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Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA)

April 2025 | Kismayo, Somalia.

KEY MESSAGES

- In Kismayo, households living in IDP sites identified **safety (49%), improved living standards (48%), and access to humanitarian aid (47%) as the main factors influencing their choice of settlement**. This highlights the need for limiting and removing corresponding barriers to be prioritized in the work of humanitarian actors.
- In Kismayo district, **access to drinking water was generally reliable** reported by 79% of HHs living in IDP sites and 84% of HHs living in host communities, **however, access to healthcare remained a persistent challenge**. This points to the need for durable solutions that strengthen healthcare systems and ensure equitable access to essential services for both displaced and host populations.
- In Kismayo, 73% of HHs living in host communities and 70% of HHs living in IDP sites reported relying on market purchases as their main source of food. **This dependency heightens vulnerability to food insecurity**, underscoring the need for durable solutions that promote food self-sufficiency through livelihood support and climate-resilient agriculture, especially amid rising food prices.¹
- In Kismayo, **access to legal documentation was significantly higher among host community households (35%) compared to those in IDP sites (3%)**. This widespread lack of legal identity among IDPs highlights the need for durable solutions that prioritize civil documentation to enable access to services, legal protection, and long-term integration.

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

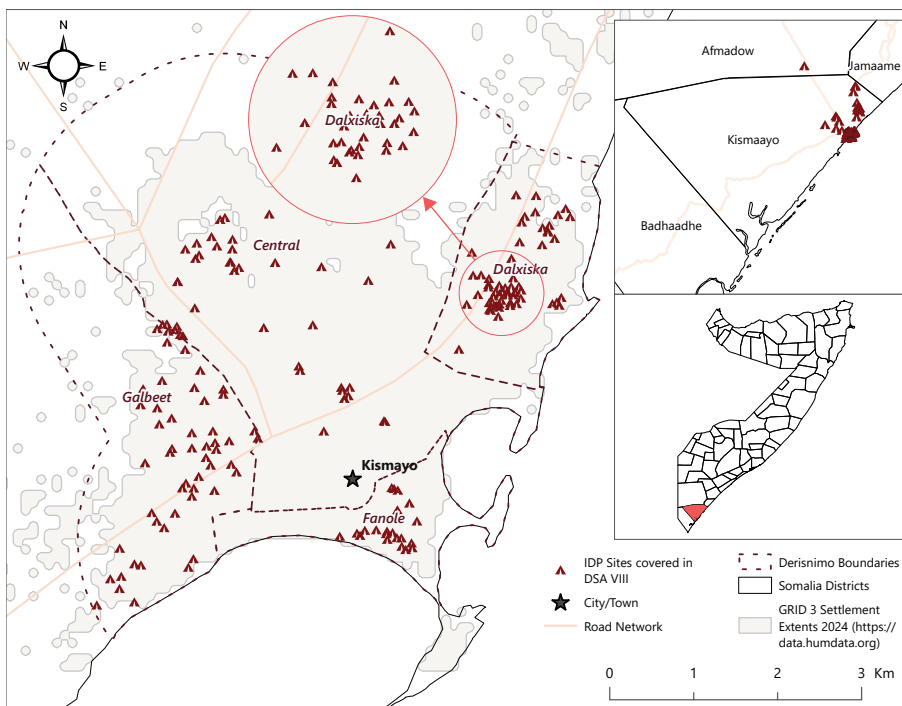
Climate shocks and insecurity continue to affect Somali populations, frequently resulting in their displacement. Consequently, an estimated 3.9 million people were displaced in Somalia as of December 2025.²

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

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The DSRA was initiated in partnership with the [IOM-led Danwadaag consortium](#) to identify and assess sites appropriate for durable solutions and development-oriented interventions, serving as a tool to initiate service referrals along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN). Using data from the [Detailed Site Assessment \(DSA\) VIII](#), the DSRA identifies IDP sites where progress towards durable solutions has been captured through the DSA VII, and sites' corresponding scores on the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI). Developed by REACH and IOM, the DSRA complements the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey by guiding strategic operational decision-making for IDPs and host communities, while also measuring progress toward durable solutions. The assessment collected data that is representative of IDPs and host community households at the district level, with stratification by population group and location type (IDP sites and adjacent urban areas), achieving a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Each Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) site and its nearest city were analyzed as a single area, reflecting neighborhood and catchment clusters under the [Derisnimo framework](#).

