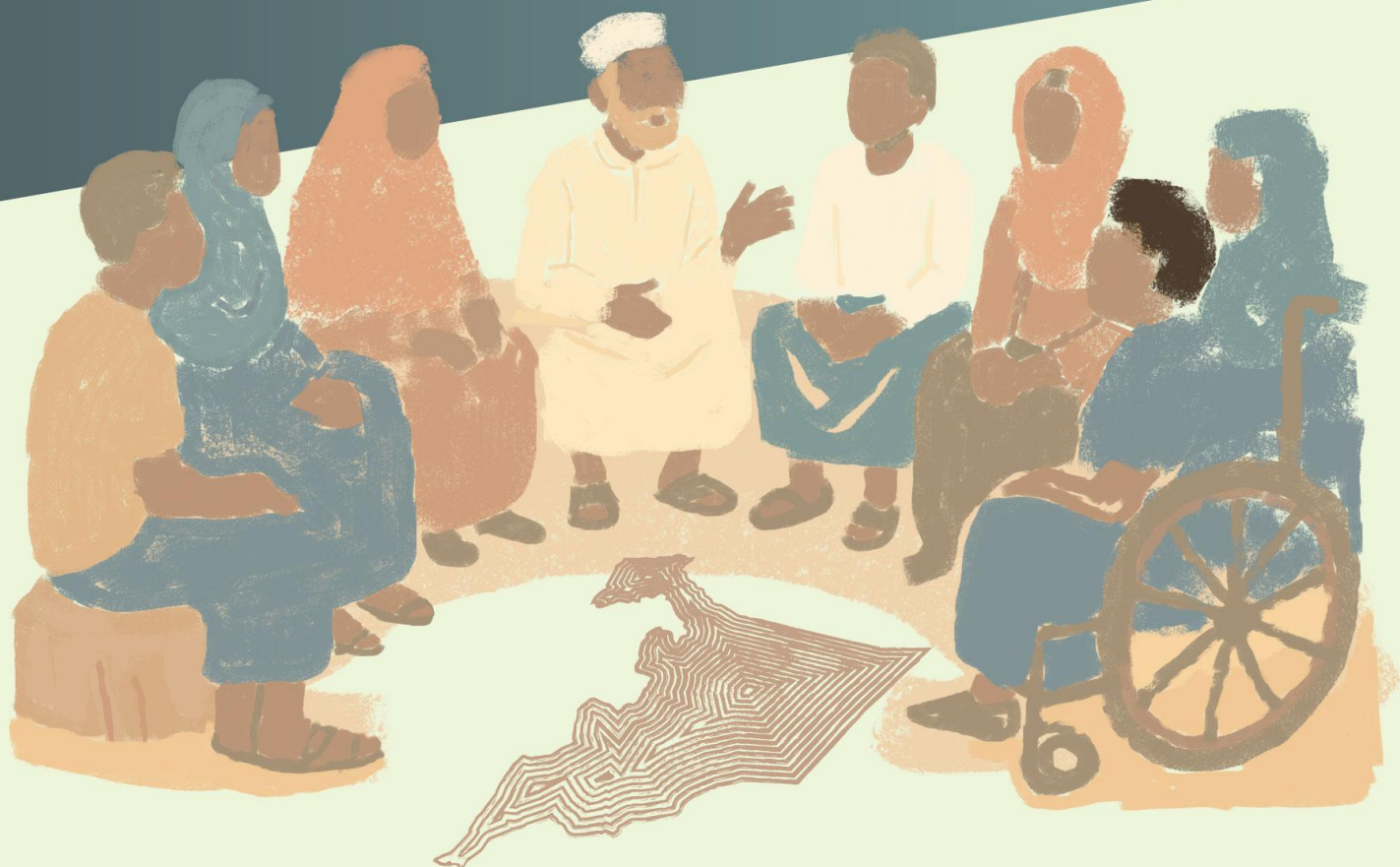


Durable Solutions Monitoring Toolkit

A set of tools that can be used by local actors to monitor progress towards solutions to displacement

2025



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This toolkit was developed by CEHRO and DRC in consultation with the Somali Region Durable Solutions Working Group. The toolkit was tested in Dollo Ado Woreda in the Somali Region of Ethiopia from June - August 2025, in close collaboration with community focal points and local authorities.

