

Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

July, 2024 | Baidoa, Somalia

KEY MESSAGES

Baidoa showed signs of stability with progress toward durable solutions, with 78% of households living in IDP sites and 80% of HHs living in host communities reporting wanting to remain in their current settlements over the year following data collection.

Improving access to basic services is crucial for enabling households to progress toward durable solutions. Clean drinking water appeared accessible in Baidoa, with all HHs living in host communities (100%) and almost all households living in IDP sites (90%) reporting no issues. However, healthcare remained a problem, as nearly half (49%) of households living in IDP sites reportedly struggled to get medical support due to high costs and a lack of medical staff.

Households reported dependency on market purchases for their food, with 88% of HHs living in host communities and 56% of households living in IDP sites relying on markets rather than self-production. This dependence leaves households vulnerable to food shortages and price changes, especially as the area remains classified as a hotspot for acute food insecurity and malnutrition according to IPC Jul - Dec 2024 analysis.

A lack of legal identity and secure land tenure documents was reported in Baidoa, with 86% of households living in IDP sites lacking identification documents and only 24% having written land tenure arrangements. These challenges could restrict their access to public services, legal rights, and tenure security.

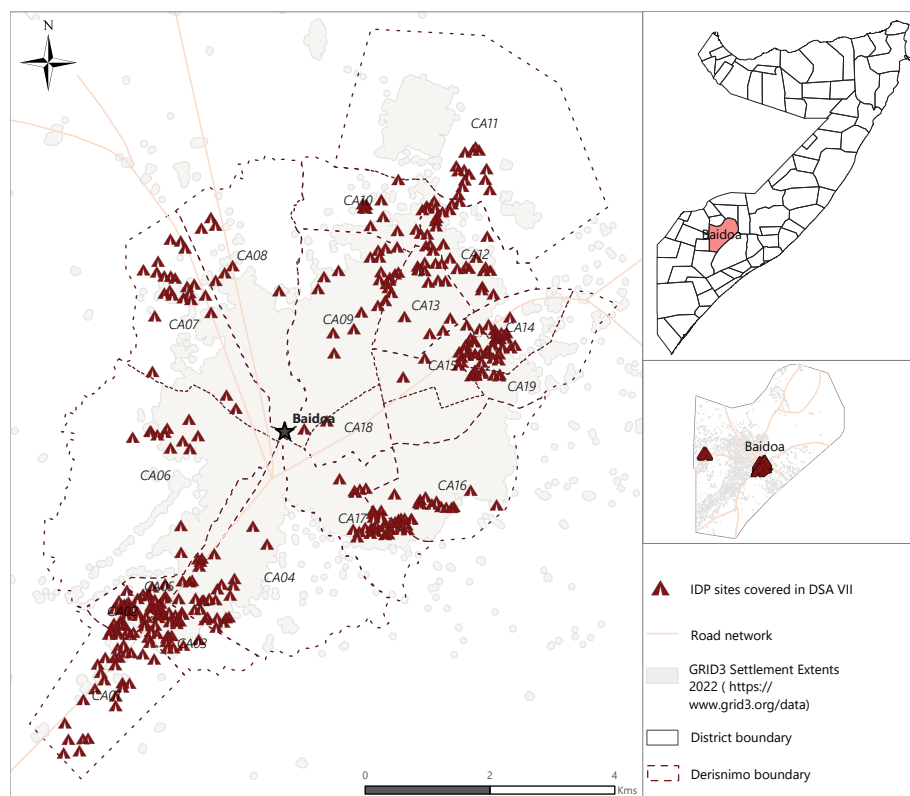
CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

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 2023.¹ Protracted displacement has created a need for development-focused, durable solutions alongside emergency support. To better assess IDP sites' conditions and identify those suitable for long-term solutions, the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA), led by REACH and the CCCM cluster, provides critical data on sites locations, capacities, and humanitarian needs. Building on this, the Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) will examine IDP sites to support development-focused interventions in collaboration with partners, including International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Danwadaag Consortium. Additionally, as a pilot country for the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, Somalia will develop solution pathways to address vulnerabilities and promote social cohesion among IDPs and host communities, facilitating a shift from emergency to durable solutions. In light of this, a Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA), supported by IOM was conducted by REACH between February and March 2024.

