

Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

July, 2024 | Garbahaarey, Somalia

KEY MESSAGES

- 100% of HHs living in IDP sites and 2% of HHs living in host communities reported being forcibly displaced previously and remaining displaced. For HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites, the primary reasons for leaving their place of origin included security considerations (100%), poor living standards (25%), and lack of accommodation (20%). This aligns with the safety and security criterion of the IASC framework, which emphasizes protection from displacement-related risks and enabling return or resettlement.
- 78% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites intended to remain in their current settlements, 20% planned to return to their place of origin, and 2% considered relocating elsewhere in the country. However, 65% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites and 62% of HHs living in host communities lacked the capacity to pursue their preferred movement options. This finding relates to the voluntary movement and settlement choices dimension of the IASC framework, reflecting challenges in supporting informed, voluntary decisions.
- Among HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites, 49% reported feeling integrated into their current settlements, 33% felt neutral, and 14% felt not integrated. Similarly, 53% of HHs living in host communities felt integrated. This finding aligns with the social cohesion and participation in governance dimensions of the IASC framework, reflecting progress in building inclusive and cohesive communities while identifying gaps in full social and political integration.
- 98% of HHs living in IDP sites and 91% of HHs living in host communities were unable to meet basic needs independently, with only 4% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites and 2% of HHs living in host communities reporting discrimination when accessing essential services. This highlights gaps in access to essential services, a key component of durable solutions under the IASC framework, where equitable access to services is critical for recovery and promotion of self-reliance.

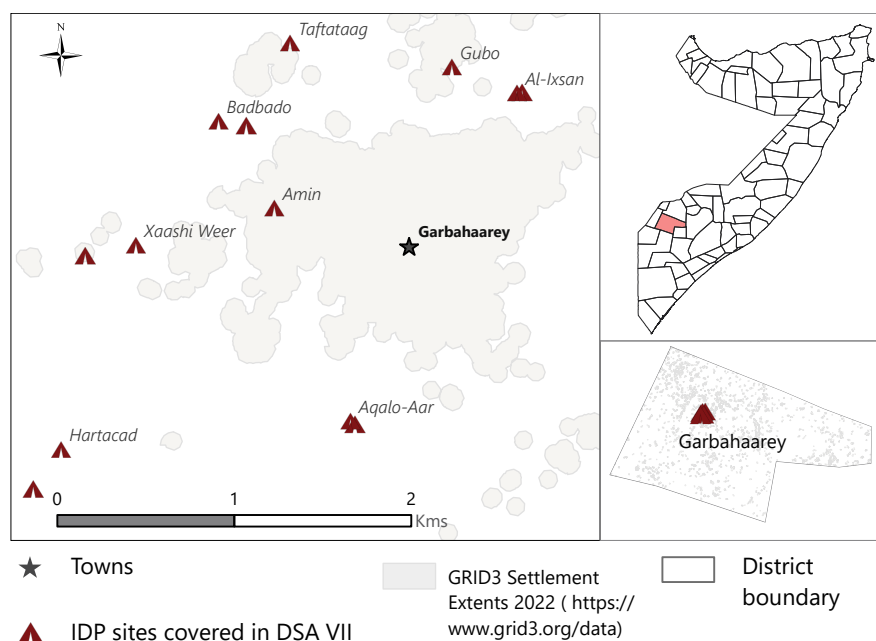
CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Climate shocks and insecurity continue to affect Somali populations, frequently resulting in their displacement. Consequently, an estimated 2.9 million people were displaced in Somalia as of December 2023.¹ Protracted displacement has created a need for development-focused, durable solutions alongside emergency support. To better assess IDP sites' conditions and identify those suitable for long-term solutions, the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA), led by REACH and the CCCM cluster, provides critical data on sites locations, capacities, and humanitarian needs. Building on this, the Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) will examine IDP sites to support development-focused interventions in collaboration with partners, including International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Danwadaag Consortium. Additionally, as a pilot country for the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, Somalia will develop solution pathways to address vulnerabilities and promote social cohesion among HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites and host communities, facilitating a shift from emergency to durable solutions. In light of this, a Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA), supported by IOM was conducted by REACH between February and March 2024.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The DSRA was initiated in partnership with the IOM-led Danwadaag consortium to identify and assess sites appropriate for durable solutions and development-oriented interventions, serving as a tool to initiate service referrals along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN). Using data from the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) VII, the DSRA identifies IDP sites where progress towards durable solutions has been captured through the DSA VII, and sites' corresponding scores on the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI). Developed by REACH and IOM, the DSRA complements the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey by guiding strategic operational decision-making for HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites and host communities, while also measuring progress toward durable solutions. The assessment collected data representative of population types and locations (site + nearest city) with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Each Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) site and its nearest city were analyzed as a single area, reflecting neighborhood and catchment clusters under the Derisnimo framework. Data collection spanned from 26 February 2024 to 01 April 2024.

