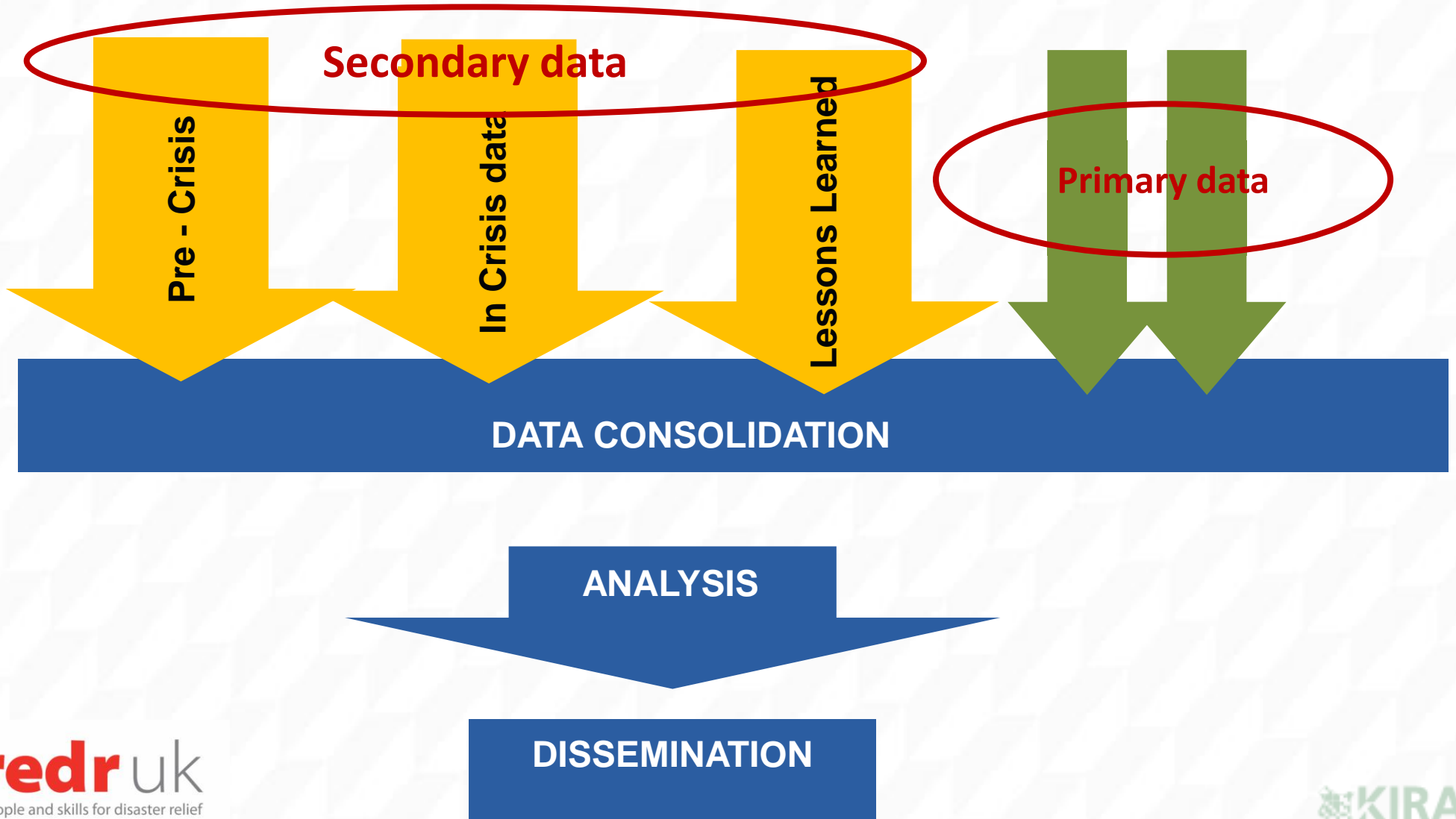# Primary Data

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.

