

Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

April 2025 | Banadir, Somalia

KEY MESSAGES

- **A majority of IDP households expressed a preference for local integration, with 71% in Kahda and 55% in Daynile intending to remain in their current settlements.** This highlights the importance of establishing durable solutions to support their long-term stability and integration.
- Improving access to healthcare is essential for advancing durable solutions in Kahda and Daynile. While clean drinking water was widely accessible, with nearly all households reporting no safety concerns, **healthcare access remained a major challenge 64% of IDP households in Daynile and 27% in Kahda lacked access in the three months prior to data collection, compared to only 1% of host community households.** This sharp disparity underscores the need for targeted interventions to close the healthcare access gap between displaced and non-displaced populations.
- Food access remains a critical concern in Kahda and Daynile, where nearly all IDP households (96% in Kahda and 97% in Daynile) and most host community households (88%) rely on market purchases as their main food source, leaving both groups highly vulnerable to price shocks and economic instability. This reliance highlights the limited availability of self-production or food assistance as alternative sources.
- Lack of legal documentation is a major barrier for IDPs in Kahda and Daynile, where 82% and 81% of households respectively lack passports, birth certificates, or ID cards. **This gap limits their access to essential services, formal employment, and economic opportunities, heightening their vulnerability and long-term dependency.**

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

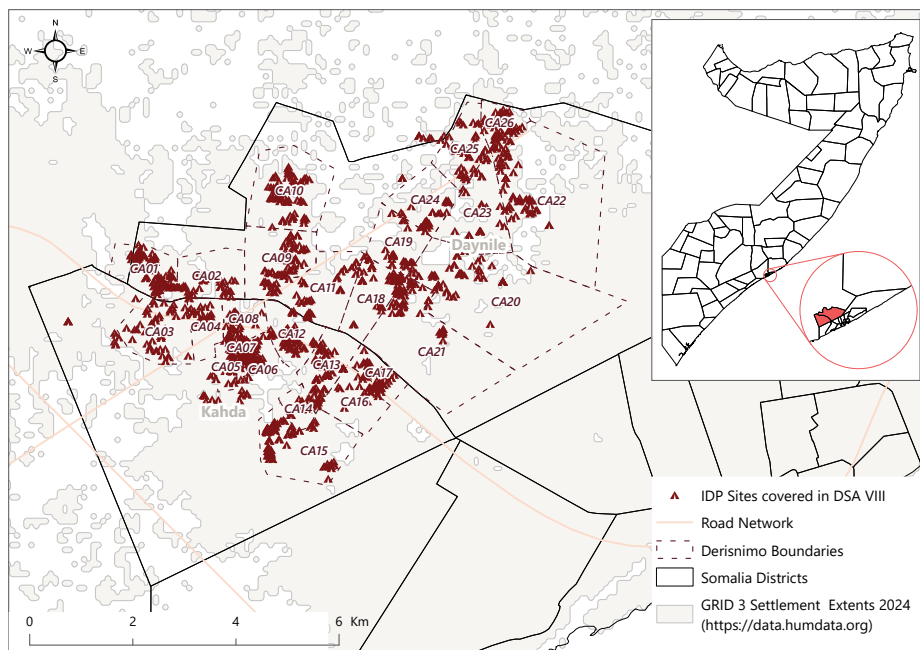
Climate shocks and insecurity continue to affect Somali populations, frequently resulting in their displacement. Consequently, an estimated 3.9 million people were displaced in Somalia as of December 2025.¹

Protracted displacement has created a need for development-focused, durable solutions alongside emergency support. To better assess IDP sites' conditions and identify those suitable for long-term solutions, the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA), led by REACH and the CCCM cluster, provides critical data on sites locations, capacities, and humanitarian needs. Building on this, the Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) will examine IDP sites to support development-focused interventions in collaboration with partners, including International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Danwadaag Consortium. Additionally, as a pilot country for the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, Somalia will develop solution pathways to address vulnerabilities and promote social cohesion among IDPs and host communities, facilitating a shift from emergency to durable solutions. In light of this, a Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA), supported by IOM was conducted by REACH.

