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מגן דוד  
אדום  
בישראל



# Data collection tools and methods



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# Data collection tools & methods

- 1. Interviews and questionnaires**
- 2. Focus group discussion.**
- 3. Mapping**
- 4. Transect walks and direct observation.**

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# 1. Semi structured interview

## Interviews can take the following forms:

- ✧ **Key informant interviews** – people who can provide specialized information which might not be known to the general community, for example the village nurse or doctor.
- ✧ **Individual interviews** – One-on-one interviews are useful when the subject is sensitive or difficult to talk about in groups.
- ✧ **Group interviews** – Used to gather information about the community from a large body of knowledge.



# 1. Semi structured interview

## Benefits:

- ✧ The interviewer can go further in-depth on the basis of the information shared by the respondent.
- ✧ There is more flexibility in the questions asked than with a standard questionnaire
- ✧ The information obtained from a semi-structured interview will provide not just answers, but the reasons for the answers.
- ✧ When people are asking questions to each other, they may be more open to discussing sensitive issues.



## 2. Focused group discussion

### Use it to:

- ✧ Identify causes of and possible solutions to problems in implementing a project.
- ✧ Estimate the impact of activities / disaster education on people's awareness.
- ✧ Get an idea of the way specific groups of people think about a particular matter.
- ✧ Generate discussion on a specific topic, such as family planning needs, gender participation, disaster preparedness....



## 2. Focused group discussion

- ✧ The facilitator's role in a focus group is to stimulate and support discussion.
- ✧ Do not try to be an expert on the issue. The participants are the experts.
- ✧ Focus group discussions may not be appropriate for sensitive topics on which community members may not want to share their thoughts, feelings and opinions openly.



## 3. Mapping

- ✧ Mapping helps to visualize resources, services, vulnerabilities and risks in a community.
- ✧ The mapping process stimulate discussion on important issues in the community.
- ✧ Mapping highlight complex relationships and allow visual comparison of information.
- ✧ Mapping assist community groups with planning and designing projects.



## 3. Mapping

### Main types of Mapping:

- 1. Hazard/risk map** – To highlight hazards or risks and to show where risks have been getting worse or identifies vulnerable populations in the area.
- 2. Spatial map** – To get an overview of the main features of an area in relation to its surroundings. Map features could include the arrangement of houses, fields, roads, rivers and other land uses.
- 3. Capacity resource map** – To show local resources and capacities as well as gender differences or land use zones.





