

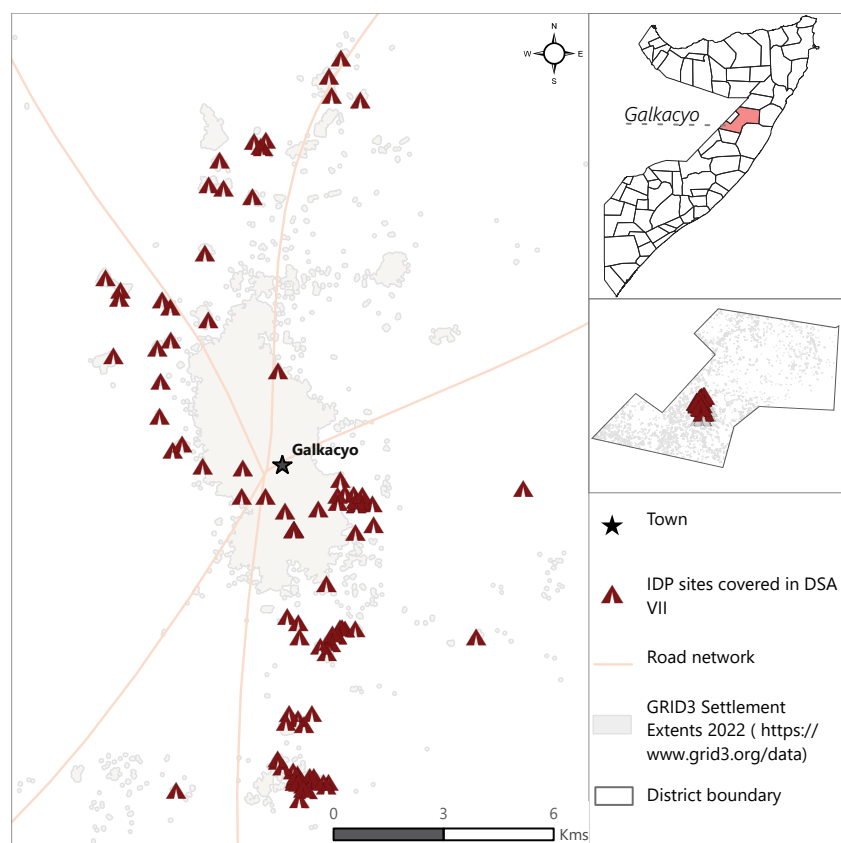
# Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

July, 2024 | Galkacyo, Somalia

## KEY MESSAGES

- Despite challenges, 98% of HHs living in IDP sites in Galkacyo reported no discrimination when accessing essential services like education and healthcare. However, 96% of HHs living in IDP sites and 100% of HHs living in host communities struggled to meet their basic needs (Education, healthcare, and administrative services) independently, highlighting the critical need for targeted livelihood support to enhance self-sufficiency and long-term resilience.
- A staggering 98% of HHs living in IDP sites and 100% of HHs living in host communities relied on market purchases as their primary source of food, highlighting the community's heavy dependence on market systems for sustenance. However, economic barriers affected 80% of HHs living in IDP sites and 97% of HHs living in host communities, severely limiting their ability to access adequate food. This underscores the critical need to strengthen economic opportunities through income-generation programs and improved access to agricultural land, thereby addressing food security challenges and reducing over-reliance on unstable market dynamics.
- Housing conditions remained a challenge, with 63% of HHs living in IDP sites residing in moderately damaged shelters and 35% in severely damaged ones. Additionally, 74% of HHs living in IDP sites relied on informal oral land tenure agreements, which undermine stability. Efforts to formalize land tenure and provide resilient housing solutions are essential for advancing durable solutions in Galkacyo.

