

DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS GUIDE

A Tool to Measure Progress towards
Durable Solutions for IDPs

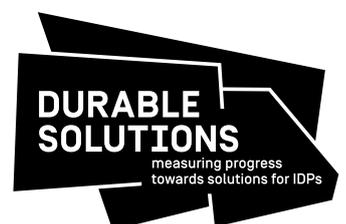


The project *Informing responses to support durable solutions for IDPs* is coordinated and implemented by:



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Foreword

Protection for internally displaced persons (IDPs) ultimately entails ensuring a durable solution to their displacement. However durable solutions are complex to secure and in many contexts the process has become stalled. Finding durable solutions encompasses significant human rights, humanitarian, development and peace-building challenges and therefore concerted efforts involving multiple actors - governments, international and non-governmental organisations and, most importantly, IDPs themselves - are required to gradually make progress towards their attainment.

The 2010 IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IASC Framework) is widely recognised as the benchmark on durable solutions for IDPs. It is the fruit of a long process initiated in 2001, when the then Emergency Relief Coordinator, requested the then Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs, Dr Francis Deng, to provide guidance on how to determine when people should no longer be considered as IDPs. An extensive inquiry, a series of broad consultations and a piloting process undertaken by the then Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs, Professor Walter Kälin and the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement resulted in the Framework that was eventually endorsed by the IASC Working Group in 2009. Instead of determining the precise end of displacement, it clarifies a definition of durable solutions and outlines key human rights-based principles that should guide the search for durable solutions and establishes criteria that should be used to determine the extent to which they have been achieved.

Despite conceptual clarity provided by the definition, principles and criteria of the IASC Framework, many challenges persist when trying to use this framework in practice. Frequent requests from government, humanitarian and development partners have been directed to

the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs and the international community to help 'operationalise' the Framework; in particular to use the eight criteria to pursue evidence-based action to support displaced individuals, families and communities in achieving durable solutions.

In 2015, the then Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs Dr Chaloka Beyani therefore initiated an inter-agency project called "Informing responses to support durable solutions for IDPs" and requested the Joint IDP Profiling Service to coordinate the work. The project aimed to complement the IASC Framework and operationalise its key elements through the development of agreed-upon indicators, tools, methodologies and guidelines for comprehensive yet practical approaches to durable solutions analysis in internal displacement contexts. This would allow for a stronger analysis of individual displacement situations and thereby inform both strategic and programmatic responses by governments and their humanitarian and development partners.

This work subsequently led to the development of the Durable Solutions Indicator Library and the current Durable Solutions Analysis Guide, developed with the oversight of a Technical Steering Committee and with the benefit of technical and operational expertise from participating organisations and individuals, as well as with lessons consolidated from piloting processes conducted in close collaboration with national authorities in several internal displacement contexts.

In addition, over a similar period, heightened attention to the realities of forced displacement globally became apparent. Increased demand for more effective, joined-up and evidence-based responses to displacement arrived from different directions, including those concerned about refugee movements (i.e. through the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the ensuing Global Compact on Refugees) and about internal

displacement (i.e. through the World Humanitarian Summit and the New Way of Working). Calls to specifically improve the use of data and analysis to help achieve solutions to displacement have been clearly articulated across the board.

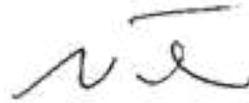
Simultaneously, the significant achievement of agreeing on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and an associated indicator framework provides an opportunity for focusing attention on specifically vulnerable populations as part of the overall development agenda. This project is therefore timely, as it makes an important contribution to help national authorities provide leadership through the inclusion of IDPs within this framework.

The collaborative effort to produce the Durable Solutions Indicator Library and Analysis Guide is welcomed by the current Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, Ms Cecilia Jimenez-Damary. The search for durable solutions to internal displacement remains a key challenge and a top priority for all partners involved in furthering practice and policy in this area – not least those directly affected by internal displacement. Resources that can help improve this effort and increase the effectiveness of joint responses and action through enhancing the evidence-base for strategic and operational decision-making relevant for durable solutions are needed.

Looking forward, therefore, we encourage national and local authorities, as well as humanitarian and development actors to make use of this Guide and associated Indicator Library, alongside the original IASC Framework, in their efforts to support durable solutions and help IDPs resume normal lives, in safety and dignity.

Mr. Walter Kälin

Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons
2004-2010



Mr. Chaloka Beyani

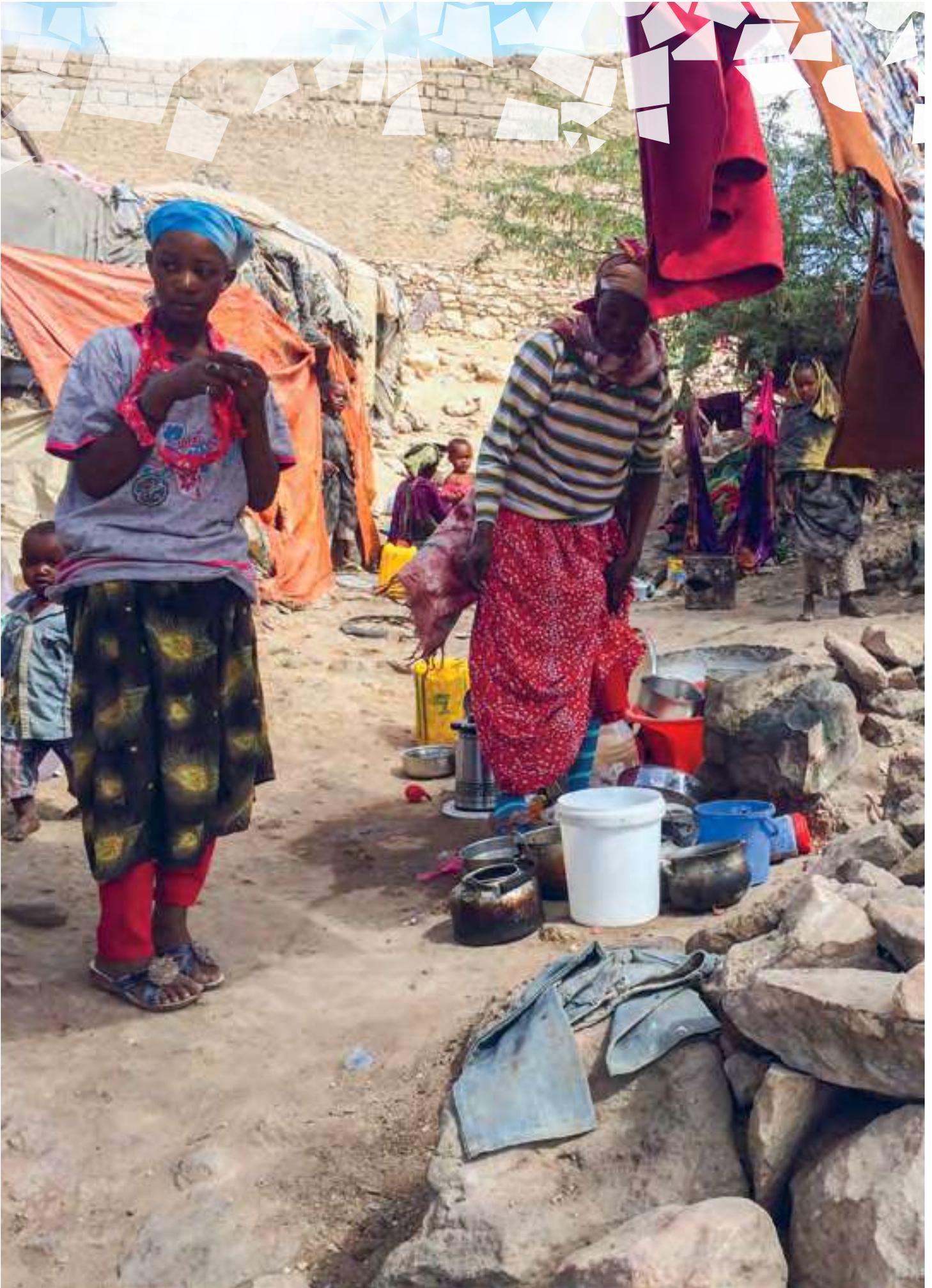
Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons
2010-2016



Ms. Cecilia Jimenez-Damary

Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons
2016-present

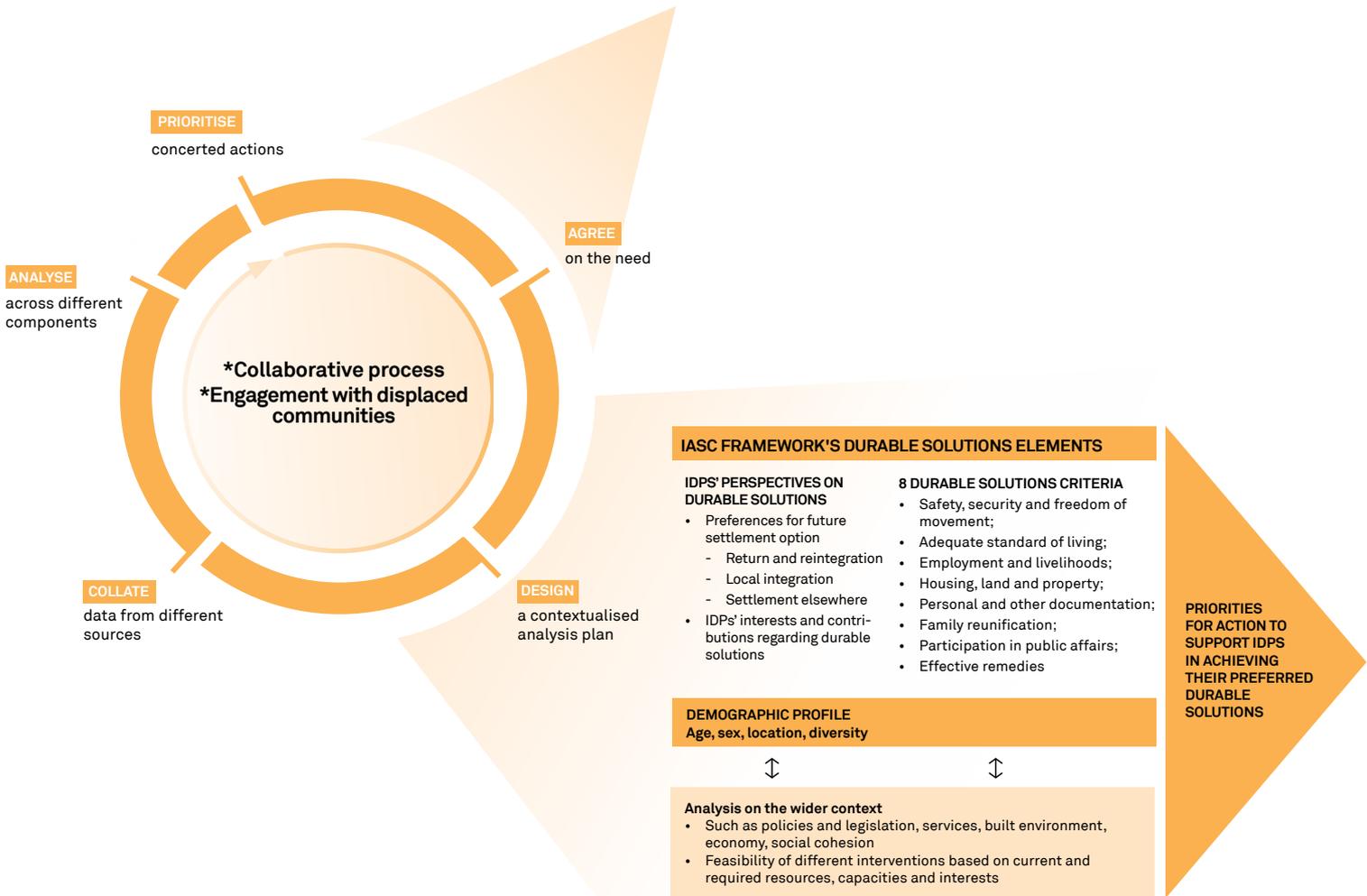
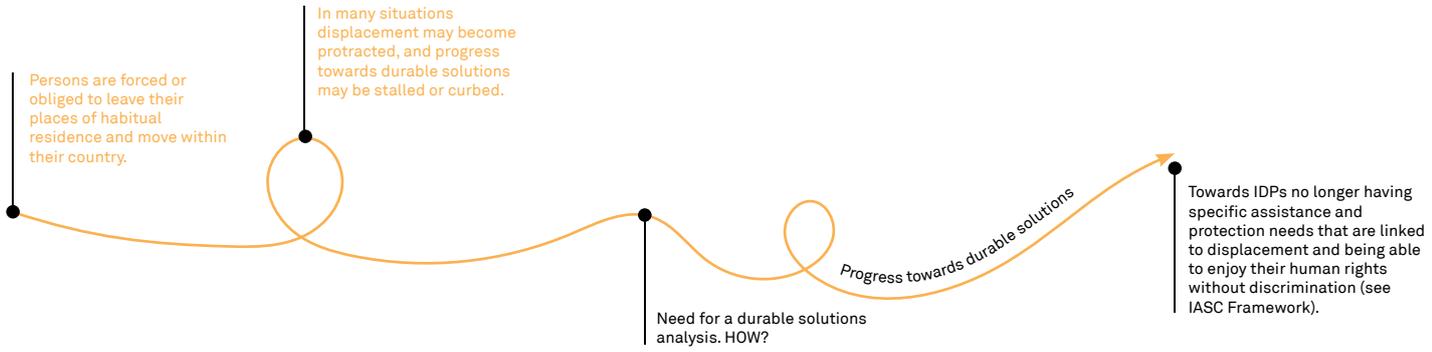


Dami B informal settlement in Hargeisa (Somalia), 2015 / Credit: JIPS

Durable Solutions Analysis

WHEN, HOW AND WHAT?



INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to guide a user in applying the durable solutions indicators when undertaking a durable solutions analysis. The ensuing comprehensive evidence-base will inform tailored national and local level policies, strategies, planning and programmes towards durable solutions for those forcibly displaced.



Background

Displacement is a life-changing event. While the often-traumatic experience of displacement cannot be undone, internally displaced persons (IDPs) need to be able to resume a normal life by achieving a durable solution. As articulated in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (28-30)¹, IDPs have a right to durable solutions, and often need assistance in their efforts. These principles outline the primary responsibilities of national authorities, and the role of humanitarian and development actors, to assist durable solutions.

However, 20 years after the development of the Guiding Principles, durable solutions for IDPs remain a global challenge. In many situations of protracted displacement the attainment of durable solutions has become stalled, or displacement has become cyclical. Finding durable solutions is a complex process with significant human rights, humanitarian, development and peace building challenges, which require concerted efforts involving multiple actors. In addition, how to create an agreed-upon and shared evidence-base and to measure progress towards durable solutions has been one of the most pressing questions to inform evidence-based, coordinated responses of all the actors working to support durable solutions.

The **2010 IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons** (IASC Framework) is widely recognised as the benchmark on durable solutions for IDPs. It is the fruit of a long process, initiated in 2001 when the then Emergency Relief Coordinator requested the then Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr Francis Deng, to provide guidance on how to determine when people should no longer be considered to be IDPs. An extensive inquiry, a series of broad consultations and a piloting process undertaken by the then Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Professor Walter Kälin and the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, resulted in the Framework that was eventually endorsed by the IASC Working Group in 2009.

The IASC Framework determines that, **“a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement.”**

It further outlines three routes to durable solutions, among which there is no inherent hierarchy:

- sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (“return”);
- sustainable local integration in areas where IDPs take refuge (“local integration”);
- sustainable integration in another part of the country (“settlement elsewhere in the country”).

According to the rights-based approach of the IASC Framework, a mere physical movement does not on its own constitute a durable solution. Durable solutions are above all about the restoration of rights for IDPs, outlined as eight criteria that can be used “to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved.” In general, IDPs who have achieved a durable solution should be able to enjoy without discrimination:

- long-term safety, security and freedom of movement;
- an adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education;
- access to employment and livelihoods;
- access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or provide them with compensation.

¹ –
The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998), available at <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G98/104/93/PDF/G9810493.pdf?OpenElement>.

In a number of contexts, it will also be necessary for IDPs to benefit without discrimination from the following to achieve a durable solution:

- access to and replacement of personal and other documentation;
- voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement;
- participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population;
- effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations.

The Framework goes on to identify the core principles² that should guide the search for durable solutions, and emphasises that national and local authorities, humanitarian and development actors need to work together to effectively support IDPs and set up a rights-based process so that in particular:

- IDPs are in a position to make an informed and voluntary decision on the durable solution they would like to pursue;
- IDPs participate in the planning and management of the durable solution so that their needs and rights are considered in recovery and development strategies;
- populations and communities that (re)integrate IDPs, and whose needs may be comparable to them, must not be neglected in comparison.

