Primary Data

KIRA Training
Session objectives

By the end of the session participants should be able to:

★ Know the definition of primary data and understand when to collect it in assessment in emergency.
★ Know the benefits and limitations of different primary data collection techniques and know which to use when doing initial rapid assessments.
★ Effectively use different data collection techniques.
★ Be aware of common pitfalls and how to avoid these.
A structured approach

Data Consolidation

- Pre-Crisis
- In Crisis data
- Lessons Learned

Primary data

Secondary data

Lessons Learnt

Analysis

Dissemination
What is Primary Data?

Data collected for the purpose of the assessment, directly from the source.
Why do you collect primary data?

Phase I

0-72 hours

Confirm scale and severity, priority needs, and identify constraints

Phase II

Initial 1-2 weeks

give detail on impact of disaster (areas, groups, sectors) and inform relief programming

Phase III

~Day 3

~Day 15

~Day 30

Sector / Clusters reports

inform relief and recovery programming
What are the potential sources of primary data?

- Key Informant
- Community Group Discussion
- Direct Observation
How and when to collect primary data?

Participatory focused tools

- Focus Groups discussions
- Key Informants interviews
- Household Survey
- Individuals Survey
- Direct observations
- Secondary data review

Phase I
Phase II
Phase III

Time and Cost
Objectives of primary data collection in KIRA

- To collect “subjective” and “qualitative” information from the affected population regarding their main needs, their capacity and coping mechanisms, their proposed solutions and urgent follow-up actions.

- To collect “objective” and quantifiable information on the situation of different sectors: food, water and sanitation, protection, livelihoods, health, etc.
Direct Observation

Direct observation provides a **snapshot** picture of an affected location.
Two types:

- **Structured:** Looking for a specific behaviour e.g. soap use, hygiene condition, state of latrines etc.

- **Unstructured:** Looking at how things are done and what issues exist.
How to conduct DO with the KIRA tool?

**Sampling within the site: 2 main elements**
- General checklist (by each team member at the end of the transect walk)
- Infrastructure inventory (listed on the phone per order of priorities – to assign tasks)

**Preparation:**
- Identify the priority infrastructure to be documented
- Assign roles for the direct observation
- Be familiar with the DO checklist and the mobile platform

**Conducting the DO:**
- Opportunistic: data acquisition can be done while walking through the community
- Dedicated role: to capture priority items on the list - perimeter
Switch on the phone and let us practice.
mFieldWork instruction

Example of output of the DO
Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews provide information on **critical aspects of the area** and meaningful indications about access, risks, priorities, vulnerabilities and capacities at the community level.
Who is a Key informant?

Individuals who are:

Well informed on their area or a particular group and its inhabitants.

KIRA : KII at administrative level (ward chairman) to inform us on the scope of the disaster, qualitative information on how the all geographical area is affected.
Choose suitable key informants according to the *purpose* of the interview

A key informant can be any person who has a good understanding of *the issue you want to explore*

Can be a professional person who works with the group you want more information about, or a member of a target audience

Key informants can be young or old, or from a variety of socio-economic levels or ethnic groups
KII on the phone

- KII questionnaire and the phone
Community Group Discussion

A group of 10-15 persons from the affected community, providing diverse community representation.
Objectives of the CGD in the KIRA

- The aim of the community group discussion is to enable a **facilitated conversation** where the community indicates what their most pressing problems are.

- At the end of the discussion, we should be able to understand priority needs of the community, coping mechanisms, and proposed solutions.
How to conduct CGD with KIRA?

- **Sampling within the community: 2 main elements**
  - With predetermined affected group (12-15 persons max)
  - Divide male and female

- **Preparation:**
  - To be familiar with the discussion guide
  - To organize a safe and comfortable meeting place
  - To identify the adequate person within the team to conduct the discussion.
    (1 interviewer + 1 note-taker)

- **Conducting the CGD:**
  - Introduction of the group participants
  - It is a discussion that should be flowing
CGD on the phone

- After fill up the questionnaire on a paper format, we shall enter data on the phone
- Let us practice!
It’s all about people

- Empathy
- Social skills
- Dynamics
- Intuition
- Chemistry
- Bias (filter)
- Body Language
Thank you for your attention!!