

Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

July, 2024 | Kismayo, Somalia

KEY MESSAGES

- A significant 62% of HHs living in IDP sites fear eviction, while only 8% possess written land tenure agreements, exposing them to high levels of housing insecurity. Additionally, 34% of HHs living in IDP sites live in severely damaged shelters, compared to just 1% of HHs living in host communities, highlighting the urgent need for improved housing conditions and land tenure stability.
- 75% of HHs living in IDP sites lack access to healthcare services, and 82% struggle to meet their basic needs independently, compared to 66% of HHs living in host communities. Employment remains unstable, with 80% of HHs living in IDP sites relying on casual labor, while only 9% have salaried jobs, further limiting their economic self-sufficiency.
- 92% of HHs living in IDP sites intend to remain in their current settlements, yet only 48% have concrete plans to pursue their preferred movement options, primarily due to economic and security barriers. While 54% of HHs living in IDP sites feel integrated, 7% report not feeling integrated at all, signaling gaps in social cohesion and inclusion.
- 79% of HHs living in IDP sites lack any form of legal identification, compared to 62% of HHs living in host communities, significantly limiting their access to public services, employment, and financial opportunities. This lack of documentation remains a major obstacle to achieving durable solutions and self-reliance.

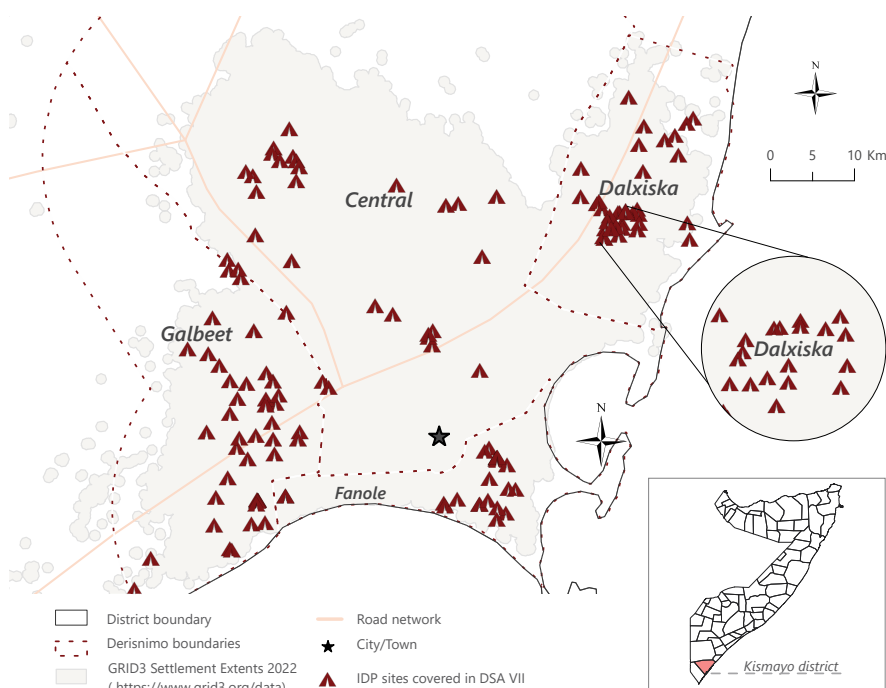
CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

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 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.

KISMAYO 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 1,243 surveys were collected from households in Kismayo district as part of this assessment. This includes 1,175 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 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.

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.

Analysis on Solutions Readiness

The Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) in Kismayo reveals persistent challenges affecting displaced populations, particularly in housing, access to essential services, and economic stability. 62% of HHs living in IDP sites fear eviction, and only 8% hold formal land tenure agreements, indicating a lack of long-term housing security. Housing conditions remain precarious, with 34% of HHs living in IDP sites living in severely damaged shelters, while only 1% of HHs living in host communities face similar conditions. The absence of formal documentation further exacerbates displacement vulnerabilities, as 79% of HHs living in IDP sites lack legal identification, restricting their access to public services, education, and formal employment. These structural barriers highlight the ongoing struggles of HHs living in IDP sites in achieving tenure security and long-term integration.