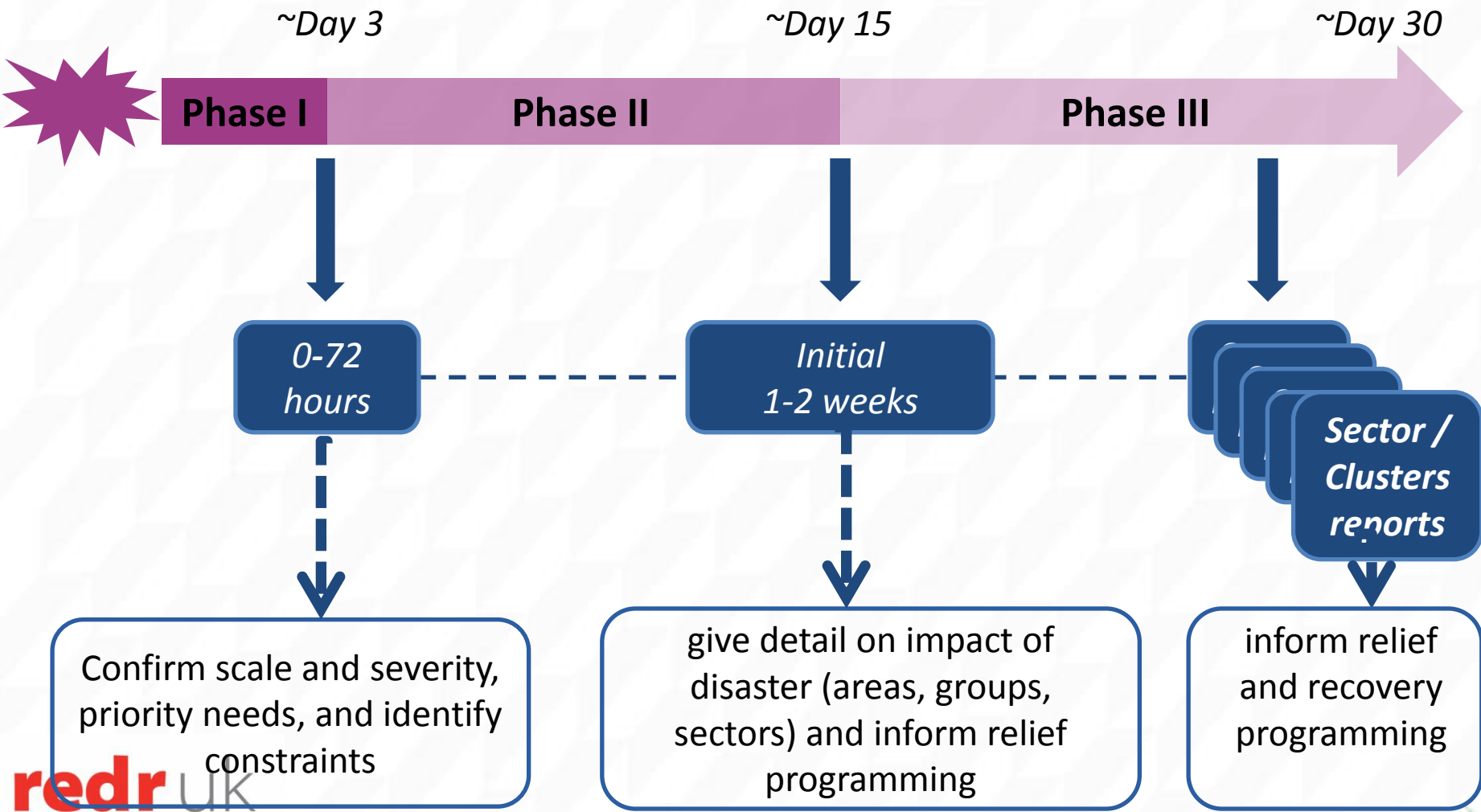- Be aware of common pitfalls and how to avoid these.

A structured approach

What is Primary Data?

Data collected for the purpose of the assessment, directly from the source.

Why do you collect primary data?

~Day 3   ~Day 15   ~Day 30

| Phase I | Phase II | Phase III |

0-72 hours

Initial 1-2 weeks

Sector / Clusters reports

Confirm scale and severity, priority needs, and identify constraints

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

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?