GARBAHAAREY DISTRICT COVERAGE MAP



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The DSRA methodology adopts a quantitative approach, leveraging structured household (HH) surveys in alignment with the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Local (Re) Integration Assessment (LORA) tool to analyze demographic characteristics and durable solutions-enabling factors within IDP sites and surrounding neighborhoods. REACH used structured household surveys, referencing the existing global standards on durable solutions (DSs) such as the Joint IDP profiling service (JIPS) indicator library and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for HHs living in IDP sites. The DSA VII data has been used to identify the sites showing enabling factors of durable solutions, and hence a positive score on the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI). 164 out of 2,043 sites assessed through the DSA VII scored 25 out of 39 on the DSSI, indicating positive progress towards durable solutions, and eligibility for assessment under the DSRA. A stratified random sampling technique ensures representativeness by surveying both IDP and host HHs through face-to-face interviews, with confidence levels set at 90% and a 10% margin of error. GPS points, generated by the GIS team, enable random household selection while avoiding bias. REACH trains field officers and enumerators, utilizing partnerships from previous DSA VII data collection to enhance cost efficiency and local capacity-building. Data verification and cleaning follow REACH's standard operating procedures, including daily checks and detailed logging. Final analysis outputs include a clean dataset and results tables generated using R statistical software, which highlight key findings. The data collection took place between the 26th of February 2024 and continued until the 1st of April 2024. 311 household surveys were collected in Garbahaarey district.

A total of 311 surveys were collected from households in Garbahaarey district as part of this assessment. This includes 244 from households living in IDP sites, and 67 from households living in host communities.. You can find more information about the methodology and assessment in the terms of reference [here](#).²

Relationship Between DSRA and DSP

The Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) serves as a critical tool to enable service referrals along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) by creating an evidence base to identify service gaps for internally displaced persons (HHs living in IDP sites). By assessing a range of sectors and services, the DSRA provides actionable insights into where gaps exist, enabling the government and other actors to accurately target areas for intervention. This evidence-based approach supports the practical implementation of services to address needs, fostering collaboration across sectors and ensuring that interventions are tailored to promote sustainable solutions.

The comparative analysis of indicators highlights critical differences in the progress of IDP and HHs living in host communities(HC) households towards durable solutions. For instance, while both groups face significant barriers to accessing essential services, HHs living in IDP sites report higher levels of vulnerability in areas such as economic self-reliance and integration. These disparities underline the need for targeted interventions that address specific gaps for each group, such as improving access to sustainable livelihoods for HHs living in IDP sites and strengthening community infrastructure for HHs living in host communities. By addressing these challenges, the DSRA findings provide a roadmap for advancing durable solutions, emphasizing equitable progress and fostering resilience across communities.

The DSRA questionnaire was developed using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions to properly encapsulate the unique barriers and experiences faced by HHs living in IDP sites. In addition, all elements of the assessment were closely aligned with the key strategic objectives of National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) 2020-2024, developed by the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED). By doing so, the DSRA hopes to inform government led solutions and initiatives aimed at reducing and mitigating the adverse impacts of displacement, and supporting HHs living in IDP sites to achieve Durable Solutions.

The DSRA complements the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey by utilizing a harmonized methodology, questionnaire, and data, and advancing the process through the identification of entry points for durable solutions. While the DSP focuses on progress monitoring, the DSRA builds upon this foundation to enable practical service referrals by identifying specific needs and gaps within both IDP and host communities. Additionally, DSRA data contributes to the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED) dashboard, offering a centralized resource for strategic decision-making and ensuring co-ownership of data by MoPIED and REACH, thereby enhancing accountability and alignment with national priorities.

Analysis on Solutions Readiness

The Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) in Garbahaarey district revealed significant barriers to achieving durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs). All households (100%) in IDP sites reported prior forced displacement, with 92% remaining displaced at the time of the assessment. Although 78% intended to remain in their current settlement and 20% preferred returning to their places of origin, only 27% had concrete plans to pursue these movements, while 65% cited a lack of capacity to act on their intentions. The primary reasons for displacement included security concerns (100%), poor living standards (25%), and lack of accommodation (20%). Improved security (49%), sustainable housing (72%), and access to essential services (76%) were identified as key conditions for movement, underscoring the need for enhanced support to promote voluntary, informed decision-making and stability.