Economic stability remains a major challenge for HHs living in IDP sites in Kismayo, as 80% rely on casual labor, and only 9% have access to salaried employment, compared to 88% and 1% of HHs living in host communities members, respectively. Additionally, 82% of HHs living in IDP sites report being unable to meet their basic needs independently, indicating high reliance on external aid. Access to healthcare is also a concern, with 75% of HHs living in IDP sites lacking adequate medical services, further exposing them to long-term vulnerabilities. Despite these challenges, 92% of HHs living in IDP sites intend to remain in their current settlements, yet only 48% have concrete plans to pursue their preferred movement options, primarily due to economic and security constraints. These findings underscore the structural limitations that continue to hinder HHs living in IDP sites' ability to transition from displacement to durable solutions in Kismayo.

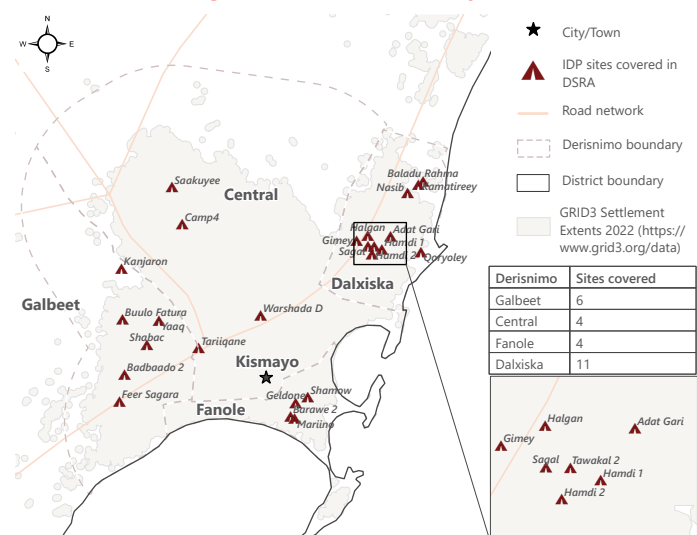
Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

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
Hamdi 2												5-2-4
Tawakal 2												4-4-3
Adat Gari												5-2-4
Buulo Ftaura												3-5-3
Badbaado 2												4-4-3
Halgan												6-0-5
Feera Sagara												4-2-5
Tariiqane												6-2-3
Kamatireey												5-3-3
Yaaq												4-4-3
Shabac												4-4-3
Saakuye												3-2-6
Qoryoley												4-3-4
Kanjaron												4-4-3
Barawe 2												4-3-4
Camp4												3-4-4
Warshada D												4-4-3
Geldone												5-2-4
Mariino												3-4-4
Shamow												4-4-3
Sagal												4-3-4
Gimey												4-3-4
Baladu Rahma												3-3-5
Nasib												5-1-5
Hamdi 1												6-0-5
Eljale 1												6-1-4
Istambul												6-1-4

Target IDP Sites: Kismayo

The Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for IDP sites in Kismayo district reveals notable disparities in readiness across various locations. Structured according to the IASC guidelines, the matrix evaluates the progress of individual sites toward durable solutions across key indicators. Green squares signify strong progress in a specific area, yellow indicates partial progress, and red reflects significant gaps. While certain sites show advancements in areas such as access to basic services, food security, and social cohesion, many continue to grapple with critical challenges, particularly in housing, healthcare, education, and employment. These findings highlight the necessity for a targeted, multi-sectoral approach that prioritizes the urgent needs of the most vulnerable sites while consolidating progress in more advanced locations to achieve equitable and sustainable solutions.

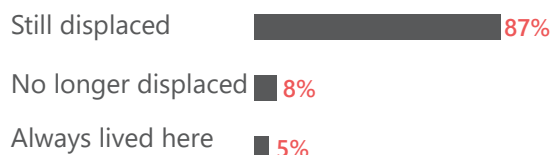
*See Annex 1, which includes the scoring table for the above durable solutions matrix on page 11.



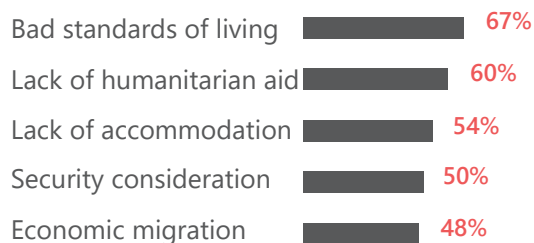
➔ DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS

In Kismayo district, 87% of households living in IDP sites remained displaced, 8% were no longer displaced, and 5% had always lived there, reflecting ongoing instability. The primary reasons for leaving their settlements of origin include poor living standards (67%), lack of humanitarian aid (60%), lack of accommodation (54%), security concerns (50%), and economic migration (48%), illustrating the complex drivers of displacement. Upon selecting their current settlements, HHs living in IDP sites cited better living standards (63%), good work opportunities (48%), and the availability of humanitarian assistance (48%) as key factors. The average household size is five members, with children (20%), women (6%), and individuals aged 60 and above (7%) identified as the most vulnerable groups facing health-related risks. These findings highlight the urgent need for sustainable solutions that address displacement drivers, improve living conditions, and support the integration and resilience of vulnerable populations in Kismayo.

