

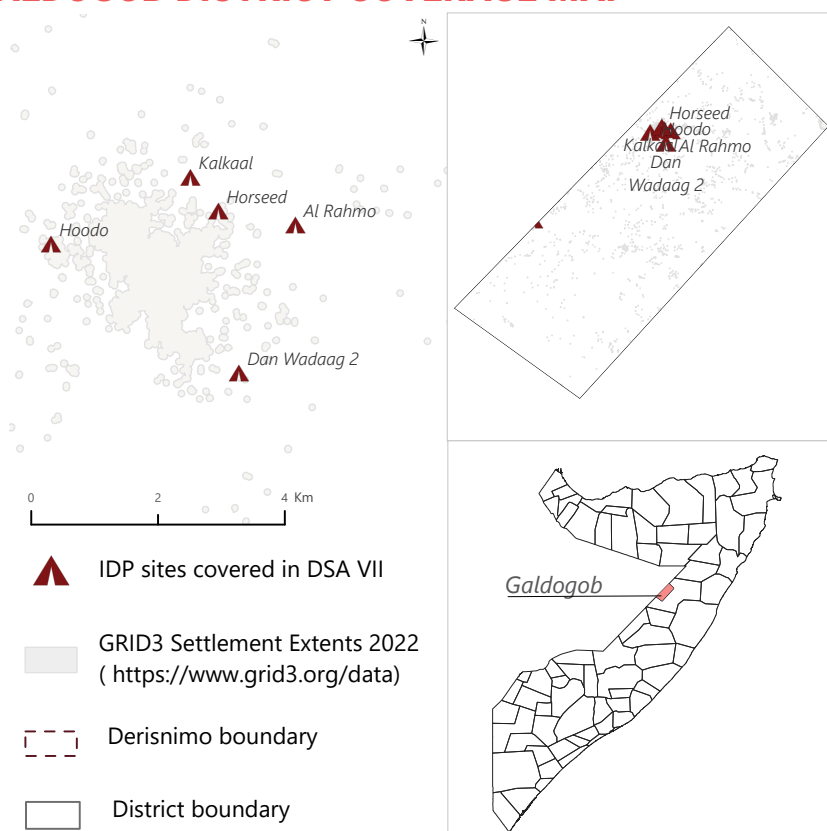
# Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

July, 2024 | Galdogob, Somalia

## KEY MESSAGES

- 92% of HHs living in IDP sites and 88% of HHs living in host communities members reported freedom of movement without fear, indicating significant progress toward a secure and stable environment necessary for durable solutions.
- 96% of HHs living in IDP sites expressed intentions to remain in their current settlement over the next 12 months following data collection, reflecting potential readiness for long-term integration and community stabilization.
- While 38% of HHs living in IDP sites reported challenges in meeting basic needs independently, access to education facilities was notably high, with 100% of HHs living in IDP sites and 99% of HHs living in host communities having educational facilities in their settlements. This represents a foundational step toward fostering resilience and sustainable community development.
- HHs living in IDP sites faced significant economic barriers, with 50% reporting a lack of localized job opportunities. Additionally, 54% of HHs living in IDP sites relied on humanitarian assistance as a primary income source compared to 1% of HHs living in host communities, emphasizing the need for localized job creation and skills development to enhance economic self-reliance.
- Shared cultural identity (82% of HHs living in IDP sites) and community representation (96% of HHs living in IDP sites had a representative) highlight opportunities for fostering social cohesion. However, disparities in active participation in social and political life—94% of HHs living in IDP sites and 81% of HHs living in host communities not participating—underscore the need for initiatives promoting inclusive community engagement.

## GALDOGOB DISTRICT COVERAGE MAP



## 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.

## 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 116 surveys were collected from households as part of this assessment. This includes 49 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](#).<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 assessment of durable solutions readiness in Galdogob highlights progress and ongoing challenges for internally displaced persons (HHs living in IDP sites). A significant majority (96%) of HHs living in IDP sites expressed the intention to remain in their current settlements, indicating stability and a willingness to integrate. Access to education was nearly universal, with 100% of HHs living in IDP sites and 99% of HHs living in host communities having educational facilities in their settlements. Security also showed improvement, with 92% of HHs living in IDP sites reporting freedom of movement without fear. However, economic vulnerabilities remain a barrier, as 54% of HHs living in IDP sites relied on humanitarian aid as their primary income source, compared to only 1% of HHs living in host communities. Additionally, just 14% of HHs living in IDP sites were engaged in salaried labor compared to 46% of host community members, highlighting the need for job creation, vocational training, and economic inclusion.

