

Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

July, 2024 | Kismayo, Somalia.

KEY MESSAGES

- The findings show potential for moving towards durable solutions, but several gaps need to be addressed. The fact that 84% of host and 90% of IDP households reported feeling safe moving freely within their communities and 76% host and 91% IDP households intended to stay in their current settlement over the next 12 months following data collection are positive indicators of stability.
- In Kismayo, access to drinking water was largely reliable, with 93% of host community and 80% of IDP households reporting no issues, indicating progress toward durable solutions for IDPs. However, healthcare access remained a challenge, as 75% of IDPs and 66% of host community households lacked access in the three months prior to data collection. Expanding healthcare services, building facilities, and raising health awareness are essential to addressing this gap.
- The main sources of income for IDP households in Kismayo were labor and small business (80% casual labor, 15% humanitarian assistance from NGOs and 8% small business). While these income streams provide some level of economic activity, they primarily reflect dependence on unstable and unsustainable source rather than true diversification.

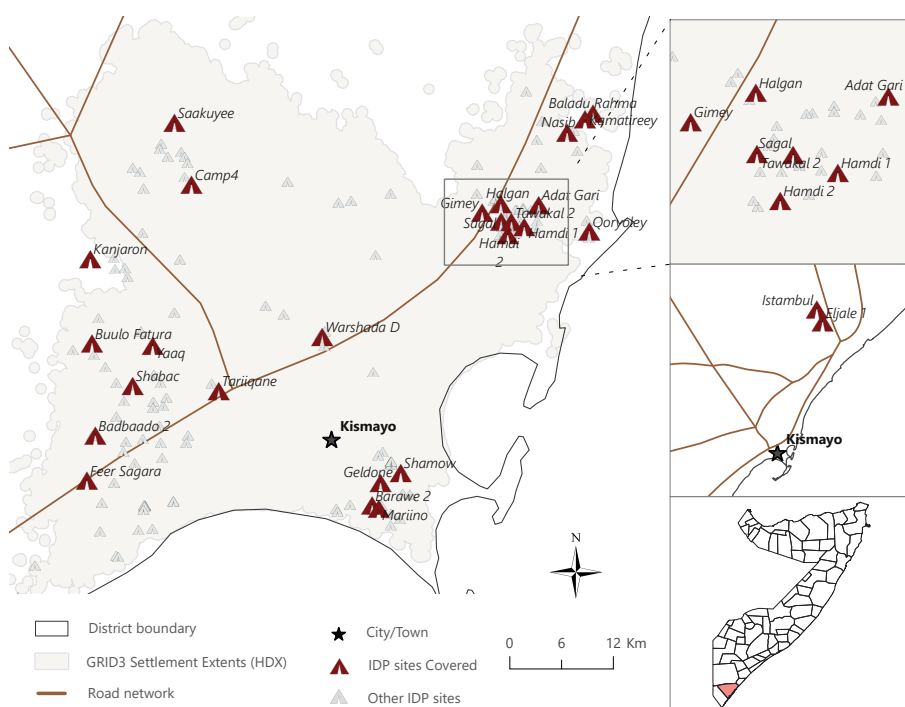
CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Climate shocks and insecurity continue to affect Somali populations, frequently resulting in their displacement. Consequently, an estimated 2.9 million people are as of December 2023 displaced in Somalia.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 IDPs 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.

KISMAYO DISTRICT MAP



ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The DSRA was initiated in partnership with the IOM-led Danwadaag consortium to identify and assess sites that could be considered appropriate for durable solutions and development-oriented interventions.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) VII data has been used to identify the sites that showed enabling factors for durable solutions for programming. REACH and IOM, based on the DSA data and the Somali context, developed the DSRA in order to inform strategic operational decision-making of durable solutions actors for IDPs and identify progress towards durable solutions.

The data collected is representative of the population type and location (site + nearest city) with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Each Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) site and the closest city in the area were clustered separately as a single area, location or neighbourhood. DSRA data was collected from 26 February 2024 - 01 April 2024.