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 I², that were also sampled/assessed through the DSA VIII, were prioritized for assessment through the DSRA II. Finally, sites for the assessment, including those in Kahda and Daynile (5 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 5 sites were targeted in Banadir 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 Banadir district, 304 households were surveyed, comprising 236 IDP households and 68 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 70% 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.

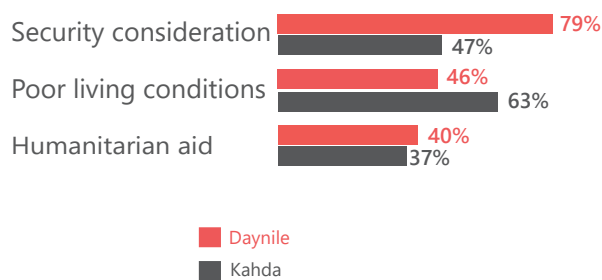
The DSRA questionnaire was developed using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions to properly encapsulate the unique barriers and experiences faced by IDPs. In addition, all elements of the assessment were closely aligned with the key strategic objectives of [National 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.

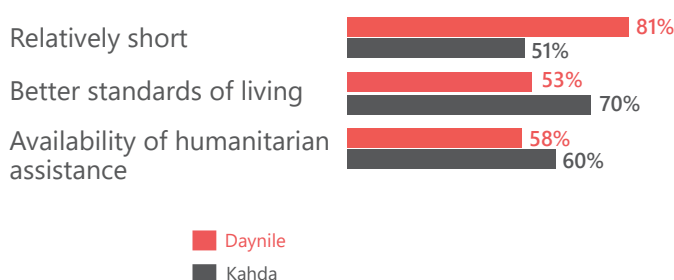
DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

All households (100%) living in IDP sites in both Daynile and Kahda districts reported that they remained displaced at the time of data collection. The main drivers of displacement across both districts were insecurity, poor living conditions, lack of humanitarian assistance, and climate shocks. While insecurity and poor living conditions were common in both districts, lack of humanitarian assistance was more frequently reported by IDP households in Daynile, whereas climate shocks were a more significant factor among IDPs in Kahda. **When it comes to integration, IDP households in Kahda reported a higher level of integration (68%) compared to those in Daynile (48%). Despite this difference, both groups of IDP households were less integrated than host community households, with 75% of host community reported that they felt integrated.** These findings underscore the need for targeted, context-specific interventions that address the unique drivers of displacement and support greater integration of IDPs, particularly in areas like Daynile where challenges are more pronounced.

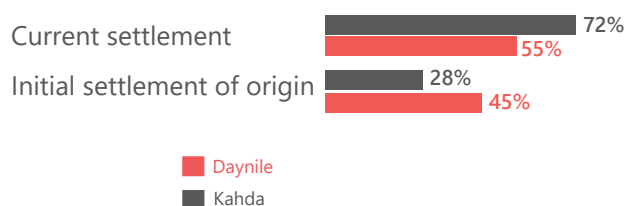
Three most reported reasons why IDP households left their settlement of origin, by % of IDP households:



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



Most reported movement intentions for the 12 months following data collection by % of IDP households:



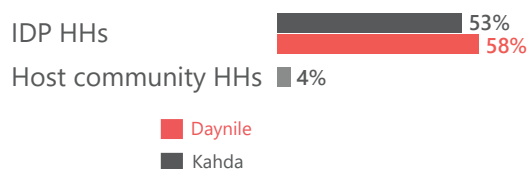
Reported levels of integration among IDPs and host community households in their current place of residence, by % of households:

	Host community HHs	Kahda IDP HHs	Daynile IDP HHs
Very integrated	19%	22%	12%
Integrated	56%	46%	36%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	18%	27%	40%
Not integrated	1%	0%	5%
Not integrated at all	6%	4%	7%

ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

Access to basic services remains a major constraint in both Kahda and Daynile districts. IDP households in both locations reported significantly more limited access compared to host community households. **More than half of the IDP households** in both districts indicated having **no access to basic services**, in contrast to **only 4% of host community households** who reported similar challenges. **This highlights a substantial gap in service access between displaced and non-displaced populations.** Despite these challenges, nearly all IDP households in both districts reported experiencing no incidents of discrimination when accessing essential services. These findings point to the need for improved and equitable service delivery, particularly for displaced populations, to close the existing access gap while sustaining the non-discriminatory environment

% 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.

