



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA
DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRESS (DSP) SURVEY

SEPTEMBER 2024

KEY FINDINGS FACTSHEETS:

JUBALAND STATE

BAARDHEERE

DOLOW

KISMAAYO



To access all DSP Survey information products please scan the QR code below:





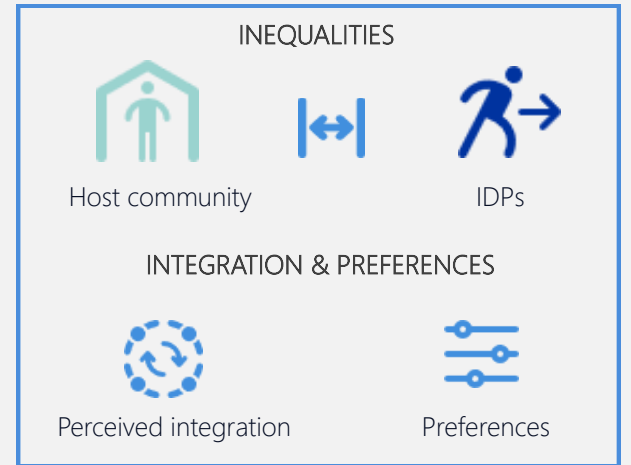
OVERVIEW: DSP SURVEY

Starting in 2024, the federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development's (MoPIED) Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions Department is leading the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey. Implemented in coordination with Federal Member States (FMSs) and local authorities, the survey is supported by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Danwadaag Consortium, with co-funding from the Saameynta Joint Programme. It aims to support the implementation of [Somalia's National Durable Solutions Strategy \(NDSS\)](#) and inform evidence-based policy and programming. See here an [online dashboard](#) where key survey findings and the Terms of Reference can be accessed.

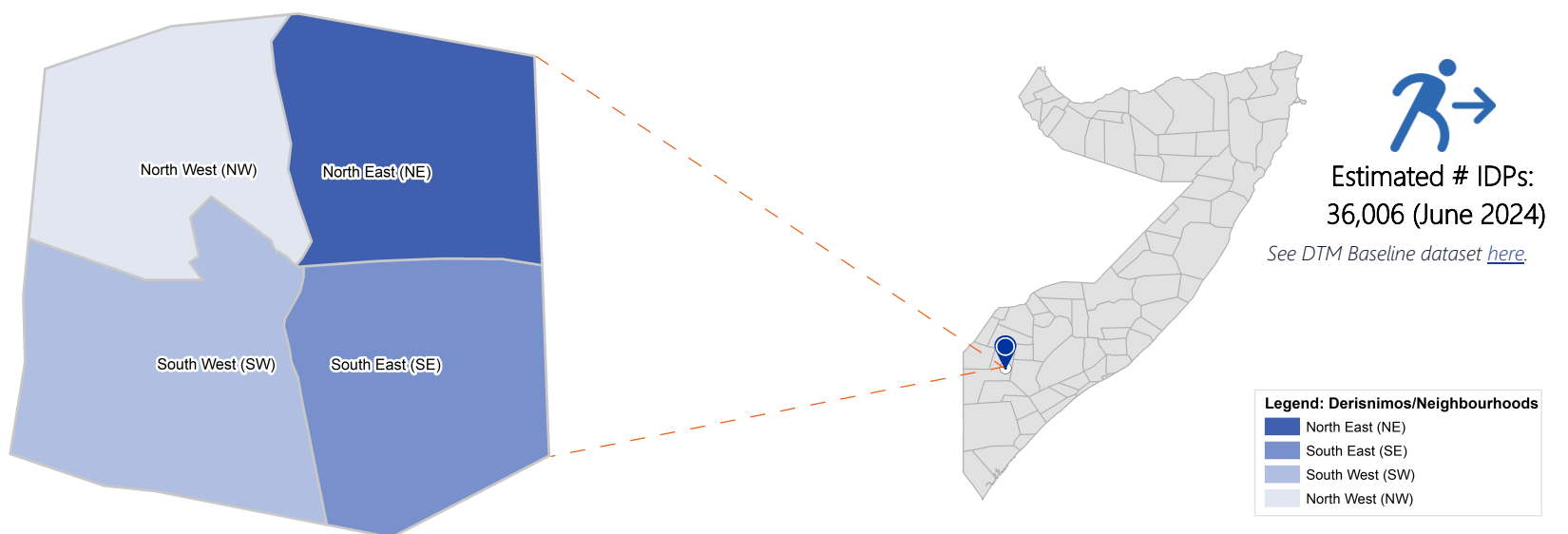
UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES BETWEEN GROUPS AND ACROSS DERISNIMOS / NEIGHBOURHOODS

The DSP Survey employs a random stratified sampling methodology. In each city, a representative sample of IDP and host community households are surveyed, producing representative data with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. In addition, in each derisnimo (neighbourhood in Somali language), a random selection of IDP households are surveyed to provide generalisable data. This allows for an understanding of inequalities and perceptions between IDPs and host communities, to inform area-based targeting at the derisnimo level and enable comparative analysis across cities.

Derisnimo boundaries have been developed by local governments with support from the Danwadaag Consortium. This is based on the formalization and mapping of boundaries in line with local interpretations. It aims to support the integration of displacement-affected communities in area-based targeting and wider urban development initiatives.

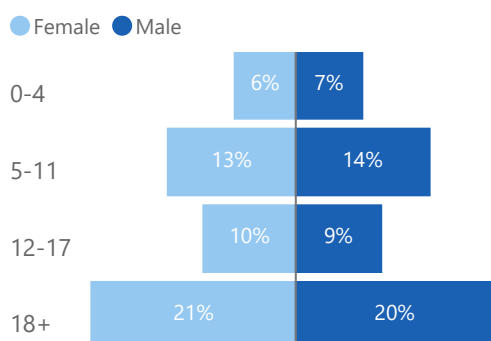


MAP: DERISNIMOS & DSP SURVEY COVERAGE

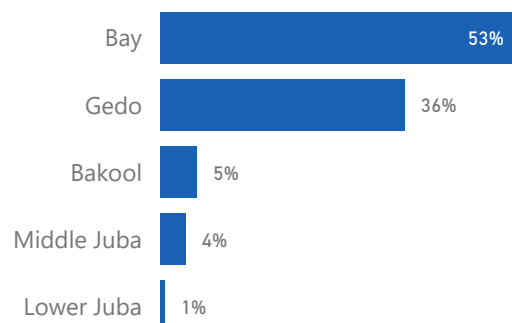


DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

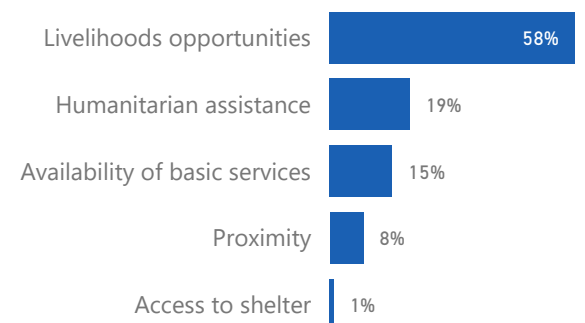
Demographic Pyramid



Top Regions of Origin



Top Pull Factors to Current Location





The DSP Survey tool has been designed in line with the [Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy \(NDSS\)](#) M&E Framework. In this factsheet, findings are presented in line with the four NDSS Strategic Objectives as well as the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs](#) criteria, and sub-criteria from the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#), which have been adapted to the Somalia context.* Findings are presented for IDPs in each derisnimo (neighbourhood), and for IDPs and the host community in each city.

NDSS Strategic Objectives (SOs)

Access the NDSS M&E summary [here](#).

SO 1: To Increase The Resilience of Displacement Affected Communities by Ensuring Equitable Access To Public Services, Housing With Security of Tenure, And Social Safety Nets Through A Rights And Needs Based Approach

SO2: To Increase Accountability of Authorities Towards Displacement Affected Communities by Ensuring Participation in Peace and State Building Processes Through Guaranteeing Their Safe And Security and Access to Legal Identity

SO3: To Increase Access to Sustainable Livelihoods and Employment Opportunities for Displacement Affected Communities By Creating Conditions Conducive to The Achievement of Their Self-Reliance

SO4: To Increase Access to Justice and Rule of Law for Displacement Affected Communities by Strengthening Formal and Informal Justice Structures

SO5: Invest in Early and Long-Term Solutions to Prevent Displacement Caused by Floods

Integration and Preferences

Integration and Preferences	NDSS SOs
Perceived level of integration	✓ SO. 1
Solutions preferences	✓ SO. 1

IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria

IASC Criteria	IRIS Sub-Criteria	NDSS SOs
Physical Safety		
1. Safety and security	1.1 Victims of violence (not victims)	✓ SO. 2
1. Safety and security	1.2 Freedom of movement	✓ SO. 2
1. Safety and security	1.3 Protection mechanisms	✗ Not included in NDSS
1. Safety and security	1.4 Disaster risk reduction	✗ Not included in NDSS
Material Safety		
2. Adequate standard of living	2.1 Food security	✗ Not included in NDSS
2. Adequate standard of living	2.2 Shelter and housing	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.3 Medical services	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.4 Water*	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.5 Education	✗ Not included in NDSS
2. Adequate standard of living	2.6 Access to electricity	✗ Not included in NDSS
3. Access to livelihoods	3.1 Employment and livelihoods	✓ SO. 3
3. Access to livelihoods	3.2 Economic security	✓ SO. 3
4. Housing, land and property	4.1 Ownership status*	✓ SO. 1
4. Housing, land and property	4.2 Risk of eviction* (low risk)	✓ SO. 1
5. Access to documentation	5.1 Legal identity Documentation*	✓ SO. 2
6. Family reunification	6.1 Family separation* (no forcibly absent members)	✗ Not included in NDSS
6. Family reunification	6.2 Family reunification services available	✗ Not included in NDSS
Legal Safety		
7. Participation in public affairs	7.1 Public affairs	✓ SO. 2
7. Participation in public affairs	7.2 Right to engage in public/community service*	✓ SO. 2
8. Access to effective remedies and justice	8.1 Remedies and justice	✓ SO. 4



Overall Analysis: NDSS, IASC and IRIS Indicators

The table below presents the overall analysis for each of the [NDSS](#) M+E indicators and in line with the [IASC Durable Solutions criteria](#) and [IRIS sub-criteria](#). City-level findings are presented for both IDP and host community households. Composite analysis is presented, which is conducted by using a pass/fail methodology to indicators based on pre-defined variables and thresholds. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more information.

