

Criteria	Topic	Indicator #	Indicator name	SDG Indicator reference	Progress Indicators	Description
A. Core demographics	A.1 Basic demographics	A.1.1	Target population by sex			Unit of measurement: Individual
		A.1.2	Target population by age			Unit of measurement: Individual
		A.1.3	Target population by geographic location			Unit of measurement: Household
						General comment: The level of detail collected with respect to geographical location can vary: from GPS points (where data protection should be considered), to administrative units (where demarcations needs to clearly be defined); to area typologies (e.g. urban vs rural).
		A.1.4	Target population by ethnicity (context specific)			Unit of measurement: Individual
		A.1.5	Target population by nationality (context specific)			Unit of measurement: Individual
		A.1.6	Target population by religion (context specific)			Unit of measurement: Individual
		A.1.7	Target population by language (context specific)			Unit of measurement: Individual
		A.1.8	Target population above 15 years of age by literacy		x	Unit of measurement: Individual
						This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.
						Concepts: Adult literacy rate refers to the percentage of persons aged 15 and above who can read and write; see: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup5.html
		A.1.9	Target population above 18 years of age by highest level of education achieved		x	Unit of measurement: Individual
						This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.
						General comment: Refer to most recent census or survey by the National Statistics in country to adjust the list of education levels. If diverse systems are relevant for the target group(s), data on total years of attendance in formal school can be collected instead of education levels.
				Unit of measurement: Individual		
				Unit of measurement: Household		
				Unit of measurement: Household		
				Unit of measurement: Household		
				Concepts: Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Source: World Bank		
				Unit of measurement: household		
				Concepts: The concept of household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (i) a one-person household, that is to say, 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 to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and may, 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 also 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.		
A.2 Displacement & mobility history	A.2.1	A.2.1	Target population by date of initial displacement			Unit of measurement: Individual
		A.2.2	Target population by initial place of settlement			Unit of measurement: Individual
		A.2.3	Target population by main cause(s) of displacement			Unit of measurement: Individual
						General comment: It is recommend to ask for two main causes of displacement in order to capture the complexity of displacement and migratory moves (e.g. forced displacement reasons can be interlinked with economic and other reasons).
		A.2.4	Target populations by number of moves after initial place of settlement			Unit of measurement: Individual
						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 since the first displacement and the reason for the most recent move.
		A.2.5	Target population by main reason to move after initial place of settlement			Unit of measurement: Individual
A.2.6	Target population by main reason to choose current place of settlement			Unit of measurement: Individual		
A.2.7	Target population by average time spent in current location			Unit of measurement: Individual		
A.3 Discrimination	A.3.1	A.3.1	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	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	x	Unit of measurement: Individual
						SDG indicator: 10.3.1 and 16.b.1. Tier III. No metadata yet available. This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comment: This indicator requires to be addressed with question posed directly to the respondent about his/her experiences (and thus can not 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.3.2	Target population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of their displacement status			x	Unit of measurement: Individual
						This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comment: This indicator requires to be addressed with question posed directly to the respondent about his/her experiences (and thus can not 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.
B. IDP's future preferences & plans	B.1 Preferred place of settlement regardless of conditions	B.1.1	Target population by preferred location of future settlement (current location, elsewhere in the country, or place of origin) regardless of conditions			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
		B.1.2	Target population who feel free to pursue their preferred option		x	Unit of measurement: Household or individual
		B.1.3	Target population by main obstacle(s) to pursue their preferred option			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
	B.2 Conditions for future settlement options	B.2.1	Target population, who would consider returning to place of habitual residence, by conditions needed for such return			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
		B.2.2	Target population, who would consider to remain in current place of residence, by main condition needed for staying			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
		B.2.3	Target population, who would consider to settle elsewhere, by main condition needed for such settlement elsewhere			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
	B.3 Concrete plans for future place of settlement	B.3.1	Target population with concrete plans for future place of settlement within the next 12 months			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
		B.3.2	Target population with concrete plans to return by main reason			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
		B.3.3	Target population with concrete plans to remain in current location by main reason			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
		B.3.4	Target population with concrete plans to settle elsewhere by main reason			Unit of measurement: Household or individual
B.4 Access to information	B.4.1	Target population by main source of information used for planning future movement			Unit of measurement: Household or individual	
1. Long-term safety, security & freedom of movement	1.1 Threats to safety & security	1.1.1	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			Unit of measurement: Household
						This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: "Serious consequence" is to be understood as loss of life, serious injury, significant loss of property or disruption of livelihood means.