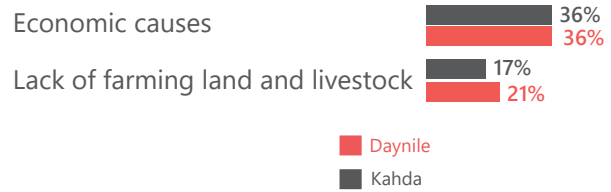
FOOD SECURITY

Food access is a critical concern in both Kahda and Daynile districts, affecting both IDP and host community populations. Nearly all IDP households 96% in Kahda and 97% in Daynile reported relying on market purchases as their primary source of food. Similarly, the majority of host community households (88%) also cited market purchases as their main source. This heavy reliance on markets indicates a widespread dependence on purchasing power rather than self-production or aid, making both populations vulnerable to price fluctuations and economic shocks. **Among IDP households in both districts, the most commonly reported barrier to food access was economic restrictions**, with 36% citing financial constraints as the main challenge. This reflects the limited livelihood opportunities available to displaced populations, which undermine their ability to meet basic food needs. These findings highlight the urgent need for livelihood support and food security interventions, particularly for IDP households, to reduce dependency and strengthen resilience against economic shocks.

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



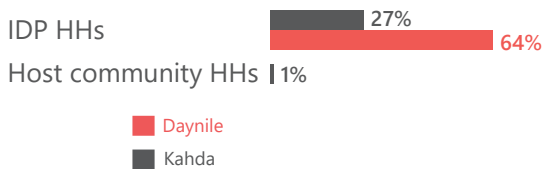
Most reported barriers to food access, by type of IDP households*:



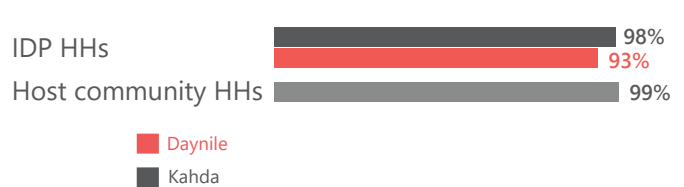
ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE

Access to drinking water was generally reliable in both Kahda and Daynile districts, with both population groups reporting minimal safety concerns. Specifically, 98% of IDP households in Kahda and 93% in Daynile reported no safety issues when **accessing drinking water, while 99% of host community households reported the same. However, access to healthcare services remained a significant challenge, particularly for displaced populations. In Daynile, 64% of IDP households reported lacking access to healthcare in the three months prior to data collection, compared to 27% in Kahda. In stark contrast, only 1% of host community households across both districts reported lacking access to healthcare during the same period.** This reflects a substantial gap in healthcare access between displaced and non-displaced populations. The main barriers to accessing healthcare services included high costs of treatment and medication, as well as long distances to health facilities. These findings highlight the urgent need to improve healthcare access in IDP settlements, particularly in Daynile, to address the significant disparities and ensure equitable access to essential services for all.

% 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 widely accessible in both Kahda and Daynile districts, with the vast majority of IDP households reporting the availability of education facilities in their current settlements (reported by 98% of IDP households in Kahda and 95% in Daynile). This trend was consistent among host community households as well, with 99% reporting the presence of education facilities in their areas. These findings indicate strong overall access to education across both displaced and non-displaced populations, suggesting that education services are relatively well-integrated within the assessed districts. However, secondary barriers to accessing education, such as a lack of documentation, persist widely.