Access to basic services and economic self-reliance also posed significant challenges. While 80% of IDP households could meet basic needs independently, food security remained precarious, with 59% relying on market purchases and many depending on food aid. Access to healthcare was limited, with 28% of IDP households reporting no access in the three months before the assessment due to high costs (52%) and a lack of qualified healthcare staff (58%). Education access was uneven, with only 52% of IDP households reporting education facilities within their settlements. Employment opportunities were constrained, with 73% of IDP households relying on casual labor and facing long travel times to markets. These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to strengthen access to services, improve livelihood opportunities, and ensure secure housing to foster sustainable solutions for displaced communities in Garbahaarey.

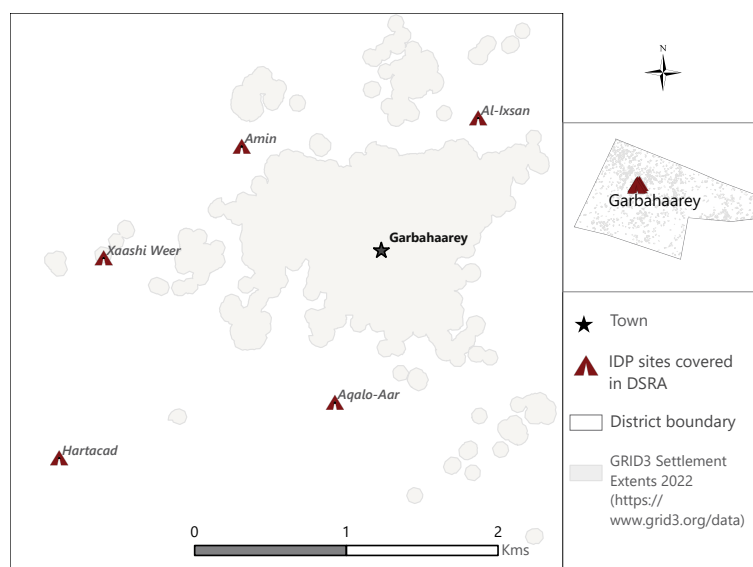
Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

IDP Site	Freedom of Movement	Food Security	Access to Water	Access to Healthcare Services	Education	Employment	HLP Access	Access to Documentation	Security	Access to Market	Social Cohesion	
Xaashi Wer	Green	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	2-4-5
Al-ixsan	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	2-5-4
Amiin	Green	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	3-3-5
Aqala Aar	Green	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	2-6-3
Hartacad	Green	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	3-3-5

The Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for the Dan IDP site in Garbahaarey district illustrates varied progress across key indicators. Guided by IASC standards, the matrix uses (green to denote strong progress, yellow for partial progress, and red to indicate critical gaps). The site shows strong progress in access to water, and freedom of movement. Partial progress is evident in education, and housing, land and property (HLP) access. However, significant gaps remain in food security, access to healthcare, and social cohesion. These findings highlight the necessity for a multi-sectoral approach that prioritizes addressing food security, education, and documentation gaps while maintaining advancements in other sectors to ensure sustainable and equitable solutions for displaced populations in Garbahaarey.

*See Annex 1, which includes the scoring table for the above durable solutions matrix on page 11.

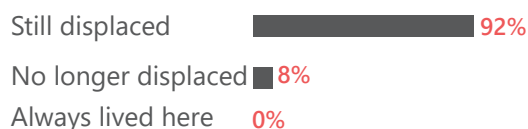
Target IDP Sites: Garbahaarey



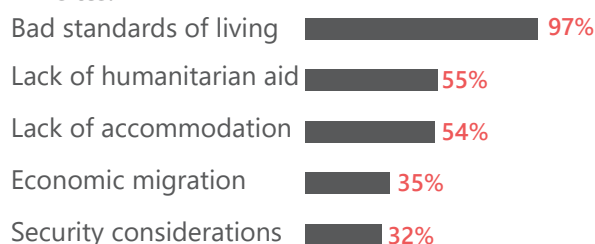
➔ DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS

In Garbahaarey district, 92% of households (HHs) living in IDP sites reported previous forced displacement and remained displaced, with none having always lived at their current location and 8% indicating they were no longer displaced. Among the five IDP sites—Amin, Aqala Aar, Hartacad, Al-Ixsan, and Xaashi Weer—over 85% of households had experienced previous displacement. The primary reasons for leaving their settlements of origin were poor living standards (97%), lack of humanitarian aid (55%), lack of accommodation (54%), economic migration (35%), and security considerations (32%). Households had chosen their current settlements due to better living standards (96%), availability of accommodation (59%), and good work opportunities (38%). On average, households consisted of five members, with children (35%), women (8%), and individuals aged 60 and above (2%) identified as the most vulnerable groups facing health-related challenges. These findings underscored the need for targeted interventions to address displacement drivers and vulnerabilities in Garbahaarey.