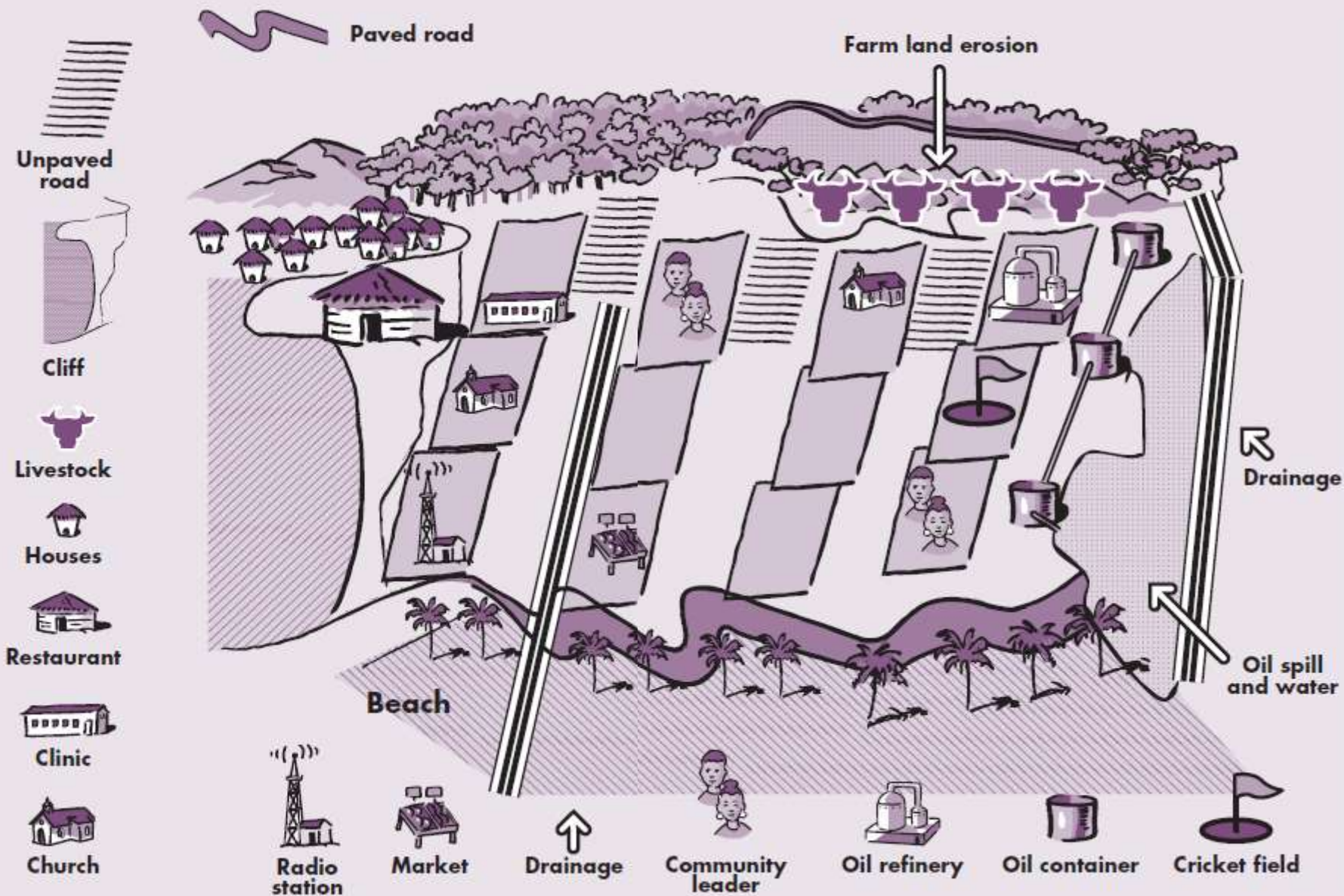
## 3. Mapping

✧ when layering the different maps we can get better understanding of the disaster and its effects on the community.