The full Toolkit can be accessed via [this link](#) for download, adaptation and use.

About the Toolkit

This Durable Solutions Monitoring Toolkit is designed to support collective, evidence-based decision-making on durable solutions for displacement-affected communities. It was initially developed in the Somali Region of Ethiopia but bears relevance to other contexts in the country. All tools and templates in this Toolkit are available for download and adaptation based on local realities and the changing displacement context.

The Toolkit provides practical guidance and ready-to-use tools monitoring progress towards durable solutions in a participatory manner, identifying gaps and ensuring that community priorities directly inform planning and programming.¹

It can be used in situations where IDPs are seeking to locally integrate, as well as in areas of return or relocation to monitor progress towards (re)integration.

Who is this toolkit for?

This toolkit is intended for all actors involved in planning, implementing, and monitoring durable solutions. It is especially useful for:

- **Government authorities** at regional, zonal, Woreda and Kebele levels, responsible for policy, planning and service delivery.
- **Durable Solutions Working Groups (DSWG)** at regional and zonal levels, coordinating multi-stakeholder efforts.
- **Humanitarian and development actors** (UN agencies, NGOs) providing technical and programmatic support.
- **Civil society organizations and community-based groups** representing displacement-affected populations and promoting local participation.
- **IDP communities and affected populations**, whose perspectives are central for shaping solutions.

Purpose of the Toolkit

The goal is to support timely decision-making, timely adaptation and resource allocation based on community and local authority priorities to build greater ownership and generate sustainable outcomes. The toolkit reflects the priorities of the Somali Regional Durable Solutions Strategy and can also be adapted for wider use in Ethiopia, in line with the National Strategy to Implement Solutions Pathways to Internal Displacement.

How to use the Toolkit

¹ The Toolkit directly supports the operationalisation of the [Action Agenda on Solutions to Internal Displacement](#) (particularly its commitments on locally led responses, IDPs at the center, and evidence-based approaches). Relevant commitments include: (1) meaningful participation and inclusion of IDPs and host communities, (29) strengthened accountability, and (30) working with and through local systems and actors.

Users can either read it cover to cover or go directly to the sections and annexes most relevant to their work. Each section includes guidance and practical tools.

- **Section 1:** Rationale and scope of Durable Solutions Monitoring
- **Section 2:** Monitoring framework
- **Section 3:** How to plan and coordinate joint monitoring
- **Section 4:** Community-led data collection and validation
- **Section 5:** From community findings to joint action
- **Annexes:** Adaptable templates for anyone wishing to work on durable solutions monitoring (available online at <https://drc.ngo/resources/documents/durable-solutions-monitoring-toolkit-link-ethiopia/>)

Section 1: Rationale and Scope of Durable Solutions Monitoring

Why is the Toolkit needed?

Ethiopia faces both recent and long-term displacement related to climatic shocks or conflict. In the Somali Region, where most people rely on pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihoods, communities face major challenges from climate change, conflict and limited infrastructure in remote areas. Because most people depend on livestock and grazing land, pastoralist livelihoods are especially vulnerable to these shocks, which increase the risks faced by both IDPs and host communities. Conflict and drought have put heavy pressure on host communities and forced pastoralist groups to change their movements, leading to greater competition for scarce resources and more tensions between groups. Both displaced and host communities struggle with repeated droughts and flooding, which are worsening with climate change and El Niño. IDPs in particular face ongoing challenges such as poor housing, limited access to basic services, food insecurity, and few livelihood opportunities. Long-term dependence on aid can also deepen feelings of marginalization and exclusion.