Despite conceptual clarity regarding durable solutions for IDPs through the IASC Framework's definition, principles and criteria, there are many challenges faced when trying to use this framework in practice. Frequent requests from government, humanitarian and development partners have been directed to the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs and the international community to help 'operationalise' the text, in particular to use the eight criteria. This would allow for a stronger analysis of individual displacement situations and thereby inform strategic and programmatic responses to further progress towards durable solutions for IDPs. This subsequently led to the process of developing the Durable Solutions Indicator Library and this guide.



Distribution of UN winter aid for vulnerable Afghans, incl. recently returned refugees and IDPs, 2015 / Credit: UNAMA

² – See IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), pp. 11-14.

³ – JIPS is an inter-agency service overseen by DRC, NRC, IDMC, UNOCHA, UNDP, UNHCR and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs. JIPS has supported locally owned collaborative profiling processes in displacement situations since 2009. The Special Rapporteur and JIPS have had a standing collaboration MoU since September 2012.

The project *Informing responses to support durable solutions for IDPs*

In 2015, the Mandate of the Special Rapporteur, then held by Dr Chaloka Beyani, initiated an inter-agency project called *Informing responses to support durable solutions for IDPs*. It aimed to operationalise the IASC Framework through the development of agreed-upon indicators, tools, methodologies and guidelines for comprehensive yet practical approaches to durable solutions analysis in internal displacement contexts. The project aimed to support governments and their humanitarian and development partners to pursue an evidence-based joint response to support internally displaced families and communities in achieving durable solutions.

The project was led by the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs and advised by a Technical Steering Committee (TSC) comprising development and humanitarian actors, as well as relevant academic institutions. The TSC members provided technical oversight and thematic advice on their respective areas of expertise throughout the process, including agreeing on the indicators and defining the key messages of this guide. The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)³, in close collaboration with members of the Technical Steering Committee, undertook the coordination and implementation of the project. The project also worked directly with governments and local authorities during the piloting phase and when finalising the outputs. See Figure 1 for the project's organogram and partners, and Box 1 for key activities of the project.⁴

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For more details on the project, including TSC workshop reports and the pilot projects, refer to: <http://www.jips.org/en/profiling/durable-solutions>.

OVERALL LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE
UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

TECHNICAL OVERSIGHT AND ADVISORY ROLE
Technical Steering Committee (TSC)



PROJECT COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION



PILOTING
Local actors, including governments

Figure 1. *Informing responses to support durable solutions for IDPs* project organogram

Project outputs: Durable Solutions Indicator Library and Analysis Guide

The project led to the development of two main products: [The Durable Solutions Indicator Library](#) and this [Durable Solutions Analysis Guide](#). These are meant to be used collaboratively by national and local authorities, as well as

other humanitarian, development and peace-building actors (including policy-makers and practitioners) to pursue an evidence-based joint response to support displaced individuals, families and communities in achieving durable solutions. As national authorities have the primary responsibility to provide durable solutions for IDPs, they should assume ownership of a durable solutions assessment and analysis and should provide leadership when it comes to taking action based on findings. International humanitarian and development actors should provide complementary roles.

The [Durable Solutions Indicator Library](#)⁵ provides a list of the most relevant indicators for measuring durable solutions outcomes. A durable solutions analysis using the library aims to produce analysis that can inform complementary humanitarian, human rights, peace-building and development efforts in support of durable solutions. More concretely, **it can be used to inform the development of durable solutions policies, strategies, planning and programmes in contexts of internal displacement.** In this way it also supports the concrete implementation and monitoring of various policy initiatives and commitments. In particular, the indicators are aligned with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in order to ensure that the ensuing analysis can provide evidence that can highlight priorities for IDPs' attainment of their human rights on a par with resident populations. This supports the 2030 Agenda's commitment of 'leaving no one behind', including IDPs, in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).⁶ In addition, the indicators and this guide can be used to ensure adequate focus on durable solutions for IDPs within the following initiatives: the Agenda for Humanity and its "Grand Bargain – A Shared Commitment to Better Serve People in Need"⁷; the New Way of Working and its notion

of "collective outcomes", which was further elaborated in the context of protracted displacement⁸; the New Urban Agenda⁹; and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants¹⁰, resulting in the development of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration.

The indicator library:

- is organised according to the eight criteria for durable solutions laid out in the IASC Framework;
- presents indicators in a library format rather than as a predetermined set. This reflects the need to tailor the durable solutions analysis process to each particular context, as different criteria have different relevance and weight in different contexts;
- aligns with internationally standardised indicators for topics relevant to durable solutions when they exist¹¹, including the indicator framework for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;
- focuses on situations of internal displacement, as it is based on the IASC Framework. However, as mentioned above and in line with the approach of the IASC Framework itself, a durable solutions analysis has to situate the needs of IDPs in the context of the other populations (re) integrating IDPs or living around them. Hence, the indicators should be used in a comparative analysis with non-displaced communities. A durable solutions analysis can also provide important insight into the situation of returning refugees, who may also face reintegration challenges similar to those of IDPs¹²;
- contains agreed-upon progress indicators (highlighted in the indicator tables in chapter 4) that can be used to measure durable solutions outcomes, and proposed related statistics that

5 – www.inform-durablesolutions-idp.org

6 – Agreed upon in 2015 by heads of States and Governments. While the indicators of the 2030 Agenda do not explicitly mention displacement, many of its goals and targets are directly relevant to solutions to internal displacement. For the indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, refer to: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

7 – <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861>

8 – https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/NWOW%20Booklet%20low%20res.002_0.pdf
<https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Breaking-the-impasse.pdf>

9 – <http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/NUA-English.pdf>

10 – http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/1

11 – This included among others commonly used indicators in demographic and health surveys, UNICEF MICS, the Humanitarian Indicator Registry, the Sphere Minimum Standards and Indicators for Humanitarian Response. For a full list, refer to the online indicator-library: www.inform-durablesolutions-idp.org

can be used to complement the analysis¹³. The indicator library does not focus on process or activity indicators. Thus, it cannot comprehensively monitor whether a durable solutions process was organised and carried out in line with the principles set out in the IASC Framework.¹⁴ However, the proposed process for a durable solutions analysis outlined in this guide incorporates such principles as relevant;

- promotes durable solutions analyses as comprehensive, continuous processes implementable at different phases of displacement via longitudinal analysis, capable of highlighting where a lack of durable solutions impedes sustainable development outcomes.

This **Durable Solutions Analysis Guide** is intended to guide a user in applying the indicator library when undertaking a durable solutions analysis. **Chapter 2** of the guide elaborates on what a durable solutions analysis in line with the IASC Framework actually is and outlines the critical components of an analytical framework that are necessary in order to fully analyse and develop a comprehensive evidence-base on the situation of IDPs and their neighbours. Particular emphasis is added on the importance of understanding solutions as a process, carrying out comparative analysis among displaced and non-displaced in order to identify the vulnerabilities specifically linked to displacement, and analysing displacement-related discrimination. The ensuing comprehensive evidence-base will then inform tailored national and local level policies, strategies, planning and programmes towards durable solutions for those forcibly displaced.

Chapter 3 of this guide provides concrete recommendations regarding the process of how a durable solutions analysis should be planned and conducted through a

five-step approach, taking into account two cross-cutting principles: collaboration amongst stakeholders and engagement with displacement-affected communities.

Chapter 4 is organised as a technical section, presenting the indicator library per module, and coupled with important considerations for their use in durable solutions analysis. More details on each indicator, including definitions and suggested disaggregation, are provided in the online indicator library.

BOX 1. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION 2015-2018

The project consisted of the following activities:

- Comprehensive review of relevant indicator sources and drafting of indicator library, including based on learning from durable solutions profiling processes in Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda and Yemen;
 - Consolidation of all conceptual and technical input received from Technical Steering Committee members and other practitioners;
 - Validation of the revised indicator library and thematic discussions in a two-day global level technical workshop;
 - Piloting the indicator library by project TSC members and local actors, including government authorities, in Colombia, Georgia, Iraq, Kosovo, Myanmar, Ukraine, Sudan and Somalia;
 - Consolidation of lessons learnt on how to select, use and analyse data from the indicators;
 - Revision of the indicator library in a two-day global level workshop, including government representatives from three countries where the indicators were piloted: Colombia, Somalia and Sudan;
 - Consultations with thematic/technical specialists (e.g. disaster contexts; housing, land and property);
 - Technical review of final indicator library, ensuring alignment with relevant indicators from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Framework;
 - Development of analysis guide, including consolidation of input from TSC;
 - Endorsement of the final indicator library and analysis guide by the TSC.
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See for example Pinheiro Principles: United Nations Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (2005), available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/14513560A4FD818FC1257458004C8D88-Pinheiro_Principles.pdf. In addition, many thematic modules of the indicator library are also relevant when analysing integration of refugees or (international) migrants, and depending on the context, including comparative analyses of these populations may be important to consider.

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See chapter 2 of this Guide for further discussion on the different components of a durable solutions analysis and the indicator library.

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See IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), pp. 11-14

CHAPTER 2

A durable solutions analysis entails a systematic and principled process of applying an analytical framework based on the IASC Framework to measure progress towards durable solutions to internal displacement in order to inform action.



What is a durable solutions analysis?

This chapter further explains the concept of durable solutions analysis, and introduces the analytical framework for this based on the IASC definition. It outlines the components of such analysis, and discusses the ways in which this guide and the indicator library can be used to measure progress towards durable solutions.

What is a durable solutions analysis for?

The purpose of a durable solutions analysis is to inform concerted action by identifying priorities for supporting IDPs in achieving their preferred durable solutions. Durable solutions analyses should thus guide the collaborative effort of national and local authorities, as well as humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building actors, in setting priorities for policies, planning, programmes and advocacy in line with the preferences of IDPs themselves, and guided by the principles set out in the IASC Framework. This guide and the indicator library provide a tool for **action-oriented analyses that can inform joint responses to displacement, as well as be used by displaced persons themselves to inform decision-making and advocacy regarding their preferred solutions.**

The indicators in the library and the ensuing analysis can be used to inform **solutions-related policy and strategy processes, as well as programming and advocacy.** Important uses of the indicators would therefore be:

- as **baseline indicators** to provide a comprehensive analysis of the displacement situation in a given moment in time;
- as **outcome indicators** for specific programme design;
- as a shared **basis for measuring the impact of interventions and monitoring progress** towards collective results by different actors¹⁵.

By providing analyses that respond to both humanitarian and development information needs, durable solutions analyses advocate for joint and collaborative responses to internal displacement. They take the dual approach of maintaining a focus on the specific realities of the displaced populations, while also situating them in comparison with non-displaced populations and the broader macro environment. Hence, durable solutions analyses allow for joint planning of responses that address the specific assistance and protection needs of IDPs, while also providing evidence for integrating and addressing IDP issues in broader development plans and programmes that cater to the non-displaced population.

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See "Breaking the Impasse: Reducing Protracted Internal Displacement as a Collective Outcome", Walter Kälin and Hannah Entwistle Chapuisat (2017), OCHA Policy and Studies Series, for discussion on addressing protracted displacement through setting of collective outcomes.

Analytical framework

Building on the IASC definition of durable solutions, this analysis can be broken down into three main components:

- I. Displaced persons' **perspectives on durable solutions**, including which settlement option to pursue;
- II. The **eight criteria** that determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved;
- III. **Core demographic data** of the displaced population.

The circumstances that typically characterise displacement situations and impact the attainment of durable solutions for IDPs are multi-faceted and inter-related. Therefore, the achievement of durable solutions is contingent upon consideration of all of these different dimensions and of how they relate to each other. The IASC Framework's definition of durable solutions is rooted within the goal of IDPs obtaining freedom from displacement-related vulnerabilities and discrimination. For this reason, the three components of a durable solutions analysis (included in the indicator library) focus on indicators

that can measure progress towards durable solutions **at the population level**.

Complementing these population level indicators, an **analysis of the wider context** is critical for understanding and contextualising data in order to provide a sound evidence-base for concrete recommendations and action plans. Depending on the context and the intended use of the analysis, this could include: the broader safety and security situation, the legal and policy frameworks in place, environmental and economic conditions, infrastructure and services, conflict analysis, disaster risk assessments and climate change forecasts, analysis of community relationships or stakeholder mapping. In addition to this, macro-level analysis on the actors and processes supporting durable solutions helps to understand the feasibility of different solution options to inform prioritisation of action.

See [Figure 2](#) below showing the analytical framework for a durable solutions analysis in line with the IASC Framework.

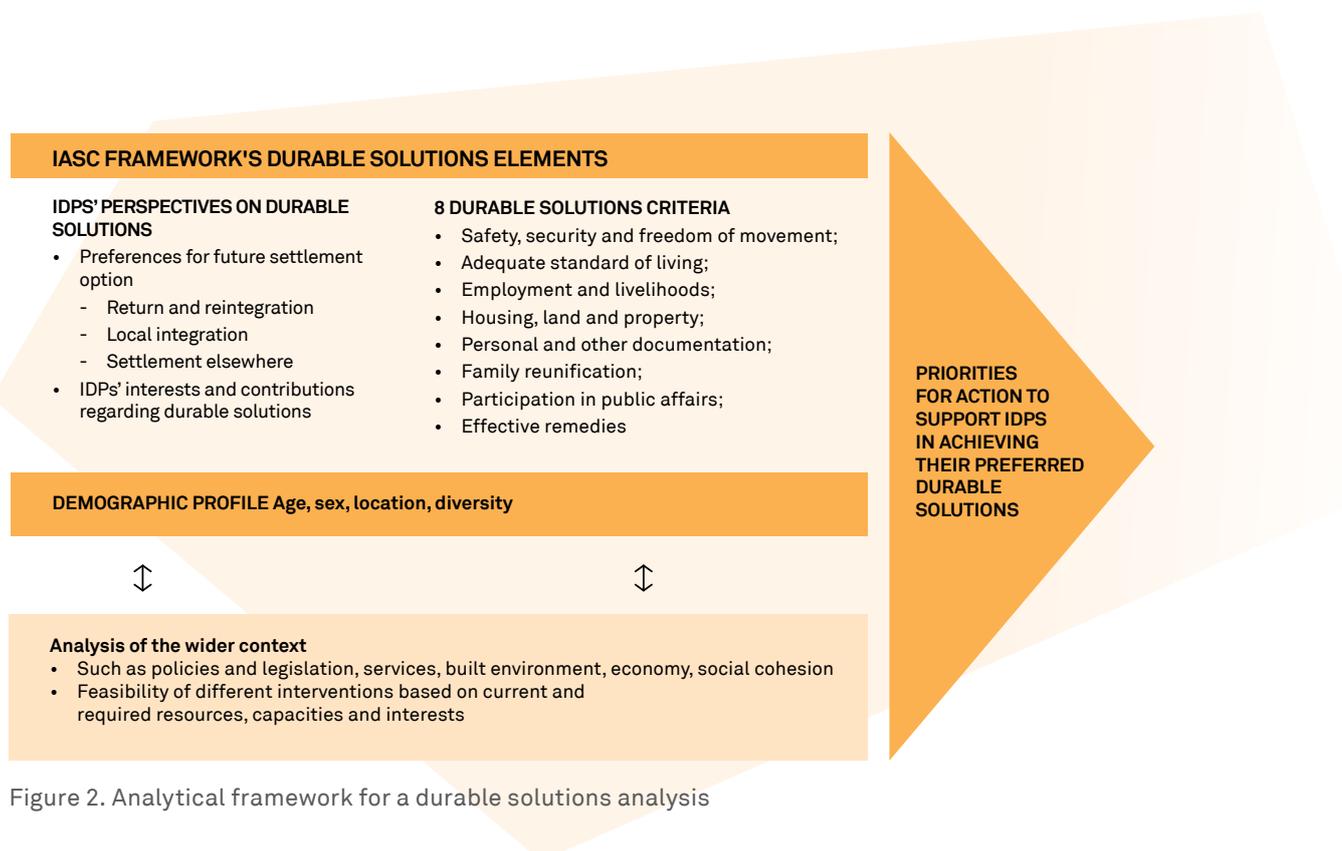


Figure 2. Analytical framework for a durable solutions analysis

Component I

IDPs' perspectives on durable solutions

According to the IASC Framework, it is crucial to respect IDPs' rights to freedom of movement and choice of residence, and therefore their right to make an informed and voluntary decision on which durable solution they wish to pursue. According to the Framework, durable solutions programming should be based on "the actual preferences of IDPs". Hence, understanding these preferences and the factors impacting IDPs' decision-making should inform how to support them in progressing towards solutions.