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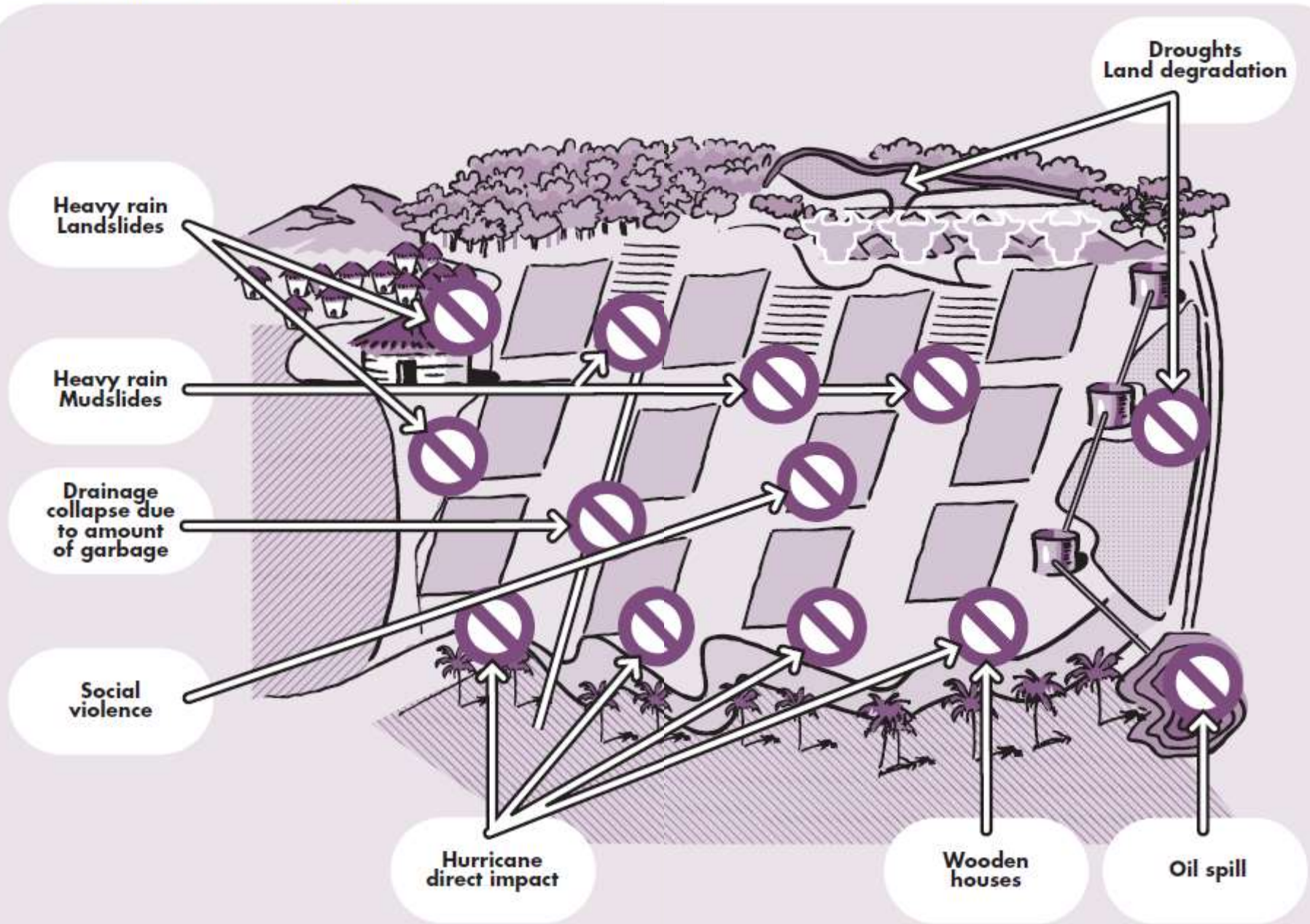
## 2. Spatial map

Example (from *Make that Change*)



# 1. Hazard/risk map

Example (from *Make that Change*)



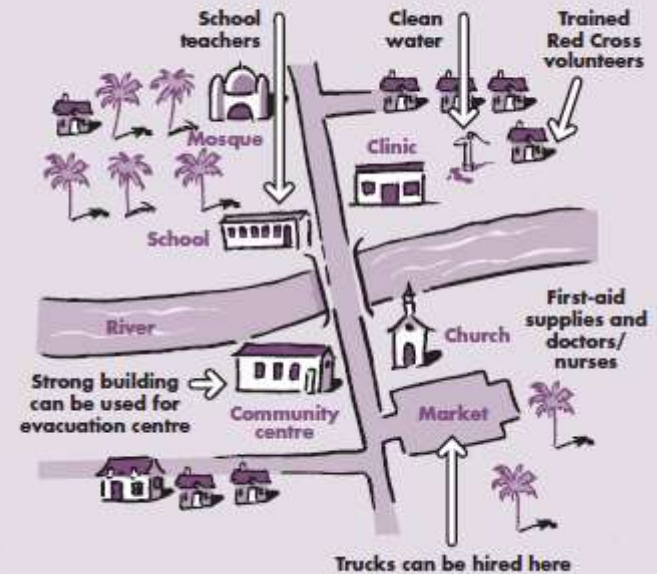


✧ Example of Mapping Vulnerabilities and Capacities for better preparedness / response.