The Somali region has made significant progress on durable solutions, but the needs remain far greater than the resources available. The Somali Regional Government has taken a leading role, adopting its first Durable Solutions Strategy in [2017](#), later updated in [2022](#). This strategy follows international frameworks, with a focus on voluntary and dignified choices based on the preferences of IDPs. At the national level, Ethiopia adopted its own [Durable Solutions Strategy](#) in 2024, providing a broader framework for action across the country. Despite these advances, many challenges remain, including limited funding, logistical constraints, weak community participation in decision-making and gaps in coordination between humanitarian, development, and government actors. The priorities and key barriers to solutions vary significantly from community to community, as well as by gender, age and other diversity factors of the displacement-affected individuals. Putting communities and frontline local authorities at the centre of solutions is crucial to make sure that their priorities steer the process and outcomes are sustainable. This Toolkit aims to facilitate that process through joint identification of issues and planning for solutions from the ground up. It also contributes to the implementation of recent global guidance, including the [Action Agenda on Solutions to Internal Displacement](#) and the [IASC review recommendations](#), by providing a practical way to put these commitments into practice at local level.

Definition of Durable Solutions

According to the [UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#), durable solutions are achieved when displacement-related vulnerabilities and discrimination no longer affect IDPs more than the rest of the population. Reaching this stage requires action on several fronts: restoring rights, creating sustainable livelihoods and strengthening social cohesion between IDPs and other displacement-affected communities. The fundamental principle is that IDPs should have the same rights and opportunities as everyone else, without needing special assistance because of their displacement. This means moving away from long-term dependence on humanitarian aid towards

self-reliance and access to regular services and protection from local authorities. At the same time, communities should be safe from future risks of displacement.

The 2010 [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#) identifies three main pathways to solutions, also reflected in the [Somali Regional Durable Solutions Strategy](#):



Safe and Voluntary Return

IDPs return to their areas of origin, where they can safely reintegrate and access services and livelihoods.



Local Integration

IDPs settle permanently in their host communities, with equal access to services and opportunities.



Relocation

IDPs move to another part of the region where they can rebuild their lives and access better opportunities.

While these three pathways describe *where* solutions can happen, progress must be assessed based on whether displacement-related vulnerabilities have been overcome. This is measured through eight global core criteria, which have also been used as the basis for the development of the Monitoring Framework:



Long-term
safety and
security



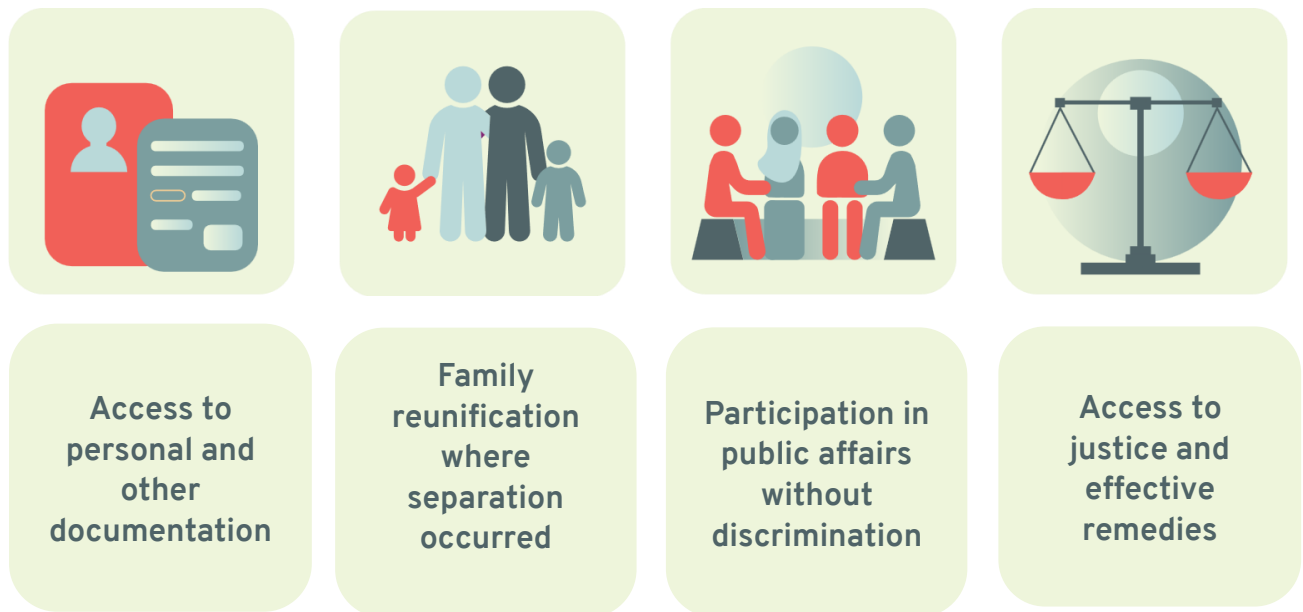
Adequate
standard of
living



Access to
livelihoods and
employment



Fair
mechanisms
for housing,
land and
property
restitution or
compensation



Reaching durable solutions requires close coordination between many actors. National and regional governments must play a leading role in planning, coordination, and service delivery. Humanitarian and development organisations also provide essential support. Equally important is the direct participation of affected communities, including IDPs and host communities, in decision-making and implementation of their solutions. This collaborative approach builds ownership, ensures responses reflect real needs and promotes long-term sustainability.

Why Durable Solutions Monitoring?

Obtaining durable solutions take time and dedicated efforts. The purpose of durable solutions monitoring is to check whether progress is made over time, and the outcomes that IDPs and other displacement-affected communities themselves have identified as priorities are reached. The findings from durable solutions monitoring should guide joint decision-making and allocation of resources. Durable solutions monitoring, though a joint process, also helps promote accountability among stakeholders and ensures that affected communities can take part in decision-making.

Monitoring aims to:

- Strengthen community participation in solutions planning and implementation.
- Ensure accountability to IDPs, host communities, government and other stakeholders.
- Track progress on existing Durable Solutions Strategy at community level and inform future strategies.
- Assess the quality and effectiveness of interventions.
- Identify challenges, areas for improvement and gaps.
- Support evidence-based decision-making and adaptive programming.
- Provide evidence for advocacy at different levels.

Durable solutions monitoring is built on three core principles:

- **Protection of human rights:** All interventions must respect the rights of displacement-affected communities and prioritize their safety, dignity, and equity.
- **Meaningful participation:** Displacement-affected people should be actively involved in decisions about solutions. This strengthens ownership and ensures their needs and priorities are reflected.
- **Context-specific approaches:** Solutions must be adapted to local realities – social, economic, and cultural – so they respond to the actual challenges in each context.

Section 2: Monitoring Framework

2.1 Durable Solutions Criteria and Indicators

This section presents a set of **Durable solutions criteria** and **key indicators** used to monitor progress towards different aspects of durable solutions.

The key indicators are organised around nine durable solutions criteria. Criteria 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are adapted from the Durable Solutions criteria of the [IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#). In addition, based on the analysis of key drivers of displacement in the Somali Region of Ethiopia, the Toolkit highlights the importance of Environmental Sustainability and Resilience (criteria 2), as well as two cross-cutting enablers that must guide all monitoring activities:

- **Accountability:** ensuring communities have access to information relevant to them and their feedback informs decision-making (criteria 8).
- **Inclusivity:** ensuring participation of diverse groups (women, men, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalised groups) (criteria 9).

These Durable Solutions criteria and the key indicators defines *what* kind of data must be collected from different sources, while the household survey (presented in the Annexes section) is the tool used to collect it. Each indicator has a corresponding question in the survey.