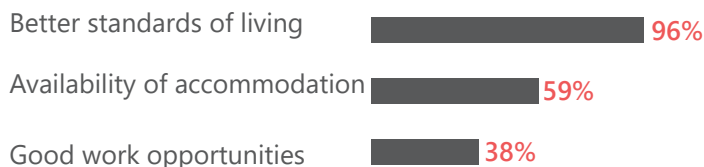
% of HHs living in IDP sites that reported their displacement status:



Most commonly reported reasons why HHs living in IDP sites left their settlement of origin, by % of HHs living in IDP sites:



Three most commonly reported reasons why HHs living in IDP sites chose to come to the current settlement:



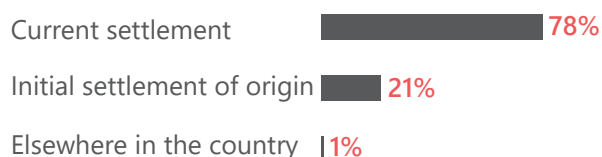
Three most commonly reported groups facing health-related vulnerabilities, by % of HHs living in IDP sites:



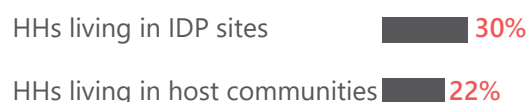
➔ MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

In Garbahaarey district, 78% of households (HHs) living in IDP sites, including those in Amin, Aqala Aar, Hartacad, Al-Ixsan, and Xaashi Weer camps, intended to remain in their current settlements over the next 12 months, while 21% preferred returning to their places of origin and 1% considered relocating elsewhere. Only 27% of IDP households had concrete plans for their preferred movements, with 72% reporting no such plans. Among IDPs, 30% cited a lack of capacity to pursue their intended movements. Key conditions for movement included improved security (49%), sustainable accommodation (72%), and access to basic services like education and healthcare (76%). These findings highlight significant barriers to achieving durable solutions, emphasizing the need to improve security, housing, and service access to support long-term stability and integration.

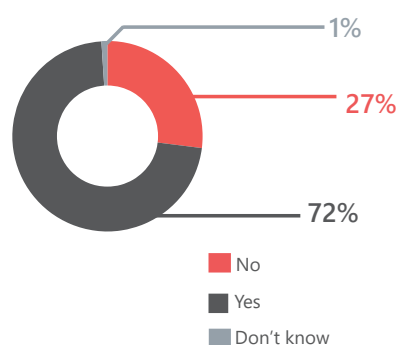
Top three most commonly reported movement intentions for the 12 months following data collection by % of HHs living in IDP sites:



% of assessed HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites and HHs living in host communities that reported lack of capacity to pursue their preferred option (movement intentions) within the next 12 months:



% of assessed HHs living in IDP sites that had concrete plans to pursue their preferred movement options:



Three main conditions needed to pursue the preferred movement options, by % of assessed households:

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Improvement of the security context/ feeling of safety in the preferred location	58%	49%
Access to sustainable accommodation in the preferred location	66%	72%
Access to basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services) in the preferred location	96%	76%

* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs- Households

Top reported levels of integration among HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites and HHs living in host communities in their current place of residence, by % of assessed households:

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Integrated	78%	51%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	13%	31%
Not integrated	6%	19%
Not integrated at all	1%	0%

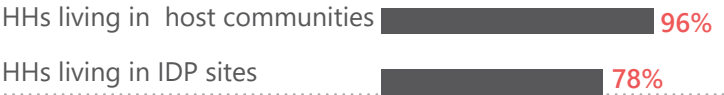
ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

In Garbahaarey district, access to basic needs and services showed some progress, with 80% of HHs living in IDP sites, including over 70% from Amin, Aqala Aar, Hartacad, Al-Ixsan, and Xaashi Weer IDP camps, and 92% of HHs living in host communities reporting the ability to meet their basic needs independently in the three months prior to data collection. While the majority of households reported no discrimination when accessing essential services—96% of HHs living in host communities and 78% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites—a notable portion of HHs living in IDP sites still faced barriers to equitable access. These findings underscore the importance of fostering durable solutions by strengthening self-sufficiency, ensuring non-discriminatory access to services, and addressing the remaining gaps in service delivery to create a more resilient and inclusive environment for both displaced and host communities.