## Vulnerable places



## Capacity





## 3. Mapping

### Limitations:

- ✧ Aerial photographs or GPS printouts may be difficult to obtain.
- ✧ District maps or urban blueprints may reflect administrative boundaries and may not accurately represent the community.
- ✧ A cross-section of people is required to validate the overall perceptions of the community.
- ✧ It is suggested you visit the area that has been mapped with community members to verify the information.



## 4. Transect walk

- ✧ A transect walk involves walking through the community to observe the people, the surroundings and the resources.
- ✧ It provides a good understanding of the issues and capacities which exist in a community.
- ✧ The tool is even more effective when used in the company of community members.



## 4. Transect walk

### Use it to:

- ✧ Build trust with the community by being visible.
- ✧ Cross-check oral information.
- ✧ To identify issues that might be worth further exploration.
- ✧ To identify danger zones, evacuation sites and local resources used during emergency periods.



## 4. Transect walk

### Identify the route to be taken:

- ✧ Once we finished mapping the area (risk /spatial) the route can be then decided by drawing a line on the community map that goes through or “transects” all zones in order to gain a representative view of the community.
- ✧ Another possibility is to walk from one point to another, for example from north to south, or from the highest point to the lowest point.





## 4. Transect walk

### What should we assess:

- ❖ **Social environment:** church, sports fields, shopping areas, restaurants, main areas of concentration.
- ❖ **Physical environment:** characteristics of housing construction, roads and streets, drainage, etc.
- ❖ **Neighboring communities:** How close are they? Does they have any influence in the community you are working with?



# 4. Transect walk

- ✧ Draw a diagram of what you see.
- ✧ Identify main risks and possible solutions.
- ✧ Determine areas that need to be further explored.



|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Type of ground</b>                         | Hilly, slopy, valley  | Rocky, hilly, valley  |
| <b>Livelihoods</b>                            | Irrigation, farming, settlements, health, school, hay storage, water harvesting     | Settlements, farming, soil erosion control measures, water harvesting |
| <b>Risks/hazards</b>                          | Soil erosion, water contamination, mosquito breeding                                | Erosion, mosquito breeding, unprotected dam                           |
| <b>Conditions that increase vulnerability</b> | Slopy ground, stagnant nature of water, deforestation, use of artificial fertilizer | Stagnant nature of water, slopy ground                                |
| <b>Beliefs and values</b>                     | Church, aloe for medicine   | Aloe for traditional medicine   |
| <b>Capacities</b>                             | Rocks, catchments, food production, water pump, water harvesting                    | Dam, catchments, food production                                      |
| <b>Natural environment</b>                    | Water, aloe and eucalyptus trees  | Aloe, water   |



# Organizing the Data

- ✧ There are many ways to organize and analyze the data.
- ✧ Group discussion and involving experts from the various fields is a crucial part of the analysis.
- ✧ Using methods such as “the wall method” and the “problem tree” may ease this process.

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# Organizing the Data

## The wall method:

- ✧ The collected data is organized into clusters, whereby a number of similar data bits are grouped together on the wall. (ideas / sectors...)
- ✧ Data in each cluster is then prioritized or sub-grouped within each cluster.

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# Organizing the Data

- ✧ Once we collected all the relevant data, prioritize it and described cause and effect we can start to plan our preparedness/response strategy.
- ✧ First we must maximize the use of the identified capacities.
- ✧ Second, we need to highlight the vulnerabilities/risks that haven't been met.
- ✧ Third, we need to build a plan to face these gaps.



# Guidance notes

1. Who is most affected by the disaster/hazard?
2. What is the impact of the disaster/hazard on vulnerable groups?
3. What are some of the root causes of the disaster/hazard?
4. Is the risk of these disasters/hazards changing over time?
5. What can we do to overcome the impact of the disaster/hazard?



# Exercise

In groups - Pick one or two communities/villages in your area (that you are familiar with) and complete the following:

1. Use mapping technique to identify the risks, capacities, infrastructures and vulnerabilities in the area (this should be presented later).
2. Conduct a group discussion and prioritize the identified problems.
3. Use the wall/problem tree method to present your results.