KISMAYO DISTRICT COVERAGE MAP



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Sites were selected for this assessment based on several central criteria. First, sites needed to fall within the strategic priority locations highlighted by the principal project partner, the Danwadaag Consortium. Second, to allow for the monitoring of progress of sites assessed through the previous round of the DSRA, any sites from DSRA I, that were also sampled/assessed through the DSA VIII, were selected to be assessed through the DSRA II (25 sites in Kismayo). Finally, the remaining sites in Kismayo (9 sites) were selected through use of the Durable Solutions Scoring Index (DSSI) – the primary method of site selection used during the previous round of the DSRA. This index serves as a tool to identify which IDP sites assessed through the DSA demonstrate potential progress toward achieving durable solutions in alignment with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions. In total 123 sites were targeted in Baidoa under the DSRA II.

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

A total of 9,637 households were surveyed across six districts, including 9,213 IDP households and 424 host community households. **In Kismayo district, 1,547 households were surveyed, comprising 1,410 IDP households and 137 host community households.** Data were collected from 6 to 30 April 2025 via face-to-face interviews using GPS-referenced sampling points. Processing followed REACH Standard Operating Procedures SoPs, including anonymisation, cleaning and data validation. Analysis, conducted in R, produced district-representative results disaggregated by population group. For more methodological details, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).

Analysis on Solutions Readiness

The analysis reveals a **notable disparity between the internally displaced population (IDPs) and the non-displaced population** in Baidoa, **particularly in employment and livelihood stability.** While over 60% of IDPs have employment (compared to 80%+ of the non-displaced), the nature of their employment remains predominantly temporary. In contrast, non-displaced individuals tend to perceive small businesses as permanent employment, indicating a stronger foundation for economic stability. The reliance on small businesses as the primary source of income for both groups underscores the potential for sustainability-focused solutions programming. However, the temporary nature of IDPs' economic activities signifies their ongoing vulnerability and a lack of durable income sources. This gap highlights the need for targeted solutions programming to help IDPs shift from temporary to permanent employment. Strengthening IDP-owned small businesses through financial services, training, and capacity-building, along with promoting access to formal jobs, can boost self-reliance and bring IDPs closer to the economic resilience of host communities, fostering long-term integration and stability. cintegration and stability.

DSRA and DSP Relationship and Complementarity

The DSRA serves as a critical tool to enable service referrals along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) by creating an evidence base to identify service gaps for internally displaced persons (IDPs). By assessing a shelter and housing, focusing on security of tenure and adequacy of living conditions; livelihoods and employment, assessing access to income-generating opportunities; protection, with emphasis on safety, security, and access to justice; access to basic services such as health, education, water, and sanitation; social cohesion and participation, examining community engagement and decision-making; and food security and nutrition, the [DSRA data](#) provides actionable insights into where gaps exist, enabling the government and other actors to accurately target areas for intervention. This evidence-based approach supports the practical implementation of services to address needs, fostering collaboration across sectors and ensuring that interventions are tailored to promote sustainable solutions.

The comparative analysis of indicators highlights critical differences in access to services, livelihood opportunities and other factors that contribute towards durable solutions. For instance, while both groups face significant barriers to accessing essential services, **IDPs report higher levels of vulnerability in areas such as economic self-reliance and integration.** These disparities underline the need for targeted interventions that address specific gaps for each group, such as improving access to sustainable livelihoods for IDPs and strengthening community infrastructure for hosts. By addressing these challenges, the DSRA findings provide a roadmap for advancing durable solutions, emphasizing equitable progress and fostering resilience across communities.