Despite improvements in social cohesion, economic independence and access to basic services remain critical gaps. Reliable access to water was reported, but 68% of HHs living in IDP sites faced significant barriers to healthcare, such as high costs, long distances, and limited medicine availability. Food insecurity is a pressing concern, with 58% of HHs living in IDP sites unable to purchase sufficient food due to economic constraints. Housing and land tenure insecurity is another challenge, with 94% of HHs living in IDP sites relying on informal tenure arrangements, making them vulnerable to eviction. Addressing these challenges through strengthened market access, expanded social protection, and formalized land ownership will be key to achieving durable solutions and long-term stability for displaced populations in Galdogob.

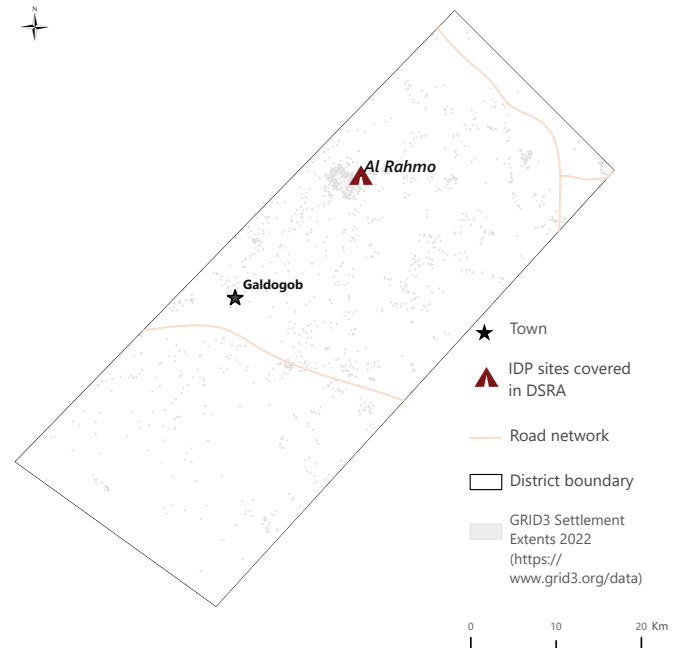
## Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

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
Al-Rahmo	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	<b>6-1-4</b>

The Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for the Al-Rahmo IDP site in Galdogob district highlights varying levels of readiness across key indicators. Based on the IASC guidelines, the matrix evaluates progress toward durable solutions, (with green squares indicating strong progress, yellow signifying partial progress, and red highlighting critical gaps). While the site demonstrates good progress in areas such as freedom of movement, access to water, education, employment, housing, land and property (HLP) access, and documentation, there are notable challenges in food security, healthcare services, and access to markets. Partial progress is observed in social cohesion. These findings underscore the need for a targeted, multi-sectoral approach to address the gaps in food security, healthcare, and market access while sustaining and enhancing progress in other sectors to ensure equitable and sustainable solutions for displaced communities in Galdogob.

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

### Target IDP Sites: Galdogob



## ➔ DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS

In Galdogob district, in the 12 months prior to data collection, 98% of HHs living in IDP sites reported being still displaced, 2% indicated they were no longer displaced and had returned to their original host communities, while none reported always living in their current location. The primary reasons for leaving their places of origin included poor living standards (62%), economic migration (38%), and lack of humanitarian aid (20%). HHs living in IDP sites cited better living standards (78%), availability of humanitarian assistance (74%), and economic migration (38%) as the main reasons for settling in their current location. With an average household size of five individuals, 81% of HHs living in IDP sites and 78% of HHs living in host communities reported no health-related vulnerabilities. These findings underscored the need for durable solutions to address the root causes of displacement, improve living conditions, and enhance resilience through secure housing, livelihood opportunities, and access to essential services, as highlighted in the Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for Galdogob.

