

# Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

July, 2024 | Kahda, Somalia

## KEY MESSAGES

- Access to housing remained precarious, with 40% of HHs living in IDP sites living in severely damaged shelters, 26% in completely destroyed shelters, and nearly half (49%) fearing eviction, while 26% experienced eviction incidents in the last six months prior to data collection. Given that 59% of HHs living in IDP sites cited poor shelter conditions as a key reason for leaving their area of origin, improving shelter conditions and securing land tenure are crucial for promoting stability, facilitating integration, and advancing durable solutions readiness.
- A significant gap in access to essential services existed, with only 13% of HHs living in IDP sites having access to healthcare services and 14% of HHs living in IDP sites accessing educational facilities in their current settlement in the three months prior to data collection. Enhancing service delivery is crucial for fostering self-reliance and strengthening community cohesion.
- More than half (51%) of HHs living in IDP sites expressed their intention to return to their place of origin within 12 months following data collection, while 39% intended to remain in their current settlements, indicating a willingness to integrate. Targeted interventions to improve living conditions, rebuild trust, and address barriers to return are critical for facilitating these preferences and promoting long-term solutions.

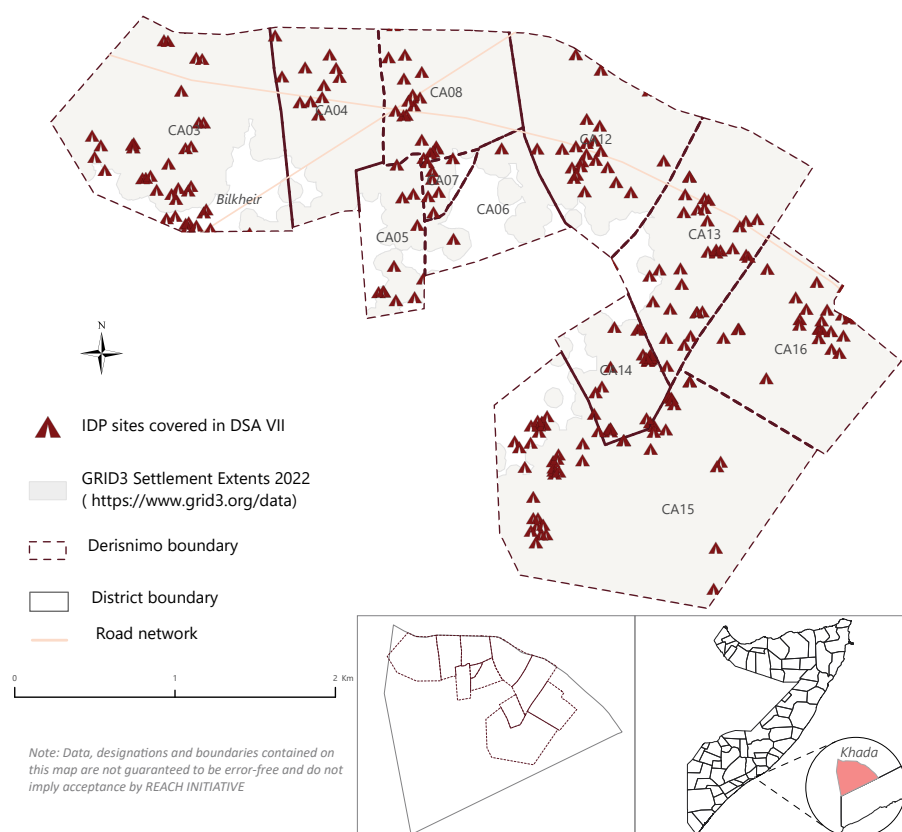
## CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 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 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.