Section B of the indicator library focuses on identifying IDPs' preferred solutions relating to the three settlement options outlined in the IASC Framework (local integration, return, settlement elsewhere in the country) and provides a means of analysing preferences in regard to these settlement options. **A focus on these settlement options does not imply that the physical location of IDPs in its own right constitutes a solution.** Nonetheless, settlement options are an important element of a broader analysis of displaced communities' preferences and priorities, which help frame the analysis on the extent to which IDPs have progressed in overcoming displacement-related vulnerabilities. For example, if the majority of the IDP population wishes to pursue local integration, the subsequent analysis based on the durable solutions criteria and its complementary macro-level analysis should allow for identifying priorities for action to support this (e.g. considering on-going policies impacting IDPs' security situation or availability of livelihoods options). **As IDPs' preferred choice of durable solution may not always be (immediately) feasible, an analysis to identify ways of reducing the negative effects of displacement on IDPs in their current location is still essential.** Opting to pursue sustainable integration in their current location does not preclude IDPs' freedom to later pursue different settlement options. Under no circumstances should IDPs be encouraged or compelled to return or relocate to areas where their life, safety, liberty or health would be at risk.

It is paramount to differentiate a durable solutions analysis from a mere intentions survey. While an intentions survey by definition aims to identify IDPs' concrete intentions of future action, a durable solutions analysis aims to understand their preferences in conjunction with

the population profile and a comprehensive macro-level analysis of the displacement situation, in order to identify concrete actions that can make these choices sustainable. In line with the IASC Framework, IDPs' freedom of movement and right to **an informed and voluntary choice** should guide the overall planning of support to durable solutions. In order to allow for IDPs to meaningfully respond to a question on their future intentions, adequate information on the different options and their implications need to be made available. A thorough durable solutions analysis can also provide information that IDPs themselves can use for their planning and management of durable solutions.

The three settlement options should also not be understood as static or definitive choices. In fact, human mobility may constitute an important coping mechanism for IDPs, and even become part of a durable solution (e.g., when part of the IDP household eventually returns to their place of origin, but some members keep linkages to the place of refuge where they found new livelihoods). The indicator library aims to capture these population movements through statistics on patterns and reasons for mobility (**Module A**), employment and livelihoods (**Module C:3**) and voluntary family separation due, for example, to economic reasons (**Module C:6**).

IDPs' durable solutions priorities should also not equate mere quantitative analysis of the three settlement options. A more nuanced approach to understanding displaced persons' interests beyond their physical location and the actions they are already taking to advance these should also be included in a durable solutions analysis process. This requires the use of qualitative methods, and the scope of these approaches should be adjusted depending on the types of questions that the analysis aims to answer¹⁶.

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More discussion on the use of qualitative data for a durable solutions analysis can be found in chapter 3 of this guide. For methods for conducting community consultations to inform durable solutions planning see also Blay and Crozet (2017): *Durable Solutions in Practice*, Global Cluster for Early Recovery.

Component II

The eight durable solutions criteria

IDPs' informed and voluntary choice of a settlement option is at the core of the IASC Framework. It is important, however, not to reduce durable solutions to mere physical movement. As discussed in [Chapter 1](#), the IASC Framework presents eight criteria to determine the extent to which IDPs have been able to achieve durable solutions, i.e. they no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without displacement-related discrimination. These are:

- Long term safety and security and freedom of movement;
- Enjoyment of an adequate standard of living;
- Access to employment and livelihoods;
- Access to effective mechanisms that restore housing land and property or provide compensation;
- Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation;
- Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement;
- Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population;
- Effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations.

The indicator library operationalises the eight criteria into measurable progress indicators that can be monitored over time (highlighted in the indicator library). When analysed in comparison with non-displaced populations, these indicators allow for identification of issues that are particularly challenging for IDPs as a result of their displacement. In addition, the library proposes a number of related statistics that can be used to identify enablers of progress towards durable solutions as well as potential bottlenecks. As an example, the indicator on primary school attendance net ratio allows for measuring the differences in school attendance rates among

target populations, such as IDPs, and the neighbouring non-displaced community. In order to further understand the potential differences between these populations and inform measures to address this, a statistic on the reasons behind non-attendance of primary school-aged children among the target populations is also included in the library.

As a rights-based framework, the IASC Framework outlines durable solutions as complete freedom from all displacement-related assistance and protection needs and discrimination linked to displacement. By this definition, a durable solutions analysis needs to be **comprehensive** and needs to examine all of the IASC Framework's criteria that are relevant in a given context. The purpose of the indicator library is to present **the most relevant indicators per criterion in order to measure durable solutions outcomes**. As a highly contextualised and complex process, progress towards durable solutions requires considering how a range of different indicators and priorities vary from one context to another. Therefore, the indicator library does not establish a globally applicable set of core indicators that systematically measure durable solutions across all contexts. Instead, it constitutes a tool for producing the necessary evidence to inform action towards durable solutions based on locally identified priorities, including those of the displaced communities themselves. A proposed process for selecting the most relevant indicators in each context is outlined in [Chapter 3](#) of this guide.



Workshop with IDP community representatives in Sittwe (Myanmar) / Credit: JIPS

Component III Demographic profile

Displacement affects different groups and individuals differently. An adequately disaggregated demographic profile is thus an important lens to apply during analysis of both IDPs' durable solutions preferences and of the eight criteria. At a minimum, disaggregation should occur by IDP sex, age and location in order to reveal the important elements impacting IDPs' ability to achieve durable solutions, which an analysis at the aggregate level would not show. Similarly, IDPs' priorities for durable solutions may also vary greatly by different sub-groups of the population. For example, the desire to return may be



stronger in older IDPs who have been waiting for years for the opportunity to go back to their lost home, than in younger generations who have lived all or most of their lives elsewhere. While the indicator library recommends for some variables to be measured at individual level, allowing for age and sex disaggregation, the list is not exhaustive and context analysis should always guide the choice of the most relevant disaggregation.

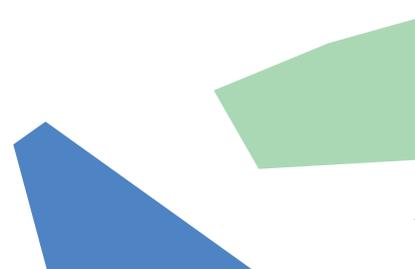
In addition to age and sex, disaggregating the analysis by other diversity characteristics, such as language, type of settlement area (e.g. urban/rural), ethnicity, disability or education level might also provide additional information that can shed light on the impact displacement may have on different individuals or groups, and the obstacles to durable solutions they face¹⁷. When selecting the approach, it is important to also weigh the pros and cons of collecting data that may be sensitive. As an example, a person's mother tongue may be central to understanding obstacles to durable solutions, but if mother tongue also links to specific sensitivities related to the root causes of displacement, collecting data on this may be problematic. In these situations, qualitative methods may be a solution for obtaining important information that cannot be collected through quantitative approaches, even if generalised disaggregation is not possible. In all situations it is imperative to apply a conflict-sensitive approach and ensure that no harm is brought to displaced persons or other communities.



Houses of resettled IDPs near Florencia (Colombia), 2013 / Credit: JIPS

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For more on diversity, see also Chemaly, Baal and Jacobsen: *Forced Displacement: Go Figure! Shaking the Box of Profiling IDP Situations*, JIPS and Feinstein International Center (2016).



Analysis of the wider context: Bringing in the context

To complement the population level analysis based on the indicator library, an analysis of the broader context is required for understanding the root causes of displacement and its impact, identifying opportunities and obstacles for durable solutions, and deciding how these could be addressed. Macro-level analysis guides the framing of a durable solutions analysis throughout the process: in order to decide when to undertake it, to identify the key issues to be explored through population data, as well as to interpret the findings on IDPs' durable solutions preferences and the eight solutions criteria. Finally, it should also inform decision-making on how to meaningfully act on the priorities identified through a durable solutions analysis, including through a feasibility analysis of the resources and capacities available for response.

The analysis of the wider context may include considerations around the following:

- **Legal and policy environment:** for example, whether the country has a law, policy or strategy on internal displacement or on durable solutions¹⁸, or other frameworks that can be relevant to displacement and durable solutions (such as those relating to land, disaster risk reduction and management, climate adaptation, or civil registration), and the extent to which these support or hamper durable solutions;
- **Community relationships and social cohesion:** for example, examining inter-community perceptions and attitudes in areas where IDPs reside to contribute to an understanding of how sustainable certain durable solutions may or may not be. Potential underlying issues such as marginalisation, exclusion or discrimination linked to potential root causes of displacement should also be understood;
- **Services and built environment:** for example, identifying available services and infrastructure in the locations where IDPs reside and in areas where they may wish to return or relocate. An analysis of the absorptive capacity and quality of these coupled with the demographic profile of the non-displaced population will inform how support for durable solutions to displacement can be integrated in urban/development planning;
- **Livelihood options and resources:** for example, obtaining a thorough analysis of the labour market or potential for providing access to relevant productive assets in an area where a relocation site for IDPs is planned, matched with population level analysis of IDPs' skills, experiences and interests;
- **Root causes of displacement:** such as **disaster risk assessment** to, for example, identify strategies for sustainable recovery in areas where IDPs wish to pursue return and reintegration after a disaster; or **conflict analysis** in contexts where this is relevant to identify potential risk of future displacement¹⁹;
- **Feasibility analysis:** including the institutional landscape, interests, capacities and resources of **actors and processes relating to internal displacement and durable solutions** in order to assess on-going response and identify feasible future opportunities for action.

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For further guidance, see Brookings-LSE project on internal displacement, From Responsibility to Response: Assessing National Approaches to Internal Displacement, Annex "Assessing the Exercise of National Responsibility: Indicators and Sub-indicators". Available at: <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/From-Responsibility-to-Response-Nov-2011.pdf>

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For more discussion on this, see Understanding the root causes of displacement: towards a comprehensive approach to prevention and solutions, IDMC (2015)

Measuring progress towards solutions

Understanding solutions as a process

The IASC Framework and the ensuing indicator library highlight IDPs' gradual attainment of rights on par with the surrounding non-displaced populations (see [Figure 3](#) on the trajectory towards durable solutions); they aim to identify ways of improving equity between the displaced and non-displaced populations. Thus, the end of displacement—a durable solution—is a process during which displacement-related needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs progressively diminish.

While IDPs' freedom of choice when it comes to settlement options must be respected, progress towards durable solutions in line with the IASC Framework is not tied to their physical location. Instead, the IASC Framework understands durable solutions as IDPs' freedom from any

assistance or protection needs linked to their displacement, or discrimination on account of their displacement. Thus, **progress towards and the achievement of solutions can be made – and should be supported – even if IDPs' preferred settlement options may not be immediately available or known.**

This is crucial for reducing aid dependency and supporting IDPs in pursuing solutions as early as possible. It is important to ensure that physical movement, such as return to the place of origin, is not considered a durable solution in its own right, as displacement-related needs and discrimination may persist²⁰. In fact, IDPs' physical movement from one place to another may or may not impact the trajectory of reducing displacement-related vulnerabilities.

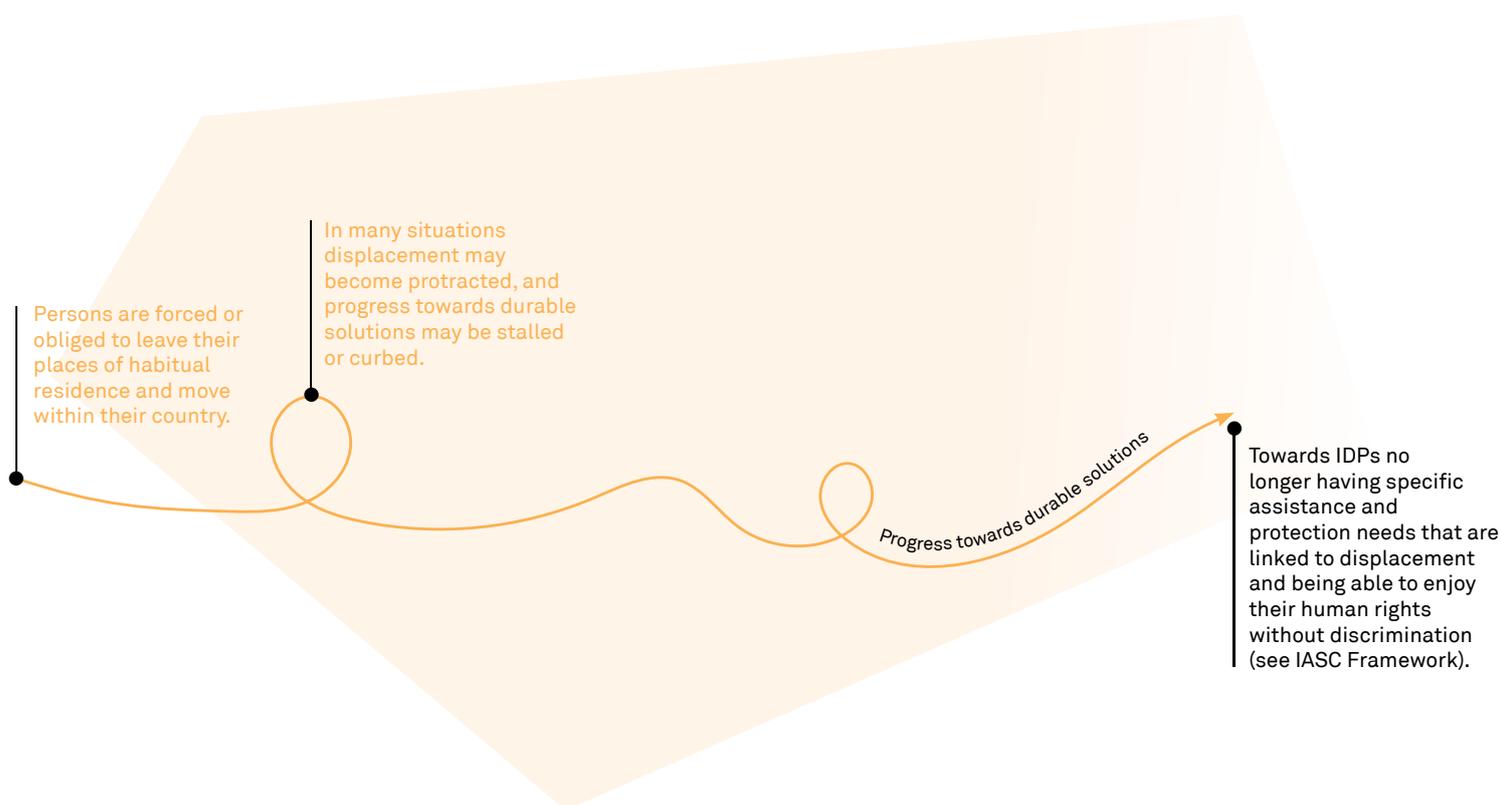


Figure 3. Trajectory towards durable solutions

The IASC Framework, the Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons²¹, and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs in several mission reports all emphasise that supporting durable solutions to internal displacement must commence at the onset of a displacement crisis. Supporting analysis should also be carried out from the start. In reality in many contexts progress towards solutions is not linear, but may instead be curbed, as IDPs are unable to reduce their vulnerabilities or face a new shock. Even in the best of cases, as the IASC Framework outlines, a solution may become truly durable only years or even decades after displacement due to residual needs or human rights concerns that IDPs may have²², as fully achieving durable solutions often requires long-term development, reconstruction and reconciliation processes²³. A durable solution also does not imply that IDPs no longer require any kind of assistance or support. Instead, a durable solution indicates that IDPs' needs are no different from those of the non-displaced population, which may still very well require interventions by development and human rights actors. Durable solutions should therefore not be confused with decision-making on when actors providing specific assistance and protection to IDPs operationally disengage from a context, although analysis using the indicator library can also help inform this decision in a responsible manner.

Given that according to the IASC Framework's approach, the "end of displacement" focuses on IDPs' progressive achievement of solutions rather than a single point²⁴ in time, a durable solutions analysis does not aim to define a single globally applicable and operationalisable cut-off point for when a durable solution is achieved. Defining this for a gradual human rights process would be conceptually complicated and, from the perspective of providing actionable evidence to support IDPs' search for durable solutions, not even necessary²⁵. The library can, however, be used as a starting point for developing a statistical definition for the end of displacement and will be taken forward by the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics under the authority of the UN Statistical Commission (EGRIS, see [Box 2](#)).