Table: Key indicators by durable solutions criteria

Durable Solutions Criteria	Progress Indicators		Source of indicator/ references	Level of analysis: household or individual
1. Safety and Security	1.1	% of people who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day	SDG 16.1.4	Individual (or household)
	1.2	% of people who experienced violence (physical, psychological, or sexual) in the last 12 months	SDG indicator 16.1.3	Household
	1.3	% of people who experienced a safety or security incident in the past 12 months and reported it to authorities	SDG indicator 16.3.1	Individual
2. Environmental sustainability & resilience	2.1	% of households directly affected by disasters such as droughts or floods (injury/illness, disrupted livelihoods, or housing damage)	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Household
	2.2	% of households with access to early warning information and the ability to prepare and respond to predictable shocks	Custom	Household

Durable Solutions Criteria	Progress Indicators		Source of indicator/ references	Level of analysis: household or individual
3. Adequate standard of living (access to education, health, water, sanitation, food and housing)	3.1	School attendance ratio in primary and secondary education	Custom	Household
	3.2	% of people who needed health care but faced difficulties accessing it	DS interagency library	Household
	3.3	% of households with access to improved/basic sanitation facilities	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for WASH	Household
	3.4	% of households with access to improved/basic water sources	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for WASH	Household
	3.5	% of households facing moderate or severe food insecurity in the past 12 months (measured with reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI))	SDG indicator 2.1.2	Household
	3.6	% of households with secure housing tenure	DS interagency library (adapted)	Household
4. Access to livelihoods and employment	4.1	% of households with sustainable income sources (employment, self-employment, subsistence farming)	DS interagency library (adapted)	Household
	4.2	% of households with secure tenure rights to (agricultural) land	SDG indicator 1.4.2	Household
	4.3	% of adults with access to financial services (bank accounts, microfinance, etc.) (disaggregated by sex, age, disability)	SDG Indicator 8.10.2	Individual
5. Access to personal and other documentation	5.1	% of people with valid personal identification (birth certificates, national ID, or other context-relevant documents) (disaggregated by sex, age, disability)	DS interagency library (adapted)	Individual

Durable Solutions Criteria	Progress Indicators		Source of indicator/ references	Level of analysis: household or individual
6. Participation in public affairs without discrimination	6.1	% of people (disaggregated by sex, age, disability) who participated in community, social, or political organisations in the last 12 months (e.g. local governance, aid planning)	DS interagency library (adapted)	Individual
	6.2	% of people (disaggregated by sex, age, disability) who feel their opinions are taken into account in community decision-making	SDG Indicator 16.7.1	Individual
7. Access to justice	7.1	% of the population (disaggregated by sex, age, disability) who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism to resolve it	SDG Indicator 16.3.3	Individual
8. Accountability	8.1	% of people (disaggregated by sex, age, disability) reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered safely, accountably, and with their participation	ECHO-DG Protection mainstreaming (adapted)	Individual
	8.2	% of people (disaggregated by sex, age, disability) with access to effective grievance and redress mechanisms	ECHO-DG Protection mainstreaming	Individual
9. Inclusion	9.1	% of people (disaggregated by sex and disability) who feel included and adequately represented in durable solutions initiatives and programmes	ReDSS Inclusivity Index (adapted)	Individual

2.2 Data Collection Tools

To monitor progress towards durable solutions, this Toolkit combines both **quantitative and qualitative tools**. While standard indicators can help measure progress in a comparable way across locations and time, they often miss the priorities and lived experiences of different groups within displacement-affected communities.

This toolkit uses three complementary tools to capture a full picture of progress toward durable solutions, ensure participation and make sure that the process reflects what matters most to communities. Each tool provides a different type of information and is essential to understanding both measurable outcomes and lived experiences. Using all three tools together ensures that findings are shaped by communities themselves.



Household Survey

It gathers comparable quantitative data on agreed indicators, allowing trends to be tracked across locations and over time.



Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs collect perspectives from local authorities, service providers, and other stakeholders to understand institutional responses, barriers, and opportunities.



Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

FGDs bring in community voices, highlighting people's priorities, perceptions, and explanations behind emerging trends.