	1.1.2	Target population who think it likely they will experience serious consequences due to hazard		x	Unit of measurement: Household This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: Serious consequence includes injury, illness or other health effects; evacuation, displacement, relocation; or direct damage to livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. For more see indicators of persons directly affected by disasters: Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; Target B. https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf Hazard is defined by UNISDR as "A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation." See more: https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology
	1.1.3	Target population who think it likely they will experience serious consequences due to hazard by maintype of hazard			Unit of measurement: Household This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: Hazard types: Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socio-natural in origin. Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena. Anthropogenic hazards, or human-induced hazards, are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation. Several hazards are socio-natural, in that they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation and climate change. Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability. Biological hazards are also defined by their infectiousness or toxicity, or other characteristics of the pathogen such as dose-response, incubation period, case fatality rate and estimation of the pathogen for transmission. Multi-hazard means (1) the selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) the specific contexts where hazardous events 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 listed in alphabetical order) biological, environmental, geological, hydrometeorological and technological processes and phenomena. See more: https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-h General comments: List of possible hazards, included in the answering options of the proposed question are taken from: https://www.preventionweb.net/english/hazards/Full_hazard_classification_can_be_found_here : https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf
	1.1.4	Target population who feel safe walking alone around the area they live (during day or night)	16.1.4	x	Unit of measurement: Individual SDG indicator 16.1.4: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: This is an indicator in the 2017 United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (2017 UN-CTS), UNODC in charge of data collection. More info: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/cts-data-collection.html The proportion of population that feel safe is calculated by summing up the number of respondents who feel "very safe" and "fairly safe" and dividing the total by the total number of respondents. See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf
1.2 Safety & security incidents	1.2.1	Target population who were subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (or since time of displacement, if displaced for less than 12 months)	16.1.3	x	Unit of measurement: Individual SDG indicator 16.1.3: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-03.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: Physical violence: This concept is equivalent to the concept of physical assault, as defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS): the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force. Sexual violence (ICCS): Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. This includes rape and other forms of sexual assault. Psychological violence: There is as yet no consensus at the international level of the precise definition of psychological violence and there is as yet no generally well-established methodology to measure psychological violence. See more: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-03.pdf General comments: Due to no agreed upon definition of psychological violence the proposed question focuses on physical and sexual violence.
	1.2.2	Target population who have experienced other types of safety and security incidents in the previous 12 months (or since time of displacement, if displaced for less than 12 months)		x	Unit of measurement: Individual General comments: Other types of safety and security incidents are relevant to context and may include protection threats such as abductions, child recruitment, attacks on property (or on e.g. schools and hospitals)
	1.2.3	Target population who were affected by hazard in the previous 12 months (or since time of displacement, if displaced for less than 12 months)		x	Unit of measurement: Household This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: Hazard is defined by UNISDR as "A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation." See more: https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology People affected by hazard include those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. See: Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; Target B. https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf
1.3 Reporting of safety & security incidents	1.3.1	Target population who experienced violence in the previous 12 months, who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism	16.3.1	x	Unit of measurement: Individual SDG indicator 16.3.1: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: Safety and security incidents refer to experiences of physical, psychological and sexual violence (see definition of these concepts under relevant indicator). Calculated from the number of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, divided by the number of all victims of violence in the previous 12 months.
