### 1. Long-term

**A. Core Criteria**

- Safety, security, demographics
- Settlement options
- Target population

#### A.1. Basic demographics

- **Indicator**: Target population by age
  - **Description**: Long-term arrangements made by persons, individually or as a group, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (i) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or (ii) a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. A household may be located in a housing unit or in a set of collective living quarters such as a boarding house, a hotel or a camp, or may comprise the administrative personnel in an institution. The household may be homeless. Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.61-2.62.
  - **Unit of measurement**: Household
- **Target population**: by age
  - **Description**: General comment: The displacement history can be captured: i. either by asking about all moves since first displacement and the reason for each move, or ii. by asking about the number of moves in total over the five displacement and the reason for each move.

#### A.2. Mobility

- **Indicator**: Target population by date of initial displacement
  - **Description**: The displacement history can be captured: i. either by asking about all moves since first displacement and the reason for each move, or ii. by asking about the number of moves in total over the five displacement and the reason for each move.

#### A.3. Discrimination

- **Indicator**: Target population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months
  - **Description**: This indicator requires to be addressed with question posed directly to the respondent about his/her experiences (and thus cannot be included in a questionnaire household roster). Consider complementing this indicator with data on experiences of discrimination across the criteria, e.g. when discrimination is chosen as reason for not accessing services.

#### A.4. Place of settlement

- **Indicator**: Target population by preferred location of future settlement
  - **Description**: This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.

### 2. Displacement & Mobility history

- **Indicator**: Target population by year of initial displacement
  - **Description**: This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.

- **Indicator**: Target population by reason to choose current place of settlement
  - **Description**: This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.

#### B.3. Conditions for future settlement

- **Indicator**: Target population who would consider to settle elsewhere, by main condition needed for such settlement
  - **Description**: This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.

- **Indicator**: Target population who reported having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months
  - **Description**: This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.

- **Indicator**: Target population who feel free to pursue their preferred location of future settlement
  - **Description**: This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.

### 3. Safety, security & freedom of movement

- **Indicator**: Target population who 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
  - **Description**: Solutions Concepts "Serious consequence" is to be understood as loss of life, serious injury, significant loss of property or disruption of livelihood means (e.g. urinal in war zone).

### 4. SDG Indicator & reference

- **Indicator**: Food security
  - **Description**: Food security arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. A household may be located in a housing unit or in a set of collective living quarters such as a boarding house, a hotel or a camp, or may comprise the administrative personnel in an institution. The household may be homeless. Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.61-2.62.
  - **Unit of measurement**: Household
  - **SDG Indicator**: SDG Indicator: 2.1.1 and 16.b.1. Tier III. No metadata yet available.

- **Indicator**: Education levels
  - **Description**: This indicator requires to be addressed with question posed directly to the respondent about his/her experiences (and thus cannot be included in a questionnaire household roster). Consider complementing this indicator with data on experiences of discrimination across the criteria, e.g. when discrimination is chosen as reason for not accessing services.

- **Indicator**: Households with basic amenities
  - **Description**: This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.
2. Adequate Long-term living

2.1 Access to basic services

Target population with access to basic drinking water

Target population who reported an incident of safety and security incidents in the previous 12 months

Target population who were subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

Target population who think it likely they will experience serious consequences due to hazard by hydrometeorological and technological processes and phenomena.

Biological hazards are also defined by their infectiousness or toxicity, or to other hazards associated with human activities, such as those caused by biological agents. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability. Biological hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. They may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects. Hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030) and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law.

Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena. They are processes and phenomena that may cause loss of life, injury or other health effects, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Natural hazards are often the result of interactions between human activities and natural processes and phenomena, such as weather, climate, hydrology, geology, biology and environment. They may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. They may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects. Natural hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030) and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law.

Improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including evacuation, displacement, relocation; or direct damage to livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: Access to basic drinking water include drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including evacuation, displacement, relocation; or direct damage to livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including evacuation, displacement, relocation; or direct damage to livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.
2.1.4 Target population who accessed essential health care services when in need, access to reproductive health and immunisation. Availability and capacity of health services (also included in this indicator) need to be collected at the macro level.

2.1.5 Target population who accessed health care including a midwife, doctor or nurse-who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, are excluded from the category of skilled attendant at delivery. Source: World Health Organization, Indicator Code Book.

3.3.1.1.5 Target population who accessed health care services by main reason to have access to basic sanitation services. For example, if the health services are designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. If the excreta from improved sanitation facilities are not safely managed then people using those facilities will be classified as having a basic sanitation service (SDG 6.1). See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-06-01.pdf.

3.3.1.1.6 Target population who accessed health care services by main reason to have access to basic sanitation services. For example, if the health services are designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. If the excreta from improved sanitation facilities are not safely managed then people using those facilities will be classified as having a basic sanitation service (SDG 6.1). See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-06-01.pdf.

3.3.1.1.7 Target population who accessed health care services by main reason to have access to basic sanitation services. For example, if the health services are designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. If the excreta from improved sanitation facilities are not safely managed then people using those facilities will be classified as having a basic sanitation service (SDG 6.1). See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-06-01.pdf.

3.3.1.2 Target population who accessed health care services by main reason to have access to basic sanitation services. For example, if the health services are designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. If the excreta from improved sanitation facilities are not safely managed then people using those facilities will be classified as having a basic sanitation service (SDG 6.1). See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-06-01.pdf.

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**3.1. Access to basic services (household level)**

- **3.1.1. Access to improved drinking water supply (household level)**
- **3.1.3. Access to improved sanitation facilities (household level)**
- **3.1.6. Sufficient living area (household level)**
- **3.1.9. Adequate living conditions (household level)**

**3.2. Household economy**

- **3.2.4. Target population's average expenditure by type of occupation**
- **3.2.5. Target population's average expenditure by type of employment**
- **3.2.7. Employed and self-employed target population by type of occupation**
- **3.2.8. Employed and self-employed target population by type of employment**

**4. Employment and livelihoods**

- **4.7. Target population unemployed or underemployed prior to displacement by type of occupation**
- **4.8. Underemployment and situations of inadequate employment**

**5. Income and asset ownership**

- **5.11. Target population who are employed (unemployment rate)**
- **5.12. Target population unemployed or underemployed by type of sector (employment rate)**

**6. Food security**

- **6.7. Target population engaged in food production**
- **6.9. Food security and nutrition (food ratio)**

**7. Health and the environment**

- **7.2. Air pollution (population exposed to high levels of particulate matter)**

**8. Safe work environments and opportunities**

- **8.6. Target population whose working age population is employed in non-agriculture employment (% of total employed target population)**
- **8.7. Target population whose working age population is employed in agriculture or fishery sector (employment rate)**

**9. Social protection**

- **9.1. Target population receiving social security benefits**

**10. Basic human rights**

- **10.6. Target population who are politically active**

**11. Quality of life**

- **11.1. Target population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing**

**12. Environmental sustainability**

- **12.3. Target population living in areas affected by hazardous locations**

**13. Global development partnerships**

- **13.3. Target population benefiting from international aid by sector**

**14. Peace and justice**

- **14.6. Target population benefiting from international legal standards**

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

Unit of measurement: Household

This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.