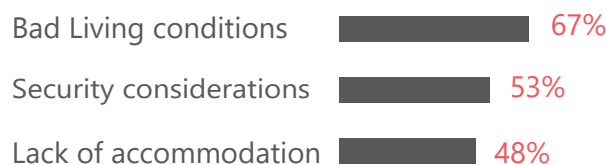
DISPLACEMENT STATUS AND MOVEMENT

The findings show potential for moving towards durable solutions, but several gaps need to be addressed. The fact that 84% of the IDP households felt safe moving freely within their communities and 92% intended to stay in their current settlement over the next 12 months following data collection are positive indicators of stability.

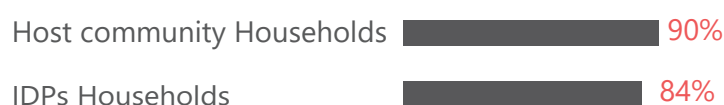
Top three most commonly reported movement intentions for the next 12 months by % host and IDP households:

	Host community households	IDP households
Current Settlement	76%	92%
Elsewhere in the country	4%	1%

Three most commonly reported reasons why IDP households left their settlement of origin:



% of hosts and IDP household members reporting free movement without fear in their community:



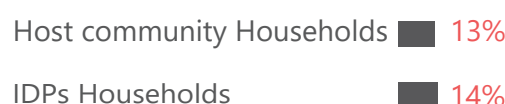
ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

Access to basic services among IDPs in Kismayo was relatively good, with almost all assessed IDP households (86%) reporting no discrimination when accessing these services. However, the majority of IDP (82%) and host (66%) households indicated they struggled to meet their basic needs independently in the three months prior to data collection. To address this, targeted support programs and improved livelihood opportunities are needed to empower these households, enabling them to better meet their basic needs and work toward self-sufficiency.

% of the assessed households reported not to have access to basic needs on their own in the last 3 months prior to data collection:



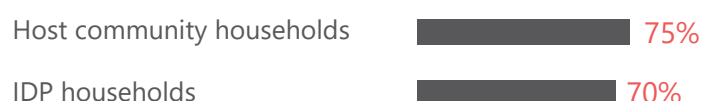
% of host community and IDP households reporting to have been discriminated against when trying to access basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services), by type of assessed households:



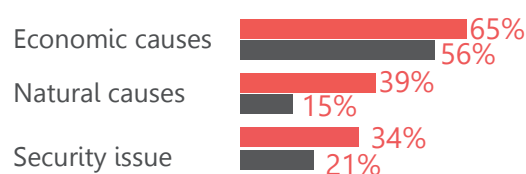
FOOD SECURITY

In Kismayo, most households primarily relied on market purchases for food, rather than self-production. Almost three quarters of households (75% of host community and 70% of IDPs) depended on markets for their food supply. This aligns with the findings from a detailed site assessment (DSA VII) conducted in May 2024, where KIs in most assessed sites in Somalia reported that households relied primarily on market purchases for food.³ Addressing these issues requires enhancing economic opportunities, encouraging and supporting self-production, through agricultural programs, and ensuring market stability, accessibility, and affordability across the households. These reduces the dependency on market purchases and mitigate the economic barriers to accessing food, leading to more sustainable and resilient food security solutions

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



Most commonly reported main barriers to food access, by type of assessed households:



■ IDPs

■ Host community

ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE

In Kismayo district, access to drinking water was largely reliable, with 93% of host community households and 80% of IDP households reporting no issues accessing water. This suggests that IDPs in Kismayo are progressing toward durable solutions. However, access to healthcare remained limited, as the majority of households (75% of IDPs and 66% of host community households) reported lacking healthcare access in the three months prior to data collection. Addressing this gap will require expanding healthcare services, constructing health facilities, and increasing health awareness through targeted health project interventions.