It also needs to be noted that **although the IASC Framework defines durable solutions in a certain way, IDPs need not be bound by those criteria**. They may use different criteria more relevant to their own situations until they no longer identify themselves as displaced, even if all the benchmarks of the Framework have not been fully achieved; however, this will not remove the duty bearer's responsibility to create conditions conducive to IDPs' full enjoyment of their human rights in line with the IASC Framework. A comprehensive analysis in line with the eight criteria will help highlight the areas in which increased attention is required. At the same time, even if IDPs have overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities and discrimination, the fact that they may have experienced significant trauma and personal loss as a result of their displacement, which may continue to impact their lives, should not be overlooked.

20 – Conceptual challenges and practical solutions in situations of internal displacement", Baal, Beyani and Caterina (2016), Forced Migration Review, Issue 52.

21 – Global Protection Cluster Working Group (2010).

22 – See definition of protracted displacement introduced in *Breaking the Impasse: Reducing Protracted Internal Displacement as a Collective Outcome*, Walter Kälin and Hannah Entwisle Chapuisat (2017), OCHA Policy and Studies Series.

23 – Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, Global Protection Cluster Working Group (2010).

24 – The process leading up to the 2010 IASC Framework involved a broad consultation with governments, donors, international agencies and NGOs, civil society and IDP organisations to answer the question of when displacement ends. The culmination of the process was the development of a Framework for Durable Solutions, which shows that the ending of displacement occurs not at one point in time but is a gradual process during which the need for specialised assistance and protection for IDPs begins to diminish. For more details, refer to "When Displacement Ends. A Framework for Durable Solutions", The Brookings Institution - University of Bern, Project on Internal Displacement (2007), available at: https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/2007_durablesolutions.pdf

25 – State responsibilities in regard to its citizens transcend displacement-specific assistance, and actors with complementary roles to provide support to displaced populations typically operationally disengage before durable solutions have been achieved based on different criteria.

Comparative analysis: Identifying vulnerabilities linked to displacement

Supporting durable solutions to internal displacement does not mean that IDPs' rights and concerns should be given prominence over other populations that are also in need of support. This is particularly important in situations where IDPs and other communities are often living side-by-side in (seemingly) similar situations. As the IASC Framework emphasises, non-displaced community members and other populations “must not be neglected in comparison with the displaced.” Working towards durable solutions thus requires an integrated approach that considers the needs of communities as a whole.

A comparative focus on both IDPs and non-displaced²⁶ populations is central to a durable solutions analysis.

Depending on the scope of the analysis and the context, this can be done either through comparison with non-displaced populations in the areas where IDPs are living – including other population groups such as returning refugees and labour migrants as relevant – or in relation to the general population of the country in question. A comparative analysis allows for understanding both the needs and vulnerabilities that are specifically linked to displacement (e.g. IDPs displaced from a rural area do not have sufficient food as they were unable to cultivate their lands due to displacement), and those that are of concern to the overall population due to a structural vulnerability (e.g. generalised poverty among a population). A comprehensive durable solutions analysis thus reveals the particular challenges that IDPs are facing as a result of their displacement, while also enabling an understanding of the situation of non-displaced communities—both of which are critical to deciding on the most relevant responses.

Analysing displacement-related discrimination

Analysing discrimination on account of displacement is also a central element of the definition of durable solutions. Non-discrimination is a cross-cutting principle that underpins IDPs' access to their rights. A durable solution to displacement requires that there is no stigma related to being an IDP, and that displaced persons

are not subject to difference of treatment on account of their displacement. Objectively identifying discrimination can be challenging, requiring specific attention and a triangulation of different approaches. These include:

- Analyses of the wider context including potentially discriminatory practices, laws or policies;
- a comparative analysis of the extent to which IDPs are able to access their rights in comparison to the non-displaced population using the library and qualitative methods. In addition to comparing IDPs and non-displaced communities, it is also important to disaggregate analyses of access to rights by potential other forms of discrimination (e.g. sex, disability, ethnicity, religion, language or other affiliation), in order to understand the potential underlying causes of these challenges;
- IDPs' perceptions of discrimination ideally both through qualitative methods and the indicators recommended in [Module A](#) of the indicator library. It includes specific indicators that pertain to directly inquiring about experiences of discrimination. Furthermore, it is also important to include an analysis of the perceived reasons behind these experiences, as this can help reveal differential treatment based on the displacement status as opposed to other reasons. As an example, if IDPs report lower participation in public affairs in their area of residence than the non-displaced population, the reasons behind this may result from them not feeling welcome to do so because of hostile reactions from the resident population (discrimination), or they simply not feeling that participation in decision making in their current location is relevant, as they aspire to return to their places of origin or move elsewhere as soon as possible.

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This guide uses the term “non-displaced” for populations that have not been internally displaced, whether these are in the place where IDPs currently reside, in the areas of return, or in areas of potential relocation. This may include populations concretely hosting internally displaced persons or not.

BOX 2. DEFINING THE 'END OF DISPLACEMENT' FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES: EXPERT GROUP ON REFUGEE AND IDP STATISTICS

By taking the IASC Framework as its foundation, this guide does not explicitly aim to answer the question of 'when does displacement end?' Instead it focuses on providing a comprehensive approach to undertaking analysis and building data systems to better inform action at operational and policy levels, aimed at supporting progress towards durable solutions. However, the indicator library does provide the foundation for determining a concrete answer to this question, which will be finalised through the work of the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) during 2018.

EGRIS was established by a decision of the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 2016, against the backdrop of an ever-growing number of forcibly displaced persons worldwide, as well as mixed practices on refugee and IDP statistics. Overall it aims to strengthen national statistical systems (NSS) with a view to integrating capacity for displacement statistics into strategic national planning processes. Although focusing primarily on national statistical systems, the work of the EGRIS is also relevant for UN organisations and other partners involved in the production of statistics on forced displacement.

Co-led by UNHCR, Statistics Norway and Eurostat, the Expert Group's primary mandate is to develop "recommendations on refugee statistics, as a reference guide for national and international work concerning asylum statistics". The UNSC also requested the EGRIS to "include IDPs in the scope of its work", therefore a sub group was set up to focus more specifically on IDP statistics. During 2017, this sub group developed a Technical Report on Statistics of Internally Displaced Persons. Efforts were made to align this work with the durable solutions indicator library, in particular through its focus on statistics on characteristics of IDPs.

This Technical Report, alongside the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics, was formally submitted for adoption at the 49th session of the UNSC in March 2018. Both reports, including proposed way forward, were well received by members states and received full endorsement by the UNSC.

A Statistical Framework for IDPs

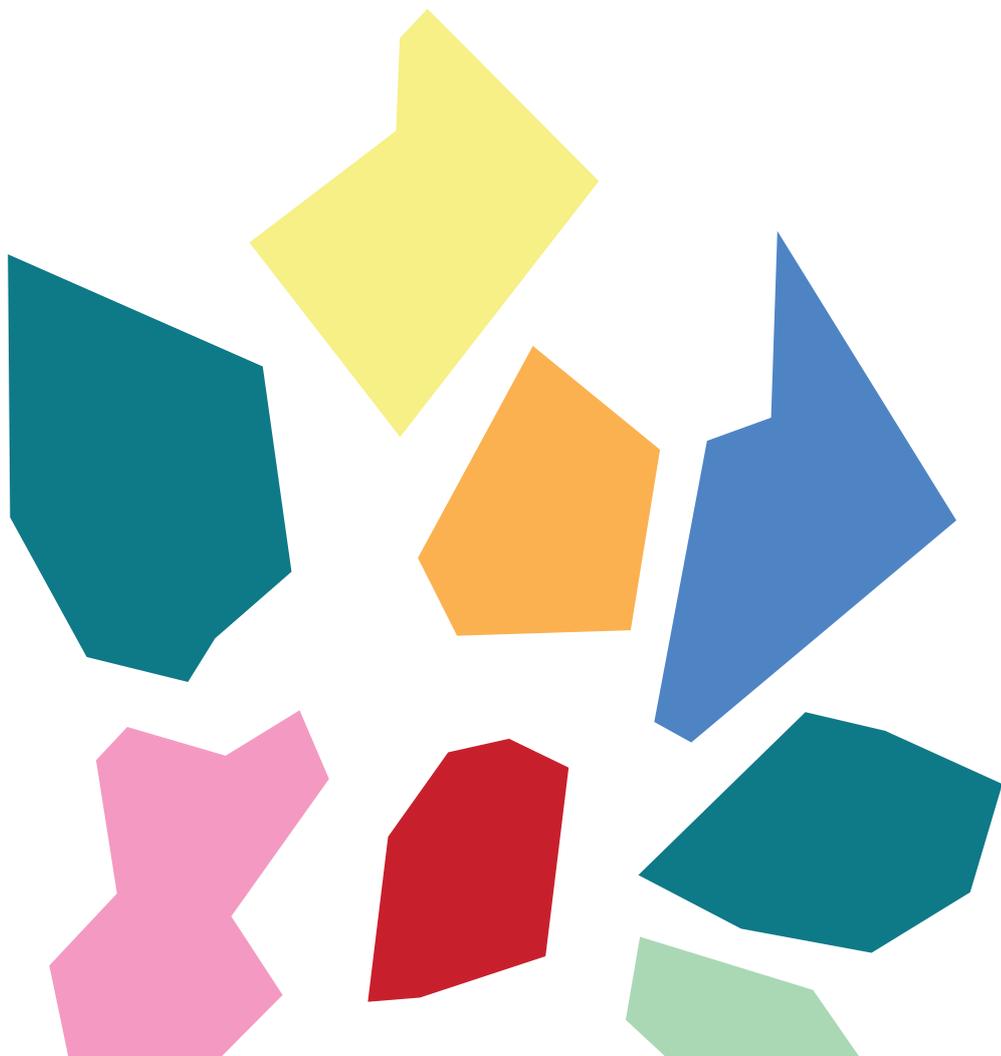
The Technical Report on Statistics of Internally Displaced Persons reviews current practice and develops an initial series of recommendations for a way forward to improve official statistics on IDPs. This includes consideration of:

- **legal framework: primarily focusing on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;**
- **statistical definitions: developing key elements of a definition and outlining elements that remain unclear;**
- **measuring numbers of IDPs: considering pros and cons of different methods and sources of data;**
- **measuring characteristics of IDPs: primarily building upon the eight criteria of the IASC Framework;**
- **coordination systems: primarily at national level but also considering international cooperation.**

The initial recommendations of this report will be used as a basis upon which to support the development of International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (during 2018-2019). Based on the definition of internal displacement in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the definition of durable solutions from the IASC Framework and the Durable Solutions Indicator Library, a complete and internationally endorsed statistical framework for internal displacement will be developed. This will include a statistical definition of the end of displacement.

CHAPTER 3

This chapter introduces a process for carrying out a durable solutions analysis using the indicator library and related tools. It is important to note that a durable solutions analysis is not a one-off exercise, but a continuous process that should guide decision-making at different phases of a displacement crisis.



How to implement a durable solutions analysis?

This guide breaks the durable solutions analysis process into five steps:

- **agreeing on a need for a durable solutions analysis;**
- **designing a contextualised analysis plan;**
- **collating relevant data through mixed methods;**
- **conducting a comprehensive analysis; and**
- **prioritisation of action.**

A durable solutions analysis carried out at any point during a displacement crisis needs to abide by two important principles: that of a collaborative process and that of engaging with displaced and displacement-affected communities.

Principles of a durable solutions analysis

Similarly to the content of a durable solutions analysis, the process through which it is carried out should be in line with the spirit of the IASC Framework. Although the library itself does not include process or activity indicators that allow for systematically assessing this, this guide aims to highlight the importance of a principled approach to carrying out a durable solutions analysis, including through two cross-cutting principles of collaboration and engagement with displacement-affected communities. These two intersect, but are discussed separately in the section below in order to underline their importance for a durable solutions analysis process.

Collaborative process

Solutions-oriented responses to displacement require willingness and participation from a wide variety of stakeholders with different areas of expertise and capacity, potentially significant resources, and a broadly shared and comprehensive analysis of the displacement situation in order to most effectively target interventions and ensure complementarity between actors²⁷. However, shared analysis between government, humanitarian, development and peace-building actors generated through

genuine collaboration during each phase of the process remains rare, and as a result produced analysis often fails to serve all actors' information needs and falls short on supporting agreement on shared priorities. Inclusion of displacement-affected communities as stakeholders in these processes happen even more seldom.

Carrying out an inclusive process and fitting together the different logics of engagement of the various partners crucial to durable solutions is often time-consuming and not without challenges. Even so, the trust and ownership generated through collaboration can pave the way for increased impact, use, and relevance of results.²⁸ A collaborative process offers many benefits that can transcend the analysis by fostering joint durable solutions planning and response. It can also have very practical gains, such as joining resources for the data collection and analysis, as well as minimising data collection fatigue among the displaced communities.

Most importantly, a joint durable solutions analysis, where government authorities, civil society as well as humanitarian and development actors jointly participate, is characterised by greater transparency and thus greater trust in the results. Due to its inherent focus on collaboration around data processes, profiling is a particularly well-suited approach for creating the evidence required for a durable solutions analysis (see [Box 3](#))²⁹.

27 – For example, the New Way of Working Initiative aims to remove unnecessary barriers to collaboration between governments, non-governmental organisations, humanitarian and development actors and the private sector, and to encourage work towards collective outcomes.

28 – "Conceptual challenges and practical solutions in situations of internal displacement", Baal, Beyani and Caterina (2016), *Forced Migration Review*, Issue 52.

29 – The Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons (NRC-IDMC and OCHA, 2010, available at: https://www.jips.org/uploads/2018/10/original_IDP_Profiling_Guidance_2008.pdf) emphasises the importance of a collaborative profiling process to support durable solutions to internal displacement, further also discussed in Chemaly, Baal and Jacobsen: *Forced Displacement: Go Figure! Shaking the Box of Profiling IDP Situations*, JIPS and Feinstein International Center (2016). For more information about profiling and related tools and guidance, visit the JET: <https://jet.jips.org/>. The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) (see www.jips.org) is an inter-agency service providing support to governments at local and national levels, humanitarian and development partners in profiling displacement situations.

BOX 3: PROFILING DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS

Profiling of displacement situations, done properly, is particularly well suited to producing effective durable solutions analysis.

Profiling is a collaborative process of gathering existing and new data on displaced and displacement-affected populations in order to advocate on their behalf, facilitate their protection and assistance, and ultimately help bring about a solution to their displacement. Profiling actively promotes the participation of relevant local, national and international stakeholders in a joint data process: by bringing different partners to work together it aims to ensure that results are widely agreed upon and used to their maximum potential.

Profiling combines a core demographic profile disaggregated by location, sex, age and diversity of the displaced population with a holistic analysis of capacities, needs and coping strategies. A mixture of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods is typically used to fulfil the objectives that are jointly set at local level. Through a comparative analysis profiling aims to understand the realities of displaced and non-displaced populations in order to understand specific displacement-related challenges, while also supporting planning of responses for displacement-affected communities as a whole. As a locally owned and implemented process, in addition to an enhanced understanding of the displacement situation itself, increased local capacity and established collaborative work processes are also key outcomes of a profiling exercise.

Engagement with displacement-affected communities

IDPs are important users of durable solutions analyses. Meaningful participation of displaced communities in the planning and management of durable solutions is strongly emphasised by the IASC Framework and is a principle that also underpins the durable solutions analysis process. Beyond providing data on their situations, IDPs also should be able to participate at every step of a durable solutions analysis, from framing the analysis based on their priorities to interpretation of the findings. Furthermore, IDPs and other displacement-affected communities are holders of local knowledge and understanding of their own situation, and therefore need to be considered as partners and active agents with capacities and skills that can contribute to their own recovery, decision-making and the creation of sound evidence for a durable solutions analysis.

Although ensuring participation of communities has many challenges³⁰, it is essential for organising a durable solutions process in line with the Guiding Principles and the IASC Framework and should not be treated as a mere formality. Box 4 outlines some key considerations³¹ for community engagement in collaborative data collection and analysis processes. Engagement of IDPs and displacement-affected communities at the different stages of a durable solutions analysis process will increase the relevance of the results, by:

- informing the identification of indicators in line with their priorities and ensuring that the most relevant topics are addressed in the right;
- advising on crucial decisions along the process, such as how to build an ethical and tailored approach that can explore sensitive and complex aspects of vulnerability, while ensuring conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm;
- completing the macro-level analysis by ensuring that the context is explored in direct relation to how IDPs themselves are affected by it – this is particularly important for aspects such as community relationships and social cohesion, adequacy and quality of services and built environment, and conflict analysis;

- ensuring that the evidence produced reflects the diversity between IDPs and within communities, particularly those most vulnerable, underrepresented or difficult to reach;
- ensuring that affected populations better understand their own situation and are able to use the results of the analysis for their planning and decision-making;
- improving use of the results by ensuring that they also reflect the perceptions and experiences of the displaced communities, and are agreed-upon and validated by the affected populations themselves;
- improving accountability, including building trust in data collection processes, mutual respect and understanding between communities and the relevant authorities, humanitarian and development actors.

