

# Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

April 2025 | Baidoa, Somalia

## KEY MESSAGES

- In Baidoa, 89% of households living in IDP sites and **intend to remain in their current settlements over the coming year**, reflecting a strong preference for local integration, and increased need for the establishment of durable solutions.
- Improving access to basic services is crucial for enabling households to progress toward durable solutions. **Clean drinking water appeared accessible in Baidoa**, with nearly all HHs living in host communities (98%) and most HHs in IDP sites (87%) reporting no issues. However, **healthcare remained a major issue**, as some (21%) of HHs living in IDP sites reportedly **struggled to get medical support due to distant health facilities and the high cost of services and medicines**.
- Households reported **dependency on market purchases for their food**, with 73% of HHs living in host communities and 70% of HHs living in IDP sites relying on markets rather than self-production. This dependence leaves households vulnerable to food shortages and price changes, especially as Baidoa remains classified as a hot-spot for acute food insecurity and malnutrition according to IPC January - June 2025 analysis<sup>1</sup>.
- A **lack of legal identity and secure land tenure documents** was reported in Baidoa, with 76% of IDP households lacking identification documents and only 51% having written land tenure arrangements. These challenges could restrict their access to public services, legal rights, and tenure security.

## CONTEXT & RATIONALE

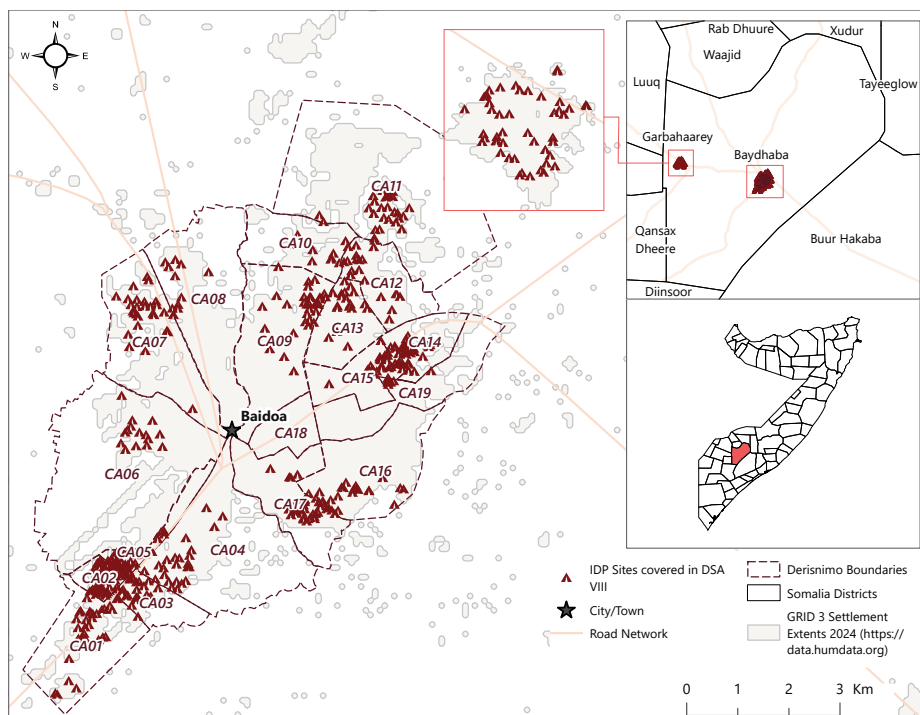
Climate shocks and insecurity continue to affect Somali populations, frequently resulting in their displacement. Consequently, an estimated 3.9 million people were displaced in Somalia as of December 2025.<sup>2</sup>

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 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.

## 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 \(DSA\) VIII](#), 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 IDPs and host communities, while also measuring progress toward durable solutions. The assessment collected data that is representative of IDPs and host community households at the district level, with stratification by population group and location type (IDP sites and adjacent urban areas), achieving 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](#).