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

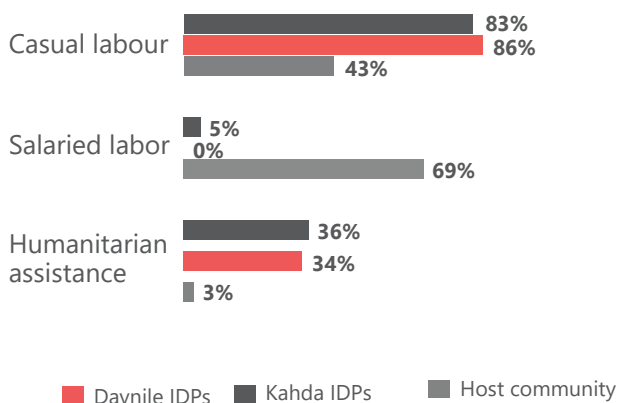


* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

Casual labor was the primary source of income for IDP households in both Kahda and Daynile districts. Nearly all IDP households reported relying on casual labor (83% in Kahda and 86% in Daynile) highlighting their limited access to sustainable and formal employment opportunities. In contrast, only 43% of host community households identified casual labor as their main income source, pointing to a notable gap between displaced and non-displaced populations. This heavy dependence on informal labour, as well as humanitarian assistance, suggests that many IDP households lack access to diverse and reliable livelihood options, making them more vulnerable to economic shocks and income insecurity. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted livelihood support and skills development initiatives to help displaced populations transition toward more stable and diversified income sources, thereby reducing their vulnerability and improving long-term

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	Kahda IDP households	Daynile IDP households
Less than 15 minutes	16%	59%	21%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	71%	33%	43%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	13%	8%	33%
More than 1 hour	0%	0%	3%

ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

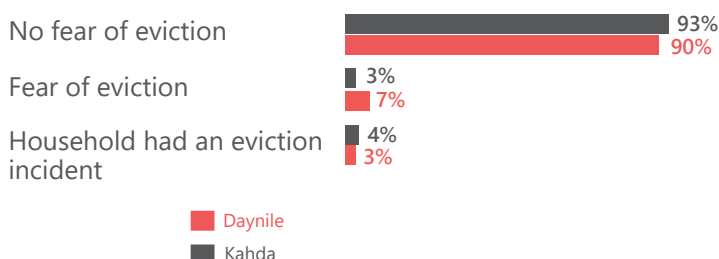
Access to Housing, Land and Property (HLP) remains a critical challenge, particularly for IDP households in Kahda and Daynile districts. While nearly half of host community households (49%) reported having a written land tenure agreement, none of the IDP households in either district had similar documentation. Instead, almost all IDP households rely on informal oral agreements (100% in Kahda and 91% in Daynile). This reliance on undocumented tenure arrangements significantly increases the risk of eviction and tenure insecurity for displaced populations.

Although most households, both IDPs and host community members, reported no immediate fear of eviction at the time of data collection, broader trends suggest underlying vulnerability. According to NAPAD, since the beginning of 2024, over 197,000 evictions have been reported across Somalia, with 60% occurring in the Banadir region. This highlights the continued threat of eviction in areas like Kahda and Daynile, where IDPs are particularly exposed due to their lack of formal land tenure. These findings underscore the urgent need for stronger HLP protection and formalization of land agreements for displaced populations to ensure housing stability and prevent future displacement.

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

Land Tenure Arrangement	Host community households	Kahda IDP households	Daynile IDP households
Written	49%	0%	0%
Oral	43%	100%	91%
None	8%	0%	9%

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



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

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Access to documentation is significantly limited in both Kahda and Daynile districts, especially among IDP households. The vast majority of IDPs reported having no formal legal documents, with 82% in Kahda and 81% in Daynile lacking essential papers such as passports, birth certificates, or national ID cards. This lack of documentation poses a serious barrier to accessing basic services, including healthcare, education, and humanitarian assistance. It also limits opportunities for employment and participation in formal economic activities, further deepening the vulnerability of displaced populations. In contrast, only 4% of host community households reported lacking legal documents, highlighting a substantial gap between displaced and non-displaced populations. The absence of key identification documents not only restricts the ability of IDPs to access services but also isolates them from social protection systems and legal safeguards, reinforcing their marginalization and long-term dependency.