	1.3.2	Target population who reported an incident of victimisation by institution/mechanism used (formal/informal/traditional)			Unit of measurement: Individual
	1.3.3	Target population who experience a safety and security incident and did not report at all by main reason for not reporting			Unit of measurement: Individual
1.4 Restrictions to freedom of movement	1.4.1	Target population facing restrictions to their freedom of movement		x	Unit of measurement: Individual, household, and/or community This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights' Article 12 states that "Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own." The right to freedom of movement can be limited in accordance with international law. The grounds for limitations - public order, national security, public health and others - have been subject to guidance interpretation in the Siracusa Principles on the Limitation and Derogations of Provisions in the ICCPR. General comments: The proposed question is at the individual or the household level but can also be collected at the community level depending of context and nature of expected limitations of movement.
	1.4.2	Target population facing restrictions to their freedom of movement by type/cause of restriction			Unit of measurement: Individual, household, and/or community
2. Adequate standard of living	2.1 Access to basic services & goods	2.1.1 Target population with access to basic services	1.4.1	x	Unit of measurement: Household SDG indicator 1.4.1: Tier III. Metadata is not available yet. This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: The type of services referred to as "basic services" (pending the SDG metadata development) include: water, sanitation, health and education included in this Library.
	2.1.2	Target population with access to basic drinking water services		x	Unit of measurement: Household, community 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 queuing. Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater. See: https://washdata.org/monitoring/drinking-water
	2.1.3	Target population with no access to basic drinking water services by main obstacle(s)			Unit of measurement: Household, community 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 queuing. Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater. See: https://washdata.org/monitoring/drinking-water

2.1.4	Target population with access to basic sanitation facilities including a hand-washing facility on premises with soap and water		x	Unit of measurement:HouseholdSDG indicator 6.2.1:Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.Concepts: Basic sanitation facilities include improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those 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 classed as having a basic sanitation service (SDG 1.4). See: https://washdata.org/monitoring/sanitation The presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water on premises has been identified as the priority indicator for global monitoring of hygiene. Households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on premises will meet the criteria for a basic hygiene facility. See: https://washdata.org/monitoring/hygiene (Unit of measurement:HouseholdConcepts: Basic sanitation facilities include improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those 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 classed as having a basic sanitation service (SDG 1.4). See: https://washdata.org/monitoring/sanitation The presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water on premises has been identified as the priority indicator for global monitoring of hygiene. Households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on premises will meet the criteria for a basic hygiene facility. See: https://washdata.org/monitoring/hygiene	
2.1.5	Target population with no access to basic sanitation facilities by main reason			Unit of measurement:HouseholdConcepts: Basic sanitation facilities include improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those 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 classed as having a basic sanitation service (SDG 1.4). See: https://washdata.org/monitoring/sanitation The presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water on premises has been identified as the priority indicator for global monitoring of hygiene. Households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on premises will meet the criteria for a basic hygiene facility. See: https://washdata.org/monitoring/hygiene	
2.1.6	Target population covered by essential health services	3.8.1	x	Unit of measurement:HouseholdSDG indicator 3.8.1:Tier III. Metadata not yet available.This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.Concepts:Essential health services include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access. See SDG 3.8.1General comment:In absence of the SDG metadata, the library addresses this indicator by including following indicators: access to health 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.	
2.1.7	Target population who accessed essential health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it in the past 12 months		x	Unit of measurement:HouseholdThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.	
2.1.8	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			Unit of measurement:Household	
2.1.9	Births within target population attended byskilled health personnel within the past 12 months (% of total births taken place within the past 12 months)	3.1.2	x	Unit of measurement:IndividualSDG indicator 3.1.2:Recall period has been specified in this Library to 12 months or since time of arrival to current location.Metadata for the SDG is available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-02.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.Concepts:An accredited health professional-such as 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 new-borns. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, are excluded from the category of skilled attendant at delivery. Source: World Health Organization. Indicator Code Book.	