## KAHDA 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 until the 1st of April 2024. All findings presented in this factsheet relate to the proportion of assessed households with a given response as reported by household members from HHs living in host communities and HHs living in IDP sites, and should be considered representative of the humanitarian situation in assessed sites. A total of 394 surveys were collected from households in Kahda district as part of this assessment. This includes 20 from households living in host communities, and 374 from households living in IDP sites. You can find more information about the methodology and assessment in the terms of reference [here](#).<sup>2</sup>

## 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 in Kahda revealed significant challenges in housing, basic services, and integration for internally displaced persons (IDPs). Many IDP households (40%) had lived in severely damaged shelters, and 26% had resided in completely destroyed structures, raising housing security concerns. Nearly half (49%) had faced uncertain tenure, and 26% had experienced eviction in the previous six months. Poor shelter conditions had been a key driver of displacement for 59% of IDP households. Access to essential services had remained low, with only 13% of IDPs having had access to healthcare and 14% to education, highlighting insufficient service infrastructure for stable settlement.

Economic conditions had further hindered self-reliance for IDPs. A significant portion (83%) had relied on informal labor, compared to only 20% of host community households, while just 2% of IDPs had secured stable, salaried employment versus 70% of host members. Although humanitarian aid dependence had been low among IDPs (5%), it had been higher in host communities (45%), indicating varying access to income sources. Only 5% of IDP households had market access within 15 minutes, while most had faced travel times exceeding 30 minutes. These barriers combined with insecure housing and inadequate infrastructure had underscored the need for structural improvements to enable durable solutions and long-term stability for IDPs.

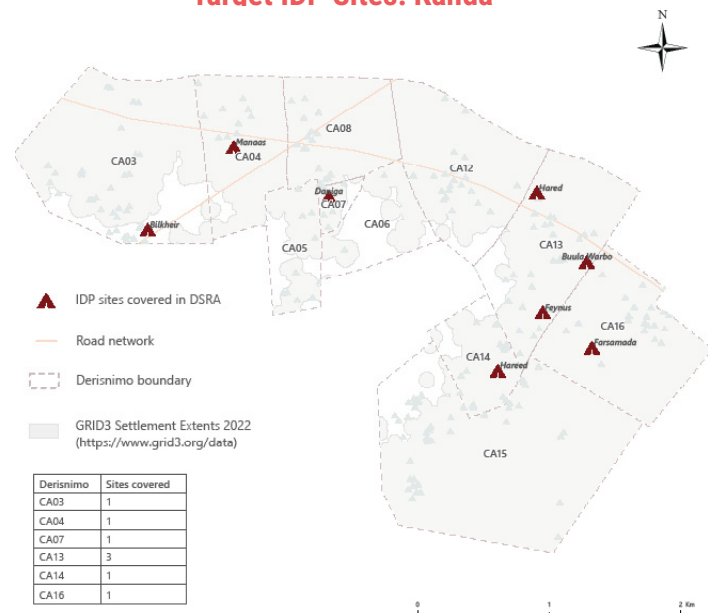
## Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

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	Totals
Boqolsoon centre												<b>2-3-6</b>
Farsamada												<b>1-3-7</b>
Feynus												<b>2-3-6</b>
Manaas												<b>2-2-7</b>
Bilkheir												<b>2-2-7</b>
Hareed												<b>1-3-7</b>
Daniga												<b>1-3-7</b>

The Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for IDP sites in Kahda district highlights significant disparities in readiness across locations. Structured based on the IASC guidelines, this matrix displays the scores received by individual sites within Baidoa across a variety of indicators from the DSRA. Within the matrix, "green" squares indicate the strong progress of a site toward durable solutions within a certain area, with "yellow" representing partial progress, and "red" showing weaker levels of progress. While some sites show advancements in areas such as access to markets, employment and social cohesion, the majority continue to face substantial challenges, particularly in access to healthcare, food security, housing, education, and water. These findings underscore the need for a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that addresses the urgent needs of the most vulnerable sites while reinforcing progress in better-performing locations to ensure equitable and sustainable solutions.