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

Still displaced 98%

No longer displaced 2%

Always lived here 0%

### 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 62%

Lack of humanitarian aid 60%

Economic migration 38%

Being far from family/friends 20%

Lack of accommodation 10%

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

Better standards of living 78%

Availability of humanitarian assistance 74%

Economic migration 38%

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

HHs living in IDP sites 81%

HHs living in host communities 78%

## ➔ MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

In Galdogob district, 96% of HHs living in IDP sites preferred to remain in their current settlements, 4% considered relocating elsewhere, and none expressed a desire to return to their places of origin. Of those assessed, 80% had concrete plans to pursue their preferred options, and 86% reported the capacity to do so within the next 12 months. Key conditions for pursuing these options included access to basic services (90%), economic improvements (38%), and improved security (18%). Integration levels were mixed, with 48% of HHs living in IDP sites and 42% of HHs living in host communities feeling integrated, while 10% of HHs living in IDP sites and 22% of HHs living in host communities did not feel integrated. These findings highlight the need for improved services, economic support, and enhanced security to promote durable solutions and integration.

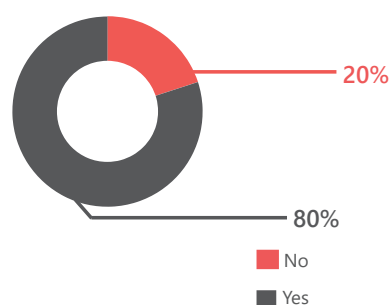
### Top three most commonly reported movement intentions for the 12 months following data collection by % of HHs living in IDP sites:

Current settlement 96%

Elsewhere in the country 4%

Initial settlement of origin 0%

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



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

HHs living in IDP sites 86%

HHs living in host communities 75%

### 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	39%	18%
Improvement of economic situation of the household	36%	38%
Access to basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services) in the preferred location	84%	90%

\* 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	42%	48%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	24%	34%
Not integrated	12%	8%
Not integrated at all	22%	10%

## ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

Access to basic needs and services remained a challenge, particularly for households in Galdogob district. Data showed 38% of HHs living in IDP sites were unable to meet their basic needs independently in the three months following data collection, compared to 24% of HHs living in host communities facing similar difficulties. Discrimination while accessing essential services such as education, healthcare, and administrative support was also reported. Notably, 82% of HHs living in IDP sites and 75% of HHs living in host communities stated they had not experienced discrimination when accessing these services. Addressing these challenges requires targeted interventions to enhance access to basic services for all community members.

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

HHs living in IDP sites  38%

HHs living in host communities  24%

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

HHs living in IDP sites  82%

HHs living in host communities  75%

## FOOD SECURITY

In Galdogob district, most households relied heavily on market purchases for food, with 82% of HHs living in IDP sites and 94% 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 in Galdogob included economic challenges (58%), lack of functional markets (10%), and natural causes (2%). This heavy dependence on markets, compounded by economic constraints and limited market functionality, underscored the urgency of addressing food security challenges. To mitigate these issues, priority should be given to investing in climate-resilient agriculture, enhancing the functionality of local markets, strengthening early warning systems, and expanding social protection programs. These measures, combined with targeted humanitarian assistance for vulnerable households, will build resilience, reduce reliance on market purchases, and support progress toward sustainable food security in Galdogob.

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

HHs living in host communities  94%

HHs living in IDP sites  82%

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

Economic restrictions  58%

Lack of a functional market  10%

Climate shocks: (droughts/floods, etc)  2%

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

\* HHs- Households



## ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE

In Galdogob district, access to drinking water was largely reliable, with 98% of HHs living in IDP sites and 100% of HHs living in host communities reporting no issues either en-route to or at water sources. However, healthcare access remained a significant challenge, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites, with 68% of HHs living in IDP sites and 54% of HHs living in host communities lacking access to healthcare services in the three months following the data collection. The main barriers to healthcare included high cost of medicines and services (HHs living in IDP sites 68%, HHs living in host communities 73%), long distances to treatment centers (HHs living in IDP sites 40%, HHs living in host communities 12%), and unavailability of medicines at health facilities (HHs living in IDP sites 16%, HHs living in host communities 4%). These challenges highlighted the need for targeted interventions to improve healthcare access and reduce disparities. Addressing these obstacles through affordable healthcare initiatives, the establishment of closer and better-equipped treatment centers, and ensuring the consistent supply of essential medicines was crucial for advancing durable solutions. These efforts will enhance equitable access to essential services, strengthen community resilience, and support progress toward sustainable and inclusive development in Galdogob.