2.1.10	Children under the age of one in the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (% of total child population under one in the target population) /	3.b.1	x	Unit of measurement:IndividualSDG indicator 3.b.1: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0b-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.	
2.1.11	Primary school net attendance ratio in target population (% of children of primary school age in target population)		x	Unit of measurement:IndividualThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.Concepts:Primary school net attendance ratio is the percentage of children in the age group that officially corresponds to primary schooling who attend primary school. See: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup5.html	
2.1.12	Secondary school net attendance ratio in target population (% of children of secondary school age in target population)		x	Unit of measurement:IndividualThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.Concepts:Percentage of children in the age group that officially corresponds to secondary schooling who attend secondary school. See: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup5.html	
2.1.13	Primary school-age target population not attending education according to main reason			Unit of measurement:Individual	
2.1.14	Target population who own a mobile phone	5.b.1[1]	x	Unit of measurement:IndividualSDG indicator 5.b.1:Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0b-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.	
2.2 Food security	2.2.1	Target population by prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the past year, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2.1.2	x	Unit of measurement:Household or individualSDG indicator 2.1.2:Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-02.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.General comments:This indicator is measured based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), FAO. See: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/voh/FIES_Technical_Paper_v1.1.pdf .
	2.2.2	Target population who experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the last year, by main obstacle to obtaining sufficient food			Unit of measurement:Household
	2.2.3	Target population who experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the last year, by main coping strategy			Unit of measurement:HouseholdGeneral comments:See more on coping strategies index for food insecurity: http://www.fao.org/3/a-ae513e.pdf and http://www.fao.org/3/a-ae513e.pdf , Consumption Coping Strategy Index (CSI)
2.3 Tenure security & housing conditions	2.3.1	Target population by current housing type			Unit of measurement:HouseholdGeneral comments: Housing types can include: camp, settlement, house, apartment, collective centers and other
	2.3.2	Target population by current housing tenure types			Unit of measurement:HouseholdGeneral comments:Housing tenure security is analysed based on a combination of following library indicators: i. tenure arrangements (present indicator), ii. experiences of eviction and iii. fear of eviction.Tenure types can include public or private rental, collective arrangements, lease, emergency or transitional housing or informal settlements.
	2.3.3	Target population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure	1.4.2	x	Unit of measurement: HouseholdSDG indicator 1.4.2:Measures the relevant part of Target 1.4 (ensure men and women have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ..., ownership of and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources). Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.Concepts:Secure tenure rights are comprised of two sub- components: (i) legally recognized documentation and (ii) perception of the security of tenure, which are both necessary to provide a full measurement of tenure security. See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf
	2.3.4	Target population having been forcibly evicted over the past 12 months		x	Unit of measurement:HouseholdThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.Concepts:Forced eviction is "the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection" [Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, general comment No. 7 (1997)]. See www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS25.Rev.1.pdf General comments:Housing tenure security is analysed based on a combination of following library indicators: i. tenure arrangements, ii. experiences of eviction (present indicator) and iii. fear of eviction.
	2.3.5	Target population forcibly evicted in last year by main reason for eviction			Unit of measurement:HouseholdConcepts:Forced eviction is "the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection" [Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, general comment No. 7 (1997)]. See www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS25.Rev.1.pdf
	2.3.6	Target population, not being evicted in the past 12 months, but living in constant fear of eviction (population who do not perceive their current tenure rights as secure)		x	Unit of measurement:HouseholdThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.General comments:Housing tenure security is analysed based on a combination of following library indicators: i. tenure arrangements, ii. experiences of eviction and iii. fear of eviction (present indicator).
	2.3.7	Target population residing in sufficient living space		x	Unit of measurement:HouseholdThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.Concepts:A dwelling unit provides sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable room. Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf General comments:The number of members in the household need to be divided with the reported number of rooms. If there are more than three people occupying one room, the household is considered to have insufficient living space. This approach does not distinguish between children and adults.