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

### Target IDP Sites: Kahda



## ➔ DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS

In Kahda district, in the 12 months prior to data collection, 53% of internally displaced person (IDP) households had remained displaced, 47% were no longer displaced and had returned to their original host communities, while none reported having always lived in their current location. The primary reasons for displacement included poor living standards (90%), lack of accommodation (59%), and lack of humanitarian aid (41%). HHs living in IDP sites had chosen their current settlements for better living standards (90%), availability of accommodation (80%), access to humanitarian assistance (30%), security considerations (17%), and economic migration (14%). With an average household size of five individuals, 99% of HHs living in host communities and 95% of HHs living in IDP sites had reported no health-related vulnerabilities. These findings emphasized the need for durable solutions to address the root causes of displacement, improve living conditions, and promote reintegration and resilience through better livelihood opportunities, secure housing, and access to essential services in Kahda.

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

Still displaced 53%

No longer displaced 47%

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

Bad standards of living 90%

Lack of humanitarian aid 59%

Lack of accommodation 41%

Security considerations 17%

Economic migration 14%

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

Better standards of living 90%

Availability of accommodation 80%

Availability of humanitarian assistance 30%

### % of host community households and HHs living in IDP sites that reportedly had no health-related vulnerabilities:

HHs living in host communities 99%

HHs living in IDP sites 95%

## ↑ MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

In Kahda district, movement intentions among HHs living in IDP sites revealed that 51% preferred to return to their settlements of origin, 39% intended to remain in their current settlements, and 8% considered relocating elsewhere in the country and 2% abroad, though only 48% had concrete plans to pursue these options, while 52% did not. A lack of capacity was a key barrier, reported by 53% of HHs living in IDP sites and 35% of HHs living in host communities. The main conditions for pursuing preferred movement options included improved security or a sense of safety in the preferred location (59% of HHs living in IDP sites, 75% of HHs living in host communities), access to sustainable accommodation (60% of HHs living in IDP sites, 35% of HHs living in host communities), and access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and administrative support (66% of HHs living in IDP sites, 30% of HHs living in host communities). Integration levels remained low, with just 5% of HHs living in host communities and 2% of HHs living in IDP sites feeling integrated, 40% of HHs living in host communities and 30% of HHs living in IDP sites expressing neutrality, and 40% of HHs living in host communities and 37% of HHs living in IDP sites reporting not feeling integrated at all. These findings underscored the urgent need for improved security, housing, services, and integration to support durable solutions in Kahda.

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

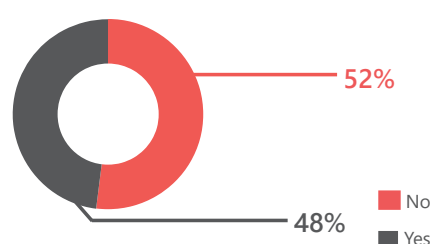
Initial settlement of origin 51%

Current settlement 39%

Elsewhere in the country 8%

Abroad 2%

### % 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	75%	59%
Access to sustainable accommodation in the preferred location	35%	60%
Access to basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services) in the preferred location	30%	66%

### % of assessed 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:

HHs living in IDP sites 53%

HHs living in host communities 35%

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

\* HHs- Households



**Top reported levels of integration among 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	5%	2%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	40%	30%
Not integrated	15%	30%
Not integrated at all	40%	37%

## ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

Access to basic needs and services in Kahda district remained a significant challenge, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites. In the three months preceding data collection, 95% of HHs living in IDP sites reported being unable to independently meet their basic needs, such as education, healthcare, and administrative services, compared to 35% of HHs living in host communities who faced similar difficulties. Despite these challenges, incidents of discrimination while accessing essential services were relatively rare. Approximately 89% of HHs living in IDP sites and 90% of HHs living in host communities reported not experiencing discrimination when attempting to access basic services. These findings highlighted the need for enhanced support systems to improve access to essential services for vulnerable populations, particularly HHs living in IDP sites, while continuing to foster equitable and inclusive service delivery as a foundation for durable solutions in Kahda.