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.

BAIDOA DISTRICT COVERAGE MAP



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The DSRA methodology adopts a quantitative approach, leveraging structured household (HH) surveys in alignment with the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Local (Re) Integration Assessment (LORA) tool to analyze demographic characteristics and durable solutions-enabling factors within IDP sites and surrounding neighborhoods. REACH used structured household surveys, referencing the existing global standards on durable solutions (DSs) such as the Joint IDP profiling service (JIPS) indicator library and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for HHs living in IDP sites. The DSA VII data has been used to identify the sites showing enabling factors of durable solutions, and hence a positive score on the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI). 164 out of 2,043 sites assessed through the DSA VII scored 25 out of 39 on the DSSI, indicating positive progress towards durable solutions, and eligibility for assessment under the DSRA. A stratified random sampling technique ensures representativeness by surveying both IDP and host HHs through face-to-face interviews, with confidence levels set at 90% and a 10% margin of error. GPS points, generated by the GIS team, enable random household selection while avoiding bias. REACH trains field officers and enumerators, utilizing partnerships from previous DSA VII data collection to enhance cost efficiency and local capacity-building. Data verification and cleaning follow REACH's standard operating procedures, including daily checks and detailed logging. Final analysis outputs include a clean dataset and results tables generated using R statistical software, which highlight key findings. The data collection took place between the 26th of February 2024 until the 1st of April 2024. All findings presented in this factsheet relate to the proportion of assessed households with a given response as reported by household members from HHs living in host communities and HHs living in IDP sites, and should be considered representative of the humanitarian situation in assessed sites.

A total of 2,950 surveys were collected from households in Baidoa district as part of this assessment. This includes 2,882 from households living in IDP sites, and 68 from households living in host communities. You can find more information about the methodology and assessment in the terms of reference [here](#).²

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 analysis highlights critical elements shaping durable solutions readiness in Baidoa, Somalia. Key findings emphasize that the integration of internally displaced persons (HHs living in IDP sites) into host communities is significantly influenced by access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and sustainable livelihoods. The data reveals that existing gaps in service delivery exacerbate vulnerabilities, limiting the capacity of HHs living in IDP sites to rebuild their lives and achieve self-reliance. Additionally, persistent challenges such as land tenure insecurity and limited housing options continue to hinder efforts to stabilize the displaced population. Addressing these gaps requires a coordinated approach that bridges humanitarian assistance with long-term development interventions, ensuring alignment with local governance frameworks and community priorities.

Beyond infrastructural and service needs, the report highlights the importance of inclusive decision-making processes in fostering durable solutions. Community engagement and participatory planning are essential to building trust and promoting social cohesion between HHs living in IDP sites and host communities. However, the findings also reveal barriers to such inclusivity, including limited representation of marginalized groups and insufficient capacity within local governance systems. To enhance readiness for durable solutions, stakeholders must prioritize capacity building, policy reforms, and resource mobilization that address systemic inequalities while fostering resilience. These efforts must be underpinned by robust data collection and monitoring systems to track progress and adapt strategies effectively.