## GALKACYO DISTRICT COVERAGE MAP



## CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Climate shocks and insecurity continue to affect Somali populations, frequently resulting in their displacement. Consequently, an estimated 2.9 million people were displaced in Somalia as of December 2023.<sup>1</sup>

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

## ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The DSRA was initiated in partnership with the IOM-led Danwadaag consortium to identify and assess sites appropriate for durable solutions and development-oriented interventions, serving as a tool to initiate service referrals along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN). Using data from the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) VII, the DSRA identifies IDP sites where progress towards durable solutions has been captured through the DSA VII, and sites' corresponding scores on the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI). Developed by REACH and IOM, the DSRA complements the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey by guiding strategic operational decision-making for HHs living in IDP sites and host communities, while also measuring progress toward durable solutions. The assessment collected data representative of population types and locations (site + nearest city) with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Each Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) site and its nearest city were analyzed as a single area, reflecting neighborhood and catchment clusters under the Derisnimo framework. Data collection spanned from 26 February 2024 to 01 April 2024.

## METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

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

The data collection took place between the 26th of February 2024 and continued until the 1st of April 2024. A total of 1,129 surveys were collected from households in Galkacyo district as part of this assessment. This includes 1062 from households living in IDP sites, and 67 from households living in host communities. You can find more information about the methodology and assessment in the terms of reference [here](#).<sup>2</sup>

## Relationship Between DSRA and DSP

The Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) serves as a critical tool to enable service referrals along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) by creating an evidence base to identify service gaps for internally displaced persons (HHs living in IDP sites). By assessing a range of sectors and services, the DSRA provides actionable insights into where gaps exist, enabling the government and other actors to accurately target areas for intervention. This evidence-based approach supports the practical implementation of services to address needs, fostering collaboration across sectors and ensuring that interventions are tailored to promote sustainable solutions.

The comparative analysis of indicators highlights critical differences in the progress of IDP and HHs living in host communities(HC) households towards durable solutions. For instance, while both groups face significant barriers to accessing essential services, HHs living in IDP sites report higher levels of vulnerability in areas such as economic self-reliance and integration. These disparities underline the need for targeted interventions that address specific gaps for each group, such as improving access to sustainable livelihoods for HHs living in IDP sites and strengthening community infrastructure for HHs living in host communities. By addressing these challenges, the DSRA findings provide a roadmap for advancing durable solutions, emphasizing equitable progress and fostering resilience across communities. The DSRA questionnaire was developed using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions to properly encapsulate the unique barriers and experiences faced by HHs living in IDP sites.

In addition, all elements of the assessment were closely aligned with the key strategic objectives of National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) 2020-2024, developed by the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED). By doing so, the DSRA hopes to inform government led solutions and initiatives aimed at reducing and mitigating the adverse impacts of displacement, and supporting HHs living in IDP sites to achieve Durable Solutions.

The DSRA complements the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey by utilizing a harmonized methodology, questionnaire, and data, and advancing the process through the identification of entry points for durable solutions. While the DSP focuses on progress monitoring, the DSRA builds upon this foundation to enable practical service referrals by identifying specific needs and gaps within both IDP and host communities. Additionally, DSRA data contributes to the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED) dashboard, offering a centralized resource for strategic decision-making and ensuring co-ownership of data by MoPIED and REACH, thereby enhancing accountability and alignment with national priorities.

## Analysis on Solutions Readiness

The Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) in Galkacyo revealed critical challenges in achieving durable solutions, particularly in access to housing, food security, and essential services. Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) access remains largely informal, with 74% of HHs living in IDP sites relying on oral agreements for land tenure, compared to 94% of HHs living in host communities. Although 90% of HHs living in IDP sites reported no fear of eviction, 10% expressed concerns, underscoring the fragility of housing stability. Shelter conditions further illustrate these vulnerabilities, with 35% of HHs living in IDP sites living in severely damaged shelters and only 2% residing in undamaged housing. These conditions limit long-term stability and integration, necessitating improvements in shelter resilience and land formalization. Access to food was a significant barrier for 80% of HHs living in IDP sites and 97% of HHs living in host communities, with the overwhelming majority relying on market purchases for sustenance.