Rather than as a separate end goal, community engagement needs to be understood as an inherent part of the process. It should take on different forms at different parts of the process or depending on the context. Approaches can range from low-level engagement such as consultation, to high-level engagement such as collaboration on joint priority-setting based on the findings³². In order for IDPs to pursue their preferred durable solutions based on an informed and voluntary choice, an analysis of the implications of the different solution options needs to be made available to the displaced communities. Based on this information, displaced persons themselves should be included in the process of developing recommendations for a way forward³³. Thus, a durable solutions analysis process should entail true engagement of communities through two-way communication.

30 ↪

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/72/202), 2017.

31 ↪

Developed at JIPS based on a desk review on principles practice from different organisations, including UN OCHA, UNHCR and ICRC, as well as consultations with practitioners, policy and protection experts.

32 ↪

See the Public Participation Spectrum of the International Association for Public Participation, available at: <https://www.iap2canada.ca/foundations>.

33 ↪

On carrying out community consultations as part of durable solutions processes, refer to Durable Solutions in Practice, Global Cluster for Early Recovery (2017).

BOX 4: CONSIDERATIONS FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH IDPS AND DISPLACEMENT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PROCESSES

Accountability and transparency: Any involvement of affected populations, needs to make sure that populations have clarity on why the exercise is taking place, what type of data will be collected, how it is expected to be used, and who is involved in the process. This includes managing arising expectations sensitively and transparently, and in some cases putting time and effort into rebuilding trust in data collection processes and/or involved actors before embarking on an analysis process.

Conflict sensitivity and do no harm: Durable solutions analysis needs to be sensitive to any impact of the process on the populations that it is trying to engage. This requires consideration of potential root causes of displacement, the cultural and societal nuances of the context, community dynamics, and any protection risks. A careful ethical consideration is needed to balance the risks and benefits that may be related to the data collection, analysis and dissemination.

People-centered and inclusive: Durable solutions analysis needs to be sensitive to differences arising from diversity in the population, and ensure the inclusion of marginalised or difficult-to-reach groups. This may require tailoring tools, communication channels, feedback mechanisms and strategies to reach diverse audiences.

Professionalism and rigour: Engaging with communities requires specific skills including in facilitation and conflict resolution skills, as well as adequate mechanisms to capture, process and disseminate the data collected in a format that is useful to the communities as users.

Continuous learning: Community engagement requires careful planning, but also adequate monitoring and evaluation to encourage working in this way more broadly, disseminating good practice, inflicting no harm and promoting better quality of the data. This implies establishing mechanisms to systematically capture lessons and incorporating them into relevant guidance and training materials.

Five steps to a durable solutions analysis

A durable solutions analysis is an iterative process that can inform responses throughout a displacement crisis. This guide presents this process as a sequence of five steps that need to be well planned and collaboratively implemented (see Figure 4). As a whole, they can take place at different stages in a displacement crisis, within the trajectory towards durable solutions.

Step 1 Agreeing on a need for a durable solutions analysis

Support for durable solutions to displacement can never begin too early³⁴ and evidence to support meaningful action in this regard will thus be relevant from the very beginning of a displacement crisis. Humanitarian action must be based on the goal of durable solutions from the outset of any operation, and early engagement of development actors is crucial for effective planning. In order to ensure that the analysis is owned and used by all relevant actors, the decision to undertake a durable solutions analysis should be made collaboratively, and the process should be shaped to jointly address the different data needs that the various partners have.

A decision to undertake a durable solutions analysis can be made in various different situations during the displacement trajectory (see Figure 5), such as:

- **At the beginning of a displacement crisis:** There are many benefits to advocating for a durable solutions analysis early on in a displacement crisis. One is that it establishes a baseline against which progress towards durable solutions can be measured. A second benefit is setting the response to the crisis on a track that already anticipates durable solutions and therefore does not only respond to immediate assistance and protection needs, but also aims to address the underlying causes of vulnerability and discrimination.
- **When the displacement situation changes:** A significant change in the situation, such as the signing of a peace agreement or a new wave of displacement due to a recent flood, may require a reassessment of the situation to adjust planning and action. Longitudinal analysis will also help in assessing the effectiveness of responses thus far.
- **When there is a lack of agreed upon understanding of the situation:** While plentiful data on displacement may be available, disagreement on its interpretation may render it useless. Furthermore, in many contexts data from different sources is produced through incompatible methods, making it challenging to bring it together into one integrated analysis. A durable solutions analysis through a collaborative process can help break impasses resulting from a disputed reading of the displacement situation.
- **When data is needed for a specific process:** In order for a policy on internal displacement or a durable solutions strategy to be fully relevant to the context, it should be informed by adequate evidence. Similarly, before specific programmes are planned, for example to support IDPs to voluntarily return to their places of origin, a comprehensive durable solutions analysis should be carried out. This will ensure that action is based on displaced persons' priorities and an understanding of their specific challenges, needs, skills and capacities.

The exact scope of a durable solutions analysis may shift depending on the objectives and the point in time during which it is carried out (e.g. analysis of the displacement situation at national level in the beginning of a crisis to develop an overall plan for assistance and protection, or a more granular analysis in one urban area to inform incorporation of durable solutions to IDPs in urban plans), and some of the steps will be informed by findings from previous rounds when repeated over time. Furthermore, the information that is possible to collect will also change from an acute emergency to a protracted situation. Nevertheless, the use of standardised indicators provided in the library will allow for monitoring progress (or regress) over time, and identifying priority issues, areas or population groups requiring specific action.



Figure 4. The durable solutions analysis process

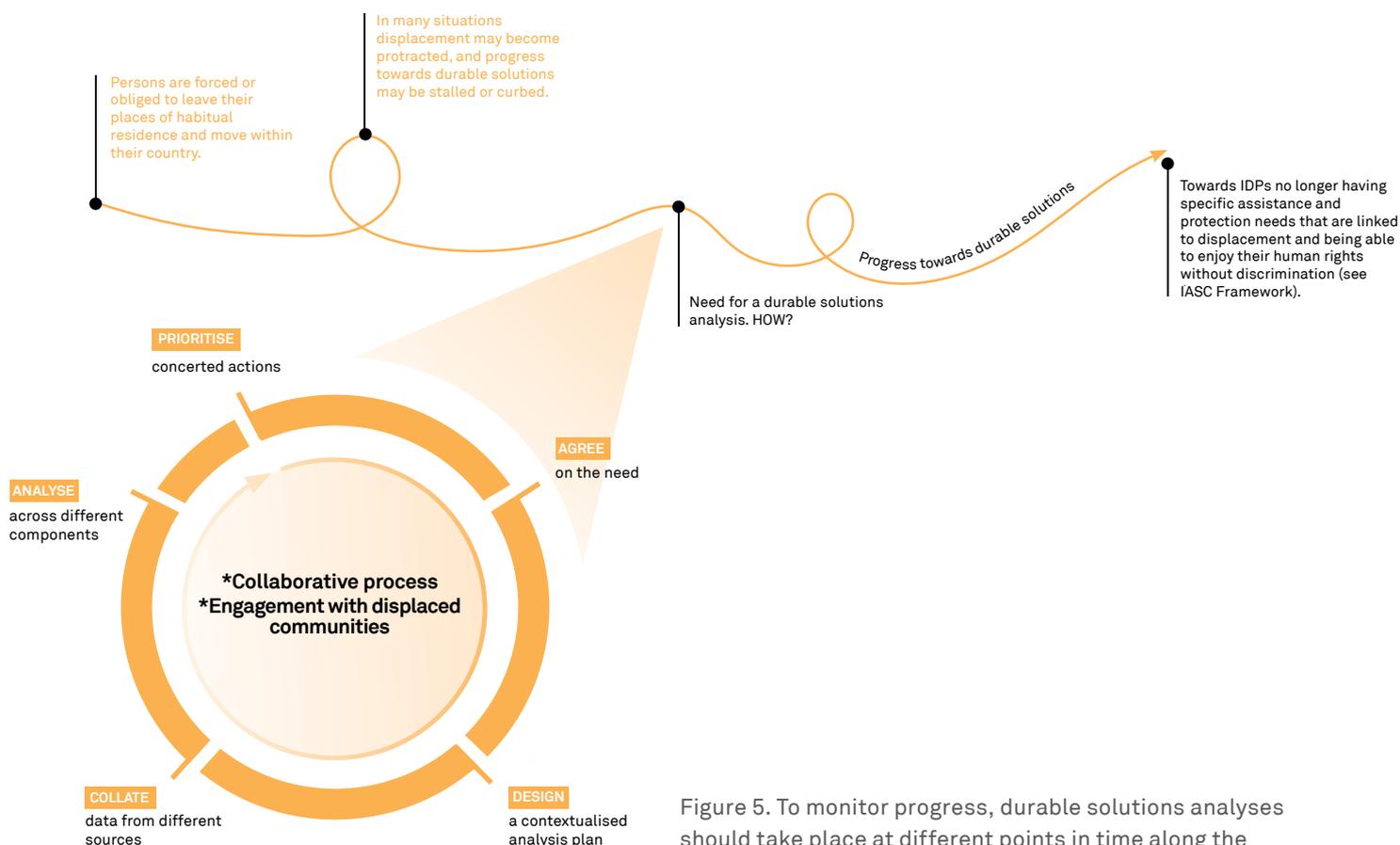


Figure 5. To monitor progress, durable solutions analyses should take place at different points in time along the trajectory of progressing towards solutions

Step 2 Designing a contextualised analysis plan

Many factors affect the conditions needed for the attainment of durable solutions. This includes political, legal, and social dimensions and, importantly, the priorities of displaced communities themselves. The indicator library proposes standardised indicators for measuring each of the IASC durable solutions criteria and allows for identification of context-specific barriers to their attainment.

As outlined in [Chapter 2](#) of this guide, for a comprehensive analysis the following three key components of the durable solutions analytical framework should be included:

- Relevant **demographic indicators**, including the displacement history ([Module A in the indicator library](#)): At a minimum this should include disaggregation by sex, age, and location. In addition, indicators of other diversity characteristics, such as ethnicity or area of origin, should be included based on careful macro-level analysis of their relevance, as well as due consideration of protection and do-no-harm principles;
- **IDPs' perspectives on durable solutions**, including future settlement preferences and plans ([Module B in the indicator library](#)): This will ensure that IDPs' right to pursue a settlement option of their choice is reflected in the analysis and can frame the interpretation of the findings and the prioritisation of action;
- Indicators of the **eight durable solutions criteria** ([Module C:1-8 in the library](#)): These measure the extent to which durable solutions have been achieved in relation to the eight criteria in the IASC Framework.

IDPs' legitimate interests and concerns as well as context-specific knowledge should be the guiding factors in choosing and prioritising indicators. Although all of the durable solutions criteria and related indicators may be relevant in a context, it may not always be possible to collect data on all of them, and some issues may have higher priority in one context compared to another. Thus, a selection of prioritised indicators for a context-specific analysis plan will often be required.

Discussions on the indicators to be selected for a contextualised analysis plan should reflect the comprehensive nature of the IASC Framework, ensuring that all eight durable solutions criteria are represented as relevant. This will ensure that none of the needs nor human rights concerns that IDPs may have are *ex ante* excluded from the analysis. The indicator selection is recommended to include three perspectives:

- In order to make sure that the selected indicators reflect the **priorities of the displaced communities**, IDPs need to be consulted in the process of selecting the most relevant topics or indicators. Consultations on indicator selection with IDPs needs to be carried out independently of discussions with other partners, and the priorities expressed by them must not be overridden by the other actors' priorities. Designing a methodology for these consultations requires a detailed contextual understanding of the way the displaced communities are structured and how decisions are made in order to ensure that the perspectives of different groups of IDPs are adequately represented³⁵.
- Durable solutions analyses also have to cater to the **needs of different partners supporting durable solutions**, and an inclusive consultation process with authorities at different levels, humanitarian, development and peace-building actors is needed when developing context-specific plans. In contexts where an overarching coordination mechanism with involvement from all of these relevant actors is not in place, a specific effort is required to avoid a fragmented approach³⁶.
- In order to ensure that monitoring of the situation of IDPs in comparison to the non-displaced population is possible, it is recommended that the situation of IDPs be examined through indicators that are also used as part of national development planning. The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** has made a commitment of leaving no one behind, including IDPs, and the indicator library has identified indicators from the SDG framework that are directly relevant to durable solutions. If included in the national reporting towards the SDGs, it is recommended that these indicators also be monitored for internally displaced populations, in order to allow for a comparative analysis³⁷.

- Unless national SDG reporting or other official statistics incorporate due focus on IDPs (see Box 2 on the work of the EGRIS to advance this), use of indicators compatible with other populations statistics in IDP-specific data collection can be the only way of producing comparative statistics.

Figure 6 below outlines an approach for selecting relevant indicators through a consultative process as outlined by the Technical Steering Group of this project. In addition to age and sex, disaggregating the analysis by other diversity characteristics, such as language, type of settlement area (e.g. urban/rural), ethnicity, disability or education level might also provide additional information that can shed light on the impact displacement may have on different individuals or groups, and the obstacles to durable solutions they face .

When selecting the approach, it is important to also weigh the pros and cons of collecting data that may be sensitive. As an example, a person’s mother tongue may be central to understanding obstacles to durable solutions, but if

mother tongue also links to specific sensitivities related to the root causes of displacement, collecting data on this may be problematic. In these situations, qualitative methods may be a solution for obtaining important information that cannot be collected through quantitative approaches, even if generalised disaggregation is not possible. In all situations it is imperative to apply a conflict-sensitive approach and ensure that no harm is brought to displaced persons or other communities.

35 –
 For further guidance and tools for community engagement as part of a collaborative data process, refer to the JET: <https://jet.jips.org/>.

36 –
 For recommendations on coordination of data on internal displacement through the national statistical system and in collaboration with other actors, refer to Technical Report on IDP Statistics: Current Practice and Recommendations for Improvement. Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics, 2018. Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/>

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 When categorised according to the eight criteria of the IASC Framework, relevant indicators from the SDG framework primarily focus on adequate standard of living, access to employment and livelihoods and access to long term safety and security. Hence the SDG framework provides a useful starting point for understanding the situation of IDPs in comparison to non-displaced populations, but in many contexts this will not be suffice for a comprehensive analysis of all

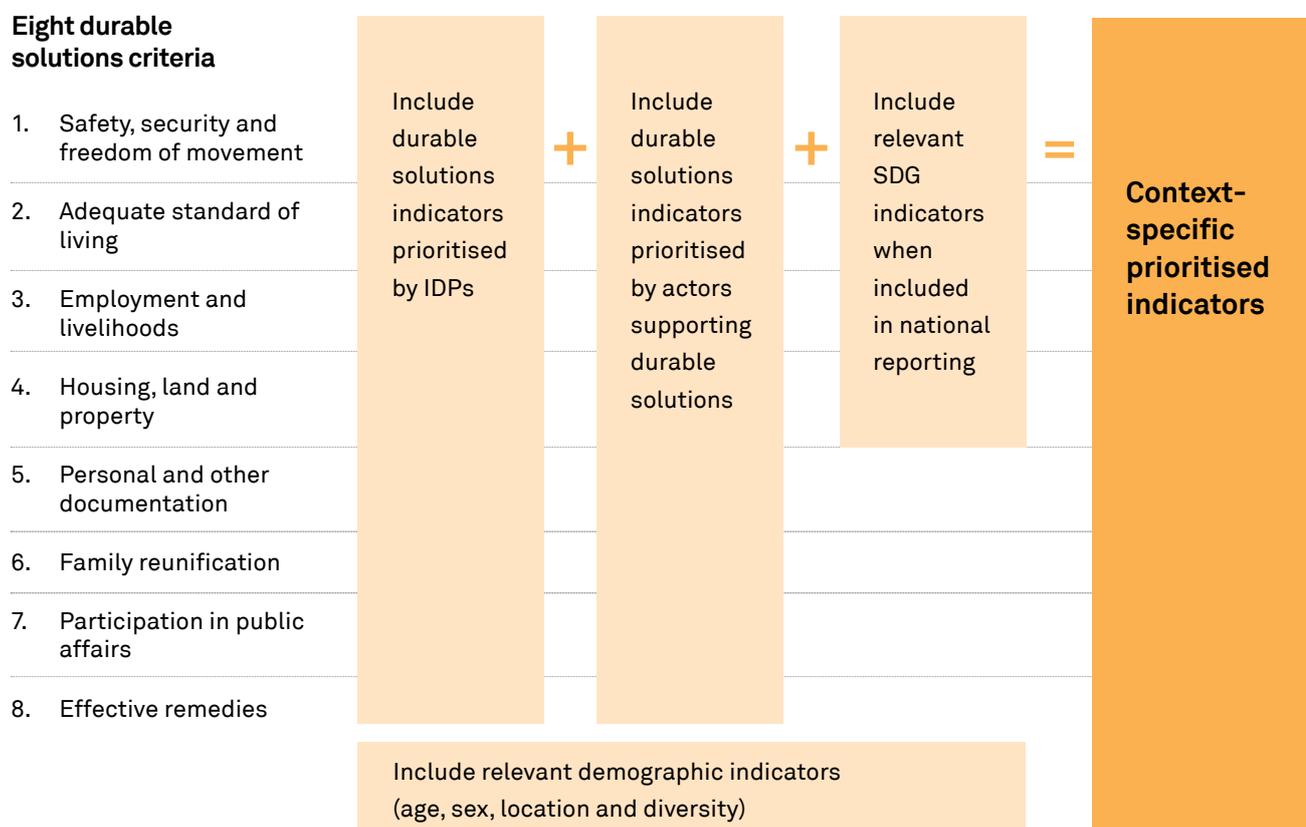


Figure 6. Process for selecting context-specific indicators, using the indicator library

Step 3 Collating relevant data through mixed methods

Data towards the selected indicators can come from existing data sources, and primary data should only be collected where gaps exist. Use of standardised indicators across different data sources enables interoperability, and thus consolidated analysis using different data sources. Quantitative data sources that can be used to provide data for the indicators in the library include, for example, household surveys, censuses, (civil) registries, operational data and big data³⁸. Various different approaches can be deployed to collect relevant data using these sources, including assessments³⁹, movement tracking⁴⁰ and profiling⁴¹.