## DISTRICT COVERAGE MAP



## METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Sites were selected for this assessment based on several central criteria. First, sites needed to fall within the strategic priority locations highlighted by the principal project partner, the Danwadaag Consortium. Second, to allow for the monitoring of progress of sites assessed through the previous round of the DSRA, any sites from DSRA I, that were also sampled/assessed through the DSA VIII, were selected to be assessed through the DSRA II (21 sites in Baidoa). Finally, the remaining sites in Baidoa (102 sites) were selected through use of the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI) – the primary method of site selection used during the previous round of the DSRA. This index serves as a tool to identify which IDP sites assessed through the DSA demonstrate potential progress toward achieving durable solutions in alignment with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions. In total 123 sites were targeted in Baidoa under the DSRA II.

The Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) employed a quantitative method using **structured household surveys** informed by the IOM DTM Local (Re)Integration Assessment tool. Household was the unit of measurement, defined as individuals living together under one roof. **A stratified random sampling approach ensured representation at district level for six districts (Afmadow, Baidoa, Galkacyo, Kismayo, Daynile, and Kaxda) as well as per population group (IDP households in sites and host community households in adjacent urban centres).** To ensure the sample reflected the actual population distribution, the number of interviews in each site was proportionally allocated based on population estimates. Sampling units were drawn randomly within each stratum to achieve a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

A total of 9,637 households were surveyed across six districts, including 9,213 IDP households and 424 host community households. **In Baidoa district, 6,165 households were surveyed, comprising 6,084 IDP households and 81 host community households.** Data were collected from 6 to 30 April 2025 via face-to-face interviews using GPS-referenced sampling points. Processing followed REACH Standard Operating Procedures SoPs, including anonymisation, cleaning and data validation. Analysis, conducted in R, produced district-representative results disaggregated by population group. For more methodological details, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).

## Analysis on Solutions Readiness

The analysis reveals a **notable disparity between the internally displaced population (IDPs) and the non-displaced population in Baidoa, particularly in employment and livelihood stability.** While over 78% of IDPs have employment (compared to 80%+ of the non-displaced), the nature of their employment remains predominantly temporary. In contrast, non-displaced individuals tend to perceive small businesses as permanent employment, indicating a stronger foundation for economic stability. The reliance on small businesses as the primary source of income for both groups underscores the potential for sustainability-focused solutions programming. However, the temporary nature of IDPs' economic activities signifies their ongoing vulnerability and a lack of durable income sources. This gap highlights the need for targeted solutions programming to help IDPs shift from temporary to permanent employment. Strengthening IDP-owned small businesses through financial services, training, and capacity-building, along with promoting access to formal jobs, can boost self-reliance and bring IDPs closer to the economic resilience of host communities, fostering long-term integration and stability.

## DSRA and DSP Relationship and Complementarity

The 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 (IDPs). By assessing a shelter and housing, focusing on security of tenure and adequacy of living conditions; livelihoods and employment, assessing access to income-generating opportunities; protection, with emphasis on safety, security, and access to justice; access to basic services such as health, education, water, and sanitation; social cohesion and participation, examining community engagement and decision-making; and food security and nutrition, the [DSRA data](#) 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.

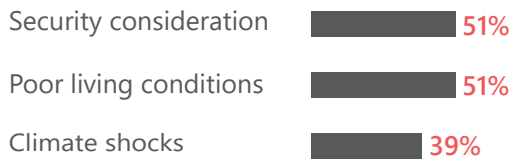
The comparative analysis of indicators highlights critical differences in access to services, livelihood opportunities and other factors that contribute towards durable solutions. For instance, while both groups face significant barriers to accessing essential services, **IDPs report higher levels of 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 IDPs and strengthening community infrastructure for hosts. 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 IDPs. In addition, all elements of the assessment were closely aligned with the key strategic objectives of [National Solutions Pathways Action Plan 2024-2029](#), developed by the [National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions \(NCRDS\)](#). By doing so, the DSRA seeks to inform government led solutions and initiatives aimed at reducing and mitigating the adverse impacts of displacement, and supporting IDPs 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.