**% of the assessed households that reported having no access to basic needs on their own in the last 3 months prior to data collection:**



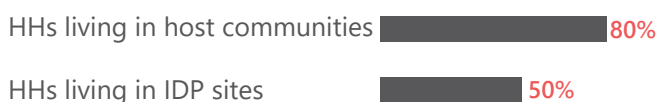
**% of host community and HHs living in IDP sites reporting to have not been discriminated against when trying to access basic services:\***



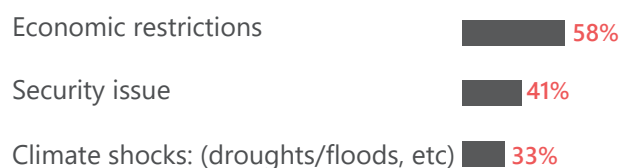
## FOOD SECURITY

In Kahda district, most households relied on market purchases for food, with 50% of HHs living in IDP sites and 80% of HHs living in host communities depending on markets as their primary source. This aligns with the findings from a [Detailed Site Assessment \(DSA VII\)](#)<sup>3</sup> conducted in March 2024, where KIs in most assessed sites in Somalia reported that households relied primarily on market purchases for food. Key barriers to food access among HHs living in IDP sites include economic challenges (58%), security considerations (41%), and climatic shocks (33%). This reliance, coupled with economic and security constraints, highlights the need for durable solutions to improve food security. Addressing these challenges requires investing in climate-resilient agriculture, enhancing access to secure markets, and strengthening social protection programs. Expanding these initiatives, along with targeted humanitarian support, will foster resilience, reduce dependence on market purchases, and promote sustainable food security in Kahda.

**% 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 Kahda district, access to healthcare was a significant challenge, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites, with 87% of HHs living in IDP sites and 40% of HHs living in host communities lacking healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection. Addressing these challenges required targeted interventions to improve health infrastructure, recruit qualified medical personnel, and ensure equitable access to services. Expanding healthcare affordability and addressing protection risks were essential steps toward fostering resilience and advancing durable solutions for both HHs living in IDP sites and host communities in Kahda.

Access to water appeared to be challenged by multiple factors as only 65% of HHs living in host communities and 30% of HHs living in IDP sites reportedly did not face issues. Furthermore, 42% of HHs living in IDP sites and 10% of HHs living in host communities reported incidents of gender-based violence while accessing drinking water, underscoring protection risks that undermined safety and well-being.

### 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	20%	25%
No qualified health staff	20%	51%
Unable to access medical services based on clan identity	5%	18%

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

HHs living in IDP sites  87%

HHs living in host communities  40%

### % of assessed households that reported gender-based violence when accessing drinking water (on their way to or at the water sources):

HHs living in IDP sites  42%

HHs living in host communities  10%

## EDUCATION

Education in Kahda district exhibited significant disparities in accessibility between population groups. While education facilities were available for some, only 14% of the assessed HHs living in IDP sites reported access to an education facility within their current settlement, compared to 65% of HHs living in host communities. Additionally, 36% of HHs living in IDP sites indicated that no education facilities were within their reach, while another 36% reported that the nearest facility was located outside the country.

These findings highlight the urgent need for targeted interventions to expand education infrastructure within IDP settlements and address barriers to access. Bridging these disparities is essential for fostering durable solutions, as equitable access to education serves as a cornerstone for long-term development and stability for both displaced and HHs living in host communities in Kahda.

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

HHs living in host communities  65%

HHs living in IDP sites  14%

## ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

In Kahda district, livelihoods were heavily reliant on casual labor, which was reported as the most common source of income by 83% of HHs living in IDP sites and 20% of HHs living in host communities. Salaried labor was a significant source of income for 70% of HHs living in host communities but only 2% of HHs living in IDP sites, while humanitarian aid supported 5% of HHs living in IDP sites and 45% of HHs living in host communities. Despite these income streams, employment conditions remained precarious, with 18% of HHs living in IDP sites and 40% of HHs living in host communities reporting temporary jobs as their primary source of income in the three months preceding the assessment.