Individuals Survey

Households   Survey

Focus Groups discussions

Key Informants interviews

Direct observations

Secondary data review

Phase I   **Phase II**   **Phase III**

Participatory focused tools

Time and Cost
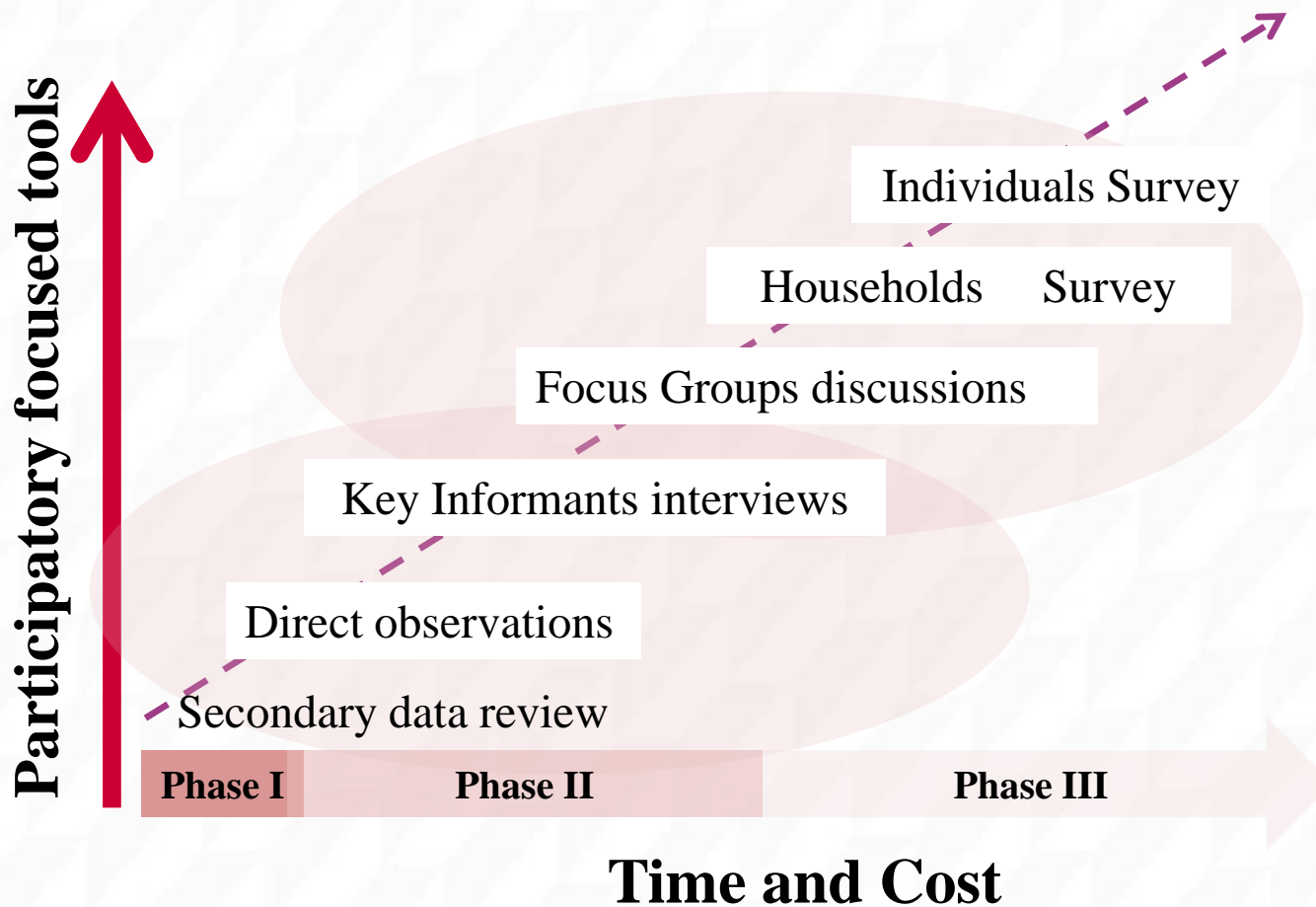
Objectives of primary data collection in KIRA

- 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.