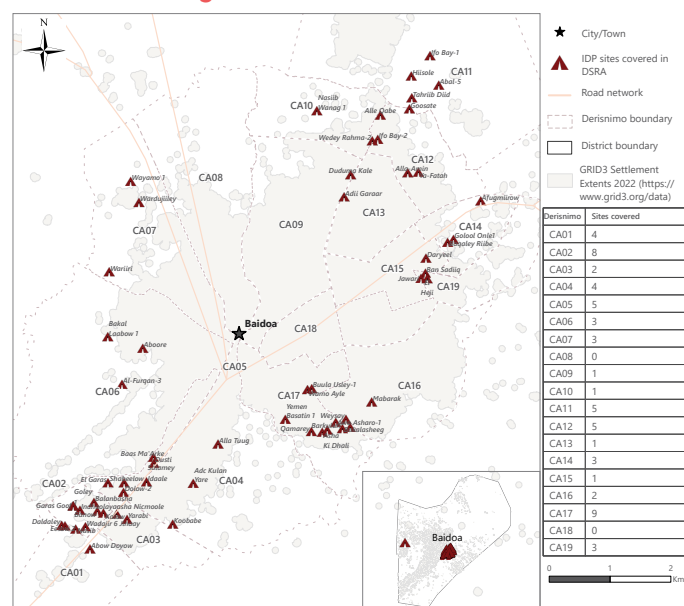
Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

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
Ifo Bay-2												4-3-4
Barkulun												4-3-4
Wariri												3-5-3
Alle Qabe												4-4-3
Abow Doyow												4-4-3
Wardujiiley												4-4-3
Jawari												4-4-4
Asha kl Dhali												6-1-4
Ifo Bay-1												4-4-3
Wayamo-1												4-3-4
Ban Sadiiq												5-3-3
Awo Asharo-1												6-3-2
Ind-hoolayaasha Nicmoole												5-1-5
Koobabe												3-5-3
Banow												5-3-3
Alla-Amin												5-3-3
Mabarak												4-2-5
Bakalasheeg												7-1-3
Goley 1												3-5-3
Buula Usley 1												5-4-2
Bakaley												5-3-3
El Garas												3-5-3
Nasib												5-1-5
Daldaley												5-2-4
Daryeel												3-4-4
Al-Aamin												6-2-3

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” representing partial progress, and “red” showing 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, 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.

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

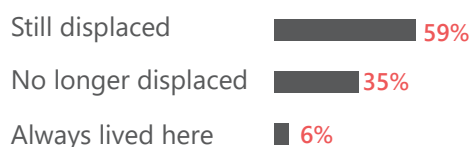
Target IDP Sites: Baidoa



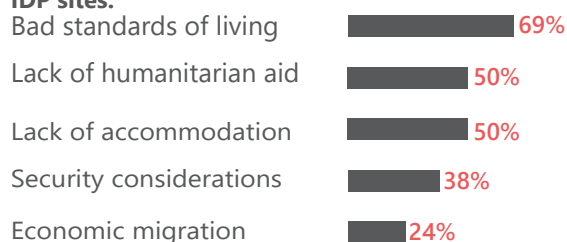
DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS

In Baidoa district, in the 12 months prior to data collection, 59% of households living in IDP sites remained displaced, 35% had returned to their original host community, and 6% had always lived in their current location. The primary reasons for displacement included poor living standards (69%), lack of humanitarian aid (50%), lack of accommodation (50%), security considerations (38%), and economic migration (24%). Consequently, households living in IDP sites had chosen their current settlements for better living standards (64%), availability of accommodation (53%), and access to humanitarian assistance (40%). With an average household size of five individuals, 98% of households living in host communities and 92% of those in IDP sites reported no health-related vulnerabilities. These findings underscored the critical need for durable solutions that addressed displacement drivers, improved living conditions, and promoted reintegration and resilience of displaced and host communities through enhanced livelihood opportunities, secure housing, and access to essential services.

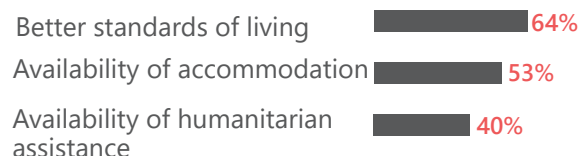
% of HHs living in IDP sites that reported their displacement status:



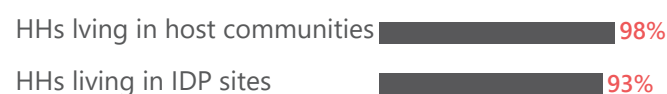
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs living in IDP sites left their settlement of origin, by % of HHs living in IDP sites*:



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



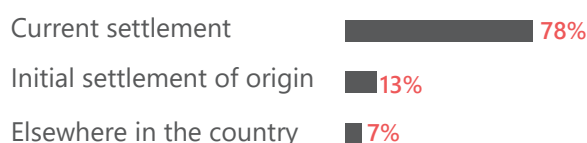
% of HHs living in host communities and HHs living in IDP sites that reportedly had no health-related vulnerabilities:



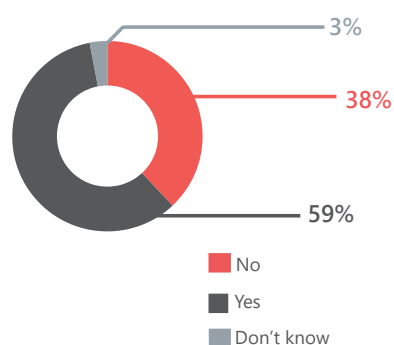
MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

In Baidoa district, 78% of households living in IDP settlements intended to remain in their current settlements over the 12 months following data collection, while 13% preferred to return to their settlements of origin and 7% considered relocating elsewhere in the country. However, only 38% of households living in IDP settlements had concrete plans to pursue their preferred movement options, with 59% reporting no plans and 3% unsure. Among households living in IDP settlements and HHs living in host communities, 55% and 37%, respectively, cited a lack of capacity to pursue their intended movements. Key conditions for pursuing these options included improved security or a sense of safety in the preferred location (53% of households living in IDP settlements, 62% of HHs living in host communities), access to sustainable accommodation (55% of households living in IDP settlements, 37% of HHs living in host communities), and access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and administrative support (39% of households living in IDP settlements, 34% of HHs living in host communities). Regarding integration, 29% of households living in IDP settlements and 49% of HHs living in host communities reported feeling integrated, 35% of households living in IDP settlements and 34% of HHs living in host communities felt neutral, and 21% of households living in IDP settlements and 11% of HHs living in host communities reported not feeling integrated.

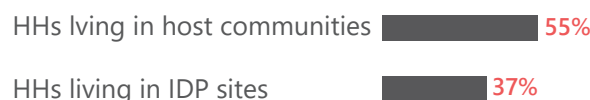
Top three most commonly reported movement intentions for the 12 months following data collection by % of HHs living in IDP sites:



% 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 reported lack of capacity to pursue their preferred option (movement intentions) within the next 12 months:



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	62%	53%
Access to sustainable accommodation in the preferred location	37%	55%
Access to basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services) in the preferred location	34%	39%

* 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	49%	29%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	34%	35%
Not integrated	6%	16%
Not integrated at all	11%	21%

ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

In Baidoa district, access to basic needs and services had shown challenges, with 62% of HHs living in IDP sites and 31% of HHs living in host communities reporting they had been unable to meet their basic needs independently in the three months prior to data collection. Despite this, most households had not experienced discrimination when accessing essential services, with 97% of HHs living in IDP sites and 100% of HHs living in host communities reporting no such incidents. These findings highlighted the importance of advancing durable solutions by addressing barriers to self-sufficiency, ensuring equitable access to services, and closing gaps in service delivery to build a more resilient and inclusive environment for both displaced and host communities.

% 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 host communities  31%

HHs living in IDP sites  62%

% 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 host communities  100%

HHs living in IDP sites  97%

FOOD SECURITY

In Baidoa district, food access had been a critical concern, with 88% of HHs living in IDP sites and 56% of HHs living in host communities reportedly relying on market purchases as their primary source of food. This aligned with the findings from a [Detailed Site Assessment \(DSA VII\)](#)³ conducted in March 2024, where KIs in most assessed sites in Somalia reported that households relied primarily on market purchases for food. The most commonly reported barriers to food access among HHs living in IDP sites included economic challenges (36%), natural causes (21%), and security issues (15%). Financial constraints had been the primary obstacle for many, limiting their ability to purchase sufficient food. These findings highlighted 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:

HHs living in host communities  56%

HHs living in IDP sites  88%

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

Economic restrictions  36%

Climate shocks: (droughts/floods, etc)  21%

Security issue  15%

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

* HHs- Households

ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE

In Baidoa district, while access to drinking water had been largely reliable, with 90% of HHs living in IDP sites and 100% of HHs living in host communities reporting no significant issues, access to healthcare services remained a significant challenge, revealing interconnected vulnerabilities. In the three months preceding the assessment, 49% of HHs living in IDP sites and 15% of HHs living in host communities lacked access to healthcare services. Key barriers included the high cost of services or medicine (27% of HHs living in IDP sites and 12% of HHs living in host communities), a lack of qualified health staff (9% of HHs living in IDP sites and 2% of HHs living in host communities), and discrimination based on clan identity (10% of HHs living in IDP sites and 3% of HHs living in host communities). These healthcare challenges were exacerbated by economic difficulties that not only limited access to medical care but also posed broader constraints on household resilience, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites. Although water access issues were less prominent, the overall strain on basic services highlighted the need for integrated durable solutions. Addressing healthcare barriers through affordable services, capacity building for healthcare staff, and inclusive practices, combined with continued support for water and other essential services, is critical for enhancing resilience and fostering sustainable outcomes for both displaced and host communities in Baidoa.

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	12%	27%
No qualified health staff	2%	9%
Unable to access medical services based on clan identity	3%	10%

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

HHs living in IDP sites  49%

HHs living in host communities  15%

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

HHs living in host communities  100%

HHs living in IDP sites  90%

EDUCATION

Education was accessible in Baidoa district, with many assessed households reporting the availability of education facilities in their current settlements. However, a notable gap exists, as 88% of HHs living in host communities had access compared to only 56% of HHs living in IDP sites. 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.⁴

Targeted programming is needed to address this disparity by focusing on expanding education facilities in IDP settlements and reducing barriers. Bridging this gap between population groups is necessary, as widespread access to education provides a strong foundation for durable solutions, fostering long-term development and stability for both displaced and HHs living in host communities.

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

HHs living in host communities  88%

HHs living in IDP sites  56%

ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

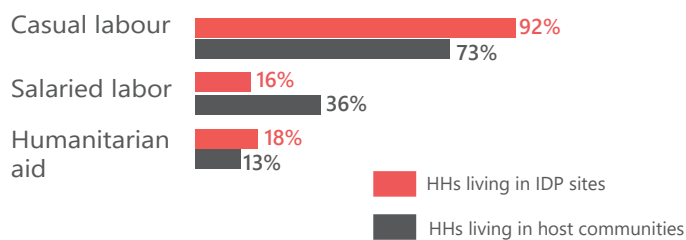
In Baidoa district, casual labor had been the most common source of income for both HHs living in IDP sites (92%) and HHs living in host communities (73%), followed by salaried labor (16% of HHs living in IDP sites and 36% of HHs living in host communities) and humanitarian aid (18% of HHs living in IDP sites and 13% of HHs living in host communities). Despite these income sources, employment conditions were often precarious, with 39% of HHs living in IDP sites and 43% of HHs living in host communities relying on seasonal work as their primary income source in the three months preceding the assessment. Unemployment among IDP household members was primarily attributed to caring responsibilities (36%), being physically unable to work (30%), and the lack of job opportunities within their area (23%), highlighting significant barriers to workforce participation.

Access to markets further exacerbated economic vulnerabilities, as only 7% of HHs living in IDP sites and 10% of HHs living in host communities could reach markets in under 15 minutes using their usual means of transport. Additionally, 37% of HHs living in IDP sites and 70% of HHs living in host communities reported taking between 31 minutes and 1 hour, while 29% of HHs living in IDP sites took over an hour. These findings underscored the critical need for durable solutions, including targeted skills training, localized job creation initiatives, and improved market access, to enhance livelihoods, foster economic self-reliance, and build resilience for both displaced and host communities in Baidoa.