Unemployment was a significant challenge, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites, with the three main reasons for joblessness being a lack of opportunities (66%), caring responsibilities (23%), and underqualification (21%). Among HHs living in host communities, 66% cited a lack of opportunities as the primary barrier to employment, highlighting widespread workforce participation challenges.

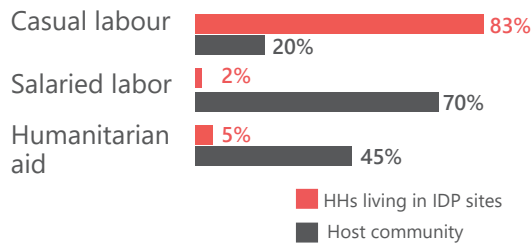
Access to markets further compounded economic vulnerabilities. Only 5% of HHs living in IDP sites and 45% of HHs living in host communities could reach markets in under 15 minutes using their usual means of transport. The majority of HHs living in IDP sites (70%) and 40% of HHs living in host communities reported a travel time of 15 to 30 minutes, while 21% of HHs living in IDP sites and 15% of HHs living in host communities took between 31 minutes and 1 hour. A small proportion of HHs living in IDP sites (2%) required more than an hour to access markets, compared to no HHs living in host communities.

These findings underscore the urgent need for durable solutions, such as targeted skills training, localized job creation initiatives, and improved market access. Such measures would enhance livelihoods, foster economic self-reliance, and build resilience among both displaced and host communities in Kahda.

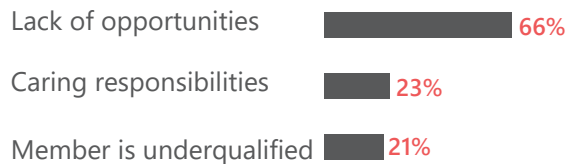
\* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

\* HHs- Households

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



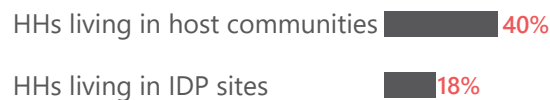
### The three main reasons why IDP household members were unemployed, by % of assessed households:\*



### The reported time taken by the assessed households (host and HHs living in 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	45%	5%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	40%	70%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	15%	21%
More than 1 hour	0%	2%

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



## 🏠 ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

In Kahda district, access to housing, land, and property (HLP) presented notable challenges, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites. Oral land tenure agreements were common, with 57% of HHs living in IDP sites and 30% of HHs living in host communities relying on informal arrangements, increasing their vulnerability to land disputes and eviction risks. In contrast, 70% of HHs living in host communities and 12% of HHs living in IDP sites held written agreements, highlighting disparities in land tenure security.

Housing conditions further emphasize these challenges, with 26% of HHs living in IDP sites living in shelters that were completely destroyed and 40% living in severely damaged shelters compared to 20% of HHs living in host communities. Moderately damaged housing affected 32% of HHs living in IDP sites households and 45% of HHs living in host communities, while only 3% of HHs living in IDP sites resided in undamaged homes. Eviction concerns were significant, with 49% of HHs living in IDP sites fearing eviction in the six months following data collection and 26% having experienced eviction incidents in the six months following to data collection.

Advancing durable solutions requires comprehensive interventions to improve shelter conditions, formalize land tenure agreements, and implement policies that protect against forced evictions. These efforts will foster stability, enhance tenure security, and support the sustainable integration of both HHs living in IDP sites and host communities in Kahda.