### 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	73%	68%
Treatment center is far away	12%	40%
No medicine available at health facility	4%	16%

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



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



## EDUCATION

In Galdogob district, access to education facilities was nearly universal, with 100% of HHs living in IDP sites and 99% of HHs living in host communities reporting the presence of education facilities in their settlements. This widespread availability represented a critical step toward achieving durable solutions, as education plays a foundational role in fostering resilience, promoting long-term stability, and supporting socio-economic development for both displaced and host communities. By ensuring access to education, the district has laid the groundwork for empowering individuals, bridging social gaps, and creating opportunities that contribute to sustainable development and integration.

### % of the assessed households (both HHs living in host communities and HHs living in IDP sites) that reportedly had an education facility available in their current settlement:



## ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

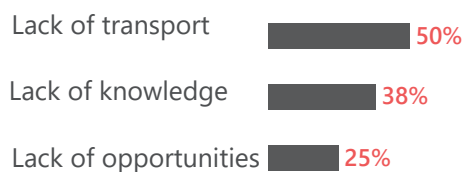
In Galdogob, income sources revealed disparities between IDP and HHs living in host communities. The most common sources of income were casual labor (HHs living in IDP sites 22%, HHs living in host communities 28%), salaried jobs (HHs living in IDP sites 14%, HHs living in host communities 46%), and humanitarian assistance, which is a primary income source for 54% of HHs living in IDP sites compared to just 1% of HHs living in host communities. Temporary employment conditions were reported by 10% of HHs living in IDP sites and 28% of HHs living in host communities in the three months preceding data collection, highlighting the prevalence of unstable livelihoods among HHs living in IDP sites. Key barriers to employment for HHs living in IDP sites included job opportunities being located far away (50%), lack of knowledge about where to find work (38%), and limited opportunities (25%). These challenges emphasized the need for targeted interventions, such as localized job creation, skills training, and job placement services, to enhance economic self-reliance and foster durable solutions. Market access also posed challenges, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites. While 96% of HHs living in IDP sites report travel times between 31 minutes and one hour to reach the nearest market, only 3% of HHs living in host communities face similar travel durations, with 76% of HHs living in host communities requiring just 15 to 30 minutes. Addressing these barriers through improved local infrastructure, market proximity, and the promotion of employment opportunities closer to settlements will be critical for supporting durable solutions and advancing economic stability for displaced communities in Galdogob.

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

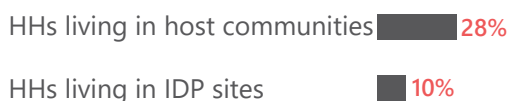
\* HHs- Households

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

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Casual labour	28%	22%
Salaried labor	46%	14%
Humanitarian aid	1%	54%

**Top three main reasons why IDP household members were unemployed, by % of assessed HHs living in IDP sites:\*****The reported time taken by the assessed households (HHs<sup>7</sup> living in host communities and HHs living in IDP sites) using their usual means of transport to get to the nearest market, by % of assessed IDP household:**

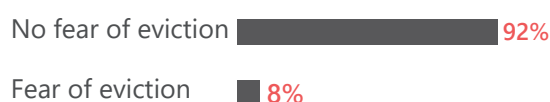
	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Less than 15 minutes	21%	0%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	76%	2%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	3%	96%
More than 1 hour	0%	2%