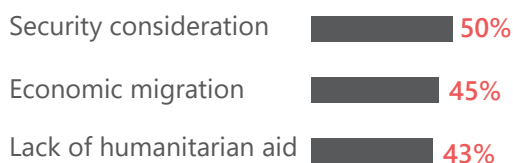
The DSRA questionnaire was developed using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions to properly encapsulate the unique barriers and experiences faced by IDPs. In addition, all elements of the assessment were closely aligned with the key strategic objectives of [National Solutions Pathways Action Plan 2024-2029](#), developed by the [National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions \(NCRDS\)](#). By doing so, the DSRA seeks to inform government led solutions and initiatives aimed at reducing and mitigating the adverse impacts of displacement, and supporting IDPs to achieve Durable Solutions. The DSRA complements the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey by utilizing a harmonized methodology, questionnaire, and data, and advancing the process through the identification of entry points for durable solutions. While the DSP focuses on progress monitoring, the DSRA builds upon this foundation to enable practical service referrals by identifying specific needs and gaps within both IDP and host communities. Additionally, DSRA data contributes to the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED) dashboard, offering a centralized resource for strategic decision-making and ensuring co-ownership of data by MoPIED and REACH, thereby enhancing accountability and alignment with national priorities.

➔ DISPLACEMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

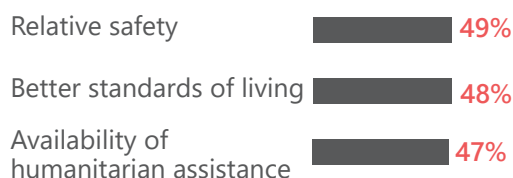
In Kismayo district, all households residing in IDP sites (100%) reported that they remain displaced. **Displacement was primarily driven by overlapping factors, most notably insecurity (50%) and economic hardship (45%), which forced many to leave their areas of origin. These same factors also influence where displaced households choose to settle, as they prioritize safety, better living standards, and access to assistance when deciding to remain in their current settlements.**

This connection highlights how the drivers of displacement and the factors that anchor households to new locations are interlinked, shaping both their movement and decision to stay. These findings highlight the critical need for comprehensive durable solutions that tackle the underlying causes of displacement, enhance living standards, and support the social and economic integration of both displaced populations and host communities. Key priorities should involve expanding livelihood opportunities, securing adequate housing, and improving access to basic services.

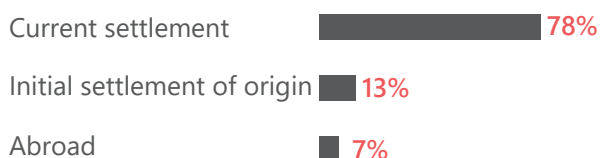
Three most reported reasons why IDP households left their settlement of origin, by % of IDP households:



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



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



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

	Host community households	IDP households
Integrated	50%	43%
Neutral (neither integrated nor not integrated)	19%	23%
Not integrated	8%	15%
Not integrated at all	8%	9%
Very integrated	16%	9%

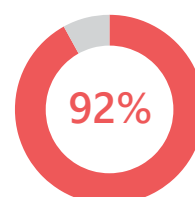
✂ ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES

In Kismayo district, access to essential services and basic needs remains a significant challenge. A large proportion of households living in IDP sites (70%) reported being unable to meet their basic needs independently, a 12% decrease from the previous round of DSRA I³ where 82% of households living IDPs reported being unable to meet their basic needs independently. Similarly nearly half of households living in host communities (49%) reported being unable to meet their basic needs independently during the three months preceding data collection. Despite these difficulties, the vast majority of households living in IDP sites (92%) reported no experience of discrimination when accessing essential services. These findings emphasize the importance of advancing durable solutions by removing barriers to self-sufficiency, promoting fair and inclusive access to services, and addressing critical gaps in service provision. Strengthening these areas is vital to building a more resilient and inclusive environment for both displaced populations and host communities.