Most reported types of legal identification documentation that the households possessed, by % of households:*

	Host community households	Kahda IDP households	Daynile IDP households
Birth certificate	79%	2%	0%
Passport	31%	0%	0%
ID cards	10%	0%	0%
Humanitarian card	0%	18%	17%
None	4%	82%	81%

DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY

Participation in social and political life remained limited in both Kahda and Daynile districts among both IDP and host community populations. Nearly all IDP households (93% in Kahda and 98% in Daynile) reported no active engagement in community activities. This trend was mirrored among host community households, with 94% indicating similarly limited participation. Despite this low level of civic engagement, social cohesion appeared relatively strong. Contributing factors included shared cultural identity, mutual trust/unity, and the use of a common language, all of which helped maintain communal bonds.

Representation within the community showed promising signs. A large majority of IDP households (93% in Kahda and 83% in Daynile) reported having a representative who advocated on their behalf. This pattern was also observed among host community households, where 82% indicated the presence of community representation. Perceptions of safety and freedom of movement were generally positive, with nearly all IDP and host community households reporting that they could move freely without fear. However, security-related challenges still persisted, including incidents of illegal taxation, armed violence, and arbitrary arrests or detentions across both districts.

% 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	Kahda IDP households	Daynile IDP households
Sharing the same cultural identity	60%	58%	62%
A sense of trust/solidarity/unity	43%	43%	53%
Sharing a similar language	47%	45%	50%

* 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: [Estimated IDP populations Somalia](#)

2: [DSRA I](#)

3: REACH - Somalia Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) [Terms of Reference](#) April 2025

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).

DONORS AND PARTNERS



Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office



Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

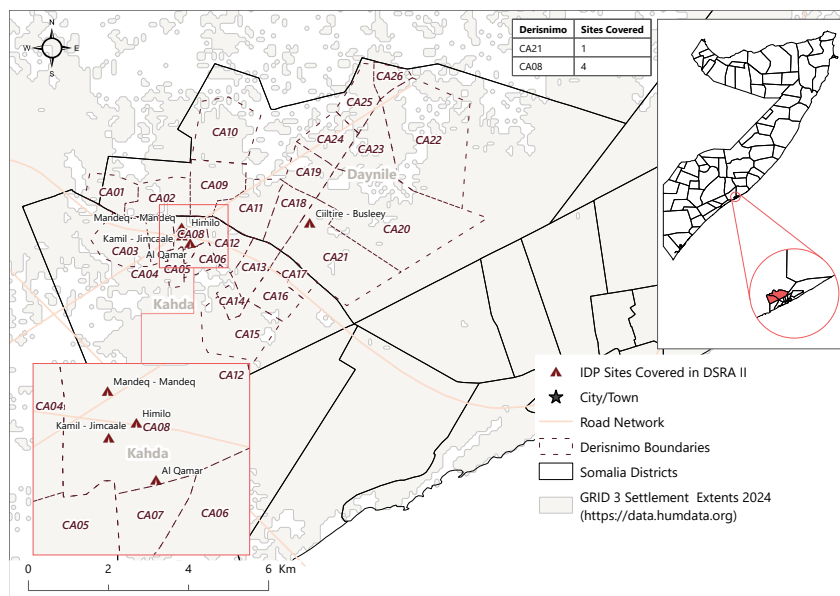
District	IDP Site	Freedom of Movement	Food Security	Access to Water	Access to Healthcare Service	Education	Employment	HLP Access	Access to documentation	Security	Access to Market	Social Cohesion	Totals
Kahda	Al Qamar	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	8-0-3
Kahda	Himilo	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	7-3-1
Kahda	Kamil Jimcale	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	6-3-2
Kahda	Mandeq	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	6-4-1
Daynile	Ciiltire-Busley	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	5-3-3

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 Kahda and Daynile 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, Banadir



*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"