In the table below, the NDSS M+E indicators are identified. A checkmark indicates the alignment of indicators with the NDSS, while a cross is displayed for indicators that are not included in the NDSS. Additionally, the blue and red arrows highlight where IDPs perform higher or lower than host communities.

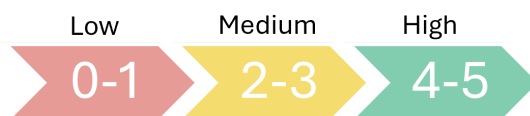
NDSS Indicators & IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria	Host Community	IDPs
1. Safety and security	86%	83%
1.1 Victims of Violence (not victims)	77%	67%
1.2 Freedom of Movement	91%	90%
1.3 Protection Mechanisms	17%	22%
1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	24%	31%
2. Adequate standard of living	88%	43%
2.1 Food Security	20%	10%
2.2 Shelter and Housing	89%	10%
2.3 Medical Services	58%	40%
2.4 Water	82%	55%
2.5 Education	52%	41%
2.6 Access to electricity	83%	64%
3. Access to livelihoods	41%	29%
3.1 Employment and Livelihoods	37%	28%
3.2 Economic Security	11%	3%
4. Housing and Land Properties (HLP)	56%	37%
4.1. land document and eviction risk	56%	37%
5. Access to documentation	49%	14%
5.1 Documentation	49%	14%
6. Family reunification	92%	91%
6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	77%	61%
6.2 Family reunification services available	92%	91%
7. Participation in public affairs	66%	62%
7.1 Public Affairs	1%	2%
7.3 Right to engage in public service	66%	61%
8. Access to effective remedies and justice	90%	90%
8.1 Remedies and Justice	90%	90%



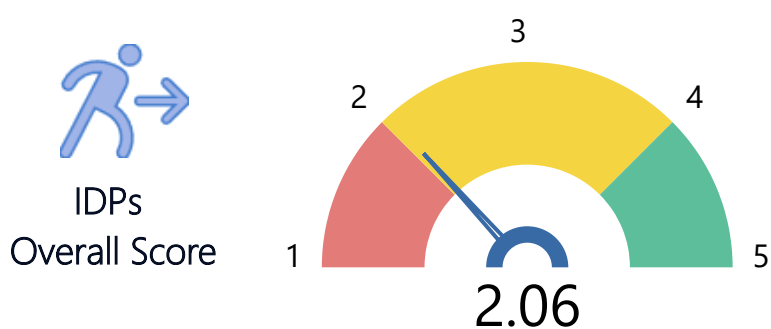
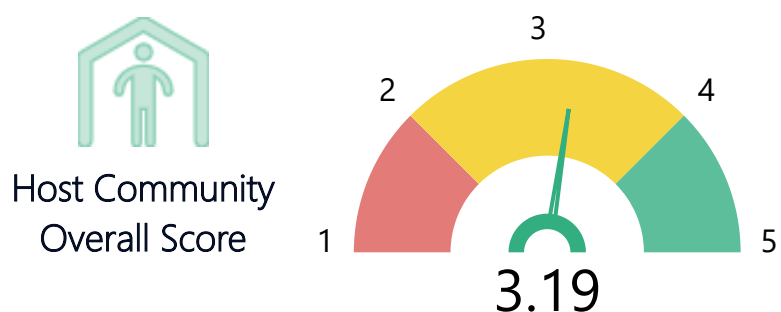
Somalia Solutions Measurement: The DSP Index

The DSP Index is a quantitative solutions measurement in Somalia. It uses DSP Survey data in a composite analysis model. Indicators used in the index reflect the NDSS, in line with the first five IASC Durable Solutions criteria and the relevant IRIS sub-criteria (refer to the previous page). The index refers to the average number of the five criteria, between 0 and 5, that households have "passed." A score of 5 indicates that households have successfully met all five criteria, signifying they have overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities. The DSP Index aims to support the implementation of the NDSS, by informing activities aimed at assisting IDPs and host communities to advance towards solutions. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more information.

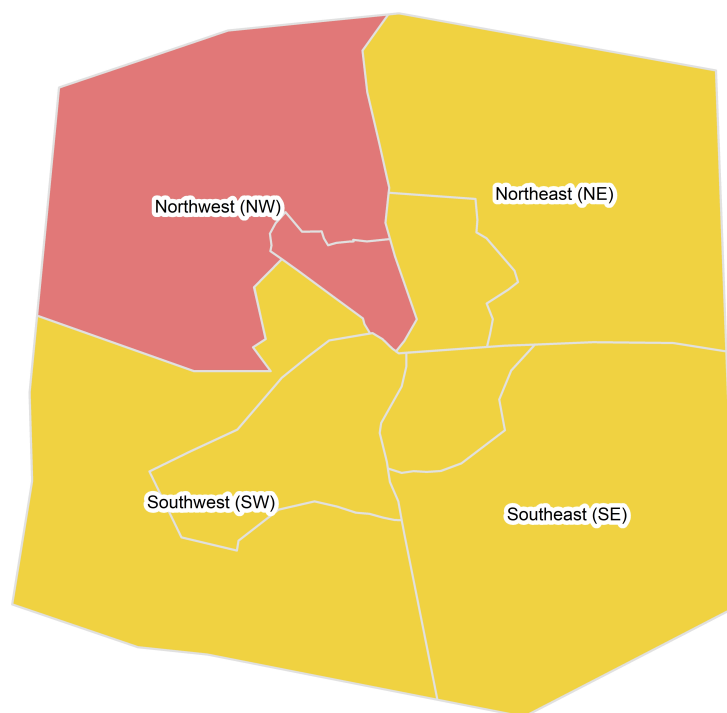
DSP Index scores are presented for IDPs and host communities at the city level, and for IDPs in each neighbourhood/derisimo.



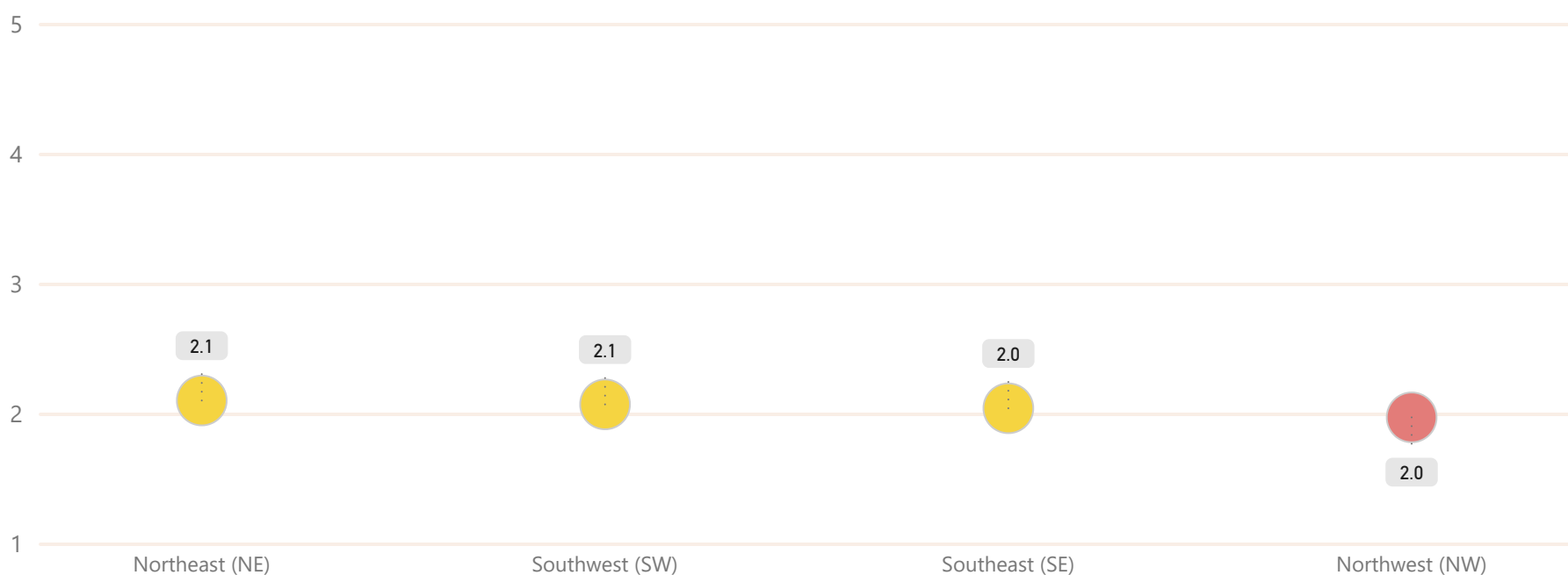
Overall DSP Index Score:



Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



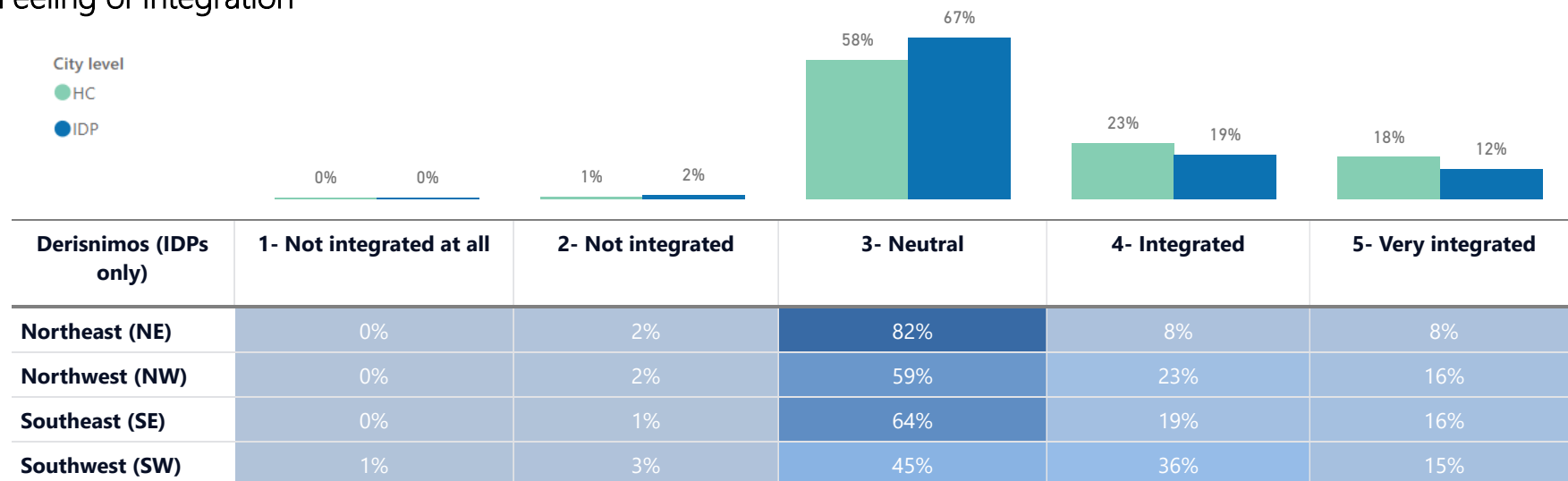
Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



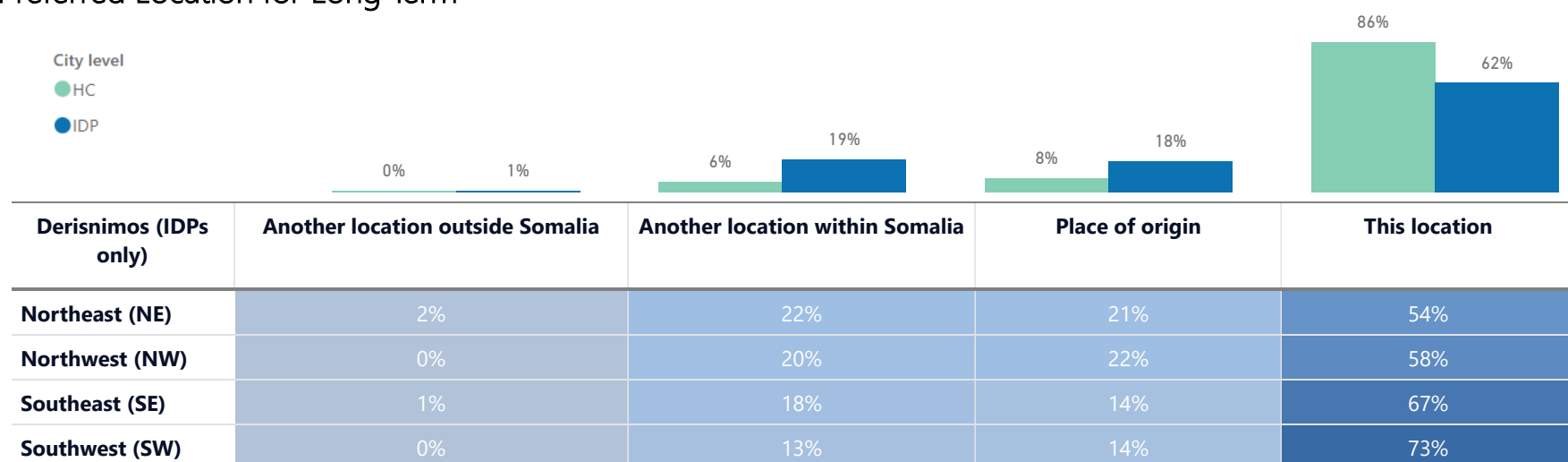


Integration & Preferences

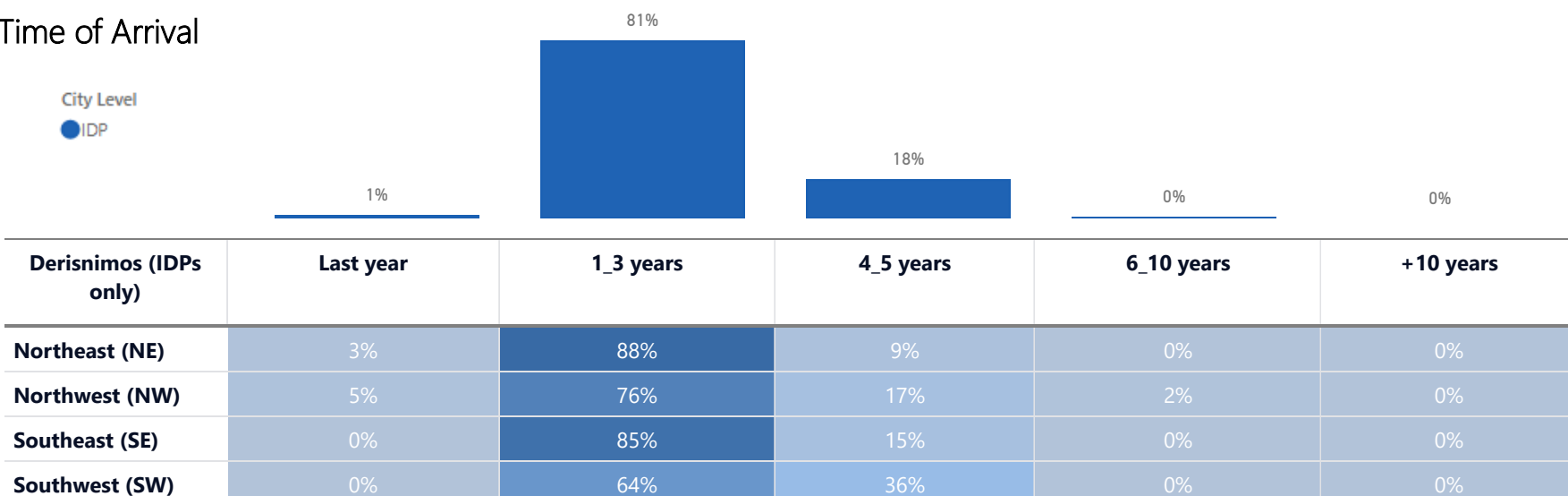
Feeling of Integration



Preferred Location for Long Term



Time of Arrival





Criteria: Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions & International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS). Note that in the below data tables, derisnimo-level findings are presented for (IDPs only), whereas city level findings are presented for both IDPs and host communities.



1. Safety and security

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	1.1 Victims of Violence	1.2 Freedom of Movement		1.3 Protection Mechanisms	1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Victim of violence (past 12 months)	Feels safe	Freedom of movement (females)	Freedom of movement (males)	Received assistance after violence (past 12 months)	Taking climate adaptation measures
Northeast (NE)	54%	18%	91%	91%	55%	31%
Northwest (NW)	66%	41%	89%	89%	73%	26%
Southeast (SE)	79%	35%	91%	91%	91%	22%
Southwest (SW)	75%	18%	91%	91%	81%	43%
City total (IDPs)	67%	24%	91%	91%	67%	31%
City total (HC)	77%	32%	93%	93%	75%	24%



2. Adequate standard of living

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.1 Food Security			2.2 Shelter and Housing	2.3 Medical Services	
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Safe access to food	No barriers to accessing food	Faced complete food shortage (past 3 months)	Permanent/ transitional shelter	Received required healthcare (past 3 months)	No barriers to accessing healthcare
Northeast (NE)	74%	0%	22%	13%	41%	0%
Northwest (NW)	85%	0%	13%	6%	35%	0%
Southeast (SE)	78%	0%	24%	6%	42%	0%
Southwest (SW)	69%	0%	19%	13%	36%	0%
City total (IDPs)	75%	0%	21%	10%	40%	0%
City total (HC)	87%	0%	33%	89%	58%	0%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.4 Water			2.6 Access to electricity
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Safe access to water	Access to sufficient water in the dry season	< 30 mins one way to water source (dry season)	Access to electricity (public, private, generator or solar)
Northeast (NE)	80%	39%	38%	64%
Northwest (NW)	76%	36%	35%	53%
Southeast (SE)	82%	32%	48%	63%
Southwest (SW)	68%	31%	51%	69%
City total (IDPs)	78%	35%	44%	64%
City total (HC)	91%	53%	70%	83%