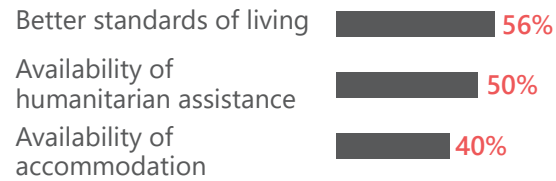
## DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

In Baidoa district, all households residing in IDP sites confirmed they remained displaced at the time of data collection. **The displacement was primarily driven by intertwined factors including insecurity, deteriorating living conditions, and climatic shocks.** Security risks and poor living conditions were equally influential, with 51% of IDP households citing each as a main reason for leaving their homes. This convergence highlights how the combination of safety threats and inadequate living standards creates a compounded pressure that drives displacement and limits options for remaining in place. Compared to host community households, IDPs reported significantly lower levels of integration in their current settlements, with only 38% describing themselves as integrated versus over half (54%) of host community households. REACH’s Durable Solutions ABA<sup>3</sup> conducted in Baidoa identified increased climate resilience as an additional factor influencing IDPs’ settlement patterns. As climate shocks were shown to act as a push factor for many IDPs, the prioritization of drought-resistant agriculture and sustainable water sources, among other environmental initiatives, were shown to hold great importance to this population. These findings underscore the urgent need for durable solutions that address the root causes of displacement, improve living conditions, and promote the reintegration and resilience of both displaced and host communities. Priorities should include expanding livelihood opportunities, ensuring housing security, and enhancing access to essential services.

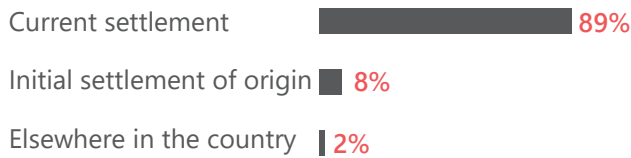
### Three most reported reasons why IDP households left their settlement of origin, by % of IDP households:\*



### Three most reported reasons why IDP households chose to come to the current settlement:



### Top three most reported movement intentions for the 12 months following data collection by % of IDP households:



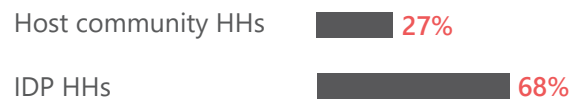
### Reported levels of integration among IDPs and host community households in their current place of residence, by % of households:

	Host community households	IDP households
Integrated	54%	38%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	25%	33%
Not integrated	6%	14%
Not integrated at all	1%	12%
Very integrated	14%	4%

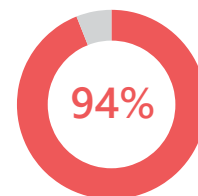
## ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

In Baidoa district, access to basic needs and services remains a challenge. **Compared to host community households, IDPs demonstrated more constrained access to basic needs, indicating persistent disparities between displaced and non-displaced populations.** Despite these hardships, almost all HHs living in IDP sites (94%) reported no incidents of discrimination when accessing essential services. However, the Durable Solutions ABA conducted by REACH highlighted the fact that there is often a large difference in experience between protracted and newly displaced IDPs when it comes to access to services. While the protracted population often reported sufficient levels of access, the newly displaced population routinely highlighted their lack of social networks, limited access to documentation, and discrimination faced within the broader community as factors negatively impacting their ability to receive and utilize basic services. These findings highlight the need to advance durable solutions by addressing barriers to self-reliance, ensuring equitable access to services, and closing critical service delivery gaps. Strengthening these areas is essential to fostering a more resilient and inclusive environment for both displaced and host communities.

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



### % of households living in IDP sites reporting to have not been discriminated against when trying to access basic services:\*



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

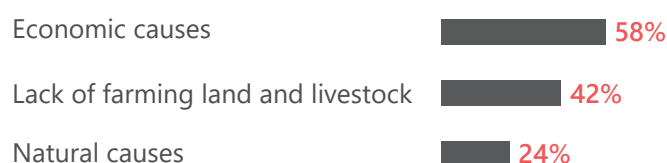
## FOOD SECURITY

In Baidoa district, food access had been a critical concern, with no major difference in population groups both IDPs 70% and host communities 73% reportedly heavily rely on market purchases as their primary source of food. This dependence implies that household access to adequate food is highly sensitive to market conditions such as price fluctuations, supply disruptions, and seasonal availability. Furthermore, this aligned with the findings from a [Detailed Site Assessment \(DSA VIII\)](#)<sup>4</sup> conducted in November 2024, where KIs in the majority of assessed sites in Somalia reported that households relied primarily on market purchases for food. The primary barrier to food access among IDP households was economic challenges, reported by 58% of respondents. This reflects widespread difficulties in generating sufficient income to purchase adequate food, particularly where livelihoods have been disrupted by displacement and opportunities for stable work are scarce. Financial constraints had been the primary obstacle for many, limiting their ability to purchase sufficient food. These findings highlight the need for durable solutions, including expanding food assistance, promoting climate-resilient agriculture, improving economic opportunities, and addressing security concerns to enhance food security and reduce dependency on external aid in Baidoa.

