

Different methods of data collection provide different types of information



Community

Direct Observation in community (observers are not sectoral Experts, e.g., DTM MSLA): triangulate data from other methods, discover what is and is not there, spot abnormalities (*e.g., many children in the streets during school hours, female latrines not segregated, UAC sleeping accommodation not separate from adults, no women around, men loitering near bathing facilities*)

Key Informants Interviews (enumerators and respondents are not Sectoral Experts, e.g., DTM MSLA): displacement dynamics and numbers, locations, number of people per location, SADD, needs, obstacles, availability of goods and services, incl. Protection services, distance from facilities and market (*e.g., main obstacles for children to attend schools, number of latrines in the site, number of people sleeping outdoors...*).

Interviews with Sectoral Experts provide qualitative information on cultural context and norms, obstacles, dynamics, causes of lack of goods and services, barriers. Useful for information only specialized professional can provide (*e.g., approaches of mental health professionals, laws and rules, risks and vulnerable groups, available resources at country level, cultural and social challenges and enablers...*)



Affected Group

Focus group discussions [*with homogeneous groups, e.g., women, girls, parents, persons with disabilities*] provide a more in-depth understanding of threats, risks, impact, causes, needs, resources, resilience and challenges faced by specific groups as well as barriers to access, awareness, use and quality of goods and services. Useful for learning about the perspective of specific groups directly (*women feel unsafe in the site because.., boys do not use service because..., group uses modality to cope with need, reduce risk, help survivors...*)



Service Provider / Facility

Observation at Facilities: information on infrastructure and conditions at the time of the visit (*e.g., Child Friendly Spaces or classrooms conditions, overcrowding, visible hygiene concerns...*).

Interviews with Service Provider: Collects in-depth information on observed changes, obstacles, dynamics, needs and resources of the facility and their ability to provide services (*e.g., types of threats, dynamics and consequences of violations, community/family resilience and protecting mechanisms, training needs of staff, availability and quality of services...*)

Service Provider/Facility admin data: documented statistics on beneficiaries can provide insight on dynamics and characteristics of threats and groups –not representative of all cases (*e.g., ratio of case workers /cases, groups reporting each threat, dynamics, coping strategies, impact of violations*)



Household

Household Survey: understand access to services, needs, obstacles, resources and priorities as identified by household representative, based on pre-defined indicators (*e.g., obstacles to accessing services or meeting basic needs, income, level of education, reasons for not attending schools, awareness of and satisfaction with services. –NEVER include GBV and CP sensitive questions in HH Survey*)



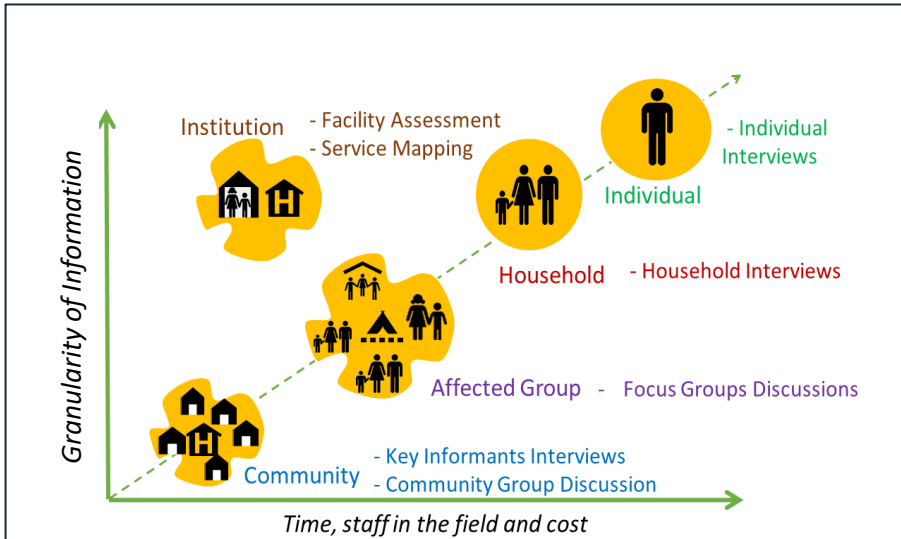
Individual

Individual Survey: Identify specific perspective of individuals, especially useful when needs and perspectives may differ according to age and gender (*e.g., obstacles to meeting basic needs and using services, concerns around personal safety and division of tasks/activities that may put children at higher risk, means of sharing information...*)