(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.5 Education							
DSP: Core Indicator	Highest education level (females)			Highest education level (males)			Head of household can read and write	No barriers to education
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Madarassa	Primary	Secondary & above	Madarassa	Primary	Secondary & above	Yes	None
Northeast (NE)	12%	18%	3%	10%	23%	3%	47%	2%
Northwest (NW)	17%	31%	0%	17%	31%	5%	47%	0%
Southeast (SE)	15%	23%	0%	14%	25%	0%	28%	1%
Southwest (SW)	11%	14%	1%	10%	20%	3%	38%	1%
City total (IDPs)	13%	19%	1%	12%	23%	2%	40%	1%
City total (HC)	22%	27%	7%	23%	27%	10%	52%	1%



3. Access to livelihoods

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	3.1 Employment and Livelihoods								
DSP: Core Indicator	Receives income source								
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Assistance from organisation(s)	Casual or daily labour	Family support	Government social benefits	Own business or commerce	Salaried work	Selling animal products	Selling animals	Selling crops
Northeast (NE)	4%	56%	0%	1%	0%	1%	5%	11%	11%
Northwest (NW)	1%	70%	1%	3%	1%	3%	11%	6%	4%
Southeast (SE)	2%	78%	1%	0%	2%	4%	8%	2%	1%
Southwest (SW)	4%	52%	1%	2%	0%	1%	7%	8%	31%
City total (IDPs)	3%	62%	1%	1%	1%	2%	7%	7%	12%
City total (HC)	0%	62%	1%	1%	4%	3%	9%	18%	10%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	3.2 Economic Security					
DSP: Core Indicator	Not dependent on external assistance	Monthly income average (last 3 months)			Not in financial debt	Hold account at financial institution
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	None	0-25 USD	26 to 50 USD	More than 50 USD	No debt	Yes
Northeast (NE)	13%	72%	20%	8%	2%	21%
Northwest (NW)	19%	55%	29%	16%	0%	18%
Southeast (SE)	18%	74%	17%	9%	1%	10%
Southwest (SW)	11%	75%	12%	13%	0%	13%
City total (IDPs)	15%	72%	18%	10%	1%	16%
City total (HC)	20%	56%	20%	24%	1%	12%



4. Housing, Land and Property

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	4.1. Ownership status							
	Shelter ownership status		Possession of document/title (own shelter)	Possession of document/title (rent shelter)	Land ownership status		Possession of document/title (own land)	Possession of document/title (rent land)
DSP: Core Indicator	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes
Northeast (NE)	18%	8%	3%	3%	12%	9%	3%	2%
Northwest (NW)	21%	5%	2%	2%	15%	8%	1%	2%
Southeast (SE)	17%	11%	0%	0%	15%	13%	1%	0%
Southwest (SW)	13%	9%	4%	1%	9%	7%	0%	0%
City total (IDPs)	17%	9%	2%	2%	12%	10%	1%	1%
City total (HC)	40%	45%	27%	4%	37%	47%	27%	5%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	4.2. Risk of eviction				
	No eviction threats (past 3 months)	Perceived low risk of eviction		No dispute over land (past 3 months)	
DSP: Core Indicator	No	Low	Negligible	Never	Rarely
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	No	Low	Negligible	Never	Rarely
Northeast (NE)	63%	21%	6%	41%	45%
Northwest (NW)	64%	32%	1%	26%	60%
Southeast (SE)	67%	36%	1%	43%	51%
Southwest (SW)	76%	30%	2%	26%	66%
City total (IDPs)	67%	28%	3%	37%	53%
City total (HC)	73%	44%	5%	33%	56%



5. Access to documentation

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	5.1 Documentation						
	Possession of legal identity documentation						
DSP: Core Indicator	Birth certificate	Driving license	Humanitarian service card	ID card	Marriage certificate	Passport	Voting registration
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Birth certificate	Driving license	Humanitarian service card	ID card	Marriage certificate	Passport	Voting registration
Northeast (NE)	13%	0%	21%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Northwest (NW)	15%	0%	24%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Southeast (SE)	21%	0%	25%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Southwest (SW)	7%	0%	43%	0%	5%	0%	4%
City total (IDPs)	14%	0%	27%	1%	1%	0%	1%
City total (HC)	39%	1%	15%	2%	2%	8%	1%



6. Family reunification

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	6.2 Family reunification services available
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	No forced absence of household members	Of HHs whose members are forcibly absent, % who have received assistance with reunification
Northeast (NE)	55%	74%
Northwest (NW)	50%	75%
Southeast (SE)	71%	90%
Southwest (SW)	62%	75%
City total (IDPs)	60%	78%
City total (HC)	74%	66%



7. Participation in public affairs

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	7.1 Public Affairs	7.3 Right to engage in public service
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Attended public/community meetings (past 12 months)	Participation in community groups
Northeast (NE)	4%	54%
Northwest (NW)	1%	56%
Southeast (SE)	0%	62%
Southwest (SW)	1%	72%
City total (IDPs)	2%	61%
City total (HC)	1%	66%



8. Access to effective remedies and justice

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	8.1 Remedies and Justice								
DSP: Core Indicator	Access to legal services	Type of legal service accessed						Perceived effectiveness of justice system	
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Yes	Community leader	Elder councils (Xeer)	Police forces	Religious court/leader	Statutory court	Traditional court	Somewhat effective	Very effective
Northeast (NE)	49%	4%	43%	12%	1%	20%	18%	70%	13%
Northwest (NW)	49%	6%	48%	26%	10%	15%	23%	70%	19%
Southeast (SE)	47%	2%	56%	28%	4%	8%	27%	84%	13%
Southwest (SW)	50%	3%	71%	42%	0%	12%	14%	80%	14%
City total (IDPs)	49%	3%	53%	24%	2%	15%	20%	76%	14%
City total (HC)	56%	2%	59%	35%	7%	9%	17%	72%	18%



Barriers To Accessing Key Services

The below diagrams present findings related to barriers faced by host community and IDP households at the city level. Inequalities faced by IDPs compared to the host community population at the city level are denoted by icons ↑ ↓.

FOOD

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	92%	↓ 86%
Distance	13%	↓ 12%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	2%	↓ 1%
Poor quality	11%	↓ 9%
Poor quantity	14%	↑ 15%
Security issues	0%	— 0%
Source is damaged	0%	↑ 0%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 2%

Drinking Water

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	53%	↓ 45%
Distance	39%	↑ 40%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	4%	↓ 1%
Poor quality	31%	↓ 24%
Security issues	1%	↑ 2%
Source is damaged	57%	↓ 35%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↑ 1%

Health

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of qualified personnel	9%	↓ 7%
Cost (too expensive)	95%	↓ 82%
Distance	31%	↑ 35%
Lack of documentation	1%	↑ 2%
Security issues	1%	↑ 1%
Service is unavailable	6%	↑ 12%
The health facility doesn't cover all services	5%	↓ 2%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↓ 0%

Education

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of teachers	3%	↓ 2%
Clan issues	0%	↑ 0%
Cost (too expensive)	81%	↓ 71%
Distance	39%	↑ 48%
Early marriage	10%	↓ 2%
Lack of documentation	0%	↑ 1%
Security issues	5%	↑ 13%
Service is unavailable	4%	↑ 11%

Latrines

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	10%	↑ 13%
Distance	15%	↑ 20%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	5%	↓ 1%
Latrine structure is poor (e.g. damaged)	43%	↓ 35%
Latrines are not disaggregated for men and women	24%	↑ 45%
Poor quality	44%	↓ 33%
Security issues	1%	↓ 1%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 1%

Shelter

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	63%	↓ 61%
Denied access	7%	↑ 14%
Eviction or harassment by host community/other residents	0%	↑ 1%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	3%	↓ 2%
Inability to build/erect temporary tents	20%	↑ 21%
Service is unavailable	37%	↑ 42%
Threat of eviction by land owner/authorities	0%	↑ 1%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↓ 0%



DSP SURVEY: METHODOLOGY

The DSP Survey employs a quantitative household methodology, with random stratified sampling applied in each target city. This sampling approach provides data that is representative of the i) IDP population and ii) the host community in each city with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error at the city level. In addition, a random selection of IDP households are surveyed to produce data that is generalizable to the IDP population residing in each derisnimo.

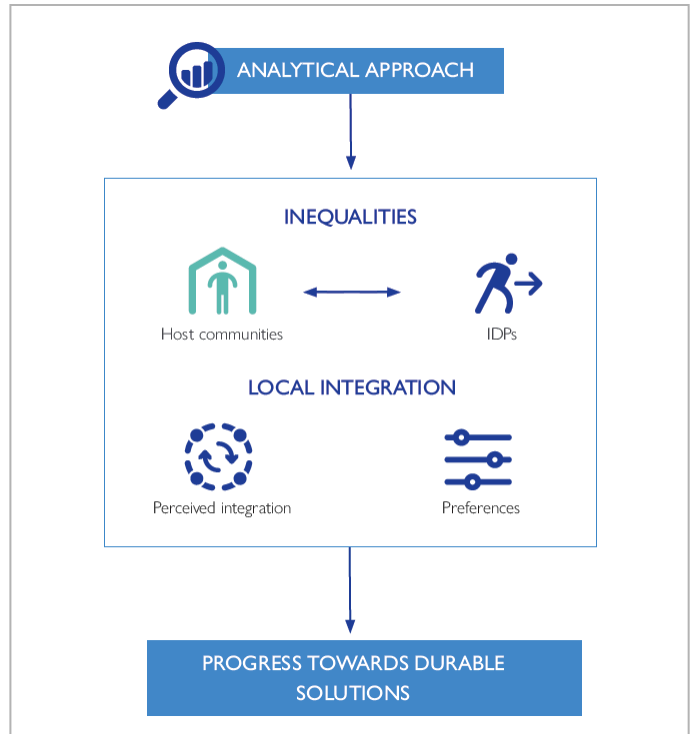
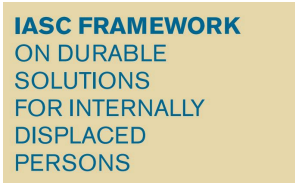
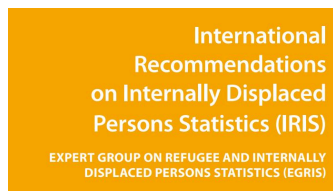
LIMITATIONS

Several limitations should be kept in mind when observing DSP Survey findings. These include the limitations of quantitative data in understanding drivers of vulnerability and reasons behind certain indicators; the population figures to develop the sampling frame were selected on the principle of "best estimates" at the time of data collection, noting this relied on a combination of datasets and satellite imagery; and that the dynamic displacement context in Somalia, which may result in the IDP population changing over time, and therefore may influence the relevance of findings in the coming months and years. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more details.