When combining data from different sources, in addition to the indicators themselves, the time of data collection and coverage (e.g. target population, geographic location) need to be compatible. It also needs to be taken into account that without a means for linking data collected through different existing sources, cross-analysing them will not be possible (e.g. in order to analyse the connection between food security and tenure security using two different data sources, a common linkage key is required). Hence, conducting a comprehensive profiling that systematically combines data from different sources helps for creating an in-depth understanding of the interrelations between different components of a durable solutions analysis. Data sources with more targeted scope and more frequent data collection intervals will allow for a continuous monitoring of the situation. **Table 1** illustrates how different approaches can use the durable solutions indicators. A combination of these approaches is needed for most effectively analysing progress towards durable solutions over time (e.g. establishing a baseline through a profiling and agreeing on priority areas of action, followed by establishment of a monitoring framework for shared priorities and inclusion of relevant indicators in continuous tracking systems and programmatic assessments).

On certain topics the quantitative indicators listed in the library need to be complemented by qualitative data to provide a more comprehensive analysis. **This mixed methods approach** is recommended for a durable solutions analysis to ensure that all relevant topics are addressed by the most suited methods or a combination of them. For example, discrimination is difficult to fully capture through quantitative methods and adequate level of disaggregation may not always be possible due to resource considerations, requiring the use of complementary qualitative methods. Qualitative methods can also be used to inform the process of designing the context-relevant analytical framework and ensuring that data collection tools used to collect data for the indicators are relevant to the context⁴².

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For more discussion on the use of different data sources in internal displacement contexts refer to Technical Report on IDP Statistics: Current Practice and Recommendations for Improvement. Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics, 2018. Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/BG-Item3m-IDPStat-E.pdf>.

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In most displacement contexts various established assessment systems exist, providing relevant data for a durable solutions analysis, such as WFP's VAM Food Security Analysis (see: <http://vam.wfp.org/>) or multi-sectoral needs assessments such as the MIRA (<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/document/multi-sector-initial-rapid-assessment-guidance-revision-july-2015>).

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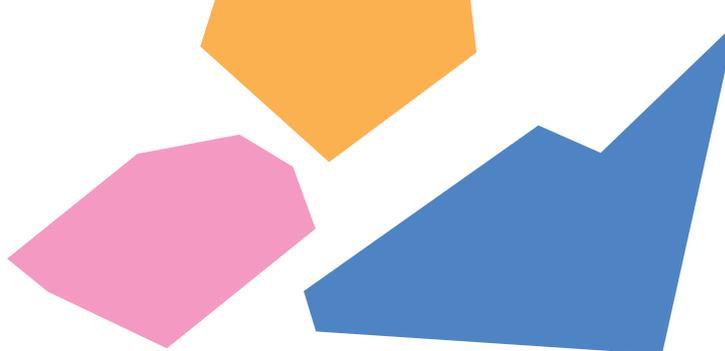
Such as IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (see: <http://www.globaldtm.info/>), which is designed to systematically capture, process and disseminate information on displacement, population mobility and needs. In addition to movement tracking and flow monitoring, the DTM often also collects data through surveys and registration.

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See Box 3 on page 30 and related footnote 29.

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Some useful resources on the use of qualitative methods include The UNHCR Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations, UNHCR (2006), available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/publications/legal/450e920e2/unhcr-tool-participatory-assessment-operations-part-introduction.html>; and the JIPS Essential Toolkit (JET), available at: <https://jet.jips.org/>.


TABLE 1. COMPLEMENTARITY OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS

Approach	What does this produce?	How does this use the durable solutions indicators?
Profiling	A snapshot typically with relatively long intervals, based on specifically defined objectives and geographic scope.	Creates a comprehensive profile of the displaced population and their preferences for solutions. One profiling exercise can incorporate all prioritised indicators, allowing for analysis across the different criteria.
Programmatic assessment	A snapshot with intermediate/small intervals depending on the intended use of the data.	Depending on the focus uses all prioritised indicators allowing for analysis across different criteria, or a selection of them focusing on more in-depth thematic data.
Displacement tracking/ situational monitoring	Continuous data collection typically with a broad geographic coverage.	Collects data on a smaller selection of indicators depending on the focus in order to provide continuous information on how the situation evolves.
Monitoring and evaluation frameworks	Continuous observation with varying periodicity depending on the type of intervention (e.g. construction of a community school vs. monitoring of a national development plan)	Selects relevant progress indicators to be monitored in relation to implemented interventions, such as service or assistance delivery.

Step 4 Conducting a comprehensive analysis

A durable solutions analysis should holistically combine indicators across the eight criteria and on IDPs' priorities and preferences for future settlement options disaggregated by the demographic profile. All this needs to be understood through a macro-level analysis. By combining these elements, a durable solutions analysis will allow an in-depth approach to solutions by ensuring that focus is not only on specific thematic areas (often chosen due to the expertise and interests of the actor collecting the data), but rather approaching solutions comprehensively, seeking to identify causes of problems and ways of sustainably addressing them.

Thus, a durable solutions analysis is more than a needs analysis and explores underlying causes of displacement and related vulnerabilities by pinpointing which

population characteristics and which situations most contribute to the challenges IDPs may face. Moreover, a durable solutions analysis helps to identify immediate and longer-term **opportunities for reducing displacement-related vulnerabilities and ultimately supporting progress towards IDPs' prioritised durable solutions**. Table 2 provides examples of questions that a durable solutions analysis can answer.

In order to capture these various aspects and to provide analysis that can transcend sectoral or humanitarian-development divides, a collaborative analysis process is required. A durable solutions analysis process should not only be carried out by actors supporting durable solutions, but should also engage displacement-affected communities.

What does a durable solutions analysis answer?**How is it done ?**

In which areas are IDPs facing particular challenges compared to the non-displaced populations and why? What challenges are common to all populations?

Comparative analysis of IDPs and non-displaced populations across indicators of the eight criteria.

Are there specific characteristics among the IDPs that are linked to increased challenges in overcoming displacement-related vulnerabilities?

Disaggregation of the indicators across the eight criteria by the demographic profile (i.e. by sex, age, location and other relevant diversity characteristics).

How do IDPs perceive and prioritise durable solutions, and what skills and capacities do they have that can support the attainment of solutions?

Analysis of IDPs' perspectives and preferences regarding durable solutions (including through qualitative data) combined with analysis of indicators across the eight criteria and the demographic profile (e.g. what options are preferred by which groups of IDPs when disaggregated by sex, age, current location, location of origin, or socio-economic status? What are the factors that influence decision-making? What skills and capacities do different groups of IDPs have that support them in progressing towards durable solutions?).

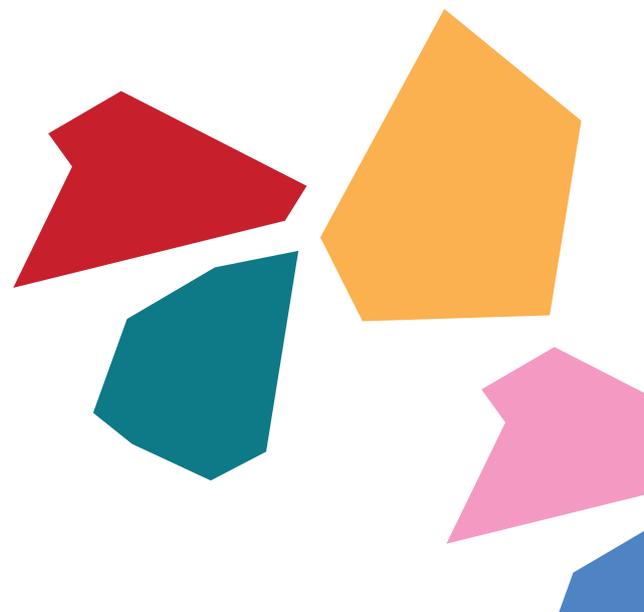
How feasible are IDPs' preferred future settlement options? What is needed to make them sustainable?

Analysis of IDPs' preferences of a settlement option in conjunction with macro-level data from the different locations.

Step 5 Prioritisation of action

A durable solutions analysis should be carried out to provide agreed upon evidence to inform responses to displacement. These can be in the form of developing policies or strategies to advance durable solutions, designing concrete action plans and programmes, as well as monitoring the impact of interventions and reassessing the course of joint responses accordingly.

Identifying priority actions based on durable solutions analyses should be done jointly by all the stakeholders through a collaborative process. Involving displaced and displacement-affected communities as central stakeholders in this process is crucial and must not be treated as a mere formality, as solutions are based on their priorities and agency. A durable solutions analysis can also provide the required evidence for informed decision-making by IDPs themselves, and both the IASC Framework and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement



emphasise IDPs' right to fully participate in the planning and management of durable solutions.

In many contexts, supporting IDPs' prioritised durable solutions, including their preferred settlement option, may not always be immediately possible for various political, resource or capacity reasons. **This should not, however, halt the process of supporting IDPs in reducing their displacement-related vulnerabilities, identified through the analysis of the eight criteria, by removing barriers to their enjoyment of human rights, and providing assistance and protection in areas where needs are most dire.**

As part of the analysis of the wider context, the feasibility of different humanitarian, development, peace-building and human rights interventions should be conducted in relation to the most pertinent needs or promising

opportunities for solutions. A durable solutions analysis identifies the areas where what IDPs prioritise for durable solutions and what is feasible to attain, come together (see Figure 7). Jointly agreeing on priorities for action within this area should be the outcome of a successful durable solutions analysis, while further advocacy may be needed to create conducive conditions for these two to fully converge.

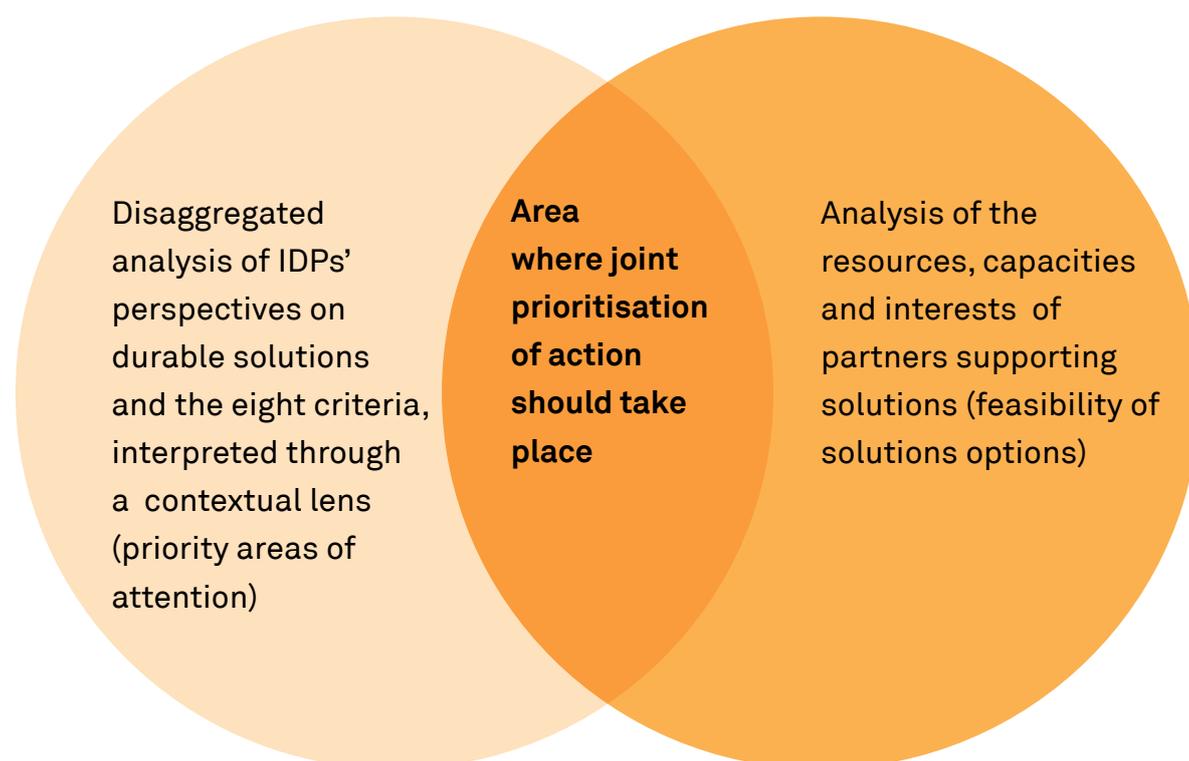
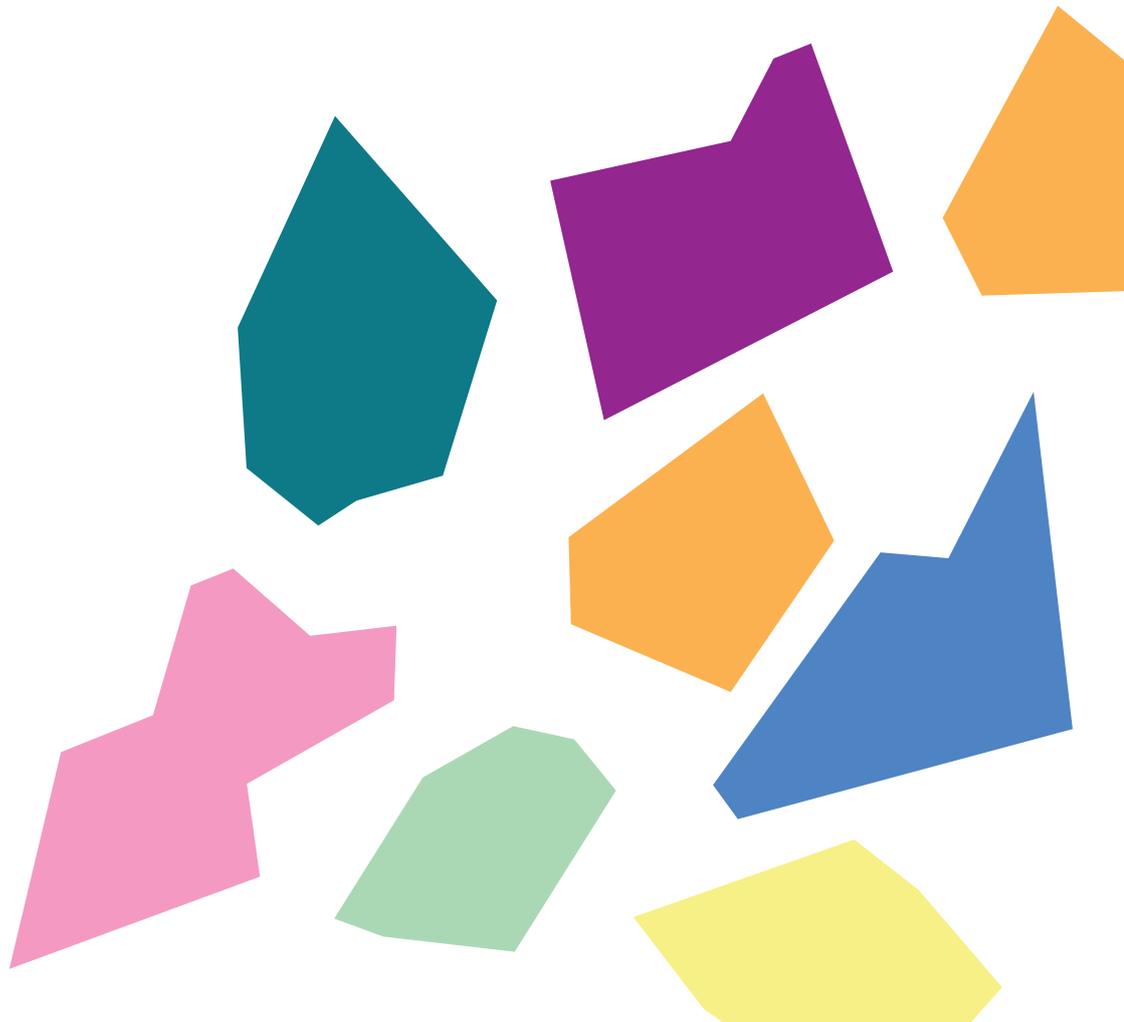


Figure 7. Identifying opportunities for durable solutions to inform setting of joint priorities

CHAPTER 4

This chapter presents the Durable Solutions Indicator Library, which comprises a comprehensive set of agreed-upon indicators in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions, coupled with technical guidance on their use for durable solutions analysis.