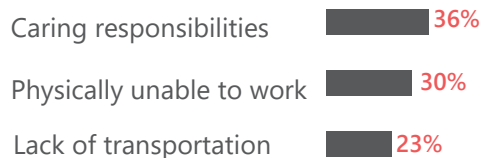
* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs- Households

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



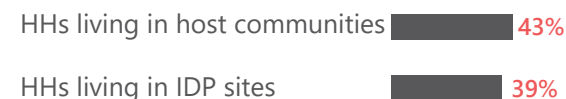
The three main reasons why IDP household members were unemployed, by % of assessed households:*



The reported time taken by the assessed households (host and HHs living in IDP sites) using their usual means of transport to get to the nearest market, by % of assessed IDP household:

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Less than 15 minutes	10%	7%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	19%	26%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	70%	37%
More than 1 hour	1%	29%

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



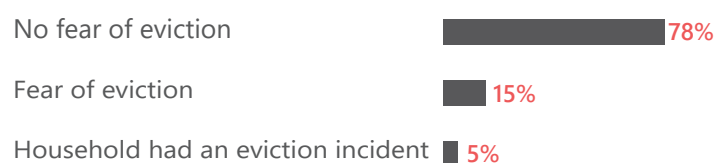
🏠 ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

In Baidoa district, access to housing, land, and property (HLP) presented significant challenges, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites. Most HHs living in host communities (80%) reported relying on written land tenure agreements, compared to only 24% of HHs living in IDP sites, while 62% of HHs living in IDP sites and 20% of HHs living in host communities relied on oral agreements, and 14% of HHs living in IDP sites were unsure of their tenure arrangement. This reliance on informal or uncertain agreements heightened the risk of eviction and disputes, underscoring the need for formalized land governance to improve tenure security. Housing conditions further reflected these vulnerabilities, with 54% of HHs living in IDP sites and 51% of HHs living in host communities living in moderately damaged shelters. However, severely damaged shelters were reported by 33% of HHs living in IDP sites compared to only 11% of HHs living in host communities, and just 8% of HHs living in IDP sites lived in undamaged housing, compared to 39% of HHs living in host communities. Eviction concerns were prevalent among HHs living in IDP sites, with 15% fearing eviction and 5% having experienced eviction incidents in the six months prior to data collection, while 78% reported no fear of eviction. These findings highlighted the urgent need for durable solutions, including improving shelter conditions, increasing access to formal land documentation, and implementing measures to protect against forced evictions, as essential steps toward fostering stability and resilience for displaced and host communities in Baidoa.

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

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Written	80%	24%
Oral	20%	62%
Don't know	0%	14%

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	51%	54%
Not damaged	39%	8%
Severely damaged	11%	33%

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

* HHs - Households

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

HHs living in host communities in Baidoa reported commonly holding ID cards (52% of HHs living in host communities and 4% of HHs living in IDP sites). However, the majority of HHs living in IDP sites (86%) reported lacking any form of documentation, reflecting limited access to key legal identity documents essential for accessing public services and social protection. This lack of legal identity creates significant barriers to basic services and increases vulnerability.

Strengthening access to key legal documents, in line with the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) guidelines](#),⁵ is necessary for supporting durable solutions by enhancing HHs living in IDP sites' ability to access rights, secure livelihoods, and integrate fully into host communities, thus paving the way for sustainable self-reliance and protection.

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

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
ID Card	52%	4%
Birth certificate	14%	0%
Voter registration	8%	0%
None	20%	86%

DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY

In Baidoa district, participation in social and political life had been limited, with 88% of HHs living in IDP sites and 66% of HHs living in host communities reporting no active involvement in community activities. However, social cohesion was supported by factors such as a sense of trust, solidarity, and unity, which were reported by 72% of HHs living in IDP sites and 66% of HHs living in host communities. Additionally, sharing the same cultural identity (42% of HHs living in IDP sites and 41% of HHs living in host communities) and a similar language (27% of HHs living in IDP sites and 41% of HHs living in host communities) further strengthened communal ties. Representation within the community showed potential, with 71% of HHs living in IDP sites and 85% of HHs living in host communities having a representative to advocate on their behalf.