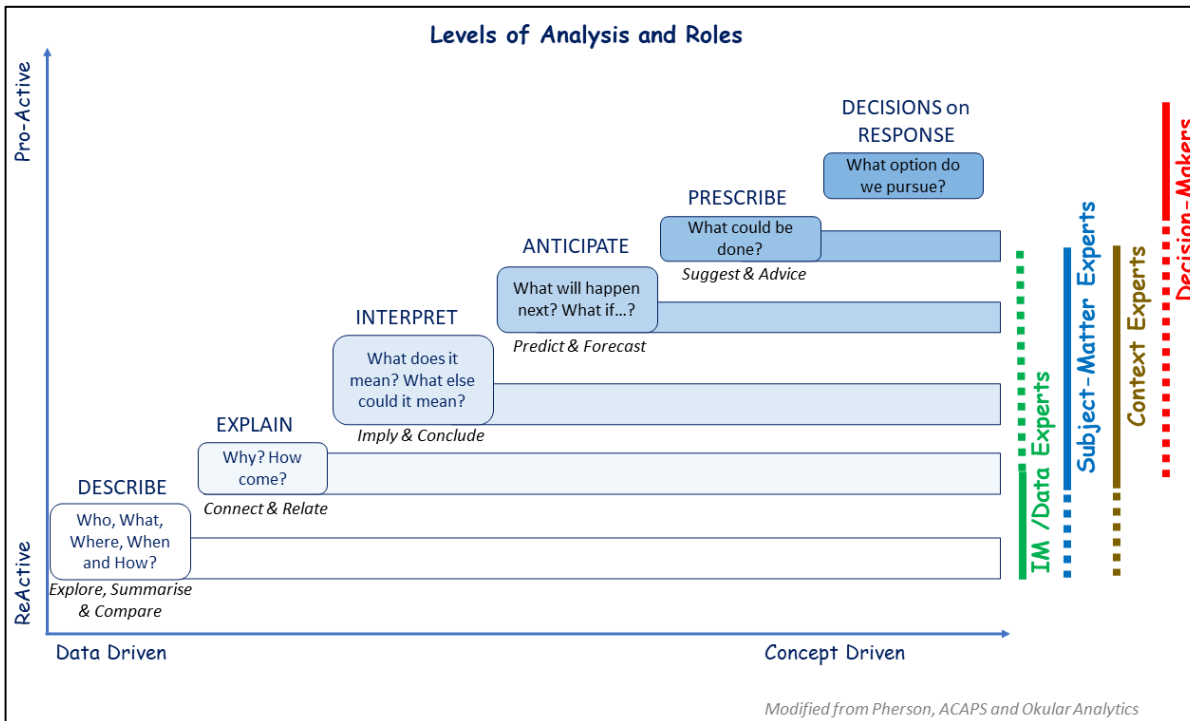
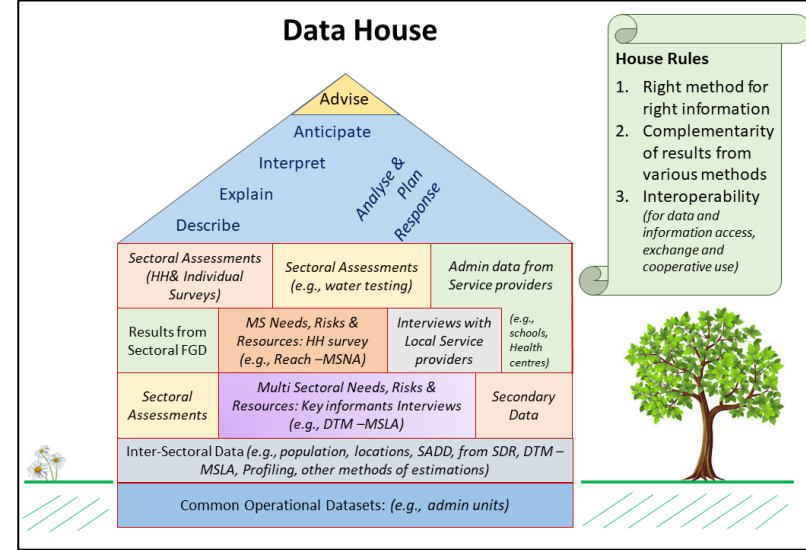
Results of Surveys result may be generalizable to the whole community or not, depending on the way the survey was designed and conducted. Note that the total numbers of persons in a location is not an outcome of HH or individual surveys: however, HH and Individual surveys can collect percentages of sex and age and Persons with Disabilities (use Washington Group).

Information, Methods and Sources for Protection

Each **method of data collection** provides specific information at a specific Unit of Measurement or Unit of Analysis



Analysis considers multiple datasets from different sources, obtained through different methods. This enables validation, spotting of errors, identification of areas of further inquiry and **increased understanding**.



Analysis refers to the organized process of transforming raw data into actionable insights, for better decision-making.

Most forms of analysis can be described as **levels**, where one builds on another, each increasing the understanding of the findings and revealing progressively what the data means, what may happen next and what could / should be done about it.

Six levels are commonly used for data analysis, (see image on the left).

Different levels of analysis are the responsibility of different actors (as indicated in the image to the left): Decision-Makers, Subject Matter Experts, Cultural /Context Experts & IM).

Various Sources, including UNICEF, IOM, ACAPS/Pherson, Okular Analytics, UNHCR & EDAUUR (Grand Bargain)