

**Secondary literature sources for identification of contextual factors**

To ensure that your identified contextual factors and underlying vulnerabilities are based on evidence, a comprehensive secondary literature review should be conducted. Your secondary literature may include both internal and external sources of information.

For your secondary literature to be relevant to the program that is being monitored it is essential that the review is specific to:

* The sector of the program that is being monitored.
* The locations of the program that is being monitored.
* The time of year the program is implemented in.

As you are conducting your secondary literature review your findings should be stored in a structural manner and relevant information for each data source should be captured. The **location assessment tab** at the Context Mapping Matrix can be used to structure your secondary data.

While you may not decide to monitor all contextual factors identified during this literature review consider this as the initial findings used to select the context factors to monitor closely.

*Table 1: Examples of secondary literature sources.*

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| **Political and legal factors:**   * Local news media channels posting information about changes in the political landscape, which could lead to civil unrest. * [Human rights watch](https://www.hrw.org/publications) flagging bills or regulations imposed by local authorities restricting people’s rights including movement and access to basic services. * [Amnesty international](https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/) flagging bills or regulations imposed by local authorities restricting people’s rights including movement and access to basic services. * INGO forum, or similar bodies advocating for INGO access and interests in the country, flagging access convers and operations constrains for NGOs in the area. * [International SOS](https://www.internationalsos.com/) flagging demonstrations or other pollical events with the risk of causing conflict (subscription required) |
| **Armed conflict and civil unrest:**   * [INSO](https://ngosafety.org/) publishing both real time events caused by conflict and more in-depth trend analysis (subscription required for real time updates). * [ACLED](https://acleddata.com/) tracking real time events and analysis including following specific systems [Subnational Surge Tracker](https://acleddata.com/early-warning-research-hub/subnational-threat-surge-tracker/#threat), [Subnational Threat Tracker](https://acleddata.com/early-warning-research-hub/subnational-threat-surge-tracker/#threat), [Volatility & Risk Predictability Index.](https://acleddata.com/early-warning-research-hub/volatility-and-risk-predictability-index/) * [Uppsala University, ViEWS](https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/views/) publishing [monthly events reports](https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/) with detailed information and GPS locations of the event (might not be as timely as other sources but can still be used to monitor programs retrospectively) as well as [forecasting analysis](https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/views/historic-forecasts/) at country level. * Identify country specific monitoring systems such as [Civilian Impact Monitoring Project](https://civilianimpactmonitoring.org/), which is a is a monitoring mechanism for real-time collection, analysis and dissemination of open-source data on the civilian impact from armed violence in Yemen. |
| **Economic factors:**   * Official (and black market) national value exchange rates to monitor inflation. * [REACH initiative Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)](https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/search/?search=1&initiative%5B%5D=reach&ptheme%5B%5D=cash&dates=&keywords=) monitoring market functionality and prices of goods in local markets. * WFP * Findings and information shared by cash and market working groups or clusters in your region or country. |
| **Social factors:**   * [IOM/ DTM](https://dtm.iom.int/) information about migration patterns IPDs, refugees, and returnees to and from specific locations. * [ACLED](https://acleddata.com/) reporting on tensions between population groups. * [INSO](https://ngosafety.org/) reporting on tensions between population groups. * Country/regional Protection Cluster flagging incidences of SGBV. * Country/regional specific unemployment rates (can also be a pre-existing vulnerability) |
| **Environmental factors:**   * Country and area specific weather forecasts * [Global Disaster and Alert Coordination System](https://www.gdacs.org/) * Locust watch published by FAO. * FEWSNET |
| **Public Health**   * WHO public health concerns specific to the country/region. * Country/ regional Health Cluster flagging outbreaks. * Country/ regional WASH cluster and UNICEF providing updates on regional cholera outbreaks. * Analysis products published by Famine Early Warning Systems Network Food Assistance Outlook |