SURVEY TOOL & ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The household survey tool is comprised of indicators in line with the [Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy NDSS](#) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Indicator modules also reflect the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs](#) and sub-criteria from the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#). Household level analysis is provided across the key IASC Durable Solutions Criteria. Information products present comparative analysis of IDPs and host communities, identifying inequalities between groups, as well as perceptions of local integration.

The survey was designed and implemented in line with the following analytical frameworks:



INDICATORS

1. Safety and security 	2. Adequate standard of living 	3. Access to livelihoods 	4. Housing, Land and Property
5. Access to documentation 	6. Family reunification 	7. Participation in public affairs 	8. Access to effective remedies and justice

IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

The first phase of this survey took place between April and June 2024 in eight urban centers, that together host around 60% of the country's IDP caseload. The next phase will be rolled out in additional cities in Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Puntland states in 2025. The survey is led by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in partnership with Federal Member States (FMSs) and local authorities. It is supported by IOM's DTM and the Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium, with co-funding from the Saameynta Joint Programme.



This survey is implemented with the generous support from:





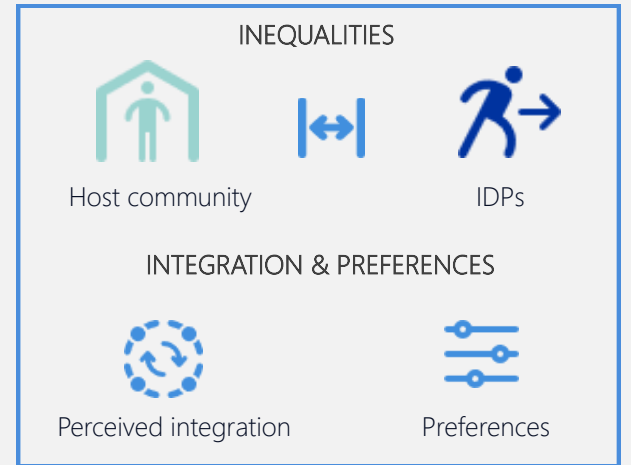
OVERVIEW: DSP SURVEY

Starting in 2024, the federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development's (MoPIED) Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions Department is leading the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey. Implemented in coordination with Federal Member States (FMSs) and local authorities, the survey is supported by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Danwadaag Consortium, with co-funding from the Saameynta Joint Programme. It aims to support the implementation of [Somalia's National Durable Solutions Strategy \(NDSS\)](#) and inform evidence-based policy and programming. See here an [online dashboard](#) where key survey findings and the Terms of Reference can be accessed.

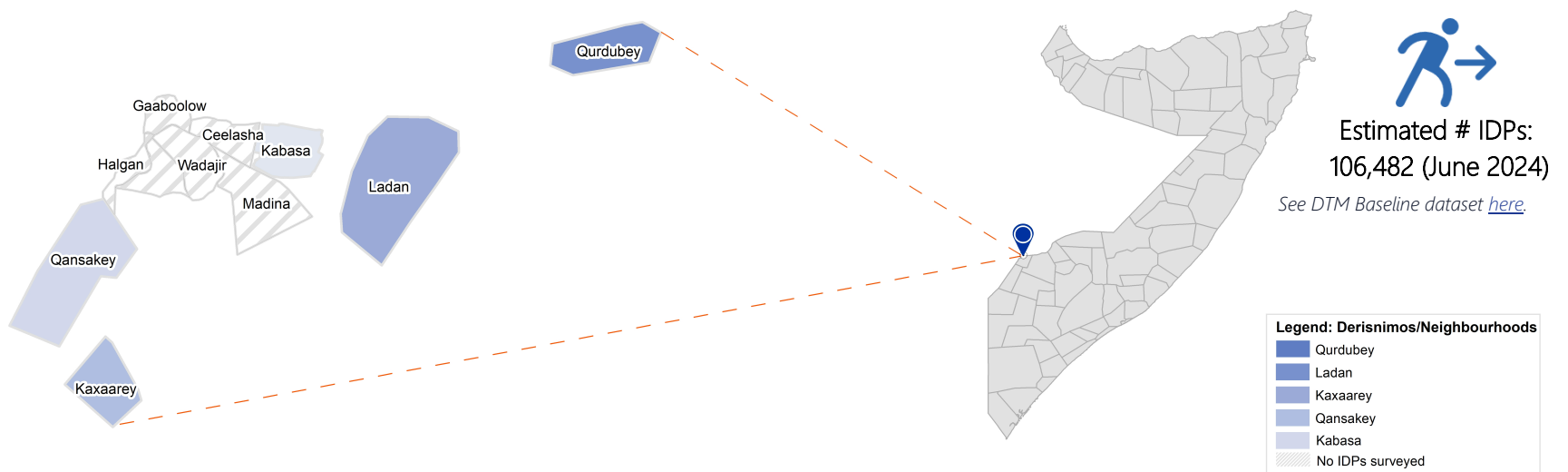
UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES BETWEEN GROUPS AND ACROSS DERISNIMOS / NEIGHBOURHOODS

The DSP Survey employs a random stratified sampling methodology. In each city, a representative sample of IDP and host community households are surveyed, producing representative data with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. In addition, in each derisnimo (neighbourhood in Somali language), a random selection of IDP households are surveyed to provide generalisable data. This allows for an understanding of inequalities and perceptions between IDPs and host communities, to inform area-based targeting at the derisnimo level and enable comparative analysis across cities.

Derisnimo boundaries have been developed by local governments with support from the Danwadaag Consortium. This is based on the formalization and mapping of boundaries in line with local interpretations. It aims to support the integration of displacement-affected communities in area-based targeting and wider urban development initiatives.

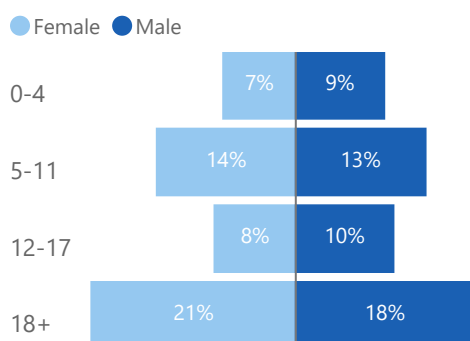


MAP: DERISNIMOS & DSP SURVEY COVERAGE

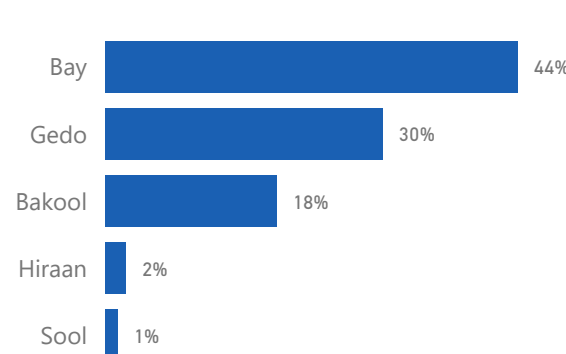


DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

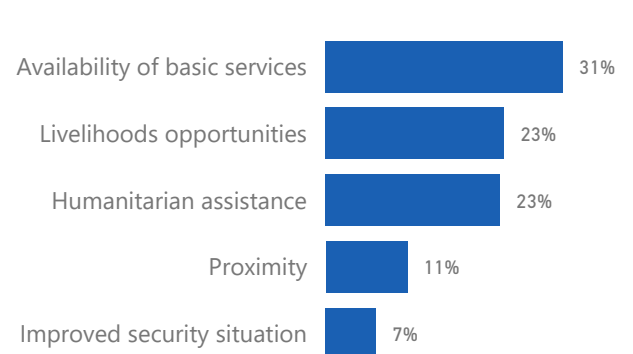
Demographic Pyramid



Top Regions of Origin



Top Pull Factors to Current Location





The DSP Survey tool has been designed in line with the [Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy \(NDSS\)](#) M&E Framework. In this factsheet, findings are presented in line with the four NDSS Strategic Objectives as well as the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs](#) criteria, and sub-criteria from the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#), which have been adapted to the Somalia context.* Findings are presented for IDPs in each derisnimo (neighbourhood), and for IDPs and the host community in each city.

NDSS Strategic Objectives (SOs)

Access the NDSS M&E summary [here](#).

