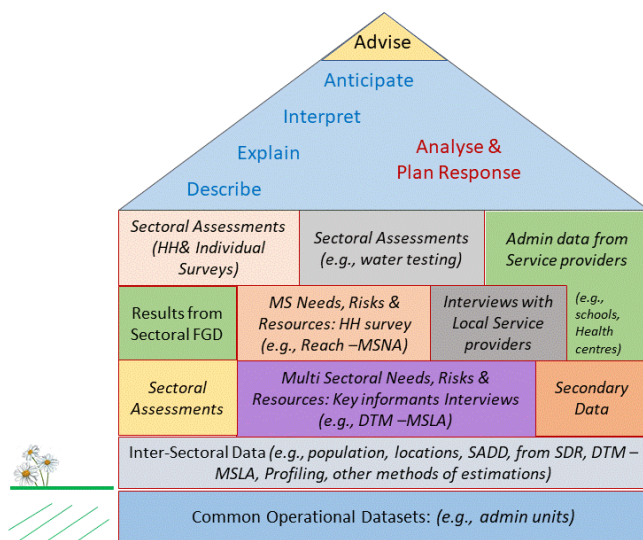## Panel 1

Analysis that considers multiple datasets from different sources, obtained through different methods enables validation, spotting of errors, identification of areas of further inquiry and **increased undersanding**
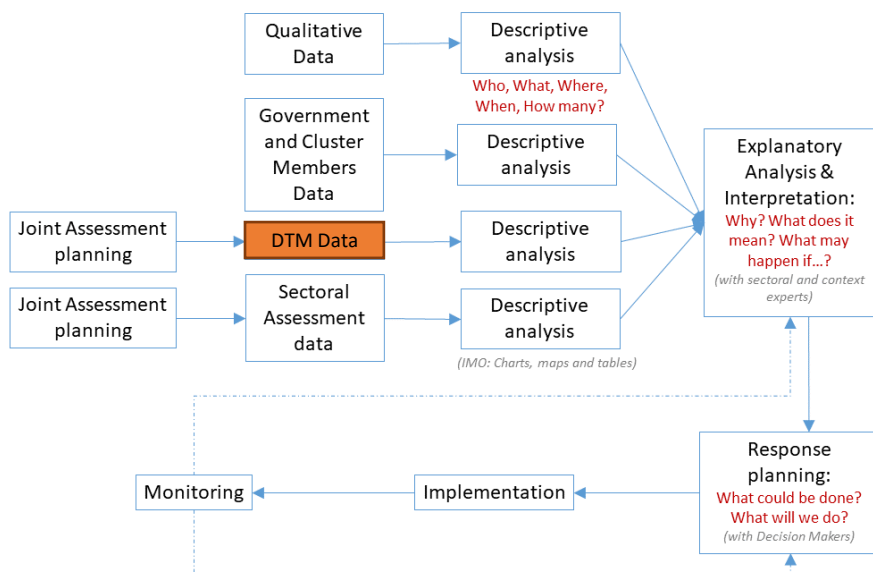
Data House

Advise

Anticipate

Interpret

Explain

Analyse & Plan Response

Describe

Sectoral Assessments (HH& Individual Surveys)	Sectoral Assessments (e.g., water testing)	Admin data from Service providers	
Results from Sectoral FGD	MS Needs, Risks & Resources: HH survey (e.g., Reach –MSNA)	Interviews with Local Service providers	(e.g., schools, Health centres)
Sectoral Assessments	Multi Sectoral Needs, Risks & Resources: Key informants Interviews (e.g., DTM –MSLA)		Secondary Data

Inter-Sectoral Data *(e.g., population, locations, SADD, from SDR, DTM – MSLA, Profiling, other methods of estimations)*