Household Survey Tool

The Household Survey is the main tool used to collect **quantitative data** for the indicators presented in Section 2.1. It provides a standardised way to measure progress across locations and over time, and to compare the situation of IDPs with that of host or non-displaced populations.

The survey captures:

- People's **perceptions and experiences** related to safety, access to services, livelihoods, social cohesion, and participation.
- **Outcome data** that can be disaggregated by sex, age, and disability to identify inequalities.
- **Comparable results** across sites and over time, making it possible to track progress towards durable solutions.

Data from the household survey should be analysed alongside existing benchmarks (such as the situation of nearby non-displaced households) to identify gaps and areas where displacement-affected communities are catching up or being left behind.

The full household survey questionnaire is provided in **Annex 1**.

For simple guidance on how to decide how many households to survey and how to select them, see Annex 7 on Sampling Basics.

Qualitative tools

The Toolkit also includes two qualitative tools to complement the household survey and support interpretation and validation of results. These tools capture community perspectives in depth and help explain the reasons behind observed trends.

- **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):**

Semi-structured interviews with local leaders, service providers, government officials, and other stakeholders. KIIs provide insights into institutional responses, challenges, opportunities, and local development priorities related to durable solutions.

- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):**

Facilitated group discussions with community members (including IDPs, host communities, women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities). FGDs are used to understand people's priorities, lived experiences, perceptions of change, and proposed solutions.

The full KII and FGD tools are provided in Annexes 2 and 3.

Minimum standards for ethical and rigorous community-based data collection

When engaging displacement-affected communities in data collection and analysis, a few minimum standards should always be followed to ensure that the process is safe, inclusive, and reliable:



Informed consent: Explain clearly why the information is being collected, how it will be used, and that participation is voluntary. After this, ask the participants explicitly if they are willing to contribute



Do no harm: Avoid sensitive questions and make sure participation does not create risks for respondents. Make sure that you know who to refer people to for more support in case a need arises



Confidentiality: Personal information must be protected. Data should never be shared in ways that could identify individuals without consent



Inclusivity: Make efforts to include women and men, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Adapt language as needed to be understood by respondents. Think about power dynamics when you plan for data collection and ensure that people in the same interview session feel comfortable expressing their views.



Basic quality checks: Use simple, clear questions, test tools in the local context beforehand, and ensure data collectors are trained on neutrality, accuracy, and respectful interviewing



Feedback to the community: Share findings back in accessible ways and allow communities to validate or comment on the results

For more detailed guidance, see Annex 6: Essential guidelines for community-based data collection.

Section 3: How to Plan and Coordinate Joint Monitoring

This section describes the recommended process for implementing durable solutions monitoring jointly with key stakeholders such as displacement-affected communities, local and regional government authorities, community-based organisations and humanitarian and development partners.

3.1 Who Monitors?

In most situations, the monitoring process is led by the Durable Solutions Working Group who are responsible for putting the present monitoring framework into practice and overseeing the process.

To capture the complex realities of displacement and reflect community priorities, monitoring should follow a collaborative approach involving:

- **Displacement-affected communities (IDPs and hosts):** participation should be inclusive, ensuring that individuals of all ages, genders, disability and socio-economic status feel that they can safely participate and that their contribution is taken into account.
- **Local stakeholders:** members of regional Durable Solutions Working Group, government representatives at Woreda level, and Kebele/IDP site leaders responsible for service delivery.
- **Civil society and local organisations:** especially those representing often-marginalised groups (e.g. youth and women-led groups).
- **UN agencies and NGOs:** bringing technical expertise in MEAL and programmes to ensure quality, support data analysis, and strengthen accountability.

3.2. Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring progress on durable solutions should be carried out regularly and iteratively, in line with program cycles or major milestones in durable solutions initiatives.

- **Routine monitoring:** conducted every 6-12 months
- **Ad-hoc monitoring:** conducted in response to significant context changes such as new displacement, elections or shifts in service provision (e.g. when services move to another

location due to emerging risks or needs, or when significant investments are made to support progress).