SO 1: To Increase The Resilience of Displacement Affected Communities by Ensuring Equitable Access To Public Services, Housing With Security of Tenure, And Social Safety Nets Through A Rights And Needs Based Approach

SO2: To Increase Accountability of Authorities Towards Displacement Affected Communities by Ensuring Participation in Peace and State Building Processes Through Guaranteeing Their Safe And Security and Access to Legal Identity

SO3: To Increase Access to Sustainable Livelihoods and Employment Opportunities for Displacement Affected Communities By Creating Conditions Conducive to The Achievement of Their Self-Reliance

SO4: To Increase Access to Justice and Rule of Law for Displacement Affected Communities by Strengthening Formal and Informal Justice Structures

SO5: Invest in Early and Long-Term Solutions to Prevent Displacement Caused by Floods

Integration and Preferences

Integration and Preferences	NDSS SOs
Perceived level of integration	✓ SO. 1
Solutions preferences	✓ SO. 1

IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria

IASC Criteria	IRIS Sub-Criteria	NDSS SOs
Physical Safety		
1. Safety and security	1.1 Victims of violence (not victims)	✓ SO. 2
1. Safety and security	1.2 Freedom of movement	✓ SO. 2
1. Safety and security	1.3 Protection mechanisms	✗ Not included in NDSS
1. Safety and security	1.4 Disaster risk reduction	✗ Not included in NDSS
Material Safety		
2. Adequate standard of living	2.1 Food security	✗ Not included in NDSS
2. Adequate standard of living	2.2 Shelter and housing	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.3 Medical services	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.4 Water*	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.5 Education	✗ Not included in NDSS
2. Adequate standard of living	2.6 Access to electricity	✗ Not included in NDSS
3. Access to livelihoods	3.1 Employment and livelihoods	✓ SO. 3
3. Access to livelihoods	3.2 Economic security	✓ SO. 3
4. Housing, land and property	4.1 Ownership status*	✓ SO. 1
4. Housing, land and property	4.2 Risk of eviction* (low risk)	✓ SO. 1
5. Access to documentation	5.1 Legal identity Documentation*	✓ SO. 2
6. Family reunification	6.1 Family separation* (no forcibly absent members)	✗ Not included in NDSS
6. Family reunification	6.2 Family reunification services available	✗ Not included in NDSS
Legal Safety		
7. Participation in public affairs	7.1 Public affairs	✓ SO. 2
7. Participation in public affairs	7.2 Right to engage in public/community service*	✓ SO. 2
8. Access to effective remedies and justice	8.1 Remedies and justice	✓ SO. 4



Overall Analysis: NDSS, IASC and IRIS Indicators

The table below presents the overall analysis for each of the [NDSS](#) M+E indicators and in line with the [IASC Durable Solutions criteria](#) and [IRIS sub-criteria](#). City-level findings are presented for both IDP and host community households. Composite analysis is presented, which is conducted by using a pass/fail methodology to indicators based on pre-defined variables and thresholds. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more information.

In the table below, the NDSS M+E indicators are identified. A checkmark indicates the alignment of indicators with the NDSS, while a cross is displayed for indicators that are not included in the NDSS. Additionally, the blue and red arrows highlight where IDPs perform higher or lower than host communities.

NDSS Indicators & IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria	Host Community	IDPs
1. Safety and security	95%	98%
1.1 Victims of Violence (not victims)	94%	97%
1.2 Freedom of Movement	98%	99%
1.3 Protection Mechanisms	1%	2%
1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	14%	25%
2. Adequate standard of living	95%	74%
2.1 Food Security	42%	18%
2.2 Shelter and Housing	83%	17%
2.3 Medical Services	90%	73%
2.4 Water	91%	90%
2.5 Education	89%	75%
2.6 Access to electricity	84%	53%
3. Access to livelihoods	44%	21%
3.1 Employment and Livelihoods	29%	13%
3.2 Economic Security	29%	9%
4. Housing and Land Properties (HLP)	89%	77%
4.1. land document and eviction risk	89%	77%
5. Access to documentation	48%	15%
5.1 Documentation	48%	15%
6. Family reunification	96%	98%
6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	93%	95%
6.2 Family reunification services available	96%	98%
7. Participation in public affairs	27%	21%
7.1 Public Affairs	3%	4%
7.3 Right to engage in public service	26%	19%
8. Access to effective remedies and justice	100%	99%
8.1 Remedies and Justice	100%	99%



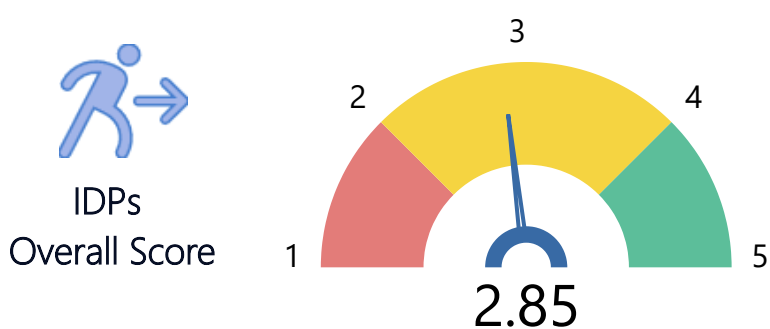
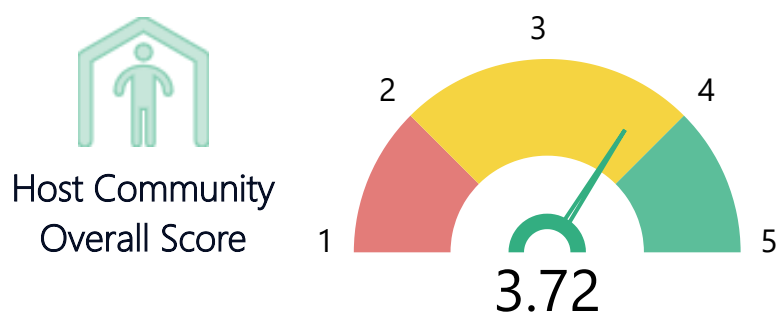
Somalia Solutions Measurement: The DSP Index

The DSP Index is a quantitative solutions measurement in Somalia. It uses DSP Survey data in a composite analysis model. Indicators used in the index reflect the NDSS, in line with the first five IASC Durable Solutions criteria and the relevant IRIS sub-criteria (refer to the previous page). The index refers to the average number of the five criteria, between 0 and 5, that households have "passed." A score of 5 indicates that households have successfully met all five criteria, signifying they have overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities. The DSP Index aims to support the implementation of the NDSS, by informing activities aimed at assisting IDPs and host communities to advance towards solutions. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more information.

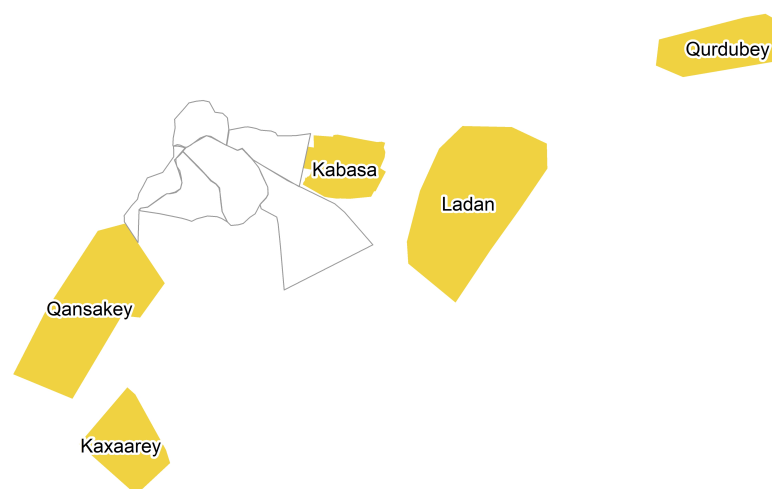
DSP Index scores are presented for IDPs and host communities at the city level, and for IDPs in each neighbourhood/derisimo.



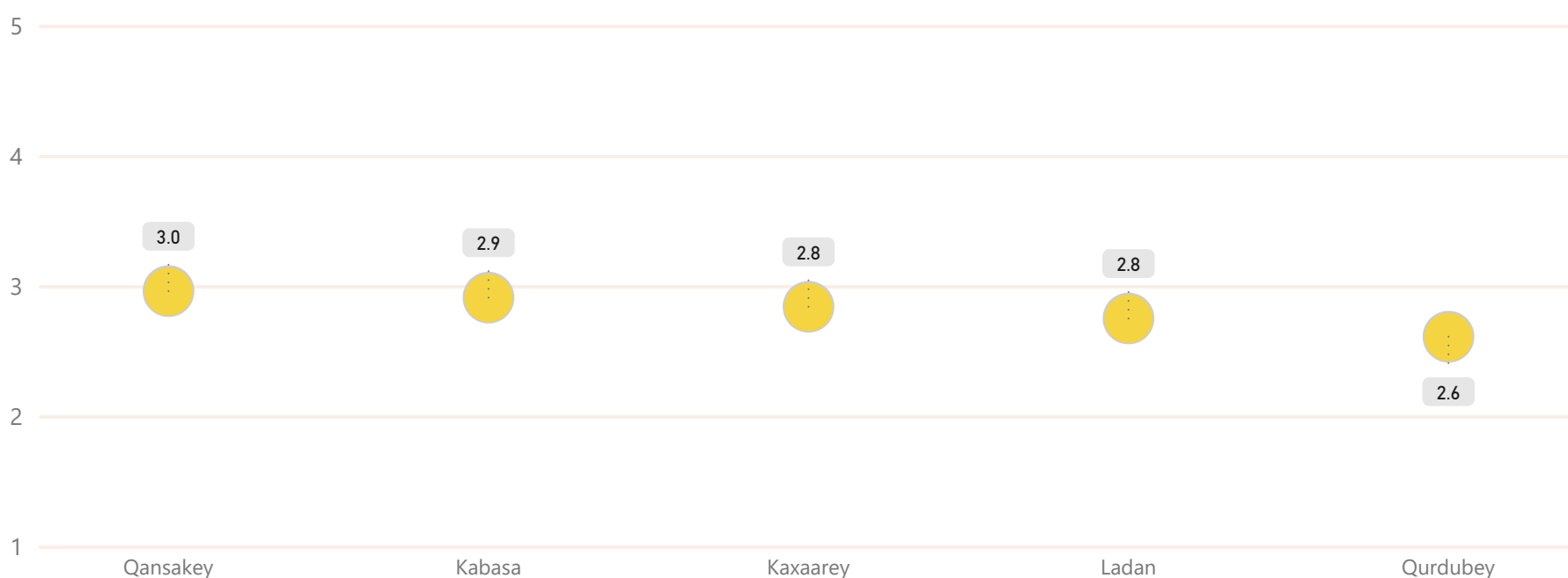
Overall DSP Index Score:



Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



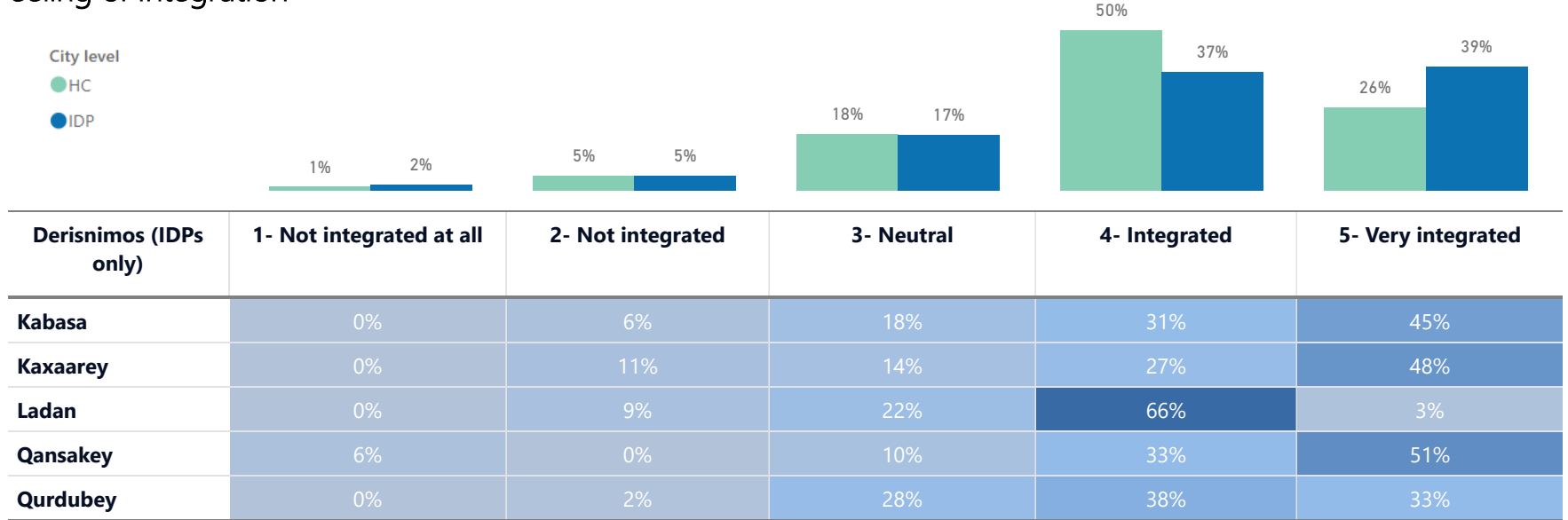
Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



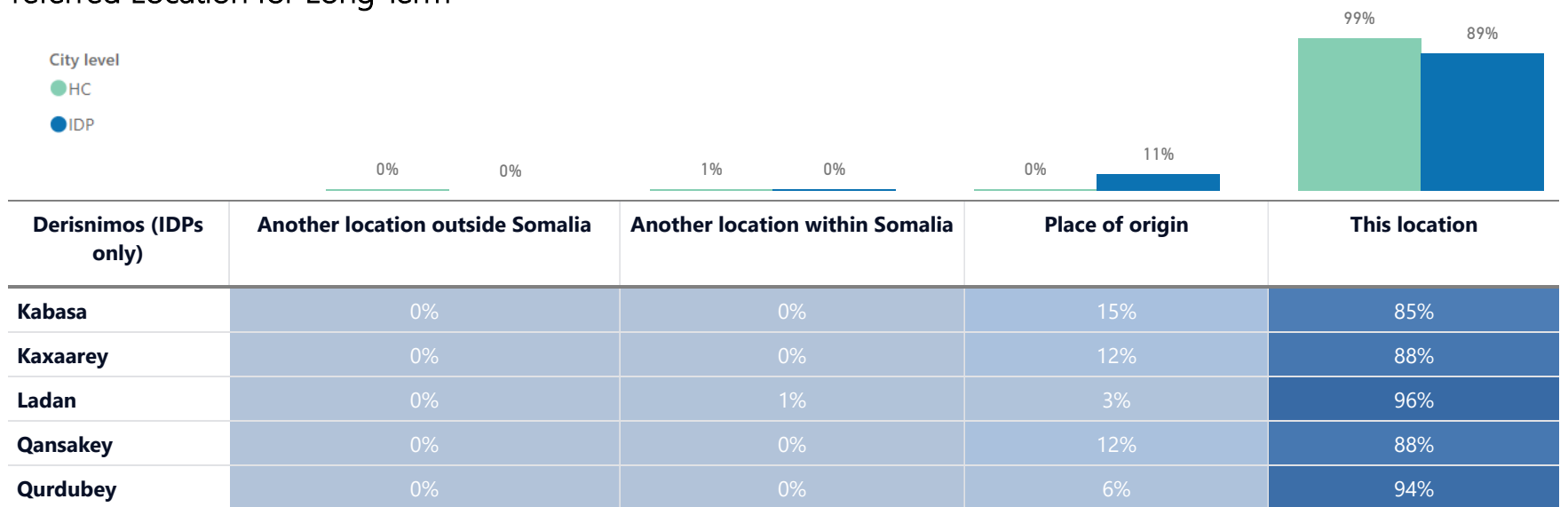


Integration & Preferences

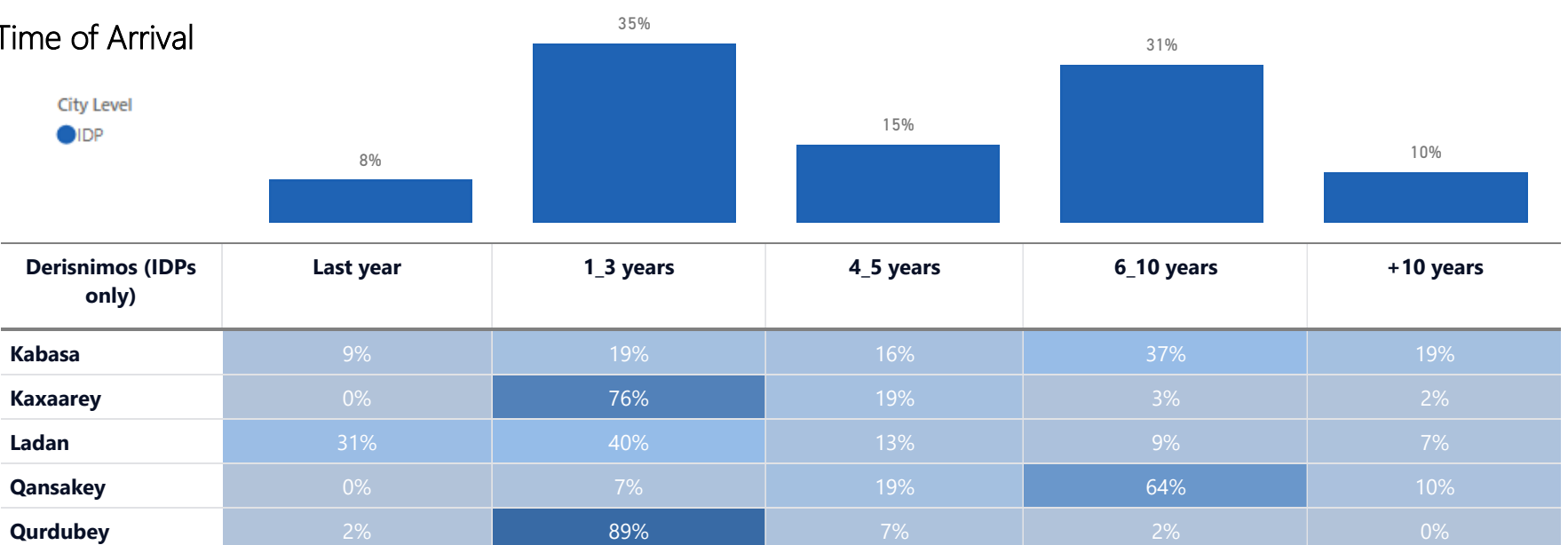
Feeling of Integration



Preferred Location for Long Term



Time of Arrival





Criteria: Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions & International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS). Note that in the below data tables, Derisnimo findings are presented for (IDPs only), whereas city level findings are presented for both IDPs and host communities.