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



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



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

FOOD SECURITY

In Kismayo district, food insecurity remained a major concern, with many HHs living in IDP sites (62%) and 70% of HHs living in host communities reportedly depending on market purchases to meet their food needs. This heavy dependence on markets makes both groups highly vulnerable to price fluctuations, economic shocks, and disruptions in supply chains. The trend aligns with Somalia 2025 HNRP report, which indicated that approximately 4.4 million people are facing high levels of acute food insecurity⁴. Among IDP households, the key barriers to food access included financial hardship (65%), lack of access to land or livestock for food production (31%), and environmental factors such as drought or flooding (18%). Economic constraints, in particular, significantly limited families' ability to obtain adequate food. These insights underscore the urgent need for durable solutions that include scaling up food assistance, promoting climate-adaptive agriculture, expanding livelihood opportunities, and improving security conditions to strengthen food security and reduce long-term reliance on humanitarian support in Kismayo.

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

Host community HHs 70%

IDP HHs 62%

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

Economic causes 65%

Lack of farming land and livestock 31%

Natural causes 18%

ACCESS TO WATER AND HEALTHCARE

In Kismayo district, access to drinking water was generally stable, with 79% of HHs living in IDP sites and 84% of HHs living in host communities reporting no significant challenges. However, access to healthcare services remained a persistent concern, exposing overlapping vulnerabilities within the community. In the three months leading up to the data collection, nearly half (49%) of HHs living in IDP sites and 36% of HHs living in host communities reported being unable to access healthcare. The main obstacles included the high cost of medical services, long distances to health facilities, and a shortage of qualified healthcare professionals. While water access was relatively dependable, the overall pressure on essential services highlights the urgent need for integrated and sustainable solutions that strengthen healthcare systems alongside other basic services.

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

IDP HHs 49%

Host community HHs 36%

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

Host community HHs 84%

IDP HHs 79%

EDUCATION

Education was largely accessible in Kismayo district, with 93% of households living in IDP sites and 99% of households living in host communities reporting the presence of education facilities in their current settlements. This reflects an increase of 16% for IDPs and 20% for host communities compared to the previous DSRA I where 77% of IDPs and 79% of host communities reported presence of education facilities in their current settlements. As access to education plays a vital role in supporting durable solutions by promoting long-term development and stability for both displaced and host populations, it is essential to prioritize the strengthening and expansion of inclusive, high-quality education services. Such efforts are key to advancing sustainable reintegration and enhancing community resilience.

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

Host community HHs 98%

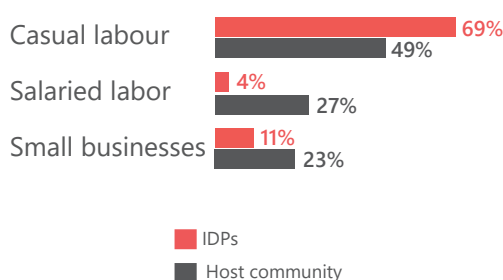
IDP HHs 93%

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

ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

In Kismayo district, casual labor was the most commonly reported source of income, relied upon by 69% of HHs living in IDP sites and 49% of HHs living in host communities, followed by salaried labor and small-scale businesses. This heavy dependence on informal work reflects limited pathways to secure, formal employment and restricted opportunities to diversify livelihoods, particularly for displaced families. Such reliance often stems from barriers like inadequate capital, limited mobility, and weak links to stable job markets, leaving many households vulnerable to income instability. Limited access to markets further compounded livelihood challenges, with only 22% HHs living in IDP sites and 15% of HHs living in host community able to reach markets within 15 minutes using their usual mode of transport. These findings highlight the urgent need for durable solutions that promote economic resilience such as targeted skills development, local job creation programs, and improved access to markets, to strengthen livelihoods and support greater self-reliance for both displaced and host populations in Kismayo.

