

COMPLETED EXAMPLE –WORKSHEET 2.2: REVIEWING SECONDARY RESEARCH

Please note that this worksheet will likely include information about an emergency that during an actual event might not be immediately available. This was done to illustrate the full range of information to inform a strategic communication response. As more data becomes available, update this worksheet.

Date: March 22, 2015

1. What is the emergency? Cholera
2. Which populations are more vulnerable and at risk of being affected by the emergency?
 - The Mubandara community who live downstream from where the cholera outbreak started
 - Children
3. If the emergency is already underway, which populations/individuals appear to be most affected by the problem? (insert percentages if known)
 - Children (five deaths in first week of outbreak)
 - Elderly (33% of those hospitalized)
4. Describe the demographics (age, gender, education level) of those most affected by the problem?

Age: Children under 5; 53 years and above

Gender: Boys and girls; Men

Education: N/A; Primary level education

Type of secondary research	Location	Target group addressed by the secondary research	Relevant Key Findings	Barriers & Facilitators	Implications for Emergency Response	Citation & Date
Media reports and DHS	Country-wide	Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 79% of men and 61% of women across the country have access to a mobile phone. Data specific to the region affected is not available. • Access to the internet is limited to the province capital, and only 19% of the people living there have access to their own computer. • 35% of women and 15% of men are illiterate 	Facilitators Mobile phone use if relatively high and should be explored	Mobile phone options should be considered for messaging and monitoring but regional data must be assessed.	XYZ Media (2015) DHS, 2014
KAP on hygiene practices	Three southern provinces	Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand washing with soap is rarely practiced • Poor storage of water • Belief that cholera and other diarrheal diseases are not linked to hygiene. • Fear that vaccination can harm the child 			Kamba C, et al (2015): KAP around hygiene practices in South Eastern. Journal of Intl Health; 88; 236-241