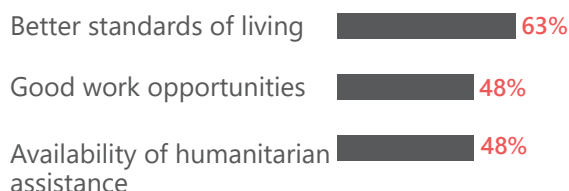
% of HHs living in IDP sites that reported their displacement status:*



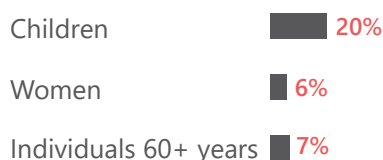
The most commonly reported reasons why HHs living in IDP sites left their settlement of origin, by % of HHs living in IDP sites:*



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



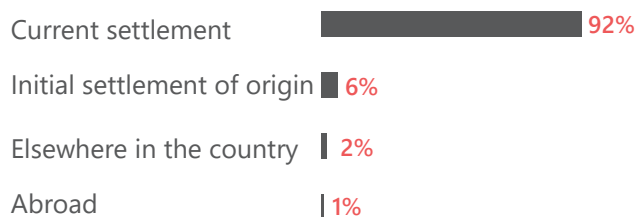
Three most commonly reported groups facing health-related vulnerabilities, by % of HHs living in IDP sites:



➔ MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

In Kismayo district, 92% of HHs living in IDP sites intended to remain in their current settlements over the 12 months following data collection, while 6% preferred to return to their settlements of origin, 2% considered relocating elsewhere in the country, and 1% preferred to relocate abroad. Despite these intentions, only 48% of HHs living in IDP sites had concrete plans to pursue their preferred movement options, with 46% reporting no plans and 6% unsure, while 54% of HHs living in IDP sites and 44% of HHs living in host communities cited a lack of capacity to move due to economic and structural barriers. Key conditions influencing movement included improved security or a sense of safety (62% of HHs living in IDP sites and 41% of HHs living in host communities), access to employment and livelihood opportunities (59% of HHs living in IDP sites and 50% of HHs living in host communities), and access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and administrative support (51% of HHs living in IDP sites and 28% of HHs living in host communities). Integration levels varied, with 56% of HHs living in host communities and 54% of HHs living in IDP sites feeling integrated, 16% of HHs living in host communities and 23% of HHs living in IDP sites feeling neutral, 4% of HHs living in host communities and 6% of HHs living in IDP sites feeling not integrated, 4% of HHs living in host communities and 7% of HHs living in IDP sites feeling not integrated at all, and 4% of HHs living in host communities and 11% of HHs living in IDP sites feeling very integrated. These findings highlight the complex dynamics of displacement and integration in Kismayo, where security, economic stability, and service accessibility continue to shape durable solutions pathways for both HHs living in IDP sites and host communities.

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



Three main conditions needed to pursue the preferred movement options, by % of assessed households:

	HHs living in host communities households	HHs living in IDP sites
Improvement of the security context/ feeling of safety in the preferred location	41%	62%
Access to employment and livelihoods opportunities	50%	59%
Access to basic services (education, healthcare, administrative services) in the preferred location	28%	51%

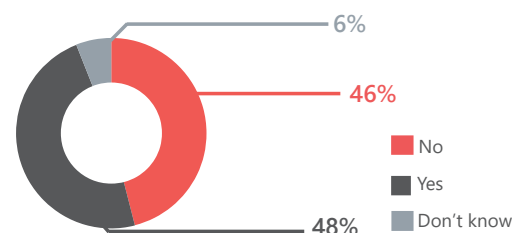
* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs- Households

Top reported levels of integration among HHs living in IDP sites and HHs living in host communities households in their current place of residence, by % of assessed households:

	HHs living in host communities households	HHs living in IDP sites
Integrated	56%	54%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	16%	23%
Not integrated	4%	6%
Not integrated at all	4%	7%
Very integrated	4%	11%

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



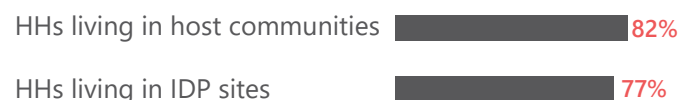
ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

In Kismayo district, access to basic needs and services had been a significant challenge, with 82% of HHs living in IDP sites and 66% of HHs living in host communities reporting that they were unable to meet their basic needs independently in the three months prior to data collection. This indicated a high level of dependency on external assistance, particularly among displaced populations, highlighting the economic and social vulnerabilities faced by these communities. Despite these challenges, the majority of households reported not experiencing discrimination when accessing essential services, with 77% of HHs living in IDP sites and 82% of HHs living in host communities indicating equitable treatment. These findings underscored the need for durable solutions that focus on enhancing self-sufficiency, reducing reliance on aid, and ensuring equitable access to services. Addressing these barriers would help build a more resilient and inclusive environment, fostering long-term stability and integration for both displaced and host communities in Kismayo.

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



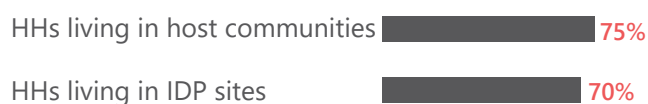
% of HHs living in host communities and HHs living in IDP sites reporting to have not been discriminated against when trying to access basic services:*



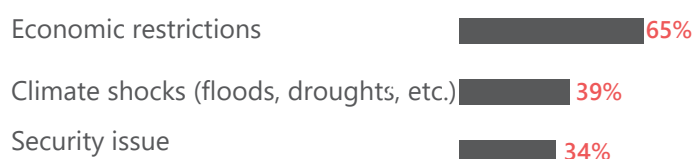
FOOD SECURITY

In Kismayo district, food access had been a critical concern, with 75% of HHs living in IDP sites and 70% 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 challenges among HHs living in IDP sites included economic constraints (65%), natural causes such as droughts or floods (39%), and security issues (34%). Financial limitations were the primary obstacle, restricting households' ability to purchase adequate food supplies. These findings underscored the urgent need for durable solutions, including the expansion of food assistance programs, promotion of climate-resilient agriculture, enhancement of economic opportunities, and mitigation of security risks. Addressing these barriers was essential to improving food security, fostering resilience, and reducing reliance on external aid for both displaced and host communities in Kismayo.

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



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



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

* HHs- Households

ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE


In Kismayo district, access to drinking water had been relatively reliable, with 80% of HHs living in IDP sites and 93% of HHs living in host communities reporting no significant issues when accessing water. However, access to healthcare services remained a major challenge, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites, highlighting interconnected vulnerabilities in essential services. In the three months preceding the assessment, 75% of HHs living in IDP sites and 66% of HHs living in host communities reported lacking access to healthcare services. Key barriers to healthcare included the high cost of services or medicine, reported by 58% of HHs living in IDP sites and 56% of HHs living in host communities, followed by a lack of qualified health staff (41% of HHs living in IDP sites and 31% of HHs living in host communities). Additionally, discrimination based on clan identity further exacerbated healthcare access issues for 26% of HHs living in IDP sites and 19% of HHs living in host communities. These findings underscored the urgent need for integrated durable solutions, including making healthcare services more affordable, building the capacity of healthcare staff, and ensuring inclusive practices. Strengthening access to both healthcare and water services was critical for enhancing resilience, reducing vulnerabilities, and fostering sustainable outcomes for both displaced and host communities in Kismayo.

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	56%	58%
No qualified health staff	31%	41%
Unable to access medical services based on clan identity	19%	26%

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

HHs living in IDP sites  75%

HHs living in host communities  66%

% 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  93%

HHs living in IDP sites  80%

EDUCATION

In Kismayo district, education facilities had been accessible to most households, with 77% of HHs living in IDP sites and 79% of HHs living in host communities reporting the availability of education facilities in their current settlements. Despite this relative parity, gaps in access persisted, particularly in underserved IDP areas, where barriers such as overcrowding, insufficient resources, and financial constraints limited utilization.