Healthcare and economic opportunities also remain limited. 96% of HHs living in IDP sites and 94% of HHs living in host communities lacked access to healthcare services three months prior to the assessment, with high medical costs and insufficient health staff being the primary obstacles. Employment opportunities were similarly constrained, with 76% of HHs living in IDP sites relying on casual labor, while 61% faced a lack of job opportunities. Integration levels in Galkacyo showed a mixed picture: 32% of HHs living in IDP sites and 72% of HHs living in host communities felt integrated, while 62% of HHs living in IDP sites expressed neutrality and 5% reported not feeling integrated. Education access was more positive, with 89% of HHs living in IDP sites and 99% of HHs living in host communities reporting available facilities.

## 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
Gargaar	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
Liibaan 1	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	6-1-4
Libaan2	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	4-3-4
Najax	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
Ayax	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
Al-la'Aamin 2	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
Al-la'Aamin 1	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	5-1-5
Gaas	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	5-1-5
Buulo Agoon	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	6-1-4
Mus-taqbal 2B	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	4-3-4
Waaya Arag	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
New Don-yale	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-2
Mudug Sare	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
Warshad Galay 2	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	5-2-4

The Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for IDP sites in Galkacyo district highlights significant disparities and improvement 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 significant progress in areas such as access to water, education, and employment, others face critical and persistent challenges in security, healthcare, food security, and access to markets. 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.

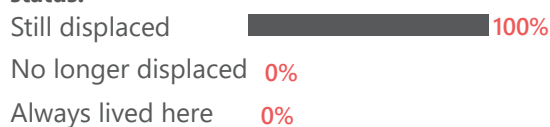
### Target IDP Sites: Galkacyo



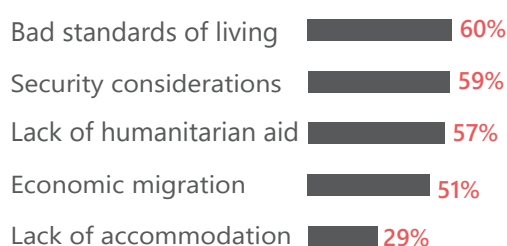
## ➔ DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS

In Galkacyo district, in the 12 months prior to data collection, all HHs living in IDP sites reported being displaced, with 100% indicating they were previously displaced and are still displaced. None of the households reported being no longer displaced (0%) or having always lived in their current location (0%). The primary reasons for leaving their settlements of origin included poor living standards (60%), security considerations (59%), lack of humanitarian aid (57%), economic migration (51%), and lack of accommodation (29%). HHs living in IDP sites cited availability of humanitarian assistance (72%), better living standards (66%), and relative safety (59%) as the main reasons for choosing their current settlement. With an average household size of five individuals, 80% of HHs living in IDP sites and 92% of HHs living in host communities reported having no health-related vulnerabilities. These findings highlighted the ongoing need for durable solutions that address the underlying drivers of displacement, enhance living conditions, and build resilience through improved access to housing, livelihoods, and essential services, as reflected in the Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for Galkacyo.

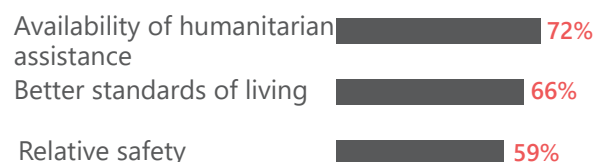
### % of HHs living in IDP sites that reported their displacement status:



### The 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:



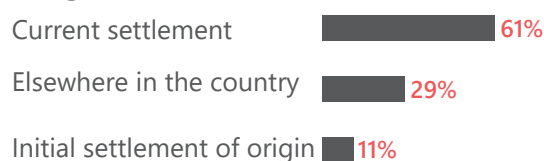
### % of HHs living in host communities and HHs living in IDP sites that reportedly had no health-related vulnerabilities:



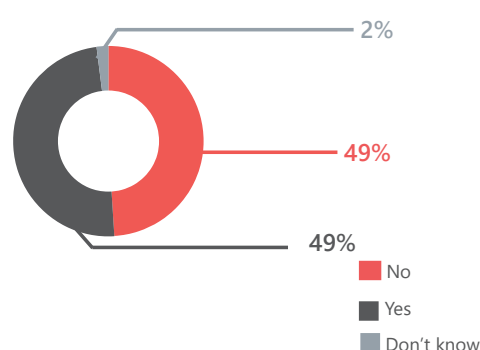
## ➔ MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

In Galkacyo district, movement intentions among HHs in IDP sites over the 12 months following data collection showed that 61% preferred to remain in their current settlements, 29% considered relocating elsewhere in the country, and 11% intended to return to their initial settlements of origin. Of those assessed, 49% had concrete plans to pursue their preferred movement options, 49% did not, and 2% were unsure. Lacking the capacity to pursue these options was reported by 66% of HHs in IDP sites and 70% in host communities, highlighting significant barriers. Key conditions for movement included access to sustainable accommodation (61% of HHs in IDP sites, 85% in host communities), basic services (65% in IDP sites, 78% in host communities), and employment or livelihood opportunities (59% in IDP sites, 61% in host communities). Integration levels varied: 32% of HHs in IDP sites and 72% in host communities felt integrated, 62% in IDP sites and 19% in host communities felt neutral, and 5% in IDP sites and 7% in host communities did not feel integrated. Only 1% of both groups felt very integrated.

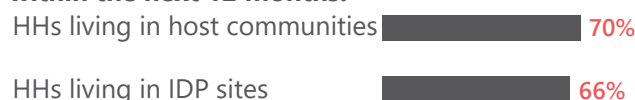
### Top three most commonly reported movement intentions for the 12 months following data collection by % of HHs living in IDP sites:



### % 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 reportedly had no 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
Access to sustainable accommodation in the preferred location	85%	61%
Access to basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services) in the preferred location	78%	65%
Access to employment and livelihoods opportunities in the preferred location	61%	59%

\* 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	72%	32%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	19%	62%
Not integrated	7%	5%
Very integrated	1%	1%

✂ ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

Access to basic services among HHs living in IDP sites in Galkacyo was relatively good, with almost all assessed HHs living in IDP sites (98%) reporting no discrimination when accessing these services. However, the majority of IDP (96%) and host (100%) households indicated they struggled to meet their basic needs independently in the three months prior to data collection. To address this, targeted support programs and improved livelihood opportunities are needed to empower these households, enabling them to better meet their basic needs and work toward self-sufficiency.

% of the assessed households that reported not having access to basic needs (food, education, healthcare, administrative services) on their own in the last 3 months prior to data collection:



% of host community and HHs living in IDP sites reporting not to have been discriminated against when trying to access basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services):



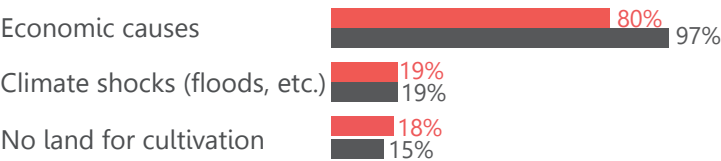
🌾 FOOD SECURITY

In Galkacyo district, households overwhelmingly relied on market purchases as their primary source of food, with 100% of HHs living in host communities and 98% of HHs living in IDP sites depending on markets for their food supply.. This aligns with the findings from a [Detailed Site Assessment \(DSA VII\)](#)<sup>3</sup> conducted in March 2024, where KIs in most assessed sites in Somalia reported that households relied primarily on market purchases for food. This heavy reliance highlights significant economic vulnerabilities, as most households faced barriers to food security based on economic challenges (97% of HHs living in host communities and 80% of HHs living in IDP sites), natural causes (19% for both groups), and lack of land for cultivation (15% of HHs living in host communities and 18% of HHs living in IDP sites). Addressing these challenges requires targeted interventions to enhance economic opportunities, such as income-generation programs and vocational training, to alleviate economic barriers to food access. Supporting self-production through agricultural initiatives, such as providing access to land, seeds, and tools, is equally critical for fostering resilience. Additionally, ensuring market stability, affordability, and accessibility can mitigate dependency on market purchases while promoting sustainable and food-secure communities in Galkacyo. These measures collectively contribute to building more resilient and self-sufficient households.