Type of Direct Observation

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

DO on the phone

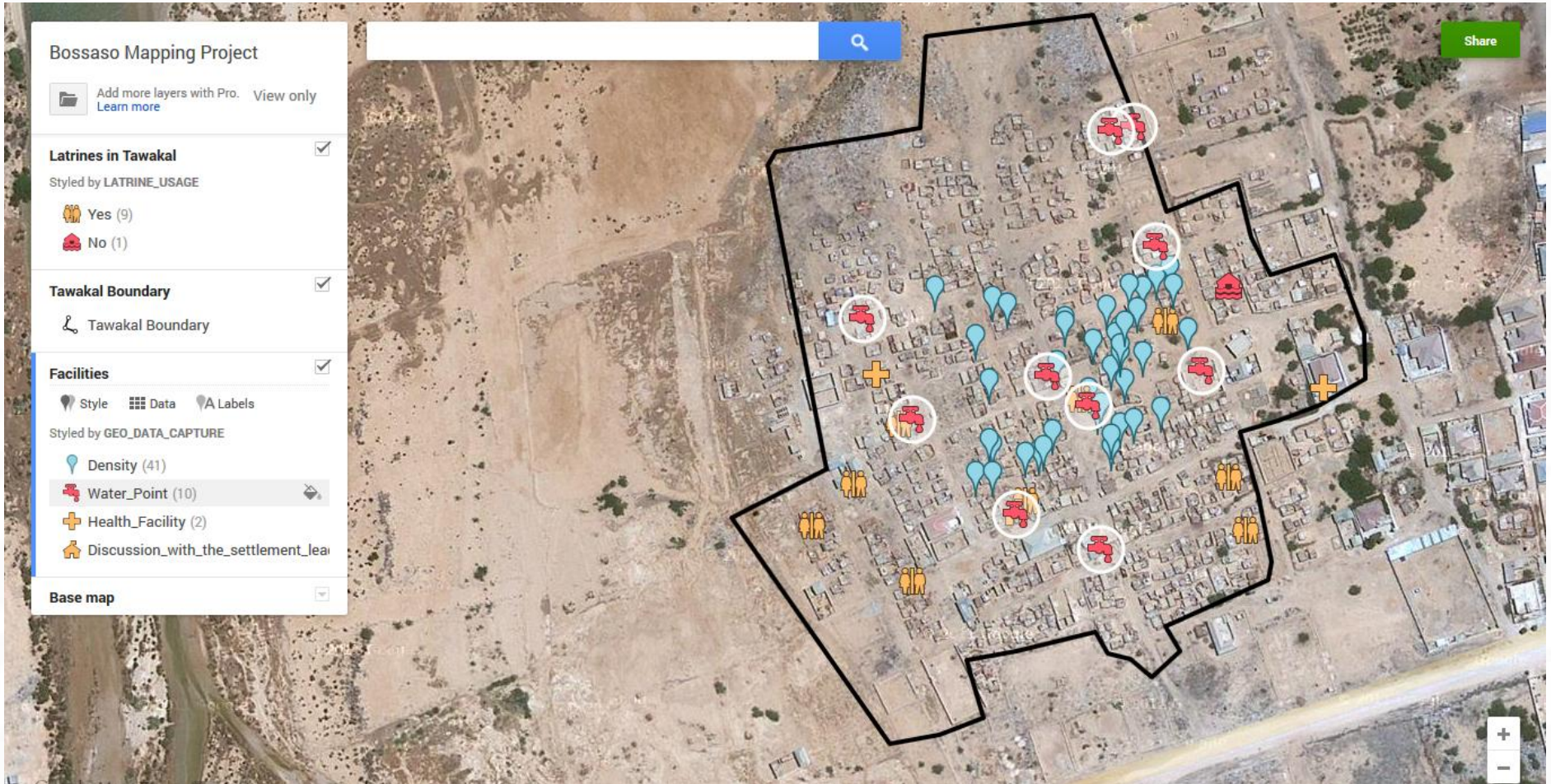**Switch on the phone and let us practice.**

mFieldWork instruction

file://localhost/Users/graziella_ito_pellegri/Dropbox/2014 - KIRA training/Day 2/2.3 Primary data collection techniques/mFieldwork/20140123_mFieldwork_Mobile_Application_User_Manual.pdf

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.

Identifying Key Informants

- 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!!