

Common reasons for partial use of DTM data

(As identified through conversations with DTM&Partners)

"If I had only one hour to save the world, I would spend fifty-five minutes defining the problem, and only five minutes finding the solution" (possibly, A. Einstein)

problem, and only five initiates finding the solution (possibly, A. Ellistein)				
	DTM Team		Partners	
	DTM staff does not know what data are useful for specific partners and therefore does not collect them (lack of		Partners are not clear on the various DTM methodologies and what DTM can provide	
	knowledge on decisions partners have to make and their information gaps)	t	Partners request data from DTM that cannot be collected through the used methodology (e.g., not the right unit of	
_	DTM does not collect the data in a format that Partners can use (e.g., not the right reply options, phrasing, unit of measurement, break down) (lack of <u>detailed</u> knowledge on decisions partners have to make and their information gaps)	☐ F	Partners are not aware of the type of information they can obtain through DTM (lack of basic information on DTM and how its results can be used)	
	The process to engage with partners is not based on best practices and did not identify their real information needs (e.g., "give us 5 questions")	□ 1	The process to engage with partners is not based on best practices and did not identify their real information needs e.g., "give us 5 questions")	
	DTM teams do not have the in-depth knowledge of sectoral definitions , and this may impact accuracy during data collection and analysis (e.g., <i>Child-headed household</i> , <i>unaccompanied children</i> , <i>GBV</i> , <i>orphans</i>)	C	Partners are not part of developing the DTM exercise, and could not identify the information they need (working in identify)	
	DTM staff does not analyse all collected data (lack of agreement on roles, different skillsets)	t	Partners do not have the capacity (time, staff) to read and analyse results and expect DTM to do the analysis for them (e.g., lack of clarity on who and how to analyse results)	
	DTM staff does not have time to present data relevant for specific partners (<i>limited time</i>)		Partners do not know how to access data and reports (lack of clarity on sharing modalities)	
	DTM is unable to follow up on specific feedback , and partners feel that DTM is not taking their needs into account (limited understanding of DTM implementation, limited	[Partners do not know how to provide feedback so that DTM results better meet their needs (lack of clarity on agreed feedback modalities)	
	communication)		Partners do not consider that some question may put OTM enumerators and interviewed persons at risk	
_	DTM teams are instructed to ask questions that may put themselves or the community at risk, so they may provide non-accurate results (do no harm)		Partners do not know how they can use data for their work (lack of evidence-based decision-making)	
Competition hinders Collaboration				
Conflicts or perceived need for competition between agencies, Clusters or personalities are hindering the use of DTM (and other) data for response:				
	☐ Lack of shared understanding of the complementarity between datasets and systems (e.g., Sectoral and intersectoral data, qualitative and quantitative data, data from Key Informants, Focus Groups and Household Surveys all provide different types of information, all needed to fully understand Needs, Perceptions, Risks, Resources and Gaps of the communities).			
	☐ Lack of knowledge on where and how to access DTM data increases perception of "DTM hiding data			
	Lack of clear access to transparent methodology descriptions decreases trust in DTM data			
	Limited methodological competencies hinder a professional and open dialogue between DTM and Partners for improved joint results			
	DTM and Partners' Senior Management may not adequately promote/incentivize/provide time for efficient			

☐ Lack of accountability for un-professional attitudes on both sides does not discourage such attitudes.