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



Reported time taken by the households (host and IDPs) using their usual means of transport to get to the nearest market, by % of IDP household:

	Host community households	IDP households
Less than 15 minutes	15%	22%
Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes	51%	46%
Between 31 minutes and 1 hour	16%	22%
More than 1 hour	18%	7%

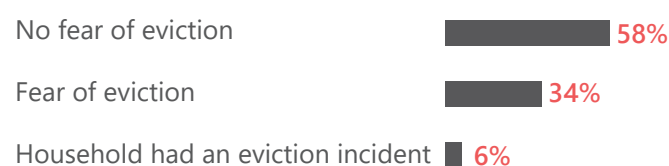
ACCESS TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

In Kismayo district, access to housing, land, and property (HLP) remains a significant challenge, particularly for IDPs, who face heightened vulnerability due to limited legal documentation. While 41% of households in host communities reported having written land tenure agreements, only 29% of IDP households had similar documentation. In contrast, a substantial majority of IDPs (64%) rely on informal oral agreements compared to 42% in host communities, leaving them more exposed to tenure insecurity, including risks of eviction, land disputes, and lack of legal protection. This reliance on undocumented arrangements highlights deep-rooted gaps in land governance systems that disproportionately affect displaced populations. Eviction-related concerns further reflect these vulnerabilities. While 34% of IDP households reported fearing eviction and 6% had experienced eviction in the six months prior to data collection, a notable 58% still reported no fear possibly indicating limited awareness of their legal rights or a normalization of precarious living conditions. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted HLP interventions that prioritize the formalization of land tenure for IDPs, the improvement of shelter conditions, and the establishment of safeguards against forced evictions. Strengthening these areas is essential to ensuring greater tenure security, reducing vulnerability, and fostering long-term stability for both displaced and host communities in Kismayo.

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

	Host community households	IDP households
Written	41%	29%
Oral	42%	64%
None	17%	3%

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



ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

In Kismayo, households living in host communities reported significantly higher access to legal documentation compared to those in IDP sites. While 35% of HHs living in host communities reported possessing ID cards, only 3% of HHs living in IDP sites had similar identification. The lack of legal identity was especially pronounced among IDPs, with 80% lacking any form of legal documentation, compared to 26% in host communities. This stark disparity underscores a critical challenge for displaced populations, as the absence of legal identity limits access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and humanitarian assistance, while also deepening their vulnerability to exclusion and marginalization. Addressing this gap is vital for advancing protection and inclusion efforts for IDPs in Kismayo.

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

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

	Host community households	IDP households
ID cards	35%	3%
Passport	28%	1%
Driving license	14%	1%
None	26%	80%

DECISION-MAKING, SAFETY AND SECURITY

In Kismayo district, participation in social and political life remained limited among IDP populations. **A significant 84% of households in IDP sites reported no active engagement in community activities, compared to 46% of households in host communities.** Despite this low level of participation, social cohesion appeared relatively strong across both groups. Contributing factors included a shared cultural identity as reported by 47% of HHs living in IDP sites and 61% of HHs living in host communities, as well as trust, solidarity, and unity (reported by 50% of HHs living in IDP sites and 57% of HHs living in host communities). Additionally, willingness to interact within the community was reported by (31% of HHs living in IDP sites and 27% of HHs living in host communities) further reinforcing communal bonds. Community representation among IDPs showed notable improvement, with 91% of HHs living in IDP sites indicating they had a representative advocating on their behalf an increase of 18% from the previous DSRA I (73%). Among host community households, 69% reported having representation, suggesting opportunities to enhance inclusive governance and strengthen local decision-making structures.

Perceptions of safety and freedom of movement were generally positive, with 90% of IDPs and 93% of host households reporting they could move freely without fear. However, security-related issues remained prevalent, as 43% of households living in IDP sites and host communities reported experiencing illegal taxation by non-government actors within the past three months. Additionally, gender-based violence (29% of HHs living in IDP sites and 43% of HHs living host communities) and armed violence (32% of HHs living in IDP sites and 43% of HHs living in host communities) were identified as significant safety concerns.