**% 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)**

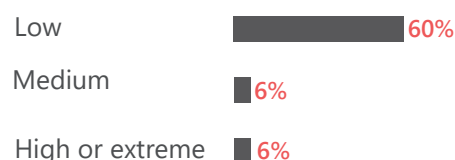
In Galdogob district, access to housing, land, and property (HLP) posed significant challenges, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites. Oral land tenure agreements were prevalent, with 94% of HHs living in IDP sites and 79% of HHs living in host communities relying on informal arrangements, leaving them vulnerable to land disputes and eviction risks. In contrast, only 4% of HHs living in IDP sites and 21% of HHs living in host communities reported having written agreements, highlighting disparities in land tenure security. Housing conditions further underscored these challenges, with 34% of HHs living in IDP sites living in severely damaged shelters and 52% in moderately damaged shelters, compared to 9% and 48% of HHs living in host communities, respectively. While 43% of HHs living in host communities lived in undamaged homes, only 6% of HHs living in IDP sites reported the same. Fear of eviction was relatively low among HHs living in IDP sites, with 92% expressing no fear of eviction in the six months following data collection, while 8% did express concerns. Among those fearing eviction, 60% assessed the likelihood as low, 6% as medium, and 6% as high or extreme. Advancing durable solutions in Galdogob requires targeted interventions to improve shelter conditions, formalize land tenure agreements, and implement policies that safeguard against forced evictions, fostering stability, tenure security, and sustainable integration for both HHs living in IDP sites and HHs living in host communities.

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

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Written	21%	4%
Oral	79%	94%

**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	48%	52%
Not damaged	43%	6%
Severely damaged	9%	34%

**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 Galdogob, access to legal identification had varied significantly between HHs living in host communities and HHs living in IDP sites. Voter registration cards had been the most commonly held document among HHs living in IDP sites (64%) and HHs living in host communities (52%). Humanitarian cards had also been prevalent, with 54% of HHs living in host communities and 18% of HHs living in IDP sites possessing one. However, a notable proportion of households had lacked any form of legal identification, with 27% of HHs living in host communities and 20% of HHs living in IDP sites reporting no documentation.

According to the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) guidelines](#),<sup>4</sup> access to legal documentation had been essential for achieving durable solutions, enabling displaced populations to claim rights, access public services, and participate fully in socio-economic activities, fostering self-reliance and integration. The gaps in documentation, particularly among HHs living in IDP sites, had highlighted the need for targeted efforts to strengthen the issuance and accessibility of legal identification.

### 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
Humanitarian Card	54%	18%
Voter registration	52%	64%
None	27%	20%

## DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY

In Galdogob district, participation in social and political life was limited, with 94% of HHs living in IDP sites and 81% of HHs living in host communities reporting no active involvement in community activities. Representation within the community showed promise, as 76% of HHs living in IDP sites and 96% of HHs living in host communities reported having a representative to advocate on their behalf. Social cohesion was influenced by factors such as sharing the same cultural identity (82% of HHs living in IDP sites and 48% of HHs living in host communities), sharing a similar language (36% of HHs living in IDP sites and 35% of HHs living in host communities), and a sense of trust, solidarity, and unity (28% of HHs living in IDP sites and 33% of HHs living in host communities). However, safety and security posed significant challenges. Armed violence was reported by 43% of HHs living in host communities, though none of the HHs living in IDP sites reported similar incidents. Exploitation and abuse related to accessing assistance were experienced by 29% of HHs living in host communities, while friction between the community and the surrounding host community was also reported by 29% of HHs living in host communities, with no reports from HHs living in IDP sites in these categories. These findings highlight the importance of conflict-sensitive programming, enhanced community representation, and mechanisms to strengthen social cohesion and security. Addressing these priorities is essential for promoting durable solutions and fostering integration in Galdogob.

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

HHs living in IDP sites 94%

HHs living in host communities 81%

### 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	33%	28%
Sharing same cultural identity	48%	82%
Sharing a similar language	35%	36%

### % 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 92%

HHs living in IDP sites 88%

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

HHs living in host communities 96%

HHs living in IDP sites 76%

### 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
Armed violence	43%	0%
Exploitation and abuse related to access to assistance	29%	0%
Friction between community and surrounding host community	29%	0%

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

Community leaders 60%

Friends/neighbourhood 48%

Radio 18%

\* 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 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.

## 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](#)

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## 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")