

how many people in different age groups

Who has been most affected?

Capacities, skills, knowledge of the affected communities

basic needs of population

Social and cultural norms impacting healthy behaviours

Communication infrastructure - how are people able to get information

Humanitarian and governmental who is doing what and where (3w) -- cluster system?

Qualitative

Key informant interviews with leaders and influencers

Quantitative

perception surveys

FGD with affected population

Direct observation

multi-sectoral needs assessment

Multi sector needs assessment

Community mapping / stakeholder mapping

Secondary data desk review

knowledge, attitude and practices

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

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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?

## 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 structures do exist (including social and/or material)?

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

Who has access to water and sanitation?

What is level of knowledge of people about link between observing hygiene practices and water-borne diseases?

Observation how and when people are washing their hands or using the toilets.

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,

Ideally for understanding migrant context, qualitative would be good, but in view of their time it might be challenging, so quantitative may make more sense in view that they may be transient

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

## Which research approach should we use?

FGDs with semi-structured questionnaire

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

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

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ORANGE

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Which research approach should we use?

most urgent needs

Demographic data

other services provided by other INGO/LNOG

What info channels do people use and trust

Mixed methods for all methods

KII with community leaders

Baseline study

FGD -- with different groups in the community

more specific data on WASH

what are information needs

Economic/livelihood impact of the cyclone

Context analysis: understand the culture, relationship with migrants

Direct observation

satellite images

Secondary data analysis



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PURPLE

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Which research approach should we use?

Who are affected?

what information they have/need

relief needs

believes system

qualitative research about fears and perceptions

mix methods

3Ws map

demographics data

issues of trust among populations

Access to resources/information

2-way comms channels

open ended questions

participatory methodology

group discussions which are separate (host communities/migrants)

power dynamics

PURPLE