% of the assessed households that reported having access to basic needs on their own in the last 3 months prior to data collection:



% of host community and HHs living in IDP sites reporting to have not been discriminated against when trying to access basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services):*



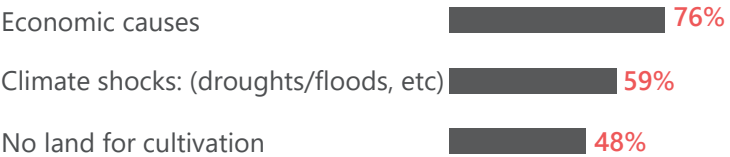
FOOD SECURITY

In Garbahaarey district, food access remained a critical concern, with 91% of HHs living in host communities and 59% of HHs living in IDP sites relying on market purchases as their primary food source. Among the HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites in Amin, Hartacad, Aqala Aar, Xaashi Weer, and Al-Ixsan camps, over 35% depended on food assistance from NGOs as their main source of sustenance. This aligned with the findings from a [Detailed Site Assessment \(DSA VII\)](#)³ conducted in March 2024, where KIs in most assessed sites in Somalia reported that households relied primarily on market purchases for food. The most commonly reported barriers to food access for HHs living in IDP sites included economic challenges (76%), natural causes (59%), and lack of land for cultivation (48%). Notably, over 70% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites in the five targeted camps identified their inability to purchase food due to financial constraints as the primary obstacle. These findings emphasize the need for durable solutions, such as expanding food assistance, investing in climate-resilient agriculture, enhancing access to land for cultivation, and implementing targeted social protection programs to strengthen food security and reduce dependency on external aid.

% of households that reportedly depended on market purchases as their main source of food:



Most commonly reported barriers to food access, by type of assessed HHs living in IDP sites:*



* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs- Households

ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE

In Garbahaarey district, access to drinking water remained largely reliable, with 95% of HHs living in IDP sites—including those in Amin, Aqala Aar, Hartacad, Al-Ixsan, and Xaashi Weer camps—and 97% of HHs living in host communities reporting no significant issues when accessing water. However, 7% of HHs living in IDP sites in Al-Ixsan camp reported the danger of being mugged while fetching drinking water.

In contrast, access to healthcare posed significant challenges. In the three months preceding the assessment, 28% of HHs living in IDP sites and 9% of HHs living in host communities lacked access to healthcare services. The primary barriers included the high cost of medical care, cited by 52% of HHs living in IDP sites and 27% of HHs living in host communities, with over 40% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites in the five camps identifying this as their main obstacle. Additionally, 58% of HHs living in IDP sites and 40% of HHs living in host communities highlighted a lack of qualified healthcare staff. Discrimination based on clan identity was also a notable barrier, reported by 29% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites and 21% of host community members. These findings highlight the urgent need for durable solutions, such as affordable healthcare initiatives, the recruitment and training of qualified healthcare professionals, and strategies to mitigate discrimination in healthcare access. Strengthening healthcare infrastructure and promoting equitable service delivery are essential steps toward enhancing resilience and fostering sustainable outcomes for both displaced and host communities in Garbahaarey district.

Three main obstacles reported in accessing healthcare services, by % of assessed households:*

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
High cost of services/medicine	27%	52%
Lack of qualified health staff	40%	58%
Unable to access medical services based on clan identity	21%	29%

% of assessed households that did not have access to healthcare services 3 months prior to the assessment:

HHs living in IDP sites  28%

HHs living in host communities  9%

% of assessed households that reported no issues when accessing drinking water (on their way to or at the water sources):

HHs living in host communities  97%

HHs living in IDP sites  95%

EDUCATION

In Garbahaarey district, access to education had been limited for some households, with 79% of HHs living in host communities and 52% of HHs living in IDP sites reporting the availability of education facilities in their settlements. However, significant gaps persisted among HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites, particularly in Xaashi Weer (33%), Al-Ixsan (25%), and Aqala Aar (22%) camps, where households reported the absence of education facilities. These disparities underscored the challenges in providing equitable access to education, particularly for displaced communities. Aligned with durable solutions readiness and the priorities of the Education Cluster, efforts needed to focus on expanding education infrastructure, ensuring affordability, and creating inclusive, gender-sensitive, and child-friendly learning environments. Addressing these gaps would have been crucial in fostering sustainable development, enhancing socio-economic integration, and building resilience for both displaced and host communities in Garbahaarey.