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



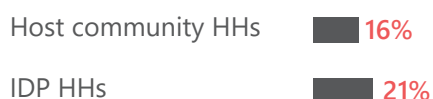
### Most reported barriers to food access, by type of IDP households:<sup>\*</sup>



## ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE

Access to drinking water was largely reliable in Baidoa, with 87% of HHs living in IDP sites and 98% of HHs living in host communities reporting no major issues. However, access to healthcare services remained a challenge, revealing interconnected vulnerabilities. In the three months prior to the assessment, 21% of HHs living in IDP sites and 16% of HHs living in host communities reported lacking access to healthcare. These findings were backed up by the durable solutions ABA conducted by REACH in Baidoa, which highlighted these same barriers, as well as their increased impact on women and girls due to a variety of systemic factors. Key barriers included long distance to treatment centers, high costs of services or medicine, and the closure of public health clinics early. While water access individually posed fewer concerns, the broader strain on basic services underscored the need for integrated durable solutions.

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



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



## EDUCATION

Education was accessible in Baidoa district, with most of the households reporting the availability of education facilities in their current settlements (reported by 98% of HHs living in IDP sites and 100% of HHs living in host communities). This aligns with the Education Cluster report, which identifies Baidoa as one of the districts with full education coverage and a strong presence of education partners.<sup>5</sup> Given that access to education provides a strong foundation for durable solutions, fostering long-term development and stability for both displaced populations and host communities, efforts should focus on strengthening and expanding inclusive, quality education services as a key component of sustainable reintegration and resilience-building strategies.

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



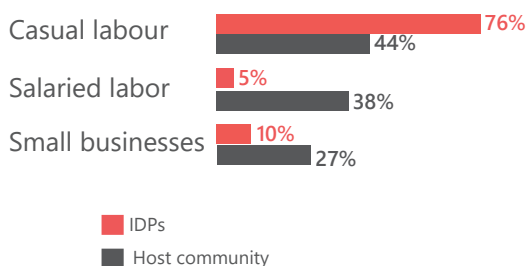
\* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

## ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

In Baidoa, casual labor was the primary income source for 76% of IDP households and 44% of host community households, which may indicate limited access to formal employment and fewer opportunities to develop diverse livelihoods, particularly among displaced populations. **This reliance on informal work suggests that many households face constraints such as lack of capital, restricted mobility, or limited connections to stable job markets.** While salaried labor and small businesses were also reported as income sources, they appeared less accessible for most IDPs compared to host community members. The predominance of casual labor could also reflect seasonal variability in demand, exposing households to fluctuations in earnings and periods of reduced income.

These findings may point to the importance of considering interventions that strengthen access to predictable income, support skills development, and enable more consistent participation in local markets as part of longer-term economic recovery efforts.

### Top three most reported sources of income, by % of households:



### Reported time taken by the households using their usual means of transport to get to the nearest market, by % of IDP households:

Time taken	Host community households (%)	IDP households (%)
Less than 15 minutes	25%	29%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	37%	40%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	23%	25%
More than 1 hour	15%	5%

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

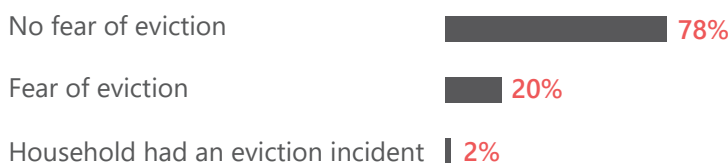
In Baidoa district, access to HLP remained a uneven, particularly for IDPs. While most HHs living in host communities (83%) reported having written land tenure agreements, only 51% of HHs living in IDP sites had similar documentation. However, this marks a significant improvement from the previous DSRA (DSRA I), where only 24% of IDP households reported having such agreements, a positive sign toward achieving durable solutions. Meanwhile, 45% of households in IDP sites and 17% in host communities continue to rely on oral agreements. This heavy reliance on informal arrangements, especially among IDPs, exposes them to heightened risks of tenure insecurity, including eviction and land disputes, pointing to systemic gaps in land governance.