Safety and security within communities remained mixed. While 84% of HHs living in IDP sites and 98% of HHs living in host communities reported the ability to move freely without fear, 33% of HHs living in IDP sites and all HHs living in host communities had experienced illegal taxation by non-government actors in the three months prior to data collection. Physical attacks or incidents between different groups were reported by 7% of HHs living in IDP sites and 2% of HHs living in host communities, and 4% of HHs living in IDP sites had encountered incidents related to unexploded ordnance. Improved security was identified as a key condition for pursuing preferred relocation options by 53% of HHs living in IDP sites and 62% of HHs living in host communities.

Information access varied, with posters (47%), radio (41%), and community leaders (22%) being the primary sources for HHs living in IDP sites. These findings highlighted the urgent need for conflict-sensitive programming, enhanced protection mechanisms, and inclusive governance structures to support durable solutions. Addressing these priorities would promote safety, improve representation, and foster greater integration of displaced and host communities in Baidoa.

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

HHs living in IDP sites  88%

HHs living in host communities  66%

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

HHs living in host communities  85%

HHs living in IDP sites  71%

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	66%	72%
Sharing same cultural identity	41%	42%
Sharing a similar language	41%	27%

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

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Illegal taxation by non-government actors	100%	33%
Incidents due to UXO*	0%	4%
Friction between community and surrounding host communities	0%	1%

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

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

* HHs- Households

% of HHs living in host communities and IDP household that had reported improvement of the security context/ feeling of safety in their preferred location as one of the condition needed to pursue their preferred options 12 months following data collection:

HHs living in host communities 62%

HHs living in IDP sites 53%

% 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 98%

HHs living in IDP sites 84%

% of HHs living in host communities and IDP household that had reported physical attacks and/ or incidents between different groups in the 3 months prior to data collection:

HHs living in IDP sites 7%

HHs living in host communities 2%

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

Posters 47%

Radio 41%

Community leaders 22%

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

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

* HHs- Households

LIMITATIONS

The type of potential bias related to the choice of quantitative method used in the analysis of data and presentation of results must be acknowledged. Assessing the nearest HHs living in host communities for all IDP sites was difficult since there was no clear demarcation or boundary that separated the HHs living in host communities from the HHs living in IDP sites.

In this assessment, “progress toward durable solutions” refers to indicators of stability, self-reliance, and integration among HHs living in IDP sites in 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](#)
- 5 [Interagency Standing Committee \(IASC\), Procedures and Guidelines](#)

DONORS AND PARTNERS



ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

ANNEX 1: Scoring Table for the Durable Solutions Matrix

Category	Indicators	Score
Freedom of Movement	Can you/your household freely move around/ go wherever you want in your neighbourhood? -% answering "yes"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Food Security	Which of the following problem/barriers is most relevant to your household regarding access to food? -% answering "no barriers to food"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Water	What safety issues does your household face accessing drinking water (on their way to or at water source)? -% answering "no issues"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Healthcare Services	Did all members of your hh have access to healthcare services every time they wanted it in the last 3 months? -% answering "yes"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Education	Where is the education facility located? -% answering "within the current settlement"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Employment	Which of these descriptions best describes the employment situation of the main income earner in the last 3 months? -% reporting some form of employment, including "official", "seasonal", and "informal"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Housing, Land and Property Access	Does your hh fear that it could be evicted from your current accommodation/shelter in the next 6 months, or did you suffer an eviction incident in the past 6 months? -% answering "no fear of eviction"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Documentation	Which of the following types of legal identity documentation does your household possess? -% possessing any form of legal documentation (e.g. ID card, birth certificate etc.)	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Security	Does your household currently feel safe enough to pursue all of the social, economic and educational opportunities you want? -% answering "Feel safe enough to pursue all opportunities"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40% (and >20% answering "Don't 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")