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



Most commonly reported main barriers to food access, by type of assessed households:



■ HHs living in IDP sites  
■ HHs living in host communities

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

\* HHs- Households

## ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE

In Galkacyo district, access to drinking water was notably reliable, with 100% of HHs living in host communities and 92% of HHs living in IDP sites reporting no issues accessing water. This indicates a strong foundation for achieving durable solutions through improved water accessibility, a critical enabling factor for stability and resilience. However, healthcare access remained a significant challenge, as 94% of HHs living in host communities and 96% of HHs living in IDP sites reported lacking access to healthcare services in the three months prior to the assessment. The primary barriers include the high cost of medicine (73% of HHs living in host communities and 74% of HHs living in IDP sites), lack of qualified health staff (12% of HHs living in host communities and 39% of HHs living in IDP sites), and the distance to treatment centers (49% of HHs living in host communities and 36% of HHs living in IDP sites). Addressing these gaps requires a multi-pronged approach, including reducing the cost of medical supplies, training and deploying qualified healthcare professionals, and improving the proximity of healthcare services by constructing accessible health facilities. Enhancing health awareness and integrating health services into broader development plans are essential steps toward achieving durable solutions in Galkacyo.

### Three main obstacles reported in accessing healthcare services, by % of assessed households:\*

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
High cost of services/medicine	73%	74%
No qualified health staff	12%	39%
Treatment center is too far	49%	36%


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

HHs living in host communities  94%

HHs living in IDP sites  96%

### % of assessed households that have 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  92%

## EDUCATION

Education was accessible in Galkacyo district, with the majority of the assessed households reporting that education facilities were available in their current settlements (HHs living in host communities 99% and HHs living in IDP sites 89%). This widespread access to education is a critical step toward durable solutions, as it fosters long-term development and stability for both displaced and HHs living in host communities.

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

HHs living in host communities  99%

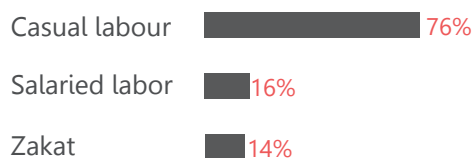
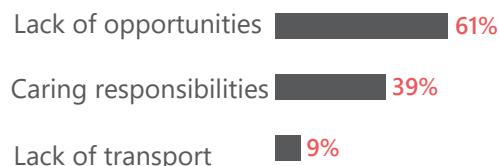
HHs living in IDP sites  89%

## ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

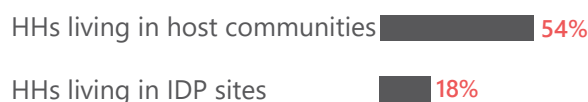
In Galkacyo, the main sources of income for HHs living in IDP sites were casual labor (76%), humanitarian assistance from NGOs (13%), and small businesses (8%). These income streams indicate a heavy reliance on unstable and unsustainable sources rather than meaningful economic diversification. Achieving durable solutions for HHs living in IDP sites in Galkacyo will require transitioning from temporary income measures to long-term, sustainable livelihood opportunities. Key barriers to employment for IDP household members include a lack of opportunities or vacancies (61%), caregiving responsibilities (39%), and the distant location of available job opportunities (9%). Additionally, access to markets posed a challenge, with 55% of assessed HHs living in IDP sites reporting that it takes more than one hour using usual means of transport to reach the nearest market. This limits economic activity and access to essential goods. To address these challenges and promote self-reliance, targeted interventions are needed, such as fostering entrepreneurship, improving access to local job opportunities, and investing in skills development programs.