3. Access to livelihoods & employment	3.1 Employment	2.3.8	Target population residing in durable housing structures		x	Unit of measurement: Household Feeds into SDG indicator 11.1.1: Target urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: A house is considered as durable if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a permanent and adequate structure able to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions such as rain, heat, cold, and humidity. The following criteria are used to determine the structural quality/durability of dwellings: permanency of structure (permanent building material for the walls, roof and floor); compliance with building codes; the dwelling is not in a dilapidated state; the dwelling is not in need of major repair; and location of house (hazardous location: the dwelling is not located on or near toxic waste; the dwelling is not located in a flood plain; the dwelling is not located on a steep slope; the dwelling is not located in a dangerous right of way: rail, highway, airport, power lines). Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf
		2.3.9	Target urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	11.1.1	x	Unit of measurement: Household SDG indicator 11.1.1: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: The indicator measures the proportion of households who do not meet one of the five following housing conditions: 1. access to improved water; 2. access to improved sanitation facilities; 3. sufficient living area (not overcrowded); 4. durable housing; and 5. security of tenure. Source: SDG indicator 11.1.1 See more: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-11.pdf All elements of this composite indicator are included in this library.
		3.1.2	Target population employed in formal and informal sector (employment rate)		x	Unit of measurement: Individual This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: OECD defines the employment rate as "the ratio of the employed to the working age population," adding that "the working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64". See: data.oecd.org/emp/employment-rate.htm
		3.1.3	Employed and self-employed target population in informal employment in non-agriculture employment (% of total employed target population)	8.3.1	x	Unit of measurement: Individual SDG indicator 8.3.1: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: Informal employment comprises persons who in their main or secondary jobs were in one of the following categories: Own account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises (the characteristics of the enterprise determine the informal nature of their jobs); Own account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (e.g. subsistence farming); Contributing family workers, regardless of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises (they usually do not have explicit, written contracts of employment, and are not subject to labour legislation, social security regulations, collective agreements, etc., which determines the informal nature of their jobs); Employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households (employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits). See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf
		3.1.4	Employed and self-employed target population by type of occupation			Unit of measurement: Individual General comment: ILO's International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is a tool for organizing jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. ISCO belongs to the international family of economic and social classifications. See: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/docs/resol08.pdf
		3.1.5	Target population working (employed and self-employed) prior to displacement by type of occupation			Unit of measurement: Individual
		3.1.6	Employed and self-employed target population that is underemployed			Unit of measurement: Individual Concepts: The Resolution concerning the measurement of Underemployment and Situations of Inadequate Employment provides guidelines on two types of underemployment: time related underemployment, which is due to insufficient hours of work, and inadequate employment situations, which are due to other limitations in the labour market which limit the capacities and well being of workers. A person can be simultaneously in these two forms of underemployment. See: http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_087487/lang-en/index.htm
		3.1.7	Target population undertaking pendular or seasonal movement due to work			Unit of measurement: Individual
		3.1.8	Target population aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (% of total child population 5-17 years of age)	8.7.1	x	Unit of measurement: Individual SDG indicator 8.7.1: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-07-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: The term child labour refers to the subset of children's activities that is injurious, negative or undesirable to children and that should be targeted for elimination. Child labour is a legal concept rather than a statistical one, and the international legal standards that define it are therefore the necessary frame of reference for child labour statistics. The three principal international conventions on child labour – ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) (C138), ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) (C182), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), together set the legal boundaries for child labour, and provide the legal basis for national and international actions against it. See more: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-07-01.pdf
		3.1.9	Target population aged 15-24 years not in education, employment or training	8.6.1	x	Unit of measurement: Individual SDG indicator 8.6.1: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-06-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.
	3.1.10	Self-employed target population employing others (% of total self-employed target pop)		x	Unit of measurement: Individual	
	3.1.11	Labor force population who are unemployed (unemployment rate)	8.5.2	x	Unit of measurement: Individual SDG indicator 8.5.2: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-02.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: Unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (the total number of people employed plus unemployed). Source: OECD.	