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

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Written	70%	12%
Oral	30%	57%
Don't know	0%	31%

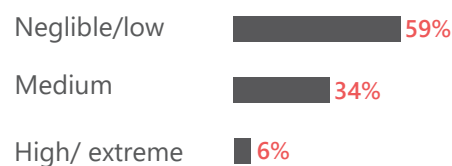
### Top three most commonly reported current states of shelter/housing, by % of assessed households:

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Moderately damaged	45%	32%
Not damaged	35%	3%
Severely damaged	20%	40%

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



### The likelihood of the HHs living in IDP sites being evicted from the property/land they live in, by % of assessed households that reported fearing eviction:



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

\* HHs- Households

## ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

In Kahda, access to legal identification remained a critical barrier, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites, with 92% of HHs living in IDP sites and 10% of HHs living in host communities lacking any form of documentation. Among those with legal identification, 15% of HHs living in host communities had ID cards, compared to only 3% of HHs living in IDP sites. Additionally, 40% of HHs living in host communities possessed birth certificates, while no HHs living in IDP sites reported having them.

According to the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) guidelines](#),<sup>4</sup> access to personal documentation is essential for displaced populations to claim rights, access public services, and participate fully in socio-economic life. It facilitates access to healthcare, education, and employment, all of which are critical for achieving self-reliance and integration. Strengthening efforts to issue and improve access to essential legal documents in Kahda is necessary to reduce vulnerability and promote durable solutions, ensuring that both HHs living in IDP sites and host communities can fully engage in their communities and secure sustainable livelihoods.

### 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	15%	3%
Birth certificate	40%	0%
None	10%	92%

## DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY

In Kahda district, participation in social and political life had been notably limited, with 90% of HHs living in IDP sites and 85% of HHs living in host communities reporting no active involvement in community activities. Despite this, social cohesion was supported by factors such as a sense of trust, solidarity, and unity, which were reported by 53% of HHs living in IDP sites and 75% of HHs living in host communities. Additional contributors to cohesion included sharing the same cultural identity (34% of HHs living in IDP sites and 15% of HHs living in host communities) and a willingness from both groups to interact (69% of HHs living in IDP sites and 60% of HHs living in host communities). Representation within the community showed some promise, with 44% of HHs living in IDP sites and 90% of HHs living in host communities having a representative to advocate on their behalf. Safety and security in the district were marked by significant challenges. Illegal taxation by non-government actors was reported by 20% of HHs living in IDP sites and 57% of HHs living in host communities, while incidents due to unexploded ordnance (UXO) were experienced by 49% of HHs living in IDP sites and 57% of HHs living in host communities. Armed violence was reported by 60% of HHs living in IDP sites but was absent among HHs living in host communities. Despite these challenges, 59% of HHs living in IDP sites and 75% of HHs living in host communities identified improved security as a critical condition for pursuing their preferred relocation options within 12 months of data collection. However, the ability to move freely without fear was reported by only 40% of HHs living in IDP sites and 60% of HHs living in host communities. Physical attacks or incidents between groups were less common, reported by 2% of HHs living in IDP sites and 35% of HHs living in host communities. Information access played a crucial role in community integration, with posters (81%), community leaders (34%), and the internet (33%) being the primary sources of information for HHs living in IDP sites. These findings underscore the urgent need for conflict-sensitive programming, inclusive governance structures, and enhanced protection mechanisms. Addressing these priorities would promote safety, improve representation, and foster greater integration of displaced and host communities in Kahda.

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

HHs living in IDP sites 90%

HHs living in host communities 85%

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

HHs living in host communities 90%

HHs living in IDP sites 44%

### 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	75%	53%
Sharing same cultural identity	15%	34%
Willingness from both groups to interact	60%	69%

### 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
Illegal taxation by non-government actors	57%	20%
Incidents due to UXO*	57%	49%
Armed violence	0%	60%

\* Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) is any sort of military ammunition or explosive ordnance which has failed to function as intended"

\* 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 75%

HHs living in IDP sites 59%

**% 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 host communities 35%

HHs living in IDP sites 2%

**% 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 60%

HHs living in IDP sites 40%

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

Posters 81%

Community leaders 34%

Internet 33%

\* Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) is any sort of military ammunition or explosive ordnance which has failed to function as intended"

\* 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 Kahda. 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 [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) 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")