



DATA PRESENTATION SUGGESTIONS

RIGHT DATA - SOURCES	RIGHT DATA - RELEVANT DATA POINTS	RIGHT DATA - PRESENTATION
What information do we need to make the decision or answer the question?	What information from this source do we need to understand key trends/findings?	How can we present this data to help us understand key trends/findings?
Baseline	Baselines are likely to include contextual information that can inform programming such as targeting strategies, geographic locations for programming, and developing a clearer picture of food insecurity through an examination of market dynamics (prices, item availability, market actors, and supply chains), food consumption practices, nutritional assessments, and mitigation techniques.	Baseline information about consumption and spending habits when paired with expenditure data and market prices from regular market monitoring can provide a picture of how the program is impacting market dynamics by identifying changes in supply and demand trends. Highlight key information in the baseline report and graphs that display market trends and behavior in order to compare to PDM and market monitoring results
CARM Assessment Results	Key findings include: trusted feedback pathways, frequency of types of feedback (e.g., use of assistance, targeting feedback, obstacles to assistance, etc.) by sex, age, and geography (as possible)	Table or column chart with options to filter/disaggregate by sex, age, and geography.
CARM Feedback Metrics	Frequency to types of feedback categories (e.g., use of assistance, targeting feedback, obstacles to assistance, requests for inclusion into program, etc.)	Table or bar chart with associated filters, consider line chart if representing trends in those responses over time (e.g., if the program wishes to compare responses before or after a shock). Highlight % of issues resolved, how resolved, nature of issues, etc.
Communications deliverables (blog posts, visuals, posters, etc.)	Organize communication deliverables by target group	Highlight key sections in the narrative so groups can easily find the key information

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Conflict & Security Analysis, Crisis Analytics if available	Identify disrupting factors that could influence the production, transportation, and sale of key goods in targeted areas (e.g., destroyed infrastructure, road damage/blockages, displacement, violence, etc.)	Lists of events by geography Maps of events by type of event
Data communication section of data collection activity plans	Highlight data communication plan in relevant MEL plan or data collection activity plan	Highlight key sections in the narrative so groups can easily find the key information
External: Cluster analysis, inter-agency assessments, sitreps	Review most recent analysis and documents, work with technical area expert to identify relevance of this information to program operations. Highlight relevant information for discussion with team	Highlight key narrative information and graphs/maps as relevant
External: Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) data from the cluster (especially for MPCA)	List total MEB amount and components of MEB calculation. If MEB has been updated, provide information for all MEBs completed during the course of the program for comparison as needed	Tables, charts, line graphs, present on the same page as market price data over time if available
Gender Assessment	Use as a reference only	Have available as a reference only but discuss whether recommendations have been addressed, if things have changed, how plans were impacted by findings
Gender/Protection Assessment	Identify groups that may be especially vulnerable and highlight information about obstacles to access	Highlight key narrative sections to review as teams discuss selection criteria, registration trends, and obstacles
Indicator Tracking Table/Survey Results measuring outcome indicators	Outcome level food security indicator results disaggregated by sex, geography, and type of head of household (female and male, female no male, male no female, child headed household)	Tables, column charts with filters to view disaggregated results. Look at Targets vs Actuals and address possible
Logical Framework	Use the logical framework visual to discuss the logical flow of the program	N/A

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Monthly Market Monitoring	List of key item prices and availability over time with ability to filter by geography	Line graph to display each key item's price to compare fluctuations over time, consider column chart to display the percent availability of each key item over time
Participant validation data	Outline targeting criteria and compare against validation data. Average percentages of participants that fall within each targeted selection criteria. Disaggregate by type of assistance, sex, and geography	Use tables, column charts, or spreadsheets that summarize this information through pivot tables. Filters for geography, assistance, and sex can help team identify areas for improvement.
Participant verification results	Frequency of each selection criteria for sampled participants. Disaggregate by sex, age, type of head of household (female and male, female no male, male no female, child headed household) and geography	Table or column chart with associated filters, if working with different cohorts of participants over time, consider representing frequency of each selection criteria over time using a column chart (see market monitoring example)
PDM - safety	Percentage of respondents who respond that they experienced some form of insecurity to safety questions regarding distribution of assistance, travel to sites, and experience in marketplaces	Table or column chart with associated filters, consider line chart if representing trends in those responses over time (e.g., if the program wishes to compare responses before or after a shock)
PDM - impact	Frequency of responses over time related to the process of distribution/ receipt of assistance (e.g., travel to site, infrastructure at site, feeling of safety, etc.) and tensions in the household/community related to receipt of assistance. Disaggregate by sex, age, and geography ; decisions about the use of assistance and the ways in which the assistance has been used (e.g., vouchers sold, NFIs sold, items shared with other households, etc.)	Table or column chart with associated filters, consider line chart if representing trends in those responses over time (e.g., if the program wishes to compare responses before or after a shock), Mekko chart, or column chart with associated filters