	3.1.12	Unemployed target population by main perceived obstacles/constraints to finding a job			Unit of measurement: Individual	
	3.1.13	Target population covered under social security schemes (public or private)		x	Unit of measurement: Individual This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: The ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 lays out nine principal branches of social security: "medical care, sickness, unemployment, old age, employment injury, family, maternity, invalidity and survivors' benefits". See www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/social-security/lang-en/index.htm	
	3.2 Household economy	3.2.1	Target population by primary and secondary source of income/livelihood the past 30 days			Unit of measurement: Household
	3.2.2	Target population according to primary and secondary source of income/livelihood prior to displacement			Unit of measurement: Household	
	3.2.3	Target population relying primarily on sustainable income sources over the last 30 days		x	Unit of measurement: Household This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: Unsustainable income sources could include: donations, aid, loans, asset sales, etc.	
	3.2.4	Target population who in the last 12 months was not able to pay for basic expenses		x	Unit of measurement: Household This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.	
	3.2.5	Target population who in last 12 months who obtained a loan to cover basic expenses			Unit of measurement: Household	
	3.2.6	Target population's average expenditure by type of expense per capita			Unit of measurement: Household	
3.2.7	Ratio of average food expenditures against average total expenditures, per capita		x	Unit of measurement: Household This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comment: The food ratio can be used as an indicator for economic vulnerability: the greater the ratio the less economic flexibility.		
3.2.8	Target population below the poverty line	1.1.1/1.2.1	x	Unit of measurement: Household SDG indicator 1.1.1/1.2.1: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-01-01a.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-01-01b.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: People living below a poverty line do not have enough to meet their basic needs. Countries typically define national poverty lines, and the World Bank uses the lines of a group of the poorest countries to define the international extreme poverty line of \$1.90 per day. See more on poverty analysis and welfare measures: http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTPA/0,contentMDK:20242876~menuPK:435055~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:430367~isCURL:Y~isCURL:Y,00.html		

3.3 Access to productive assets, markets & financial services	3.3.1	Agricultural target population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	5.a.1	x	Unit of measurement: IndividualSDG indicator 5.a.1: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0a-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: Agricultural population has to be interpreted as equivalent of 'individuals engaged in agriculture'. Secure rights' relies on the three conditions (proxies): 1) Presence of legally recognised documents in the name of the individual; 2) right to sell; 3) right to bequeath. See more: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0a-01.pdf	
		Agricultural target population with use rights to agricultural land		x	Unit of measurement: IndividualConcepts: Use rights, as opposed to control and transfer rights, entail the right to use the land for grazing, growing subsistence crops, gathering minor forestry products, etc. See: http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y4308e/y4308e04.htm#bm04	
		Target population who own productive assets by type of assets				Unit of measurement: HouseholdGeneral comments: Assets may include: livestock or durable goods such as production equipment, agricultural inputs, etc.
		Target population with access to markets		x	Unit of measurement: HouseholdThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: Access to markets entails the ability to buy and sell needed good.	
		Target population with no access to markets by main obstacle(s)				Unit of measurement: HouseholdGeneral comments: Access to markets entails the ability to buy and sell needed good.
		Target population where at least one person in household has a bank account		x	Unit of measurement: Household	
		Target population where no person in the household has a bank account by obstacles to getting one				This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Unit of measurement: Household
4. Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) or to provide compensation	4.1 Ownership/tenancy before displacement	4.1.1 Target population by ownership/tenancy of housing, land and property prior to displacement			Unit of measurement: IndividualGeneral comments: Housing, land and property may include: housing, non agricultural land, agricultural land, livestock, farm equipment, business assets, other.	
		4.1.2 Target population with documents to prove ownership/tenancy of housing, land and property left behind (% of total target population who left behind HLP)			Unit of measurement: IndividualGeneral comments: Housing, land and property may include: housing, non agricultural land, agricultural land, livestock, farm equipment, business assets, other.	