The three main obstacles reported in accessing healthcare services, by % of assessed households:

	Host community households	IDP households
High cost of medicine	56%	58%
No qualified health staff	31%	41%
Treatment centre is too far away	16%	14%

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

Host community households  66%

IDP households  75%

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




Host community households  93%

IDP households  80%

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

The main sources of income for IDP households in Kismayo are casual labor (80%), humanitarian assistance from NGOs (15%), and small businesses (7%). While these income streams provide some level of economic activity, they primarily reflect dependence on unstable and unsustainable sources rather than true diversification. Achieving durable solutions for IDPs in Kismayo will require targeted efforts to transition from reliance on temporary measures to sustainable income-generating opportunities. This includes promoting entrepreneurship, enhancing job placement services, and investing in skill-building initiatives to empower IDPs and support the development of resilient, self-reliant livelihoods.




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

Casual labour	 80%
Humanitarian assistance from NGOs	 15%
Small business	 7%

The reported time taken by the assessed IDP households using their usual means of transport to get to the nearest market, by type of assessed household:

1	Less than 15 minutes	20%
2	Between 15 to 30 minutes	26%
3	Between 31 minutes and 1 hr	34%
4	More than 1 hour	22%

Top three main reasons why IDP household members are unemployed, by % of assessed households:

Lack of opportunities/vacancies	 85%
Household members are underqualified	 27%
Taking care of other household members	 14%

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

Host community households  34%

IDP households  18%

EDUCATION

Education was accessible in Kismayo district, with the majority of the assessed households reporting education facilities were available in their current settlements (Host 79% and IDPs 77%). This aligns with the Education Cluster report, highlighting Kismayo as one of the districts with full education coverage and a strong presence of education partners.⁴ This widespread access to education is a critical step toward durable solutions, as it fosters long-term development and stability for both displaced and host community households.

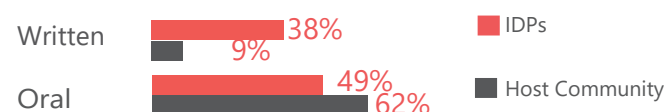
% of the assessed households (both hosts and IDPs) that been reported to have the education facility available in their current settlement.



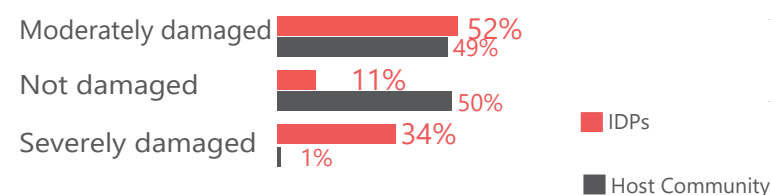
ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

In Kismayo, access to land was relatively unstable, with more than half of the assessed IDP households (62%) utilizing oral land tenure agreements and more than one-third (36%) reporting no current fear of eviction. This indicates that while oral land tenure agreements offer some stability, the lack of formalized land ownership poses challenges for achieving sustainable and durable solutions for IDPs in Kismayo hence focusing on formalizing land tenure agreements and strengthening legal frameworks to enhance land security and support durable solutions for IDPs in Kismayo.. However, to further support durable solutions, it is essential to improve housing quality through interventions that provide safe, sustainable, and resilient shelters for IDPs.

Three most common types of land tenure arrangement reported, by % of assessed households:



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



Fear of being evicted from current shelter or occurrence of eviction incidents in the 6 months prior to data collection, by % of assessed households:

	Host community households	IDP households
No fear of eviction	43%	62%
Fear of eviction	50%	36%
Household had an eviction incident	7%	2%

GOVERNANCE AND SAFETY

Relationships between the displaced and host communities in Kismayo showed promising signs of progress toward durable solutions, with (Host 59% and 46% IDPs) households describing relations as very good. Despite most households (host 71% and IDPs 74%) not actively participating in the social or political life of the community, many (IDPs 73% and 69 hosts) reported having a representative who can advocate on their behalf. Key factors fostering social cohesion include a sense of trust and unity, shared cultural identity, and a common language. These elements are crucial in fostering integration and building a stable, unified community that supports lasting solutions for both displaced and host populations.

