



DISPLACED PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES OF NATURAL HAZARDS AND WARNINGS

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Research Rationale

 The *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* calls for the recognition of migrant knowledge, skills, and capacities in preparedness and response to disasters, as well as the need for their inclusion in disaster risk management and policies (UNDRR, 2015).

 The *Early Warnings for All* initiative calls for everyone to have access to early warnings by 2027 (WMO, 2022). Warnings are an effective way to reduce damage and loss of life, but inclusive and appropriate design is essential for warnings to be well-received and acted on.

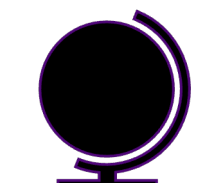
 Translators Without Borders (2021) calls for *inclusive modes of communication*, such as videos or posters in different languages, for asylum seekers and refugees as they lack access to critical information and resources.



Image 1: Diagram Refugee Centre

Research Aim and Questions

This study aims to understand individuals' experiences of natural hazards, disasters, and warnings whilst seeking asylum or with refugee status.

1. How have/do forcibly displaced people experience natural hazards and/or disasters?
2. How have/do forcibly displaced people experience warnings of natural hazards?
3. How have/do forcibly displaced people acted in preparedness and/or response to warnings of natural hazards?

Methodological Approach and Case Study

The methodological approach for this study is Constructive Grounded Theory (Charmaz, 2017). This approach focuses on marginalized voices, actions, and stories. Moreover, Grounded Theory allows for the flexibility of drawing on, exploring, and integrating local epistemologies and deriving theories directly based on individuals' experiences. This study will be conducted in London, UK, over 12-18 months framed by the Case Study approach (Yin, 2012). Purposive and convenience sampling will be used to recruit participants. The data will be collected using the three methods (below) and coded using NVivo to then be triangulated to derive wider findings and theories.



Image 2: Diagram London Skyline

Semi-structured Interviews

Semi-structured interviews will be used as the main method of data collection.

Interviews will be conducted in English or French, however, participants can share phrases in their native language to invite pluralistic experiences and understandings of natural hazards, disasters, and warnings (Chmutina et al., 2021).

Art & Material Interviewing

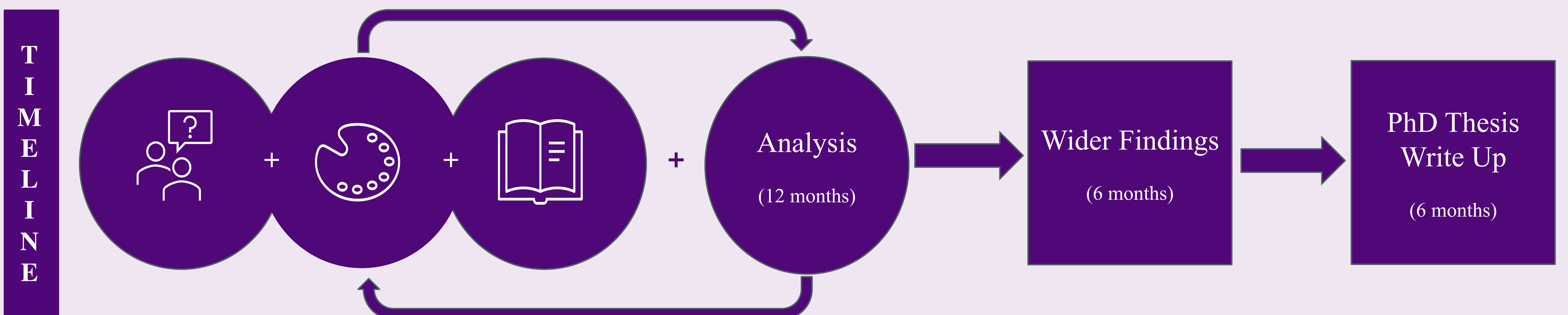
Participants will have the option of including material or partaking in a creative activity to support the interview, such as sharing photos, objects, or writing poems (Hall et al., 2021).

Creative methods can aid in conveying experiences, as stories are carried in words, as well as objects, acts, and places (Massey, 1995).

Research Notebook

A notebook will be used, drawing on ethnographic tools, to support the data collected from interviews and art material interviewing.

The notebook is important when using Grounded Theory, as memos and observations are used to contextualise the data and keep track of the analysis process (Kitchin and Tate, 2013).



Images: 1: Woodhouse (2022) Premium vector: Volunteers help refugees in shelter characters survive during war conflict people sit on cots and floor mats Get Food, Freepik. Available at: https://www.freepik.com/premium-vector/volunteers-help-refugees-shelter-characters-survive-during-war-conflict-people-sit-cots-floor-mats-get-food_32954367.htm (Accessed: 08 June 2023). 2: Darco (no date) London+ Skyline Images, Adobe Stock. Available at: https://stock.adobe.com/sk/search?k=london%2Bskyline%2Bvector&asset_id=382609308 (Accessed: 08 June 2023).

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