\* 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 HHs living in IDP sites:****Top three main reasons why IDP household members were unemployed, by % of assessed HHs living in IDP sites:\*****Reported time taken by the assessed HHs living in IDP sites using their usual means of transport to get to the nearest market, by % of assessed HHs living in IDP sites:**

	HHs living in IDP sites
Less than 15 minutes	0%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	14%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	31%
More than 1 hour	55%

**% of households that reported temporary job as the employment conditions for their main income earner in the last 3 months prior to data collection:****🏠 ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)**

In Galkacyo district, access to land remained largely informal, with oral land tenure agreements being the predominant form for both host (94%) and HHs living in IDP sites (74%), while written agreements were far less common (HHs living in host communities 6%, HHs living in IDP sites 25%). Although 90% of HHs living in IDP sites reported not fearing eviction in the six months following data collection, 12% expressed varying levels of concern about potential eviction—6% reported medium likelihood and another 6% reported high or extreme likelihood of eviction. This reliance on informal agreements, coupled with eviction risks, limits land security and poses significant barriers to achieving durable solutions. Formalizing land tenure agreements and strengthening legal frameworks will be crucial to enhancing land security for HHs living in IDP sites and supporting their long-term stability.

The current state of shelter further highlights significant challenges. A large proportion of assessed households resided in moderately damaged shelters (HHs living in host communities 76%, HHs living in IDP sites 63%), and a substantial percentage of HHs living in IDP sites (35%) reported living in severely damaged housing. Only 2% of HHs living in IDP sites reported living in undamaged shelters, underscoring the urgent need for targeted interventions to improve housing conditions. Advancing durable solutions in Galkacyo requires a dual focus: providing safe, resilient, and sustainable shelter solutions for HHs living in IDP sites while formalizing land tenure agreements to ensure stability, security, and long-term integration.

**Two most common types of land tenure arrangement reported, by % of assessed households:**

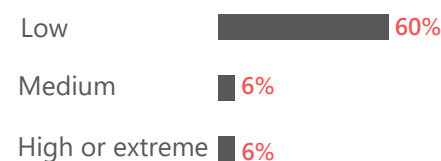
	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Written	6%	25%
Oral	94%	74%

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

	HHs living in IDP sites
No fear of eviction	90%
Fear of eviction	10%
Household had an eviction incident	0%

**Most commonly reported current states of shelter/housing, by % of assessed households:**

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Moderately damaged	76%	63%
Not damaged	2%	24%
Severely damaged	0%	35%
Completely destroyed	1%	8%

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

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

\* HHs- Households



## ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

In Galkacyo, access to legal identification varied significantly between host and HHs living in IDP sites. The humanitarian scope card was the most commonly held document among HHs living in IDP sites (70%) but was less prevalent among HHs living in host communities (19%). Passports were held by 16% of HHs living in host communities and only 1% of HHs living in IDP sites. A notable proportion of households lacked any form of legal identification, with 64% of HHs living in host communities and 20% of HHs living in IDP sites reporting no documentation.

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

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

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Humanitarian Card	19%	70%
Passport	16%	1%
None	64%	20%

## DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY

In Galkacyo district, access to land remained largely informal, with oral land tenure agreements being the predominant form for both host (94%) and HHs living in IDP sites (74%), while written agreements were far less common (HHs living in host communities 6%, HHs living in IDP sites 25%). Although 90% of HHs living in IDP sites reported not fearing eviction within six months of data collection, reliance on informal agreements limited land security and posed a barrier to achieving durable solutions. The state of shelter presented significant challenges, with many households residing in moderately damaged shelters (HHs living in host communities 76%, HHs living in IDP sites 63%) and 35% of HHs living in IDP sites living in severely damaged housing, while only 2% of HHs living in IDP sites resided in undamaged shelters. Mobility within communities also varied, with 100% of HHs living in host communities reporting the ability to move freely without fear, compared to only 56% of HHs living in IDP sites. Access to information played a critical role, with HHs living in IDP sites relying on friends, neighbors, and family (65%), community leaders (48%), and radio (44%) as their primary sources. To advance durable solutions, interventions should focus on formalizing land tenure, improving housing conditions, addressing mobility barriers, and enhancing access to reliable information to ensure stability and integration for HHs living in IDP sites and host communities alike.