3.3. Data Use

Data collected through this monitoring process will be used to:

- **Support joint planning and feedback loops:** Collaborative monitoring with communities and stakeholders builds trust and strengthens collective problem-solving.
- **Inform strategic decisions:** Findings guide programmes and policies, so they reflect the realities and needs of displacement-affected populations. Successes should be highlighted to build confidence, while gaps help identify priority areas for action.
- **Improve programming:** Results inform adjustments to ensure programmes meet evolving community priorities. Data also supports advocacy to mobilise additional actors and resources.
- **Enable continuous learning:** Monitoring generates knowledge to be shared across stakeholders, promoting lesson learning, stronger collaboration and synergies in durable solutions efforts.

Section 4: Community-led Data Collection and Validation

This section outlines the steps for engaging and building the capacity of displacement-affected community to lead data collection, validate findings, and propose local solutions.

Ensuring meaningful engagement of displacement-affected communities requires creating space and building the capacity of community representatives to participate in each stage of the solutions analysis process. This involves both inclusive representation and practical measures to strengthen their role in data collection, validation and use.

The qualitative tools (KIs and FGDs) described above are typically implemented as part of this participatory process. Community members contribute to data collection, validation, and interpretation, ensuring that findings from both the household survey and qualitative tools reflect local realities and priorities.

The following steps outline a practical approach that can be replicated across locations. This approach has already been piloted in Dollo Addo Woreda of the Somali Region.



1. Establishment of Representative Steering Committees



The Steering Committee is set up to guide and oversee the monitoring process at community level. Its role is to ensure that data collection and analysis are inclusive, transparent, and accountable, and that community priorities are reflected throughout. The Steering Committee also acts as a bridge between communities, authorities, and partners, helping to validate findings and propose solutions.

- A steering committee should be created in each target location, composed of representatives from both IDP and host communities.
- Membership should include site-level representatives (e.g. from each IDP site) as well as host community members and leaders, complemented by representatives from the woreda level (such as the Disaster Risk Management Office).
- Representation should be inclusive, with attention to displacement status, gender, persons with disabilities, and age diversity (e.g. youth, older persons).

2. Training and Capacity Strengthening



- Community members recruited as data collectors, as well as steering committee members, should be trained jointly by the implementing organisations. Data collectors should be drawn

from the community to strengthen ownership, build trust, and ensure cultural sensitivity in the process.

- Training should cover data collection methods, monitoring principles, and ethics, as well as the rights of IDPs and host communities, enabling participants to understand the purpose of the process and their role within it. (See **Annexes 1–3 for data collection tools** and **Annex 6 for training guidelines**.)
- Committees should also be trained to review findings, provide feedback and ensure diverse perspectives are reflected in the analysis. (*Use the **Analysis Plan template – Annex 4** – as part of the training.*)
- Training guidelines for steering committees are provided in Annexes 5 and 6.

3. Data collection, Oversight and Accountability



- Once the data collectors have been trained, they will go to the community and use the Household Survey (Annex 1), Key Informant Interviews (Annex 2), and Focus Group Discussions (Annex 3) to gather the data.
- The steering committee should monitor the data collection process to ensure it is inclusive, ethical, and responsive to community concerns.

4. Participatory Analysis and Validation of Findings



- Once data is collected using the household survey and qualitative tools presented above, the committee should be invited to review preliminary results, validate key findings, and identify gaps or issues that may require further exploration.
- This is meant to ensure that the interpretation of the data reflects community realities and lived experiences. This review should be supported by MEAL focal points or partner staff to help interpret the results and ensure technical accuracy.

5. Community-led dialogue on solutions



- The same committee should convene a community dialogue to discuss validated findings and propose solutions. The findings reviewed here are based on the household survey results and insights from KIIs/FGDs.
- This step ensures that community voices are central in shaping recommendations and action points for durable solutions.

Through this approach, displacement-affected communities are not only data sources but active partners in generating, interpreting, and applying evidence for durable solutions.