% of the assessed households that reportedly had an education facility available in their current settlement:

HHs living in host communities  79%

HHs living in IDP sites  52%

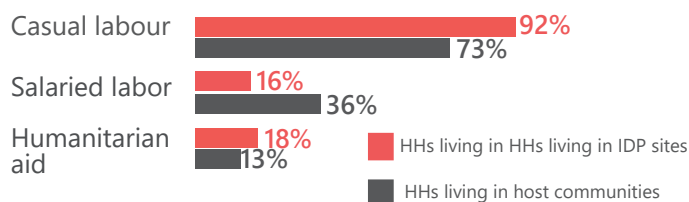
ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

In Garbahaarey district, casual labor had been the most common source of income for both HHs living in host communities (92%) and HHs living in IDP sites (73%), including those in Amin, Hartacad, Al-Ixsan, Xaashi Weer, and Aqala Aar camps. Salaried employment followed, reported by 36% of HHs living in IDP sites and 16% of HHs living in host communities, while humanitarian aid was a source of income for 13% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites and 18% of HHs living in host communities. Despite these income sources, over 90% of HHs living in IDP sites in the five targeted camps cited a lack of opportunities or available vacancies as the main reason for unemployment. The key barriers to employment for HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites included a lack of opportunities (97%), caring responsibilities (14%), and being underqualified for available jobs (9%). Employment conditions were also precarious, with 39% of HHs living in IDP sites and 43% of HHs living in host communities relying on seasonal work for their primary income. Market access further posed challenges, as only 7% of HHs living in IDP sites and 10% of HHs living in host communities reported reaching markets in under 15 minutes. Most HHs living in IDP sites (37%) took between 31 minutes and 1 hour, while 29% reported travel times exceeding one hour. Notably, 51% of Hartacad IDP camp residents and 36% of Xaashi Weer residents reported taking over an hour to reach the nearest market. These findings underscored the urgent need for durable solutions, including targeted skills training, job placement programs, and efforts to improve access to nearby markets and sustainable employment opportunities, to foster resilience and economic self-reliance for both displaced and host communities in Garbahaarey.

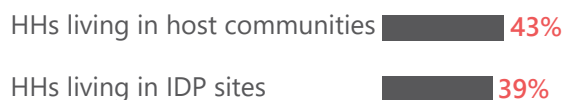
* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs- Households

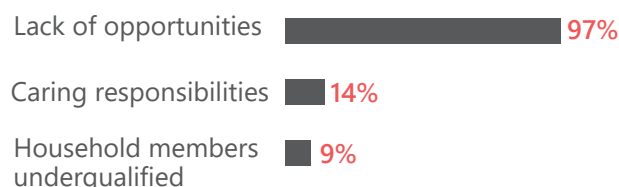
Top three most commonly reported sources of income, by % of assessed households:*



% of households that reported seasonal work as the employment conditions for their main income earner in the last 3 months prior to data collection:



The three main reasons why IDP household members were unemployed, by % of assessed households:*



The reported time taken by the assessed households (host and HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites) using their usual means of transport to get to the nearest market, by % of assessed IDP household:

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Less than 15 minutes	10%	7%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	19%	26%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	70%	37%
More than 1 hour	1%	29%

ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

In Garbahaarey district, access to housing, land, and property (HLP) had posed significant challenges, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites in settlements such as Xaashi Weer, Al-Ixsan, and Aqala Aar. Most HHs living in IDP sites (74%) and HHs living in host communities (72%) relied on oral land tenure agreements, with no HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites holding written agreements compared to 24% of HHs living in host communities. This reliance on informal arrangements heightened vulnerability to land disputes and eviction risks, underscoring the need for formalized land governance to enhance tenure security.

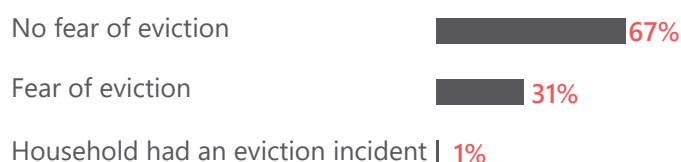
Housing conditions reflected these challenges, with 54% of both IDP and HHs living in host communities living in moderately damaged shelters. However, severe damage was reported by 46% of HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites compared to 13% of HHs living in host communities, with over 65% of Xaashi Weer HHs living in IDP sites and 50% of Al-Ixsan residents living in severely damaged shelters. No HHs living in IDP sites reported living in undamaged housing, unlike 33% of HHs living in host communities.