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

HHs living in host communities 88%

HHs living in IDP sites 79%

### 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
Sharing same cultural identity	100%	96%
Sharing similar language	96%	79%
Willingness from both groups to interact	3%	18%

### % 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 100%

HHs living in IDP sites 56%

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

HHs living in host communities 82%

HHs living in IDP sites 73%

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

	HHs living in IDP sites
Gender-based violence	51%
Armed violence	29%
Land grabbing	14%

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

Friends/neighbourhood 65%

Community leaders 48%

Radio 44%

\* 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 Galkacyo. This includes households’ willingness to remain in their current settlements, access to essential services like water and education, economic self-reliance through stable income sources, and social cohesion with host communities. However, this progress reflects current conditions and does not account for long-term trends or comprehensive time series data. The findings should be viewed as a baseline to inform future interventions and ongoing monitoring efforts.

## ABOUT THE DANWADAAG CONSORTIUM

Established in 2018, Danwadaag (meaning ‘common purpose’) is a durable solutions consortium led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with local and international NGOs. The consortium integrates the expertise of humanitarian and development partners and facilitates knowledge sharing for a multi-sectoral response across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus (HDPN). Core consortium members include Concern Worldwide, Norwegian Refugee Council, and Gargaar Relief Development Organization, and strong partnerships with other local NGOs, research, learning and programmatic partners in the durable solutions community. The consortium’s overall objective is to reduce vulnerabilities among displacement-affected communities (DACs) and, in the long run, decrease the humanitarian caseload of displaced people in Somalia.

The consortium’s second phase of activities began in 2022, supported by multiple funding streams across the HDPN, including the United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), the European Union, the World Bank through the Government of Somalia and IOM Development Fund. Activities target various groups of DACs including internally displaced people, returnees and host communities, and support local authorities in line with the Somali National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS). Guided by evidence-based programming, key activities focus on strengthening government capacity, delivering integrated sustainable basic services, ensuring land tenure security, providing housing, land, and property support, strengthening the social protection system and implementing targeted livelihood programs for the most vulnerable.

## ENDNOTES

- 1 CCCM [Cluster, Somalia-Estimated IDP populations](#),
- 2 REACH-Somalia Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) [Terms of Reference](#) January 2024
- 3 [Detailed Site Assessment \(DSA VII\) Somalia 2024](#)
- 4 [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Guidelines](#)

## DONORS AND PARTNERS



## ABOUT REACH

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

**ANNEX 1: Scoring Table for the Durable Solutions Matrix**

Category	Indicators	Score
Freedom of Movement	Can you/your household freely move around/ go wherever you want in your neighbourhood? -% answering "yes"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Food Security	Which of the following problem/barriers is most relevant to your household regarding access to food? -% answering "no barriers to food"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Water	What safety issues does your household face accessing drinking water (on their way to or at water source)? -% answering "no issues"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Healthcare Services	Did all members of your hh have access to healthcare services every time they wanted it in the last 3 months? -% answering "yes"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Education	Where is the education facility located? -% answering "within the current settlement"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Employment	Which of these descriptions best describes the employment situation of the main income earner in the last 3 months? -% reporting some form of employment, including "official", "seasonal", and "informal"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Housing, Land and Property Access	Does your hh fear that it could be evicted from your current accommodation/shelter in the next 6 months, or did you suffer an eviction incident in the past 6 months? -% answering "no fear of eviction"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Access to Documentation	Which of the following types of legal identity documentation does your household possess? -% possessing any form of legal documentation (e.g. ID card, birth certificate etc.)	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40%
Security	Does your household currently feel safe enough to pursue all of the social, economic and educational opportunities you want? -% answering "Feel safe enough to pursue all opportunities"	Green = 70- 100% Yellow = 40 - <70% Red = 0 - <40% (and >20% answering "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")