Data collection in Abu Shouk IDP camp in El Fasher (North Darfur, Sudan)

The indicators are organised in modules according to the population level indicators of the analytical framework: Module A on core demographic indicators, Module B on IDPs' future preferences and plans, and Module C:1-8 corresponding to the eight durable solutions criteria laid out in the IASC Framework. These indicators should be used through a comparative analysis with non-displaced populations either at national or local level. Therefore, 'target population' here refers to IDPs and non-displaced populations as relevant. The recall period for most indicators is recommended to be 12 months, or the time of arrival in current location, if this is more recent.

Indicators measuring progress towards durable solutions are highlighted in the tables. In addition, the library includes a number of statistics that can be used to identify

enablers of progress towards durable solutions as well as potential bottlenecks. References are also made to relevant corresponding SDG indicators.

The Library is also available online at: www.inform-durablesolutions-idp.org. More information on the indicators, including definitions and technical considerations, is also available in the online indicator library.

Durable Solutions Indicator Library and technical considerations

A. Core demographic data

Theme	Indicator	What to consider?
Basic Demographics	Target population by sex	<p>Why is this important for durable solutions?</p> <p>Basic demographic indicators are crucial for disaggregation of the rest of the durable solutions indicators. At a minimum, data should be disaggregated by sex, age and location. According to the Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (Protection Cluster Working Group, 2010), “durable solutions are inextricably linked to restoring the full enjoyment of rights to IDPs and they, therefore, are predicated upon families and individuals; thus, ascertaining the individual achievement of a durable solution will require an analysis at the individual level.”</p> <p>In most displacement contexts, additional diversity criteria (e.g. ethnicity, language or IDPs’ area of origin) are paramount for understanding differences within the displaced population and potential underlying obstacles and opportunities for durable solutions.</p> <p>Analysis of displacement, and potentially other mobility history, is important for providing an overview of the displacement situation overall, such as fluidity of population movements and causes of displacement. Understanding these dynamics may support analysis of vulnerabilities, capacities and mobility as a coping strategy. It also forms the basis for identification of IDPs in data collection (See more on recommended practice on operationalising the concept of internal displacement in Technical Report on Statistics of Internally Displaced Persons: Current Practice and Recommendations for Improvement, Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics, 2018).</p> <p>How should this be used?</p> <p>The choice of most relevant other diversity criteria to be used for disaggregation depends on the context. The online indicator library provides recommendations on the proposed unit of measurement (individual or household), but this decision should always be based on a due analysis of related sensitivities and protection of the populations concerned, e.g. to what extent can this analysis shed light on important underlying causes of displacement and what are the risks for further exacerbating tensions between different groups?</p> <p>Although it is recognised that for operational reasons data on IDPs is often collected at household or even community level, in line with the statistical framework on IDPs proposed by the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics, identification of IDPs for the purpose of statistical measurement should ideally happen at individual level. This is also in line with the need to measure achievement of individual rights and identify specificities related to, for example, age or sex.</p> <p>Displacement history should be examined based on the reasons and time of initial displacement, as well as other mobility that has taken place since. These movements must not be confused with achievement of durable solutions, as an IDP may have returned to her/his place of origin, yet continue to face displacement-related vulnerabilities; or have sustainably integrated elsewhere even if return to the place of origin is the preferred settlement option.</p>
	Target population by age	
	Target population by current geographic location	
	Target population by ethnicity (context specific)	
	Target population by nationality (context specific)	
	Target population by religion (context specific)	
	Target population by language (context specific)	
	Target population above 15 years of age by literacy / SDG indicator 4.6.1(a)	
	Target population above 18 years of age by highest level of education achieved / SDG indicator 4.1.2	
	Target population with disabilities	
	Target population by sex of household-head	
	Target population by age of household-head	
	Target population by age-dependency ratio	
Displacement and migration history	Target population by date of initial displacement	
	Target population by initial place of settlement	
	Target population by main cause(s) of displacement	
	Target populations by number of moves after initial place of settlement	
	Target population by main reason to move after initial place of settlement	
	Target population by main reason to choose current place of settlement	
	Target population by average time spent in current location	

Discrimination

Target population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law /
SDG indicator 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Target population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on account of their displacement

Why is this important for durable solutions?

Analysing discrimination on account of displacement is an integral part of a durable solutions analysis and is part of the IASC Framework's durable solutions definition itself. In many contexts it may be difficult to discern whether experiences of discrimination are fundamentally linked to a person's displacement or to another characteristic. While discrimination due to another reason is equally to be addressed, understanding discrimination emanating from displacement will be paramount in order to identify ways of addressing this as part of comprehensive support to durable solutions.

How should this be used?

Reliably collecting data on discrimination is challenging, as the topic is often sensitive, and discriminatory practices may not be apparent. Thus, the library approaches the topic both from the perspective of direct indicators on perceived discrimination, and a comparative analysis of effective access to rights across the durable solutions criteria. The direct indicators on perceived discrimination include, firstly, the SDG indicator on self-reported discrimination, which will allow for comparative analysis with the resident population in contexts where this indicator is reported on; and, secondly, a specific indicator on perceived discrimination on account of displacement. For most effective analysis, these two indicators are analysed together, as well as cross-analysed with different groups' access to their rights across the indicator library.

A survey approach does not fully do justice to an analysis of experiences of discrimination, and should thus be complemented with qualitative data that will allow for stronger interaction with the respondents to ensure that the topic is well understood, as well as to explore whether asking more targeted questions through quantitative data is appropriate.

Analysis of discrimination should also be complemented with macro level analysis of existing legislation, policies and practices that may discriminate against IDPs or help advance their rights, as well as inter-community attitudes and perceptions.

B. Future preferences and plans

Topic

Indicator

What to consider?

Preferred place of settlement

Target population by preferred location of future settlement (current location, elsewhere in the country, or place of origin)

Target population who feel free to pursue their preferred settlement option

Target population by main obstacle(s) to pursue their preferred settlement option

Why is this important for durable solutions?

The purpose of this module is to understand the settlement preferences of the displaced population and the main obstacles for pursuing this preference, the factors or conditions that would enable IDPs to pursue their preferred option, and the concrete plans that IDPs may have to pursue local integration, return to the place of origin or move elsewhere.

In line with the principles laid out in the IASC Framework, IDPs' preferences for durable solutions need to be understood as part of a durable solutions analysis. These preferences are not solely linked to the settlement option they wish to pursue, explored in this module. However often understanding this will be important for framing the scope of the subsequent analysis of the durable solutions criteria.

B. Future preferences and plans

Topic	Indicator	What to consider?
Conditions for future settlement options	<p>Target population, who would consider returning to place of habitual residence, by conditions needed for such return</p> <p>Target population, who would consider to remain in current place of residence, by main condition needed for staying</p> <p>Target population, who would consider to settle elsewhere, by main condition needed for such settlement elsewhere</p>	<p>How should this be used?</p> <p>Analysis of IDPs' preferences for future settlement, whether that entails remaining in current location of displacement, return to place of origin or settlement elsewhere, and perceived obstacles or conditions for pursuing them, should ideally be done at individual level in order to capture potential differences between, for example, the elderly and the youth, or men and women. Understanding perceived obstacles/priorities in the place of settlement at individual level is important even if in many contexts decisions on concrete steps are taken collectively at household or even community level. This will allow for an understanding on how to best take into account the different needs of individual IDPs in any support provided. If a fully disaggregated analysis is not possible, random selection of an individual household member for data collection or qualitative methods are ways of shedding light on potential differences within households.</p>
Concrete plans for future place of settlement	<p>Target population with concrete plans for future place of settlement within the next 12 months</p> <p>Target population with concrete plans to return by main reason</p> <p>Target population with concrete plans to remain in current location by main reason</p> <p>Target population with concrete plans to settle elsewhere by main reason</p>	<p>Qualitative methods can provide important complementary information on the decision-making of individuals, households and communities, as well as their durable solutions priorities beyond the three settlement options. Macro level analysis in settlement locations is crucial for understanding which options are feasible (e.g. what is the security situation, are adequate services available, or will tenure security be provided), and how they best can be supported. This macro level information should also be shared with the communities, as it can inform their decision-making.</p>
Access to information	<p>Target population by main source of information used for planning future movement</p>	<p>Why is this important for durable solutions?</p> <p>This statistic recalls IDPs' right to make an informed choice of a durable solution, a principle that is central to the IASC Framework. It provides important information to the actors supporting durable solutions on how communities access information that supports their decision-making. Thus, it can be used to understand to what extent IDPs can access information on the different settlement options, what data sources or communication channels do they primarily use, and to inform the decision on how to most effectively communicate with the communities.</p> <p>How should this be used?</p> <p>Adequate disaggregation of this topic is necessary in order to assess whether relevant information reaches all members of the IDP population, including women, persons with special needs and persons that are potentially marginalised.</p> <p>A macro-level analysis of the type of information that is provided to the IDPs should also be considered. The IASC Framework specifies that, at a minimum, the information conveyed should include assessments of the general situation, and procedures and conditions for return, local integration and settlements elsewhere in the country.</p>

C:1. Long-term safety and security

Theme	Indicators	What to consider?
Threats to safety and security	Target population who think it likely they will experience serious consequences due to armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law, human rights violations and national legislation	<p>Why is this important for durable solutions?</p> <p>IDPs who have achieved a durable solution enjoy physical safety and security on the basis of effective protection by national and local authorities. This includes protection from the threats, which caused the initial displacement or may cause it in the future. Protection of IDPs must not be less effective than the protection provided to populations or areas of the country not affected by displacement.</p> <p>Given the importance of analysing and promoting the sustainability of IDPs' preferred solutions, it is important to understand not only the past experiences of armed conflict, social instability and hazardous events, but also the perceptions of exposure to future conflict and hazards. Understanding these and other safety and security incidents is important as these impact household decisions and strategies, and can indicate specific vulnerabilities, especially when compared with the non-displaced populations.</p> <p>Restrictions to freedom of movement (e.g. encampment policies) can hamper progress towards durable solutions. Limitations in movement might be targeted specifically at IDPs, or more broadly. Restrictions targeted at IDPs generally are also relevant in relation to freely choosing their place of settlement.</p> <p>How should this be used?</p> <p>Perceptions and experiences of safety and security vary between individuals depending on their sex, age and other diversity characteristics (including ethnicity, language, religious or political affiliation, and location depending on context), even if all may share similar characteristics and vulnerabilities linked to being displaced. Therefore it is important to disaggregate the indicators linked to safety and security in order to capture the specifically vulnerable groups among the displaced populations.</p> <p>Due to the potential sensitivity of information on safety and security experiences and perceptions, qualitative data collection can complement quantitative data by focusing on community level information.</p> <p>Alongside data collected from the displaced populations, macro-level information concerning, for example, occurrence of disasters, disaster risk assessment and management, conflict analysis, information on crime rates, etc. should be included in the analysis to complement the reported incidents and perceptions.</p>
	Target population who think it likely they will experience serious consequences due to a hazard	
Target population who think it likely they will experience serious consequences due to hazard by main type of hazard		
Target population who feel safe walking alone around the area they live (during day or night) / SDG indicator 16.1.4		
Safety and security incidents	Target population who were subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months / SDG indicator 16.1.3	
	Target population who have experienced other types of safety and security incidents in the previous 12 months	
	Target population who were affected by hazard in the previous 12 months	
Reporting of safety and security incidents	Target population who experienced violence in the previous 12 months, who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution mechanism / SDG 16.3.1	
	Target population who reported an incident of victimisation by institution/mechanism used (formal/informal/traditional)	
	Target population who experience a safety and security incident and did not report at all by main reason for not reporting	
Restrictions to freedom of movement	Target population facing restrictions to their freedom of movement	
	Target population facing restrictions to their freedom of movement by type/cause of restriction	

C:2. Adequate standard of living

Theme

Indicator

What to consider?

Access to basic services and goods

Target population with access to basic services /

SDG indicator 1.4.1

Target population with access to basic drinking water services

Target population with no access to basic drinking water services by main obstacle(s)

Target population with access to basic sanitation facilities, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Target population with no access to basic sanitation facilities by main reason

Target population covered by essential health services /

SDG indicator 3.8.1

Target population who accessed essential health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it in the past 6-12 months

Target population who did not access health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it in the past 12 months when needed by main reason

Births within target population attended by skilled health personnel within the past 12 months (% of total births taken place within the past 12 months)

SDG indicator 3.1.2

Target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme /

SDG indicator 3.b.1

Primary school net attendance ratio in target population (% of children of primary school age in target population)

Secondary school net attendance ratio in target population (% of children of secondary schoolage in target population)

Primary school aged target population not attending education according to main reason

Target population who own a mobile phone /

SDG indicator 5.b.1

Why is this important for durable solutions?

IDPs who have achieved a durable solution generally enjoy, without discrimination, an adequate standard of living, which includes at a minimum: shelter, health care, food, water, sanitation and education. Adequacy means that these goods and services are available in sufficient quality and quantity, and are accessible, acceptable (i.e. sensitive to gender and age, culturally appropriate) and adaptable (i.e. provided in ways that adapt to IDPs' changing needs).

How should this be used?

All of the above-mentioned aspects of adequacy are important for durable solutions, however the durable solutions indicator library primarily focuses on analysing equal access to these services by IDPs and other populations in order to identify potential displacement-related vulnerabilities or discrimination. Standardised definitions for 'adequacy' are also provided for some of the indicators when these exist (see the online indicator library for more details). Where differences in access between populations are observed, it is important to explore whether these result from discrimination against the displaced population (see Module B of the Indicator Library). Indicators under this criterion should also be analysed in conjunction with other criteria in order to identify the fundamental reasons behind differential access (e.g. IDPs' limited access to healthcare may result from direct discrimination such as higher prices posed on them, lack of personal documents that are a prerequisite to accessing a health service, or IDPs not being able to speak the local language, limiting their ability to benefit from healthcare), and to consequently plan for most relevant interventions.

To complement the population-level data, macro-level analysis of the remaining aspects of adequacy (availability in sufficient quality and quantity, acceptability and adaptability) should be undertaken. Important to durable solutions analysis is also to understand who provides the services currently available (e.g. a humanitarian organisation or a competent authority) in order to assess the extent to which they are sustainably available.