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

HHs living in IDP site  **84%**

HHs living in host communities  **46%**

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

HHs living in IDP site  **91%**

HHs living in host communities  **69%**

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

	Host community households	IDP households
Sharing same cultural identity	61%	47%
Sence of trust/unity	50%	57%
Willingless to interact	31%	27%

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

	Host community households	IDP households
Illegal taxation non-government actors	43%	43%
Gender Based Violence	29%	43%
Armed violence	32%	43%

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

LIMITATIONS

The type of potential bias related to the choice of quantitative method used in the analysis of data and presentation of results must be acknowledged. Assessing the nearest host community households for all IDP sites was difficult since there was no clear demarcation or boundary that separated the hosts from the IDPs. In this assessment, “progress toward durable solutions” refers to indicators of stability, self-reliance, and integration among IDPs in Baidoa. This includes households’ willingness to remain in their current settlements, access to essential services like water and education, economic self-reliance through stable income sources, and social cohesion with host communities. However, this progress reflects current conditions and does not account for long-term trends or comprehensive time series data. The findings should be viewed as a baseline to inform future interventions and ongoing monitoring efforts.

ABOUT THE DANWADAAG CONSORTIUM

Established in 2018, Danwadaag (meaning ‘common purpose’) is a durable solutions consortium led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with local and international NGOs. The consortium integrates the expertise of humanitarian and development partners and facilitates knowledge sharing for a multi-sectoral response across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus (HDPN). Core consortium members include Concern Worldwide, Norwegian Refugee Council, and Gargaar Relief Development Organization, and strong partnerships with other local NGOs, research, learning and programmatic partners in the durable solutions community. The consortium’s overall objective is to reduce vulnerabilities among displacement-affected communities (DACs) and, in the long run, decrease the humanitarian caseload of displaced people in Somalia. The consortium’s second phase of activities began in 2022, supported by multiple funding streams across the HDPN, including the United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), the European Union, the World Bank through the Government of Somalia and IOM Development Fund. Activities target various groups of DACs including internally displaced people, returnees and host communities, and support local authorities in line with the Somali National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS). Guided by evidence-based programming, key activities focus on strengthening government capacity, delivering integrated sustainable basic services, ensuring land tenure security, providing housing, land, and property support, strengthening the social protection system and implementing targeted livelihood programs for the most vulnerable.

ENDNOTES

- 1: [WFP Somalia- Food prices](#)
- 2: [Estimated IDP populations Somalia](#)
- 3: [DSRA I](#)
- 4: [Somalia HNRP 2025](#)
- 5: REACH - Somalia Durable Solutions Readiness Assessment (DSRA) [Terms of Reference](#) April 2025