Eviction concerns were also prevalent among HHs living in HHs living in IDP sites, with 31% fearing eviction and 1% experiencing eviction incidents in the six months prior to data collection. Fear of eviction was particularly high in Xaashi Weer (33%), Al-Ixsan (39%), and Aqala Aar (37%) camps. These findings emphasized the urgent need for durable solutions, including improving shelter conditions, expanding access to formal documentation, and implementing policies to protect against forced evictions. Addressing these vulnerabilities was critical for fostering stability and resilience for both displaced and host communities in Garbahaarey.

Most commonly reported types of land tenure arrangement, by % of assessed households:

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Written	24%	0%
Oral	72%	74%
Don't know	4%	24%

Fear of being evicted from current shelter in the 6 months following data collection, by % of assessed HHs living in IDP sites:



Top three most commonly reported current states of shelter/housing, by % of assessed households:

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Moderately damaged	54%	54%
Not damaged	33%	0%
Severely damaged	13%	46%

* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs- Households

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

In Garbahaarey district, access to legal identification had been significantly limited, particularly among HHs living in IDP sites in settlements such as Amin, Hartacad, and Al-Ixsan. While 24% of HHs living in host communities possessed ID cards and 48% had birth certificates, none of the HHs living in IDP sites reported having ID cards, and only 16% held birth certificates.

Moreover, 51% of HHs living in IDP sites, including 74% in Amin, 55% in Hartacad, and 54% in Al-Ixsan camps, reported having no legal documentation at all, compared to 42% of HHs living in host communities. These gaps underscored the critical need to strengthen efforts to provide essential legal documentation, in line with the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) guidelines](#).⁴ Access to documents such as IDs and birth certificates would have been pivotal in reducing vulnerabilities, enabling displaced populations to claim rights, secure livelihoods, and achieve socio-economic integration. Addressing these disparities was essential for fostering self-reliance and ensuring equal participation in community life for both displaced and HHs living in host communities in Garbahaarey.

Top three commonly reported types of legal identification documentation that the assessed households possessed, by % of assessed households:*

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
ID Card	24%	0%
Birth certificate	48%	16%
None	42%	51%

DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY

In Garbahaarey district, participation in social and political life was limited, with 81% of households (HHs) in IDP sites and 37% of host community HHs reporting no active involvement. However, signs of engagement existed, as some households in Amin (13%), Aqala Aar (15%), and Hartacad (11%) IDP camps reported at least one member participating in local political parties. Social cohesion was strong, with trust and unity reported by 90% of IDP HHs and 94% of host community HHs. Shared cultural identity (75% IDP HHs, 87% host HHs) and common language (73% IDP HHs, 79% host HHs) further strengthened communal ties. Additionally, 88% of IDP HHs and 79% of host HHs had representatives to advocate on their behalf, indicating potential for inclusive governance.

While 96% of IDP HHs and 98% of host HHs felt secure moving within their communities, safety concerns persisted. All households in Xaashi Weer camp reported arrests, detentions, and forced military recruitment. In the three months before the assessment, gender-based violence affected 24% of IDP HHs and all host HHs, while arrests and detentions impacted 52% of IDP HHs and all host HHs. Key information sources for IDP HHs included community leaders (62%), radio (46%), and community meetings (44%). Improved security was identified by 48% of IDP HHs and 58% of host HHs as essential for relocation plans within the next year. These findings underscore the need for conflict-sensitive programming, enhanced protection, and strengthened governance to promote stability and integration in Garbahaarey.

% of households that reported not actively participating in the social and political life of the community:*

HHs living in IDP sites  81%

HHs living in host communities  37%

% of households that reported to have a representative that can speak on behalf of the population:

HHs living in IDP sites  88%

HHs living in host communities  79%

Top three most commonly reported positively influenced factors by households that influence social cohesion in the settlements:*

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
A sense of trust/solidarity/unity	94%	90%
Sharing same cultural identity	87%	75%
Sharing a similar language	79%	73%

Three main safety and security incidents reported by households in the last 3 months prior to data collection:*

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Gender based violence	100%	24%
Arrests and detentions	100%	52%
Forced military recruitment	0%	52%

* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs - Households

% of HHs living in host communities and IDP household that had reported improvement of the security context/ feeling of safety in their preferred location as one of the condition needed to pursue their preferred options 12 months following data collection:

HHs living in host communities 58%

HHs living in IDP sites 48%

% of HHs living in host communities and IDP household that had reported physical attacks and/ or incidents between different groups in the 3 months prior to data collection:

HHs living in IDP sites | 1%

HHs living in host communities | 1%

% of HHs living in host communities and IDP household members that reported the ability to move freely without fear within their community:

HHs living in host communities 98%

HHs living in IDP sites 96%

Top three main source of information reported by the assessed HHs living in IDP sites:

Community leaders 62%

46%

Community meetings 44%

* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs- Households

LIMITATIONS

The type of potential bias related to the choice of quantitative method used in the analysis of data and presentation of results must be acknowledged. Assessing the nearest HHs living in host communities for all IDP sites was difficult since there was no clear demarcation or boundary that separated the HHs living in host communities from the HHs living in IDP sites.

In this assessment, “progress toward durable solutions” refers to indicators of stability, self-reliance, and integration among HHs living in IDP sites in Garbahaarey. This includes households’ willingness to remain in their current settlements, access to essential services like water and education, economic self-reliance through stable income sources, and social cohesion with host communities. However, this progress reflects current conditions and does not account for long-term trends or comprehensive time series data. The findings should be viewed as a baseline to inform future interventions and ongoing monitoring efforts.

ABOUT THE DANWADAAG CONSORTIUM

Established in 2018, Danwadaag (meaning ‘common purpose’) is a durable solutions consortium led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with local and international NGOs. The consortium integrates the expertise of humanitarian and development partners and facilitates knowledge sharing for a multi-sectoral response across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus (HDPN). Core consortium members include Concern Worldwide, Norwegian Refugee Council, and Gargaar Relief Development Organization, and strong partnerships with other local NGOs, research, learning and programmatic partners in the durable solutions community. The consortium’s overall objective is to reduce vulnerabilities among displacement-affected communities (DACs) and, in the long run, decrease the humanitarian caseload of displaced people in Somalia.

The consortium’s second phase of activities began in 2022, supported by multiple funding streams across the HDPN, including the United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), the European Union, the World Bank through the Government of Somalia and IOM Development Fund. Activities target various groups of DACs including internally displaced people, returnees and host communities, and support local authorities in line with the Somali National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS). Guided by evidence-based programming, key activities focus on strengthening government capacity, delivering integrated sustainable basic services, ensuring land tenure security, providing housing, land, and property support, strengthening the social protection system and implementing targeted livelihood programs for the most vulnerable.

ENDNOTES

- 1 CCCM [Cluster, Somalia-Estimated IDP populations](#),
- 2 REACH-Somalia Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) [Terms of Reference](#) January 2024
- 3 [Detailed Site Assessment \(DSA VII\) Somalia 2024](#)
- 4 [Interagency Standing Committee \(IASC\), Procedures and Guidelines](#)

DONORS AND PARTNERS



ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

ANNEX 1: Scoring Table for the Durable Solutions Matrix

Category	Indicators	Score
Freedom of Movement	Can you/your household freely move around/ go wherever you want in your neighbourhood? -% answering "yes"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Food Security	Which of the following problem/barriers is most relevant to your household regarding access to food? -% answering "no barriers to food"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Water	What safety issues does your household face accessing drinking water (on their way to or at water source)? -% answering "no issues"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Healthcare Services	Did all members of your hh have access to healthcare services every time they wanted it in the last 3 months? -% answering "yes"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Education	Where is the education facility located? -% answering "within the current settlement"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Employment	Which of these descriptions best describes the employment situation of the main income earner in the last 3 months? -% reporting some form of employment, including "official", "seasonal", and "informal"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Housing, Land and Property Access	Does your hh fear that it could be evicted from your current accommodation/shelter in the next 6 months, or did you suffer an eviction incident in the past 6 months? -% answering "no fear of eviction"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Documentation	Which of the following types of legal identity documentation does your household possess? -% possessing any form of legal documentation (e.g. ID card, birth certificate etc.)	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Security	Does your household currently feel safe enough to pursue all of the social, economic and educational opportunities you want? -% answering "Feel safe enough to pursue all opportunities"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40% (and >20% answering "Dont feel safe enough to pursue any opportunities")
Access to Market	On average, how long does it take you or member of your household, with your usual means of transport, to get to the nearest market? -% answering "less than 15 minutes" or "15-30 minutes"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40% (and >20% answering "more than 1 hour")
Social Cohesion	How would you and the members of your hh describe the relationship between the displaced and the non-displaced community in this location in the last 3 months? -% answering "very good" or "relatively good"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40% (and >20% answering "relatively bad" or "very bad")