Common Operational Datasets: *(e.g., admin units)*

House Rules

1. Right method for right information
2. Complementarity of results from various methods
3. Interoperability *(for data and information access, exchange and cooperative use)*
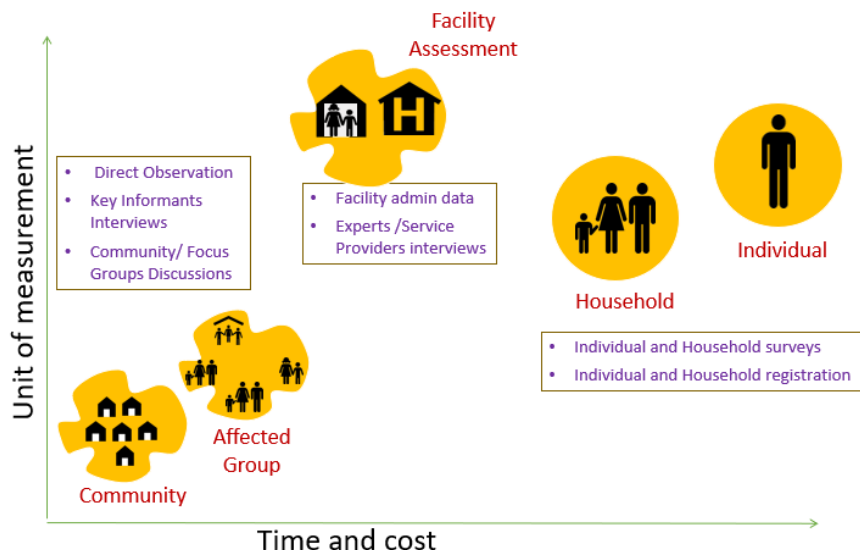
Panel 2

Partners use all available data and information, including DTM MSLA, for their **analysis and response planning**

DTM data in Partners' analysis and Decision-Making

Qualitative Data → Descriptive analysis

Who, What, Where, When, How many?

Government and Cluster Members Data → Descriptive analysis

Joint Assessment planning → **DTM Data** → Descriptive analysis

Joint Assessment planning → Sectoral Assessment data → Descriptive analysis

(IMO: Charts, maps and tables)

Explanatory Analysis & Interpretation: *Why? What does it mean? What may happen if…?* *(with sectoral and context experts)*

Response planning: What could be done? What will we do? *(with Decision Makers)*

Monitoring ← Implementation ← Response planning

Panel 3

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

Appropriate **Unit of Measurement** *for the type of information*

Unit of measurement (vertical axis)

Time and cost (horizontal axis)

Facility Assessment

- Direct Observation
- Key Informants Interviews
- Community/ Focus Groups Discussions

- Facility admin data
- Experts /Service Providers interviews

Individual

Household

- Individual and Household surveys
- Individual and Household registration

Affected Group

Community

Different methods of data collection provide different types of information

Community

Affected Group

Focus group discussions (with homogenous groups) provide a more in-depth understanding of risks, obstacles to access, awareness, use and quality of services, as well as expectations, needs and challenges faced by specific groups. Useful to obtain the perspectives of specific groups (e.g. women feel unsafe in the site because.., boys do not o to school because…, women priorities are..., reasons for increase of early marriage …)

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, garbage not removed, presence of stagnant water)*

Key Informants Interviews (enumerators and respondents are not Sectoral Experts, e.g., DTM MSLA): Location of displaced population, estimated number of people, Information about the impact of the crisis on the community, availability of goods and services, distance to facilities *(e.g., number of latrines in the site, number of people sleeping outdoors…)*

Household

Individual

Households/Individual Surveys: understand conditions, needs, resources and priorities as identified by individuals or household representatives, based on pre-defined indicators. Useful for information highly different amongst HHs or Individuals (e.g., income, level of education, awareness of and satisfaction with services, children out of school, prevalence of persons with disabilities ...)

Results of Surveys result **may be generalizable to the whole community or not**, depending on the way the survey was designed and conducted

Total numbers of people in a location cannot be an outcome of surveys, as surveys are done on a sample
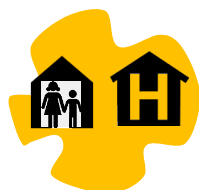
Facility Assessment

Facility admin data: documented statistics on facility beneficiaries and on availability of resources *(e.g., attendance of girls and boys, ratio of teachers /pupils, prevalence of diseases, type of healthcare services available in the hospital, number of cases/reported incidents...)*

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

Service Provider /Experts Interviews: Collects in-depth information on challenges, risks, needs and resources of the facility and their ability to provide services, and expert opinion on dynamics, causes of challenges faced by users of the service *(e.g., used curriculum, training needs of staff, recommended solutions to increase access to services for persons with disabilities, common types of GBV issues…)*

Focus group discussions *(e.g., with teachers, members of the Parent Teacher Association and/or School Management Committee, nurses, doctors, hospital cleaning staff...)* Provide a more in-depth understanding of the service environment and proposed solutions.

Various Sources, including IOM, UNICEF and UNHCR