A group of people standing in front of a crowd posing for the camera

Description automatically generated

## **Key findings**

The nature of the results will determine the layout of this section. For a study with 3 or more results it may be best to use a bulleted list. Lists cut down on the amount of transition words like “additionally, furthermore, they also found that”, etc. They can also make the information better organised and simpler to digest visually.

*Ideally this should be 150 to 200 words.*

## **How the research was conducted**

This section is built out of the methods of the article. Often, it’s best to keep this section very generic, but occasionally you’ll want to give more detail. For example, if the study looked at “youth” you may want to say, “The researchers surveyed youth between the ages 10-19."

*Ideally this should be 100-150 words*

## **[Key Message]**

The idea of this section is that if the reader only reads the Headline and this section and nothing else, what bit of information should they get? Refill the [Key Message] heading with your own key message. If your Headline is a question, this section should answer it. Again, it’s best to leave this section until the end!

*Ideally this should be 40-50 words*.

## **Background**

This section is built primarily from the introduction of the article. Bring the reader up-to-speed. Define any necessary terms. Give a little bit of background – why is your research important in humanitarian health?

This information provides context for understanding. Then transition into one or two sentences that more directly answers “what is *this* research about?” in relation to the information you’ve already given the reader.

*Ideally this should be 50-70 words.*

## **Headline**

*“Hook” that grabs the interest of the potential reader and entices them to read the Snapshot.*

There are 3 approaches to writing a headline:

* Use a shocking finding from the study
* Make the headline a question which the Snapshot answers
* Make the headline a simplified version of the article’s title

Leave writing the *Headline* until near the end when you have a complete picture of the article and your Snapshot in mind.

Relevant images related to your study which you have consent to use can be inserted anywhere within the body of the snapshot. Please add a caption, to give the image context, and a credit to the image owner here.



## **Articles and further reading**

Include links to key outputs of the study, including journal citations and project websites where readers can access more information.

[Insert the URL of your R2HC Study page on Elrha’s website, which you can find here: <https://www.elrha.org/what-we-fund/?prog=322>]

## **Recommendations for future research**

Try and keep this section focused on questions of interest for humanitarian practitioners or policymakers (or whoever your intended audience is). Also use this point to flag up where you are intending to do more research.

“Future research should…”

“More evidence is needed to determine”

“Key questions remain, such as”

*Ideally around 50 words*

## **Keywords**

Examples: Mental health; young adults; refugees; mobile health; humanitarian response; mobile technology

## **Implications for humanitarian practitioners and policymakers**

Identify who could use the research, how, and why. If your messages are quite different or targeted, you may want to develop different Snapshots for different audiences (eg, country level and global). These should reflect the key messages but give more specific and practical recommendations for what your target audience should **DO** as a result of your findings.

**Examples:**

“This research means that…

"Humanitarian actors focused on xx should consider how this research applies to xxx/consider doing y"

“It enriches our understanding of how (give finding)”

“It is relevant to anyone involved with…”

*Ideally this should be 100 words.*

## **About the study team**

Since Elrha’s R2HC programme supports multi-disciplinary partnerships, it is important to note each partner who contributed to your findings.

Mention the names of all organisations involved in the research, and if space, what role they played in the research.

If there is space, include the names of key team members and affiliations, but don’t include inessential content (job titles, contact details, etc) as they can quickly go out of date!   
*This section should be 75 words max.*

[www.elrha.org/programme/r2hc](http://www.elrha.org/programme/r2hc)