ABOUT REACH

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

DONORS AND PARTNERS



Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

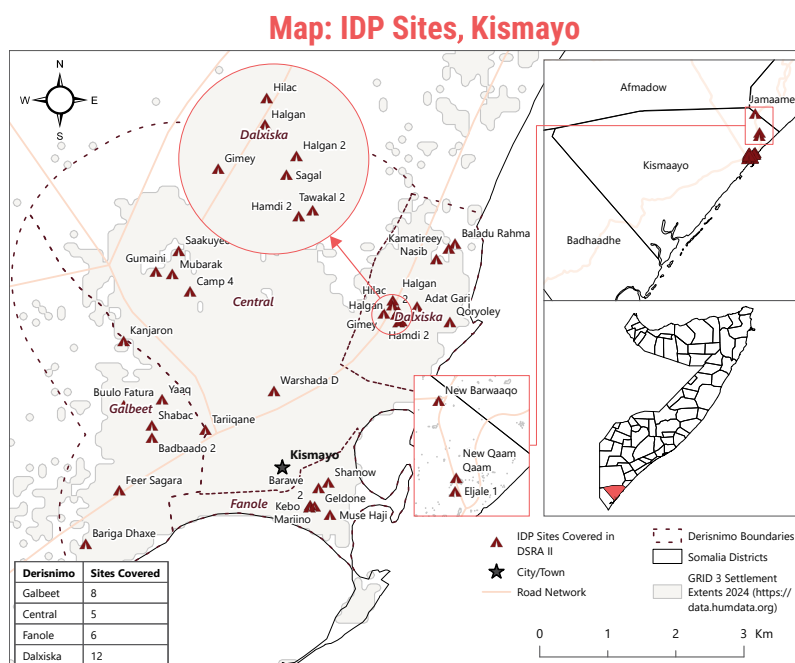
IDP Site	Freedom of Movement	Food Security	Access to Water	Access to Healthcare Service	Education	Employment	HLP Access	Access to documentation	Security	Access to Market	Social Cohesion	Totals
Hamdi 2	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	4-3-6
Tawakal 2	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	3-5-4
Adat Gari	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	4-4-3
Buulo Fatura	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	5-3-3
Badbaado 2	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	4-2-5
Halgan	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	3-3-5
Tariiqane	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	5-5-1
Kamatireey	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	3-5-3
Yaaq	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	4-5-2
Shabac	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	5-1-6
Saakuye	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	4-2-5
Qoryoley	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	3-3-5
Kanjaron	Green	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	2-5-4
Barawe 2	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Red	4-3-4
Camp4	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	5-3-3
Warshada D	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	2-5-4
Geldone	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	5-2-4
Mariino	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	3-5-3
Shamow	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	3-5-3
Sagal	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	5-1-5
Baladu Rahma	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	5-0-6
Bariga Dhaxe	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	4-3-4
Gimey	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	5-2-4
Gumaini	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	5-1-5
Halgan 2	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	3-4-4
Hilac	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	4-3-4
Kebo	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	5-3-3
Muse Haji	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	4-3-4
Nasib	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	3-2-6
New Qaam Qaam	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	3-5-3
New Barwaaqo	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	4-2-5
Feer Sagara	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	5-2-4
Eljale 1	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	3-5-3
Mubarak	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	4-3-4

Legend

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

The Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix for IDP sites in Kismayo district highlights significant disparities in readiness across locations. Structured based on the IASC guidelines, this matrix displays the scores received by individual sites within Kismayo across a variety of indicators from the DSRA. Within the matrix, “green” squares indicate the strong progress of a site toward durable solutions within a certain area, with “yellow” represents partial progress, and “red” weaker levels of progress. While some sites demonstrate progress in areas such as access to freedom of movement, and access to water, others face critical and persistent challenges in documentation, security, healthcare and food security. These findings underscore the need for a tailored, multi-sectoral approach that addresses the most vulnerable sites’ urgent needs, while strengthening progress in more advanced locations to ensure equitable and durable solutions.

*For a further scoring breakdown, please see the scoring table below.



Scoring Table: Durable Solutions Readiness Matrix

Category	Indicators/Question	Answer options
Freedom of Movement	Can you/your household freely move around/ go wherever you want in your neighbourhood?	- % answering “yes”
Food Security	Which of the following problem/barriers is most relevant to your household regarding access to food?	- % answering “no barriers to obtaining access to food”
Access to Water	What safety issues does your household face accessing drinking water (on their way to or at water source)?	- % answering “no issues for drinking water”
Access to Healthcare Services	Did all members of your hh have access to healthcare services every time they wanted it in the last 3 months?	- % answering “yes”
Education	Where is the education facility located?	- % answering “within the current settlement”
Employment	Which of these descriptions best describes the employment situation of the main income earner in the last 3 months?	- % reporting some form of employment, including “official”, “seasonal”, and “informal”
Housing, Land and Property	Does your hh fear that it could be evicted from your current accommodation/shelter in the next 6 months, or did you suffer an eviction incident in the past 6 months?	- % answering “no fear of eviction”
Access to Documentation	Which of the following types of legal identity documentation does your household possess?	- % possessing any form of legal documentation (e.g. ID card, birth certificate etc.)
Security	Does your household currently feel safe enough to pursue all of the social, economic and educational opportunities you want?	- % answering “Feel safe enough to pursue all opportunities”
Access to Market	On average, how long does it take you or member of your household, with your usual means of transport, to get to the nearest market?	- % answering “less than 15 minutes” or “15-30 minutes”
Social Cohesion	How would you and the members of your household describe the relationship between the displaced and the non-displaced community in this location in the last 3 months?	- % answering “very good” or “relatively good”