Eviction-related concerns were also more pronounced among IDPs. While 20% of HHs living in IDP sites expressed fear of eviction, and 2% reported having experienced eviction in the six months preceding data collection, the majority (78%) still reported no fear of eviction. These findings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive HLP interventions, including the formalization of land tenure, upgrading of shelter infrastructure, and protection against forced evictions. Such measures are essential to enhance tenure security, reduce vulnerability, and promote long-term stability and resilience among both displaced and host communities in Baidoa.

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

Land Tenure Arrangement	Host community households (%)	IDP households (%)
Written	83%	51%
Oral	17%	45%
None	0%	4%

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



## ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Access to documentation in Baidoa is notably limited, particularly among IDP households, where the majority 76% reported having no formal papers. **This lack of birth, marriage, or identity documents can restrict opportunities to claim assistance, secure housing, or exercise basic rights.** While host community households reported comparatively better access, significant gaps persist across both groups, reflecting systemic barriers to civil registration. The near absence of passports among displaced households further illustrates constraints on freedom of movement and access to broader livelihood options. These findings suggest that strengthening documentation services and addressing administrative challenges are essential steps to reduce vulnerability and promote more inclusive, rights-based support for displaced and host populations alike.

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

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

	Host community households	IDP households
Birth certificate	28%	4%
Passport	15%	0%
Marriage certificate	12%	3%
None	51%	76%

**DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY**

**Participation in social and political life remained limited in Baidoa, with 89% of HHs living in IDP sites and 84% of HHs living in host communities reporting no active engagement in community activities.** Despite this limited participation, social cohesion was relatively strong, supported by factors such as trust, solidarity, and unity, as reported by 77% of HHs living in IDP sites and 75% of HHs living in host communities. Shared cultural identity (reported by 50% of HHs living in IDP sites and 60% of HHs living in host communities) and common language (29% of HHs living in IDP sites and 43% of HHs living in host communities) also contributed to strengthening communal bonds. Representation within the community showed potential, with 86% of HHs living in IDP sites reporting that they had a representative advocating on their behalf, an increase of 15% compared to the DSRA I (75%) for IDPs in Baidoa. Among HHs living in host communities, 94% reported such representation, suggesting potential entry points for inclusive governance and local decision-making. Perceptions of safety and freedom of movement were generally positive, with 95% of IDPs and 99% of host households reporting they could move freely without fear. However, security-related challenges persisted, particularly for IDPs. 17% of IDP households reported experiencing illegal taxation by non-government actors within the past three months, while all host households reported such incidents. Additionally, gender-based violence (59%) and armed violence (26%) were identified by IDP households as significant safety concerns. This was supported by the findings of the REACH durable solutions ABA, which found that women and girls continued to face heightened risks or GBV both within IDP sites and surrounding urban centers.

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



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



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

	Host community households	IDP households
A sense of trust/solidarity/unity	75%	77%
Sharing same cultural identity	60%	50%
Sharing a similar language	43%	29%

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

	Host community households	IDP households
Illegal taxation non-government actors	100%	17%
Gender Based Violence	0%	59%
Armed violence	0%	26%

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

## 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.

## 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: Somalia: [IPC Acute Food Insecurity](#)
- 2: [Estimated IDP populations Somalia](#)
- 3: [Area-based Assessment \(ABA\) on durable solutions](#)
- 4: Detailed Site Assessment (DSA VII) Somalia 2025
- 5: [Somalia: Education cluster dashboard](#)
- 6: [DSRA I](#)
- 7: REACH - Somalia Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) [Terms of Reference](#) April 2025

## DONORS AND PARTNERS



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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).

## Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

The following 21 IDP sites were selected for inclusion in the matrix based on the following criteria:

- a) Sites that were scored on the DSRA | DSRM, to ensure comparability.
- b) Sites located within the Derisnimos of CA01, CA03, and CA11, which have been identified as priority programming districts for Danwadaag partners.