Addressing these disparities required targeted interventions to expand education facilities and improve service delivery in IDP settlements. Ensuring equitable access to education for both displaced and HHs living in host communities households was crucial for promoting durable solutions. Education served as a cornerstone for fostering stability, empowering individuals, and supporting long-term development in Kismayo. By bridging these gaps, stakeholders could strengthen the foundation for sustainable integration and resilience among communities.

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

HHs living in host communities  79%

HHs living in IDP sites  77%

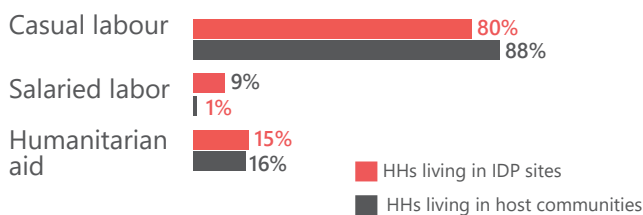
ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

In Kismayo district, casual labor had been the most common source of income for both HHs living in IDP sites (80%) and HHs living in host communities (88%), followed by humanitarian aid assistance (15% of HHs living in IDP sites and 16% of HHs living in host communities) and salaried labor, which was notably low among HHs living in IDP sites (9%) and HHs living in host communities (1%). Employment conditions were often unstable, with 18% of HHs living in IDP sites and 34% of HHs living in host communities relying on temporary jobs as the primary source of income in the three months preceding the assessment. These precarious employment conditions compounded economic vulnerabilities, particularly among HHs living in IDP sites. Access to markets further highlighted disparities, as only 20% of HHs living in IDP sites and 24% of HHs living in host communities reported reaching markets in under 15 minutes using their usual means of transport. While 68% of HHs living in host communities took between 15 and 30 minutes, only 26% of HHs living in IDP sites reported the same, with 32% of HHs living in IDP sites taking between 31 minutes and 1 hour and 22% requiring more than an hour. These findings underscored the need for durable solutions, including targeted job creation initiatives, skills training, and enhanced market accessibility. Addressing these challenges was essential to fostering sustainable livelihoods, building economic self-reliance, and reducing vulnerabilities for both displaced and host communities in Kismayo.

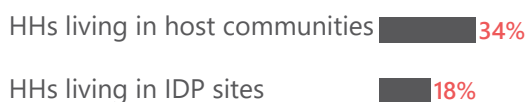
* Responses could be more than 100% as it was a select multiple question.

* HHs- Households

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



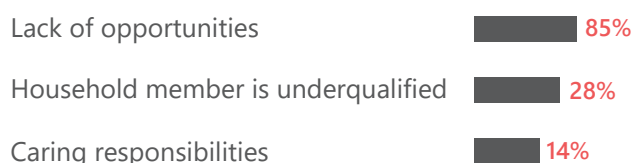
% of households that reported temporary job as the employment conditions for their main income earner in the last 3 months prior to data collection:



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	24%	20%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	68%	26%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	9%	32%
More than 1 hour	0%	22%

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



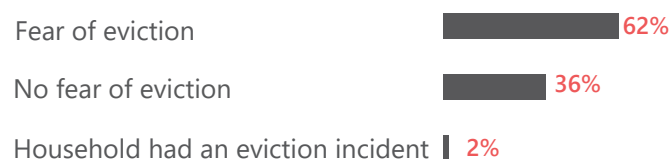
ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

In Kismayo district, access to housing, land, and property (HLP) had posed significant challenges, particularly for HHs living in IDP sites. While 38% of HHs in host communities reported relying on written land tenure agreements, only 8% of HHs in IDP sites had similar documentation. Instead, 62% of HHs in IDP sites and 49% in host communities depended on oral agreements, and 29% of HHs in IDP sites and 13% in host communities were uncertain about their tenure arrangements. This reliance on informal or unclear arrangements increased the risk of disputes and eviction, underscoring the critical need for formalized land governance to improve tenure security. Housing conditions further reflected these vulnerabilities, with 52% of HHs in IDP sites and 49% in host communities residing in moderately damaged shelters. Severely damaged shelters were reported by 34% of HHs in IDP sites compared to just 1% in host communities, while only 1% of HHs in IDP sites lived in undamaged housing compared to 50% in host communities. Additionally, 4% of HHs in IDP sites resided in completely destroyed shelters, a condition not reported among host community households. Eviction concerns were prevalent among HHs in IDP sites, with 62% fearing eviction, 2% having experienced eviction incidents in the six months prior to data collection, and only 36% reporting no fear of eviction. The likelihood of eviction varied, with 41% of HHs in IDP sites reporting a low likelihood, 25% negligible, 22% medium, and 12% high or extreme. These findings emphasized the urgent need for durable solutions, including improving shelter conditions, expanding access to formal land documentation, and implementing robust measures to protect against forced evictions. Addressing these challenges was essential to fostering stability, resilience, and sustainable integration for displaced and host communities in Kismayo.