	4.2 Access to mechanisms for housing, land and property (HLP) restitution/compensation	4.2.1 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		x	Unit of measurement: IndividualThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Concepts: The term restitution and compensation are defined in the 'Pinheiro Principles' (Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons) and the Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons - Implementing the 'Pinheiro Principles' See: https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/pinheiro_principles.pdf	
		4.2.2 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			Unit of measurement: Individual	
		4.2.3 Target population with housing, land and property left behind who have had their claims to assets (incl. land and property) resolved		x	Unit of measurement: Individual	
		4.2.4 Target population with housing, land and property left behind who have had their claims to assets (incl. land and property) enforced		x	This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Unit of measurement: Individual	
		4.2.5 Target population who did not access restitution or compensation mechanisms by main reason				This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Unit of measurement: Individual
5. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation	5.1 Possession of IDs & other personal documents	5.1.1 Target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context		x	Unit of measurement: Individual	
		5.2 Incidence of documentation loss and access to replacement				
	5.2.1 Target population with no personal identification document by main reason				This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Unit of measurement: IndividualGeneral comments: Personal identification refers to valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents relevant to the context.	
	5.2.2 Target population with other personal documentation necessary for accessing their rights		x	Unit of measurement: Individual		
	5.2.3 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)				This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: Other personal documentation can include: marriage certificates, voter identification cards, title deeds, school records and professional or academic certificates or social security cards. Unit of measurement: Individual	
5.3 Registration	5.3.1 Target population registered by authorities as Internally Displaced Persons -if relevant to context				Unit of measurement: IndividualGeneral comment: This is only relevant in context where authorities register IDPs.	
	5.3.2 Children under 5 years of age in target population whose births have been registered with a civil authority	16.9.1	x	Unit of measurement: IndividualSDG indicator 16.9.1: Metadata available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-09-01.pdf This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. Children without official identification documents may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of such documentation can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-09-01.pdf		
6. Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement	6.1 Incidence of family separation and access to family reunification	6.1.1 Target population with separated household members		x	Unit of measurement: Household	
		6.1.2 Target population with separated household members by reason(s) for separation			This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Unit of measurement: Household	
		6.1.3 Unaccompanied and separated children in target population		x	Unit of measurement: individual	
		6.1.4 Target population with household members separated with access to services for family reunification		x	This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Unit of measurement: Household	
7. Participation in public affairs	7.1 Participation in public affairs	7.1.1 Target population registered to vote		x	Unit of measurement: Individual	
		7.1.2 Target population who are eligible to vote who voted in the last national/local election held - depending on election timing		x	This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Unit of measurement: individual	
		7.1.3 Target population who did not vote in the last national/local election held by main reason				This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. Unit of measurement: individual
		7.1.4 Target population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	16.7.2	x	Unit of measurement: individualSDG indicator 16.7.2: Tier III. Metadata not yet developed. This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.	
		7.1.5 Population who actively participated in community, social, or political organizations in the last 12 months		x	Unit of measurement: individualThis is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions. General comments: 'Actively participated' indicates attending meetings, events or otherwise being involved in the work of a group/organisation. Community, social or political organisations may include: youth organisations, women's organisations, environmental organisations, sports groups, pro-IDP advocacy groups, political parties and others	
7.2 Participation in reconciliation and confidence-building initiatives	7.2.1 Population involved in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes in last 12 months - if relevant to context		x	Unit of measurement: individual		
				This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions		
8. Access to remedies	8.1 Use of mechanisms for effective remedies, incl. access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations	8.1.1 Target population that is aware of [specific mechanism/s to provide remedies], (% of target population who needed mechanisms), according to context		x	Unit of measurement: Household	
		8.1.2 Target population who accessed [specific mechanism/s to provide remedies], (% of target population who needed mechanisms), according to context		x	Unit of measurement: Household	
					This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.	

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)	x	Unit of measurement: Household This is an indicator measuring progress towards durable solutions.
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