Practical Tips:

- Representation criteria should be reviewed regularly to ensure that committees remain inclusive (e.g. gender balance, participation of persons with disabilities, attention to youth).
- Efforts should be made to support meaningful participation, such as ensuring meetings are accessible, and considering language, literacy, and cultural dynamics.

Section 5: From Community Findings to Joint Actions

This section explains how validated community findings are brought to the Durable Solutions Working Group and other decision-making bodies to inform joint analysis, action planning, and feedback to communities.

The joint analysis and action planning process builds directly on the steps outlined in Section 4. After data collection and validation by the community steering committees (Sections 4.1 - 4.4) and community-led dialogue on solutions (Section 4.5), the validated findings are then brought to the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) for joint analysis and decision-making. The sequence from community engagement to joint action is summarised in the diagram below.



Joint analysis and action planning ensures that priorities identified by displacement-affected communities feed directly into decision-making and programming at the woreda, regional, and national levels. This creates a clear link between community-led processes and policy and resource allocation.

The process outlined below provides step-by-step guidance on how community findings are consolidated, reviewed, and translated into joint action by the Durable Solutions Working Group and its partners.

6. Presentation to the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG)

- Findings are shared at regular DSWG meetings (regional or zonal level).

- Committees or community representatives are invited where possible to present directly, ensuring accountability and visibility of community voices.

7. Joint analysis across stakeholders

- The DSWG, which includes government, UN, NGOs, and civil society, reviews the findings alongside existing data and strategies.
- This joint review helps identify priority gaps, align resources, and avoid duplication of efforts.

8. Action planning and follow-up

- Based on the analysis, the DSWG develops or updates an Action Plan that specifies:
 - Which actor is responsible for responding to each identified gap/priority.
 - Timelines for follow-up.
 - How progress will be monitored (feeding back into the monitoring cycle).

9. Feedback to communities

- The updated Action Plan is shared back with the steering committee and displacement-affected communities, closing the feedback loop and reinforcing trust.



Using the analysis plan and monitoring template

In addition to the data collection tools, this toolkit also provides an **Analysis Plan** and a **Monitoring Template** (see Annex 4).

The Analysis Plan: what is it and how to use it?

What is it?

An analysis plan is a document that explains **how each indicator will be analysed**. For every criterion, it specifies which survey or qualitative question(s) will provide the data, how responses should be tabulated, and what comparisons to make (e.g. IDPs vs. non-displaced). In short, the Analysis Plan is the “translation key” between raw data and the indicators we want to track. It ensures results are consistent across locations and rounds.

Who uses it?

MEAL focal points and analysts, with oversight from the DSWG.

When is it used?

After data collection, when cleaning and analysing results.



How does it work?

1. Open the Analysis Plan after data collection is complete.
2. For each indicator, check which questions in the survey, KII, or FGD feed into it.
3. Tabulate responses (e.g. % of households with safe water, % of individuals feeling safe walking alone).
4. Compare against benchmarks (non-displaced households).
5. Summarise key insights per criterion (progress, gaps, variations by gender/age/disability).

Use software tools (for example Excel, SPSS, or Power BI dashboards) to automate calculations and visualise results.

The Monitoring Template: What is it and how to use it?

What is it?

An Excel file that serves as the **dashboard of results**. It is used to record results after each round of data collection (baseline, midline, endline). It shows changes over time and highlights where IDPs lag behind benchmarks. In short, the Monitoring Template is the “dashboard” where results are stored, compared, and presented to decision-makers.

Who uses it?

MEAL focal points fill it in; the DSWG and authorities review it; communities receive simplified feedback.

When is it used?

After each round of analysis.



How does it work?

1. Enter indicator results (percentages, rates, or scores) for both IDPs and non-displaced.
2. Use the outputs to prepare a monitoring brief (a summary of key findings) for the steering committee. Discuss results with committee members to identify priorities and solutions.
3. Present the template and brief at the DSWG for joint analysis and planning.
4. Share simplified results back with steering committees (closing the loop).



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