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

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Written	38%	8%
Oral	49%	62%
Don't know	13%	29%

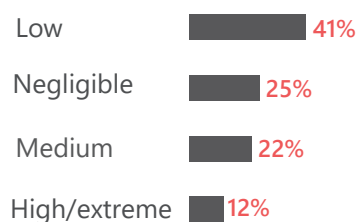
Fear of being evicted from current shelter in the 6 months following data collection, by % of assessed HHs living in IDP sites:



Top most commonly reported current states of shelter/housing, by % of assessed households:

	HHs living in host communities	HHs living in IDP sites
Moderately damaged	49%	52%
Not damaged	50%	1%
Severely damaged	1%	34%
Completely destroyed	0%	4%

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 Kismayo district, access to legal identification documents had been limited, particularly among HHs living in IDP sites. While 13% of HHs living in host communities reported possessing ID cards, none of the HHs living in IDP sites had access to this critical form of identification. Humanitarian service cards were more common, held by 19% of HHs living in host communities and 18% of HHs living in IDP sites. However, the majority of households lacked any form of documentation, with 62% of HHs living in host communities and 79% of HHs living in IDP sites reporting no legal identification. This lack of documentation had created significant barriers for HHs living in IDP sites, restricting their access to essential public services, social protection programs, and opportunities to secure livelihoods.

Strengthening access to key legal documents, in line with the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) guidelines](#),⁴ 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	13%	0%
Humanitarian service card	19%	18%
None	62%	79%

DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY

In Kismayo district, participation in social and political life had been limited, with 74% of HHs living in IDP sites and 71% of HHs living in host communities reporting no active involvement in community activities. However, social cohesion had been supported by factors such as a sense of trust, solidarity, and unity, reported by 78% of HHs living in IDP sites and 76% of HHs living in host communities. Additionally, sharing the same cultural identity (67% of HHs living in IDP sites and 63% of HHs living in host communities) and a similar language (36% of HHs living in IDP sites and 22% of HHs living in host communities) further strengthened communal ties. Representation within the community showed potential, with 73% of HHs living in IDP sites and 69% of HHs living in host communities having a representative to advocate on their behalf, highlighting a foundation for inclusive governance.

Safety and security conditions remained mixed. While 84% of HHs living in IDP sites and 90% of HHs living in host communities reported the ability to move freely without fear, incidents such as violence during aid distribution affected 50% of HHs living in IDP sites and 86% of HHs living in host communities. Additionally, unexploded ordnance (UXO) incidents were reported by 21% of HHs living in IDP sites and 29% of HHs living in host communities, while physical attacks or incidents between groups were less frequent, affecting 3% of HHs living in IDP sites and 10% of HHs living in host communities. Improved security was identified as a key condition for pursuing preferred relocation options, cited by 62% of HHs living in IDP sites and 41% of HHs living in host communities. Access to information had been dominated by radio (64%), community leaders (52%), and friends or neighbors (39%) for HHs living in IDP sites. These findings underscored the urgent need for conflict-sensitive programming, strengthened protection measures, and enhanced community representation. By addressing these challenges, stakeholders can promote durable solutions, improve safety, and foster greater integration of displaced and host communities in Kismayo.

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

HHs living in IDP sites 74%

HHs living in host communities 71%

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

HHs living in IDP sites 73%

HHs living in host communities 69%

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	76%	78%
Sharing same cultural identity	63%	67%
Sharing a similar language	22%	36%

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
Violence during aid distribution	86%	50%
Incidents due to UXO*	29%	62%
Friction between community and surrounding host communities	29%	21%

* 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 IDP sites 62%

HHs living in host communities 41%

% 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 host communities 10%

HHs living in IDP sites 3%

% 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 90%

HHs living in IDP sites 84%

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

Radio 64%

Community leaders 52%

Friends/neighbours/family 39%

* 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 households 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 Kismayo. 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 [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")