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



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



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

	Host community households	IDP households
A sense of trust/solidarity/unity	76%	78%
Sharing same cultural identity	63%	67%
Sharing similar language	22%	36%

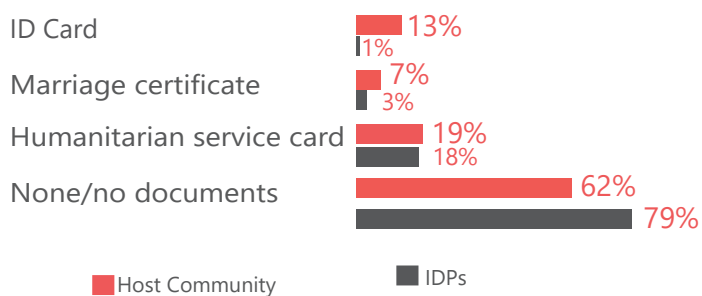
Three main safety and security incidents reported by the households in the last 3 months prior to data collection:

	Host community households	IDP households
Violence during aid distribution	86%	50%
Incidents due to UXO	29%	62%
Exploitation and abuse related to access to assistance	57%	18%

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Access to essential legal documents varied among households in Kismayo district, with 62% of host households and 79% of IDP households lacking any form of documentation. Among those with documents, the most commonly held were ID cards, birth certificates, and passports. Access to legal documentation is a critical step toward community integration and a positive indicator of progress toward durable solutions. Additionally, a majority of households reported access to legal services, with 66% of host households and 59% of IDP households able to access such support.

Most commonly reported types of legal identification documentation that the assessed households possessed, by % of assessed Households:



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The DSRA used the quantitative method to conduct this assessment. Household-level, face-to-face interviews were conducted in the host settlements (16 nearest cities) and IDP sites (161). REACH used structured household surveys, referencing the existing global standards on durable solutions (DSs) like Joint IDP profiling service (JIPS) indicator library and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, to understand the demographic characteristics of the households in sites showing DSs enabling factors. The population per site and city was randomly selected using a stratified random sampling technique. The data is representative of the population type and location (site + nearest city) with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. As such, each IDP site and the closest city in the area were clustered separately as a single location. The DSA VII has been used to identify the sites showing enabling factors of durable solutions and hence a positive score for the durable solutions index. 164 sites out of 2,043 assessed sites scored 25 out of 39 for Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI). The assessment has mapped out the categorization of different conditions and readiness of sites showing durable solutions enabling factors and serves to support both those IDP sites on track for more development-oriented activities, as well as maintaining prioritization for urgent crisis interventions (through the site prioritization matrix). You can find more information about the methodology and assessment in the terms of reference [here](#)

The data collection took place between the 26th of February 2024 and continued until the 1st of April 2024. 1,193 household surveys were collected in Kismayo. All findings presented in this factsheet relate to the proportion of assessed households with a given response as reported by household members from hosts and IDPs, and should be considered representative of the humanitarian situation in assessed sites.

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 host community households for all IDP sites was difficult since there was no clear demarcation or boundary that separated the hosts from the IDPs. In this assessment, “progress toward durable solutions” refers to indicators of stability, self-reliance, and integration among IDPs in Baidoa. 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.

Endnotes

1. CCCM Cluster Somalia-Estimated IDP populations in Somalia, retrieved from: https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/cccm_somalia
2. REACH-Detailed Site assessment (DSA) VII data, retrieved from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/detailed-site-assessment-march-2024-somalia>
3. REACH-Detailed Site assessment (DSA) VII data, retrieved from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/detailed-site-assessment-march-2024-somalia>
4. Education cluster 2024 response snapshot, retrieved from: https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/education-response-snapshot-30-september-2024?_gl=1*90s7cz*_ga*MTcwNTQ4Mzg4MS4xNzA1MzA2NzI1*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*MTczMDM2MTUyOC43Ny4wLjE3MzAzNjE1MjguNjAuMC4w

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).