Overall objective	**A durable solution is achieved when displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement status, and can enjoy their rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.** So durable solutions processes should be viewed as incremental pathways, with multiple dimensions, non linear, with material, physical/social and legal indicators.		Indicators rated as per color coding below and in comparison to host communities whenever possible.				**Composite indicators** compiled into a durable solution framework to underline the multi-dimensional concept that is being measured.		**For more info on how to use the framework:** https://regionaldss.org/index.php/research-and-knowledge-management/solutions-framework/	**For more information on DS processes:** https://regionaldss.org/index.php/capacity-development/solutions-tutorials/		
THEME	**IASC adapted CRITERIA**	**INDICATORS (and links to SDGs)**					example to monitor **social inclusion**		**Cross cutting considerations**			**Analysis by criteria of existing data: specify reasons for rating**
PHYSICAL SAFETY	**Protection**	**Prevalence of SGBV and other forms of violence:** 1. % of target population who were subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months Freedom of movement					example for indicators from JIPS/IASC library: http://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/indicators/		disaggregation of data per age, sex, displacement status (refugees, returnees, IDPs) or host community, duration of displacement			
		% of target population facing restrictions on their freedom of movement					Freedom from protection rackets or any other arrangements involving a quid pro quo with a more powerful host community.		**A composite indicator is formed when Indicators are compiled into a single framework**, on the basis of an underlying model of the multi-dimensional concept that is being measured such as durable solutions.			
	Safety and Security	**Access to police and judiciary (SDG 16)** 3. Level of confidence in police and informal/formal justice mechanisms among target population Perception of safety in current place of residence					Trust in institutions		link to Self Reliance Index, LORA, World Bank micro data and HH survey, aspiration survey, etc			
		4. Percentage of target population feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population					The right to enjoy the same level of security as residents from politically dominant groups.		Environmental impact? how to measure environmental sustainability in durable solution processes? How to adopt an environmental lense and be able to assess/ monitor it? how to capture this in the framework?			
	Social Cohesion (SDG 10)	**Perception of stigmatization due to displacement status** 5. % of target population who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population Perception of acceptance by host community							Same question for early solution and prepardness: how to capture those without adding more and more indicators? Could we adopt the same as for social cohesion and inclusion?			
		6. % of target population feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population										
MATERIAL SAFETY	**Access to basic services**	**Adequate access to food (SDG 2)** 7. Food consumption score										
		Prevalence of malnutrition 8. Prevalence of GAM/SAM among target population										
		Adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene (SDG 6) 9. % of target group with daily access to safely managed and sufficient drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, adequate access to health care										
		Adequate access to health care 10. % of target population who used health care services (including mental health care) the last time they needed it in the past 12 months										
		Adequate access to formal education (SDG 4) 11. Primary/secondary school net attendance ratio										
		Access to social protection mechanisms 12.Existence of legal, administrative or discriminatory barriers to accessing national social protection programs										
	Access to job creation and economic opportunities (SDG 1 and 8)	**Obstacles to employment/ economic activity** 13. Existence of legal/administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity					• The right to reclaim, own, buy, and sell property. • The right to operate a business. • The right to compete fairly for employment opportunities at all levels. • The right to work in the security sector. • The right to compete for civil service positions.		How to link job creation to renewable energy technologies and businesses - SDG 7 to increase access to clean and affordable energy solutions for all (SDG 7) by 2030	Access to low cost sources of renewable energy: cost effective renewable power, commercially viable renewable fuels and other clean energy alternatives; Technology for Climate Change Adaptation: products and services that help IDPs farmers adapt to climate change; Increased access to end user financing for clean energy: End user financing that allows customers to pay for clean energy assets in affordable increments is a key factor in the rapid uptake of off-grid solar home systems and other clean energy products (e.g. cook stoves)		
		Unemployment rate 14. Unemployment rate (% of total labour force)										
		Poverty rate 15. % of target population living below the national poverty line (SDG 1)										

	Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property	**Adequate standard of housing** 16. % of target population who have adequate standard of housing Access to mechanisms for resolving HLP disputes										
		17. Existence of accessible mechanisms for resolving housing, land and property disputes for target group Resolution of HLP claims										
		18. % of target population with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved Access to security of tenure										
		19. % of target population with secure tenure rights to land										
LEGAL SAFETY	**Access to personal and other documentation**	**Access to mechanisms for obtaining personal documents** 20. Existence of accessible mechanisms for obtaining/replacing documents Possession of birth certificates, ID cards and other personal documents					• The right to reside in any part of the city. • The right to move freely in any part of the city regardless of lineage identity. • The right to be treated as a resident, or degan, and not a guest (galti) or settler.					
		21. % of target population currently in possession of birth certificates, national ID cards or other relevant personal documents										
	Family reunification	**Access to BIDS for unaccompanied and separated children** 22. Access to Best Interest Determination for unaccompanied and separated children Access to mechanisms for family reunification										
		23. Existence of accessible mechanisms to reunite separated family members Rate of family reunification										
		24. % of UASC and other vulnerable persons who have been reunified with their families										
	Participation in public affairs without discrimination	**Obstacles to voting or being elected** 25. Existence of legal or administrative obstacles that prevent people from 1) voting or 2) being elected Access to inclusive and responsive decision-making processes					Trust in institutions					
		26. % of target population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive					The right to hold political office					
	Access to effective remedies and justice	**Access to mechanisms providing remedies** 27. % of target population who accessed mechanisms to provide remedies for violations suffered (out of those who needed them) Provision of remedies					Trust in institutions.					
		28. % of target population who consider that they have been effectively remedied for violations suffered (out of those who accessed mechanisms to provide remedies]					The right to enjoy the same level of access to justice, conflict resolution, and mediation of disputes as residents of politically dominant groups.					