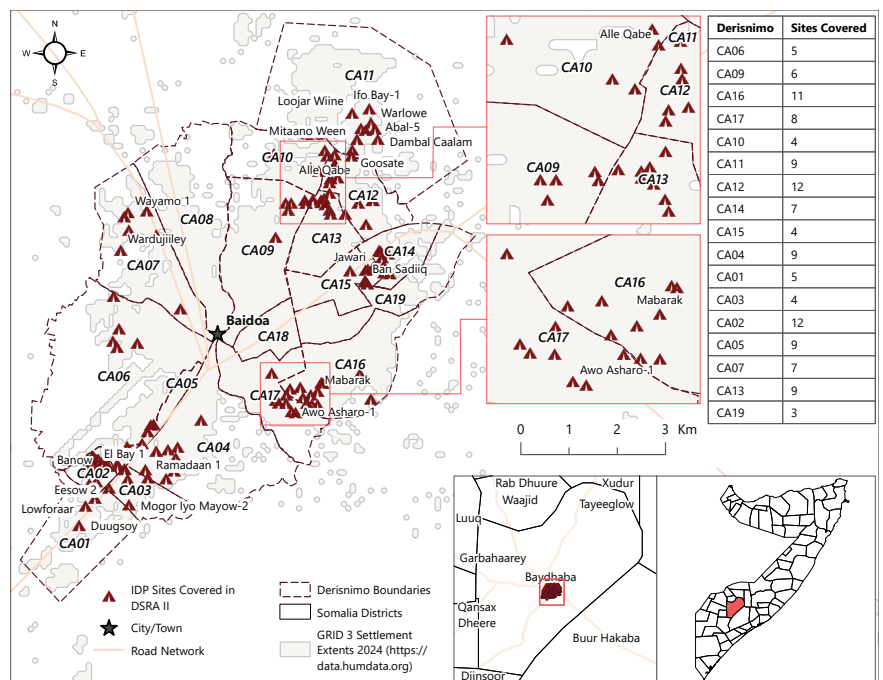
IDP Site	Freedom of Movement	Food Security	Access to Water	Access to Healthcare Service	Education	Employment	HLP Access	Access to documentation	Security	Access to Market	Social Cohesion	Totals
Abal-5	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	7-0-6
Wardujiiley	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Green	5-2-4
Jawari	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	7-1-3
Ifo Bay-1	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Green	6-1-4
Wayamo 1	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	6-1-4
Ban Sadiiq	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	5-3-3
Awo Asharo-1	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	4-3-4
Alle Qabe	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	5-1-3
Banow	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	6-1-4
Mabararak	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	4-3-4
Dambal Caalam	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	4-3-4
Duugsoy	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	6-1-4
Eesow 2	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	5-3-3
El Bay 1	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	6-1-4
Goosate	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Green	6-3-2
Loojar Wiine	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
Lowforaar	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	5-4-2
Mitaano Ween	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
Mogor iyo Mayow-2	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	5-3-3
Ramadan 1	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	7-1-3
Warlowe	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	6-2-3

### Legend

- Green > Strong progress (>70%)
- Yellow > Partial progress (40%-70%)
- Red > Weaker levels of progress (<40%)












The Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for IDP sites in Baidoa 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" represents partial progress, and "red" shows weaker levels of progress. While some sites demonstrate progress in areas such as access to freedom of movement, and access to water, others face critical and persistent challenges in documentation, security, healthcare and food security. These findings underscore the need for a tailored, multi-sectoral approach that addresses the most vulnerable sites' urgent needs, while strengthening progress in more advanced locations to ensure equitable and durable solutions.

### Map: IDP Sites, Baidoa



\*For a further scoring breakdown, please see the scoring table on page 9.

## Scoring Table: Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

Category	Indicators/Question	Answer options
 Freedom of Movement	Can you/your household freely move around/ go wherever you want in your neighbourhood?	- % answering "yes"
 Food Security	Which of the following problem/barriers is most relevant to your household regarding access to food?	- % answering "no barriers to obtaining access to food"
 Access to Water	What safety issues does your household face accessing drinking water (on their way to or at water source)?	- % answering "no issues for drinking water"
 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"
 Education	Where is the education facility located?	- % answering "within the current settlement"
 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"
 Housing, Land and Property	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"
 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.)
 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"
 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"
 Social Cohesion	How would you and the members of your household 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"