Food security

Target population by prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the past year, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

/

SDG indicator 2.1.2

Target population who experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the last year, by main obstacle to obtaining sufficient food

Target population who experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the last year, by main coping strategy

Tenure security and housing conditions

Target population by current housing type

Target population by current housing tenure types

Target population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure/

SDG indicator 1.4.2

Target population having been forcibly evicted over the past 12 months

Target population forcibly evicted in last year by main reason for eviction

Target population, not being evicted in the past 12 months, but living in constant fear of eviction

Target population residing in insufficient living space

Target population residing in indurable housing structures

Target urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing /

SDG indicator 11.1.1

C:3. Access to livelihoods and employment

Theme	Indicators	What to consider?
Employment	Target population employed in formal and informal sector (employment rate)	<p>Why is this important for durable solutions?</p> <p>IDPs who have achieved a durable solution are able to fulfill their basic socio-economic needs on an equal basis with the non-displaced population. This entails access to employment overall, but also requires analysis of the conditions under which IDPs are employed in order to identify potential discrimination (e.g. if the IDP population is well-educated and skilled, yet suffering from high un-/under-employment; or are salary levels and employment conditions among the IDP population poorer than among the resident community for similar work).</p> <p>In addition to employment, it is also important to understand other sources of income of households, e.g. are IDPs accessing social protection mechanisms (if relevant to context), or informal support systems, like remittances or faith based networks. It is also important to assess whether IDPs are depleting limited coping mechanisms for daily subsistence (e.g. relying on humanitarian assistance or loans to cover basic needs).</p> <p>This criterion closely links to access to adequate standard of living, as IDPs who have reached a durable solution should be able to fulfill at least their basic socio-economic needs in a sustainable manner, i.e. not depending on assistance from sources that are in place as a temporary measure during the crisis.</p>
	Employed and self-employed target population in informal employment in total employment (% of total employed target population) / SDG indicator 8.3.1	
	Employed and self-employed target population by type of occupation	
	Target population working (employed and self-employed) prior to displacement by type of occupation	
	Employed and self-employed target population that is underemployed	
	Target population undertaking pendular or seasonal movement due to work	
	Target population aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (% of total child population 5-17 years of age) / SDG indicator 8.7.1	
	Target population aged 15-24 years not in education, employment or training / SDG indicator 8.6.1	
	Self-employed target population employing others (% of total self-employed target population)	
	Unemployment rate among target population / SDG indicator 8.5.2	
Unemployed target population by main perceived obstacles/constraints to finding a job		
Target population covered under social security schemes (public or private) / SDG indicator 1.3.1		

<p>Household economy</p> <p>Target population by primary and secondary source of income/livelihood the past 30 days</p> <p>Target population according to primary and secondary source of income/livelihood prior to displacement</p> <p>Target population relying primarily on sustainable income sources over the last 30 days</p> <p>Target population who in the last 12 months was not able to pay for basic expenses</p> <p>Target population who in last 12 months obtained a loan to cover basic expenses</p> <p>Target population's average expenditure by type of expense per capita</p> <p>Ratio of average food expenditures against average total expenditures, per capita</p> <p>Target population below the poverty line / SDG indicator 1.1.1/ 1.2.1</p>	<p>How should this be used?</p> <p>Data on access to employment and livelihoods should be collected at the individual level to allow for a disaggregated analysis by sex and age. In contexts where IDPs have moved to a significantly different setting than their previous place of residence (e.g. rural population seeking refuge in an urban context), it is also important to understand how relevant their skills and capacities are in the new situation.</p> <p>This module also has interesting linkages with Module B on durable solutions preferences, as newly acquired skills during displacement or livelihoods options in the current area of settlement likely also impact IDPs' priorities and choices.</p>
<p>Access to productive assets, markets and financial services</p> <p>Agricultural target population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land / SDG indicator 5.a.1</p> <p>Agricultural target population with use rights to agricultural land</p> <p>Target population who own productive assets by type of assets</p> <p>Target population with access to markets</p> <p>Target population with no access to markets by main obstacle(s)</p> <p>Target population where at least one person in household has a bank account</p> <p>Target population where no person in the household has a bank account by obstacles to getting one</p>	<p>Macro-level analysis of issues such as legal, administrative or physical obstacles to accessing employment and livelihoods, or analysis of the labour market in order to better understand the suitability of IDPs' skills, should be included.</p>

C:4. Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property

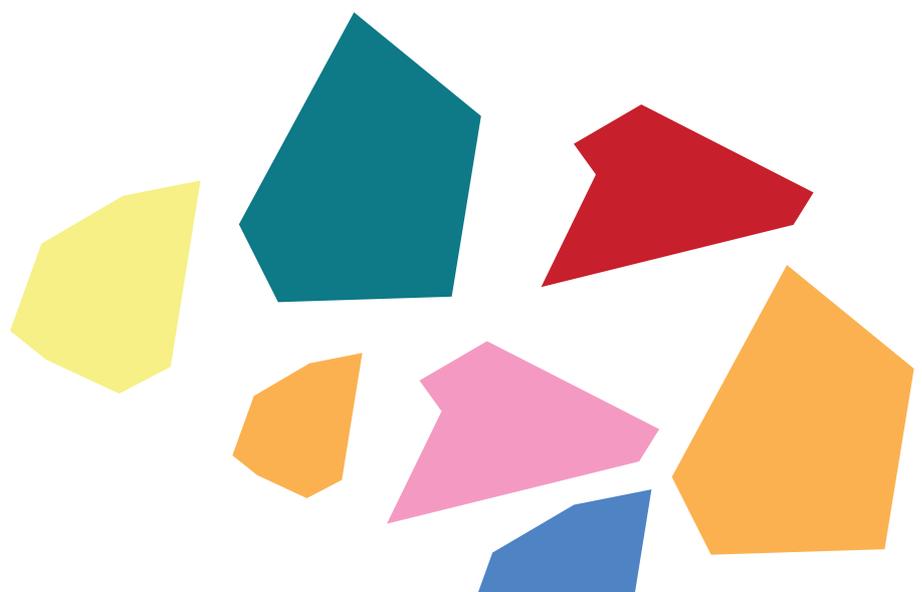
Theme	Indicator	What to consider?
Ownership/ tenancy before displacement	<p>Target population by ownership/tenancy of housing, land and property prior to displacement</p> <p>Target population with documents to prove ownership/tenancy of housing, land and property left behind (% of total target population who left behind HLP)</p>	<p>Why is this important for durable solutions?</p> <p>IDPs who have achieved a durable solution have access to effective mechanisms for timely restitution of their housing, land and property, regardless of whether they return, opt to pursue local integration or settle elsewhere in the country. These standards apply not only to all residential, agricultural and commercial property, but also to lease and tenancy agreements.</p> <p>Violations of IDPs' housing, land and property (HLP) rights are often the very cause of displacement and a major obstacle to durable solutions and reconciliation. Regardless of the settlement option, IDPs need to have access to effective procedures for restitution or compensation of HLP, including traditional property dispute mechanisms, and be able to reside safely and securely during the interim. Therefore these indicators should be analysed together with those on housing conditions and tenure security in the current location (see Module 2). In addition to housing, IDPs' recovery of their land for livelihood purposes should also be considered.</p>
Access to mechanisms for housing land and property (HLP) restitution/ compensation	<p>Target population with housing, land and property left behind who successfully accessed restitution or compensation mechanisms (% of target population with HLP left behind) - if relevant to context</p> <p>Target population with housing, land and property left behind who successfully accessed restitution or compensation mechanisms (% of target population with HLP left behind) by type of mechanism (formal or informal) - if relevant to context</p> <p>Target population with housing, land and property left behind who have had their claims to assets (incl. land and property) resolved</p> <p>Target population with housing, land and property left behind who have had their claims to assets (incl. land and property) enforced</p> <p>Target population who did not access restitution or compensation mechanisms by main reason</p>	<p>As the process through which restitution of HLP and related compensation is carried out can be complex and time-consuming, it is not necessary for this process to be fully concluded before IDPs can be said to have found a durable solution. However, it should be emphasised that those determined to have found durable solutions do not lose their claim to restitution or compensation – property rights, like all human rights, remain an entitlement of former IDPs.</p> <p>Access to HLP compensation or restitution mechanisms is also strongly linked to the access to information that IDPs have on the situation of their HLP in areas of origin, which matters in relation to their ability to make a free and informed decision on preferred settlement option.</p> <p>How should this be used?</p> <p>Data on access to restitution/compensation mechanisms should be collected at the individual level to allow for a disaggregated analysis by sex and age. This is particularly relevant because of the problems that for example women or orphan/unaccompanied children may face in obtaining recognition of their ownership or access to the property require special attention.</p> <p>Macro-level analysis on issues such as the overall effectiveness and availability/accessibility of the relevant mechanisms, as well as analysis of the legislative and policy context should also be included (e.g. whether the State is considering a land reform – in particular land titling-, urban planning, urban renewal and land-based investment or legislation on restitution issues).</p>

C:5. Access to personal and other documentation

Theme	Indicator	What to consider?
Possession of IDs and other personal documents	<p>Target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context</p> <p>Target population with other personal documentation necessary for accessing their rights</p>	<p>Why is this important for durable solutions?</p> <p>During the course of displacement, people often lose documents necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of their legal rights, such as passports, personal identification documents, birth certificates, marriage certificates, voter identification cards, title deeds, school records and professional or academic certificates or social security cards. Obtaining replacement documentation is often very difficult; in some contexts, IDPs are legally required to return to their areas of origin to obtain new documents, with all the challenges this may imply. In other cases, IDPs have never had documents in the first place, or the documents they have may not be recognised by the authorities in their place of refuge, which becomes a significant problem during their search for durable solutions. This is why it is often essential to analyse whether IDPs can obtain or replace relevant documentation without discrimination, and what specific obstacles they may be facing compared to the non-displaced population.</p>
Incidence of documentation loss and access to replacement	<p>Target population with no personal identification document by main reason</p> <p>Target population that have not been able to replace their personal or other documentation by main obstacle(s) to replacement (% of target population who lost their personal or other documentation because of displacement)</p>	<p>How should this be used?</p> <p>As in many contexts, access to documentation is a precondition for the enjoyment of many other rights. This criterion should be analysed closely with the other criteria regarding safety and security, access to public services, access to work, participation in public affairs and access to justice (including in relation to restoration of housing, land and property).</p>
Registration	<p>Target population registered by authorities as Internally Displaced Persons -if relevant to context</p> <p>Children under 5 years of age in target population whose births have been registered with a civil authority / SDG indicator 16.9.1</p>	<p>Access to documentation should be collected at the individual level to allow for a disaggregated analysis by sex, age and other diversity criteria as needed. This is important as certain individuals may face particular challenges in accessing documentation (e.g. women and separated or unaccompanied children, although they all have a right to have documentation issued in their own names).</p> <p>Macro level analysis on issues such as the overall legal and policy framework on this subject, as well as the availability and effectiveness of mechanisms and procedures to obtain or replace documentation, should also be included.</p>

C: 6. Voluntary family reunification with family members separated during displacement

Theme	Indicator	What to consider?
<p>Incidence of family separation and access to voluntary reunification</p>	<p>Target population with separated household members</p> <p>Target population with separated household members by reason(s) for separation</p> <p>Unaccompanied and separated children in target population</p> <p>Target population with household members separated with access to services for family reunification</p> <p>Target population in need of but not able to access services for family reunification, by main obstacle</p>	<p>Why is this important for durable solutions?</p> <p>Family separation is a significant protection concern that should be carefully analysed, including in the context of durable solutions. IDPs have the right to know the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives and be reunited with them. Not knowing whether family members were killed or detained, or, if detained what is their current situation, is a source of great agony. It is the responsibility of the authorities to provide such information, and set up tracing and reunification measures, or work with organisations that do so. A durable solutions analysis should therefore include the extent to which IDPs are affected by family separation and whether they have access to services for family reunification compared to the non-displaced population.</p> <p>Family separation may also be a coping strategy and therefore the reasons for separation should also be explored.</p> <p>How should this be used?</p> <p>Data on family separation and access to reunification mechanisms can be collected at the household level, though prevalence of unaccompanied minors will be calculated at the individual level. It should be noted that the concept of family may be defined differently by context.</p> <p>The analysis from indicators on incidents of family separation and access to services for reunification can be complemented by data from protection monitoring and reunification programs, as well as by macro-level information on the availability and effectiveness of existing services.</p> <p>This criterion also needs to be linked to those on restoration of housing, land and property (HLP) and access to livelihoods and employment, as a number of individuals may find themselves without access to HLP or pensions due to a missing family member or other provider.</p>



C: 7. Participation in public affairs

Theme	Indicator	What to consider?
Participation in public affairs	<p>Target population registered to vote in the last elections</p> <p>Target population who are eligible to vote who voted in the last national/local election held - depending on election timing</p> <p>Target population who did not vote in the last national/local election held by main reason</p> <p>Target population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive /</p> <p>SDG indicator 16.7.2</p>	<p>Why is this important for durable solutions?</p> <p>IDPs who have achieved a durable solution are able to exercise the right to participate in public affairs at all levels on the same basis as the non-displaced population and without discrimination owing to their displacement. This includes first of all the right to vote and to stand for election but also the right to associate freely and participate equally in community affairs, as well as the right to work in all sectors of public service.</p> <p>The level of participation in public affairs among IDPs compared to the non-displaced population also speaks to the (perceived or real) level of integration and social cohesion among and between these groups, or the potential marginalisation of IDPs. This is an essential aspect to consider when analysing the sustainability of different durable solutions options.</p> <p>Participation in relevant decision-making processes is considered in the IASC Framework as a right, but also as a fundamental tool for the identification, design, planning and implementation of measures, which can effectively ensure the implementation of other rights. This is why, in line with the Framework, a specific focus on participation in reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes is included. IDPs' rights, needs and legitimate interests need to be addressed in such processes. At the same time, durable solutions for IDPs may be a key element in building a lasting peace.</p>
	<p>Population who actively participated in community, social, or political organisations in the last 12 months</p>	<p>How should this be used?</p> <p>The aspect of participation in political affairs has a clear link with access to documentation, but also to issues of social cohesion and integration, especially when analysing participation at more local/community level. Other elements of social cohesion, such as ties and attitudes between communities as well as trust in institutions and authorities requires qualitative data collection.</p> <p>Data on participation in public affairs should be collected at the individual level to allow for a disaggregated analysis by sex, age and other diversity criteria as needed. This will allow an analysis of participation levels of e.g. women, children (in accordance with their age and maturity), persons with special needs and persons who are potentially marginalised.</p> <p>Macro-level information on laws and regulations for political participation and voting, community level governance and social structures, and existence of peace-building or reconciliation mechanisms where relevant should also be considered for the analysis.</p>
Participation in reconciliation and confidence-building initiatives	<p>Population involved in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes in last 12 months - if relevant to context</p>	

C:8. Access to effective remedies and justice

Topic

Indicator

What to consider?

Use of mechanisms for effective remedies, incl. access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations

Target population that is aware of specific mechanism/s to provide remedies, (% of target population who needed mechanisms), according to context

Target population who accessed specific mechanism/s to provide remedies, (% of target population who needed mechanisms), according to context

Target population who are satisfied with outcome of specific mechanism/s to provide remedies (% of target population who accessed mechanisms to provide remedies)

Why is this important for durable solutions?

IDPs who have been victims of violations of international human rights (IHRL) or humanitarian law (IHL), which caused or occurred during displacement must have full and non-discriminatory access to effective remedies and access to justice, including, where appropriate, access to existing transitional justice mechanisms, reparations and information on the causes of violations. Securing effective remedies for IHRL and IHL violations may have a major impact on prospects for durable solutions for IDPs. Failure to secure effective remedies may cause risks of further displacement, impede reconciliation processes, or create a prolonged sense of injustice or prejudice among IDPs, and thereby undermine the achievement of durable solutions. Thus, securing justice for IDPs is an essential component of long-term peace and stability.

Therefore, the focus of the analysis should be on IDPs' equal access to existing mechanisms and procedures available for the general population, as well as mechanisms and procedures specifically designed to provide redress for violations unique to IDPs. It is also important to understand how access to such mechanisms (or lack thereof) affects the choices of a durable solution.

How should this be used?

This criterion is closely linked to and should be analysed together with access to mechanisms for restoration of housing, land and property (which constitute a specific category of IHRL - IHL violations) as well as safety and security, particularly in relation to the reporting of safety and security incidents to relevant authorities.

Given sensitivities around certain violations, data quality and confidentiality need to be given due consideration. The applicability and relevance of the proposed indicators would also significantly depend on the context and the point in time when the data is collected.

The information collected about the IDP population should be complemented by macro-level information on the availability and types of mechanisms (e.g. considering both formal, informal or traditional), as well as the effectiveness of these mechanisms to obtain remedies and justice.

This Guide and the Indicator Library is a culmination of an extensive and reiterative process to carry out the project *Informing responses to support durable solutions for IDPs*. It involved multiple actors from governments, humanitarian and development actors working in different countries and at the global level.

The project outputs demonstrate the great progress made in operationalising the concept of durable solutions based on the IASC Framework and understanding how to use this for action-oriented analysis. As practice of comprehensive durable solutions analysis will be further refined through use of these tools in different contexts, additional learning and experience will be generated. The Durable Solutions Analysis web portal will continue to accumulate these lessons and incorporate them into the tools and methods that are associated with the Indicator Library.

Feedback from the users of this Guide and the Library are welcomed by JIPS at info@jips.org.