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PDM - descriptive	Frequency of questions about people in the community who do not have access to assistance, descriptive statistics of respondents demographic information	Table or column chart with associated filters
PDM - expenditures	Average value of each expense group as a percentage of total expenses, list of all expenses mentioned as part of the PDM question disaggregated by geography and head of household type Average of responses related to use of NFIs, vouchers, or cash (e.g., sold items, shared items with other households, etc.) disaggregated by geography and head of household type; average value of each expense group and percentage of total expenses, list of all expenses mentioned as part of the PDM question disaggregated by geography and head of household type	Column charts with associated filters
PDM - Food Security	Food Consumption Score frequency and percentage (poor, borderline, acceptable), average frequency of each food group consumed paired with associated weight disaggregated by head of household type and geography	Column chart with associated filters
PDM Focus Group Discussions at 6 months	Work with technical food security expert to identify key information from FGD transcripts/analysis (e.g., prices of average diet, access to and availability of food, preparation methods, etc.) Identify response trends and report frequency of various trends mentioned by specific groups, ideally disaggregated by sex and geography	Tables presenting summary of identified themes and frequency of those themes by sex and geography

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PDM Focus Group Discussions at 6 months	Frequency of responses concerning livelihood sources. Quotes selected to represent common sentiments as well as selected outliers	Quantitative data displayed via table or bar chart (see CARM example). Qualitative data displayed in a table
PDM Questionnaire: Other Assistance	List open answer responses to question about other assistance received and organizations providing other assistance	If similar patterns emerge, consider providing frequency of each type of response (e.g., 15% of respondents receive food assistance, 80% of those individuals receive that assistance from the local government and 20% receive that assistance from family members or members of the community)
PDM Questionnaire: Other Assistance	List open answer responses to question about other assistance received and organizations providing other assistance	If patterns emerge, consider providing frequency of each type of response (e.g., 15% of respondents receive food assistance, 80% of those individuals receive that assistance from the local government and 20% receive that assistance from family members or members of the community) see CARM example
PDM Survey	Frequency of responses surrounding ability to use cash and vouchers, experience with vendors	Table or bar chart with associated filters, consider line chart if representing trends in those responses over time (eg. if the program wishes to compare responses before or after a shock)
PDM with vendors/non-participants	Vendors: Identify trends in qualitative answers regarding changes that vendors have noticed in the marketplace. Assign frequency to each category	Quantitative information in column chart (if yes/no) or stacked bar chart (if there are more than two response options)
	Non-participants: Frequency or percentage of answers to questions such as: Did they see prices increase? Were they still able to buy food? Did vendors let them purchase food?	Qualitative responses in table that can be disaggregated by sex, age, type of assistance, and geography as possible

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PDM, if includes CARM questions	Preferred feedback pathways, level of trust of program staff in the community, knowledge of feedback systems, qualitative description of negative perceptions of program team members (all disaggregated by sex, age, and geography as possible)	Quantitative information in column chart (if yes/no) or stacked bar chart (if there are more than two response options) Qualitative responses in table that can be disaggregated by sex, age, type of assistance, and geography as possible
PDM, if includes FS indicators	Average Food Consumption Score (FCS) frequency and percentage (poor, borderline, acceptable)	Tables, column charts with filters to view disaggregated results
	Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) frequency of coping strategy use, histogram of rCSI scores, average rCSI scores by geography and type of head of household	
	Household Hunger Scale (HHS) percent of households in moderate to severe categories disaggregated by by geography and type of head of household	
Program Work Plan	Highlight program milestones with relevant responsible, informed, coordinating teams listed	A GANTT chart can help identify the timing and individuals/team responsible for particular milestones. This can be a starting point for teams to speak about the extent to which those milestones have been completed and what additional work needs to be done by which individuals/teams
Registration, Beginning of PDM Questionnaire (often not included though in PDMs as it is collected in registration)	Visualize responses to questions about: 1. if participants understand why they were selected, selection criteria generally, and 2. if people who require assistance in their community are unable to access assistance. Disaggregate this information by sex and geography	Consider using pivot tables, bar charts, and/or dynamic dashboards with a combination of filters, bar charts, and tables

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Stakeholder analysis	Highlight key stakeholders related to specific activities as possible	Highlight key sections in the narrative so groups can easily find the key information
Targeting Protocol and SOP	Summarize key defining characteristics for participant targeting	List with assigned weights if applicable
Theory of Change / Results Framework	Use the Theory of Change or Results Framework visuals to discuss the logical connections and flow of the program	Present evidence on critical links and assumptions, look for gaps in evidence
Voucher Records/ E-voucher expense records	Frequency of purchases by type of food item disaggregated by geography and sex if possible, include average recorded purchase prices with standard deviation if available If transaction records include quantities of different items purchased, use NutVal (a free software) to identify what percent of their nutrient needs participants are meeting	Column chart with associated filters