1. Safety and security

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	1.1 Victims of Violence		1.2 Freedom of Movement		1.3 Protection Mechanisms	1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	
	Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Victim of violence (past 12 months)	Feels safe	Freedom of movement (females)	Freedom of movement (males)	Received assistance after violence (past 12 months)	Taking climate adaptation measures
Kabasa		97%	85%	83%	84%	50%	29%
Kaxaarey		94%	87%	90%	89%	0%	0%
Ladan		95%	84%	97%	99%	25%	63%
Qansaakey		98%	88%	100%	100%	100%	6%
Qurdubey		98%	69%	98%	100%	100%	31%
City total (IDPs)		97%	83%	93%	94%	48%	25%
City total (HC)		94%	94%	94%	94%	11%	14%



2. Adequate standard of living

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.1 Food Security			2.2 Shelter and Housing	2.3 Medical Services		
	Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Safe access to food	No barriers to accessing food	Faced complete food shortage (past 3 months)	Permanent/ transitional shelter	Received required healthcare (past 3 months)	No barriers to accessing healthcare
Kabasa		65%	3%	17%	29%	54%	22%
Kaxaarey		77%	13%	26%	7%	82%	28%
Ladan		78%	19%	23%	16%	63%	51%
Qansaakey		69%	2%	24%	12%	69%	22%
Qurdubey		83%	3%	11%	10%	73%	27%
City total (IDPs)		72%	6%	20%	17%	65%	28%
City total (HC)		85%	25%	41%	83%	84%	36%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.4 Water			2.6 Access to electricity	
	Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Safe access to water	Access to sufficient water in the dry season	< 30 mins one way to water source (dry season)	Access to electricity (public, private, generator or solar)
Kabasa		94%	52%	77%	42%
Kaxaarey		90%	74%	100%	46%
Ladan		86%	84%	95%	30%
Qansaakey		90%	59%	98%	71%
Qurdubey		95%	77%	94%	47%
City total (IDPs)		91%	65%	91%	49%
City total (HC)		89%	68%	91%	82%



(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.5 Education							
	Highest education level (females)			Highest education level (males)			Head of household can read and write	No barriers to education
	Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Madarassa	Primary	Secondary & above	Madarassa	Primary	Secondary & above	Yes
Kabasa	28%	26%	5%	16%	34%	9%	45%	45%
Kaxaarey	15%	22%	4%	20%	20%	9%	16%	85%
Ladan	22%	18%	7%	19%	16%	7%	23%	81%
Qansakey	53%	10%	0%	41%	29%	4%	51%	33%
Qurdubey	16%	16%	0%	8%	18%	0%	32%	82%
City total (IDPs)	31%	18%	3%	23%	26%	6%	38%	57%
City total (HC)	23%	27%	8%	21%	28%	15%	62%	72%



3. Access to livelihoods

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	3.1 Employment and Livelihoods								
	Receives income source								
	Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Assistance from organisation(s)	Casual or daily labour	Family support	Government social benefits	Own business or commerce	Salaried work	Selling animal products	Selling animals
Kabasa	2%	71%	2%	0%	5%	0%	3%	5%	6%
Kaxaarey	9%	49%	13%	10%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Ladan	3%	64%	3%	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Qansakey	16%	24%	27%	6%	2%	0%	8%	2%	6%
Qurdubey	21%	58%	10%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
City total (IDPs)	9%	52%	11%	4%	3%	0%	3%	2%	4%
City total (HC)	3%	47%	7%	3%	10%	6%	3%	4%	4%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	3.2 Economic Security					
	Not dependent on external assistance	Monthly income average (last 3 months)			Not in financial debt	Hold account at financial institution
		None	0-25 USD	26 to 50 USD	More than 50 USD	No debt
Kabasa	45%	35%	22%	43%	11%	2%
Kaxaarey	29%	28%	60%	12%	13%	0%
Ladan	48%	48%	18%	34%	8%	0%
Qansakey	4%	18%	57%	24%	14%	2%
Qurdubey	19%	27%	42%	31%	8%	0%
City total (IDPs)	28%	31%	38%	31%	11%	1%
City total (HC)	35%	29%	24%	47%	11%	9%



4. Housing, Land and Property

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	4.1. Ownership status							
	Shelter ownership status		Possession of document/title (own shelter)		Land ownership status		Possession of document/title (own land)	
DSP: Core Indicator								
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes
Kabasa	74%	5%	12%	0%	72%	5%	11%	0%
Kaxaarey	53%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%
Ladan	67%	0%	4%	0%	52%	0%	5%	0%
Qansakey	18%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Qurdubey	56%	0%	2%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%
City total (IDPs)	52%	1%	5%	0%	41%	1%	4%	0%
City total (HC)	79%	16%	60%	5%	75%	16%	60%	5%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	4.2. Risk of eviction				
	No eviction threats (past 3 months)	Perceived low risk of eviction		No dispute over land (past 3 months)	
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	No	Low	Negligible	Never	Rarely
Kabasa	91%	72%	2%	74%	22%
Kaxaarey	99%	69%	1%	85%	4%
Ladan	96%	77%	0%	47%	36%
Qansakey	94%	61%	22%	84%	12%
Qurdubey	100%	66%	3%	92%	8%
City total (IDPs)	95%	69%	7%	76%	17%
City total (HC)	97%	62%	5%	74%	12%



5. Access to documentation

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	5.1 Documentation						
	Possession of legal identity documentation						
DSP: Core Indicator							
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Birth certificate	Driving license	Humanitarian service card	ID card	Marriage certificate	Passport	Voting registration
Kabasa	3%	0%	34%	15%	6%	3%	0%
Kaxaarey	13%	0%	19%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Ladan	1%	0%	10%	7%	4%	0%	0%
Qansakey	12%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Qurdubey	2%	0%	15%	0%	3%	0%	0%
City total (IDPs)	6%	0%	16%	7%	3%	1%	0%
City total (HC)	26%	1%	9%	8%	10%	24%	0%



6. Family reunification

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	6.2 Family reunification services available
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	No forced absence of household members	Of HHs whose members are forcibly absent, % who have received assistance with reunification
Kabasa	91%	75%
Kaxaarey	90%	40%
Ladan	97%	0%
Qansaakey	94%	100%
Qurdubey	97%	0%
City total (IDPs)	93%	61%
City total (HC)	92%	46%



7. Participation in public affairs

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	7.1 Public Affairs	7.3 Right to engage in public service
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Attended public/community meetings (past 12 months)	Participation in community groups
Kabasa	11%	23%
Kaxaarey	0%	16%
Ladan	1%	8%
Qansaakey	0%	27%
Qurdubey	0%	11%
City total (IDPs)	4%	19%
City total (HC)	3%	26%



8. Access to effective remedies and justice

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	8.1 Remedies and Justice								
DSP: Core Indicator	Access to legal services	Type of legal service accessed						Perceived effectiveness of justice system	
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Yes	Community leader	Elder councils (Xeer)	Police forces	Religious court/leader	Statutory court	Traditional court	Somewhat effective	Very effective
Kabasa	69%	26%	9%	94%	5%	9%	2%	40%	58%
Kaxaarey	56%	50%	31%	53%	4%	1%	3%	76%	24%
Ladan	71%	23%	15%	95%	10%	5%	3%	59%	37%
Qansaakey	51%	8%	47%	43%	8%	2%	4%	88%	12%
Qurdubey	58%	11%	27%	81%	10%	8%	0%	76%	19%
City total (IDPs)	61%	21%	26%	73%	7%	6%	2%	66%	33%
City total (HC)	74%	21%	26%	85%	14%	8%	1%	67%	29%



Barriers To Accessing Key Services

The below diagrams present findings related to barriers faced by host community and IDP households at the city level. Inequalities faced by IDPs compared to the host community population at the city level are denoted by icons ↑ ↓.

FOOD

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	66%	↑ 73%
Distance	2%	↓ 2%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	0%	↑ 2%
Poor quality	0%	↑ 1%
Poor quantity	24%	↑ 40%
Security issues	0%	— 0%
Source is damaged	0%	↑ 1%
Unequal access between groups	0%	— 0%

Drinking Water

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	35%	↓ 27%
Distance	9%	↑ 17%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	0%	↑ 3%
Poor quality	26%	↑ 38%
Security issues	0%	↑ 0%
Source is damaged	18%	↑ 22%
Unequal access between groups	0%	— 0%

Health

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of qualified personnel	20%	↓ 17%
Cost (too expensive)	23%	↓ 11%
Distance	14%	↑ 32%
Lack of documentation	0%	↓ 0%
Security issues	0%	↑ 1%
Service is unavailable	6%	↓ 5%
The health facility doesn't cover all services	21%	↑ 29%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↓ 0%

Education

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of teachers	2%	↑ 4%
Clan issues	0%	↓ 0%
Cost (too expensive)	11%	↑ 14%
Distance	14%	↑ 21%
Early marriage	2%	↓ 1%
Lack of documentation	0%	↑ 0%
Security issues	0%	↑ 1%
Service is unavailable	1%	↑ 4%

Latrines

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	0%	↑ 0%
Distance	5%	↑ 14%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	0%	↑ 2%
Latrine structure is poor (e.g. damaged)	37%	↑ 52%
Latrines are not disaggregated for men and women	29%	↑ 44%
Poor quality	14%	↑ 14%
Security issues	0%	↑ 0%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 1%

Shelter

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	15%	↓ 11%
Denied access	0%	— 0%
Eviction or harassment by host community/other residents	0%	— 0%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	0%	↑ 2%
Inability to build/erect temporary tents	14%	↑ 17%
Service is unavailable	28%	↑ 49%
Threat of eviction by land owner/authorities	0%	↓ 0%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↓ 0%



DSP SURVEY: METHODOLOGY

The DSP Survey employs a quantitative household methodology, with random stratified sampling applied in each target city. This sampling approach provides data that is representative of the i) IDP population and ii) the host community in each city with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error at the city level. In addition, a random selection of IDP households are surveyed to produce data that is generalizable to the IDP population residing in each derisnimo.

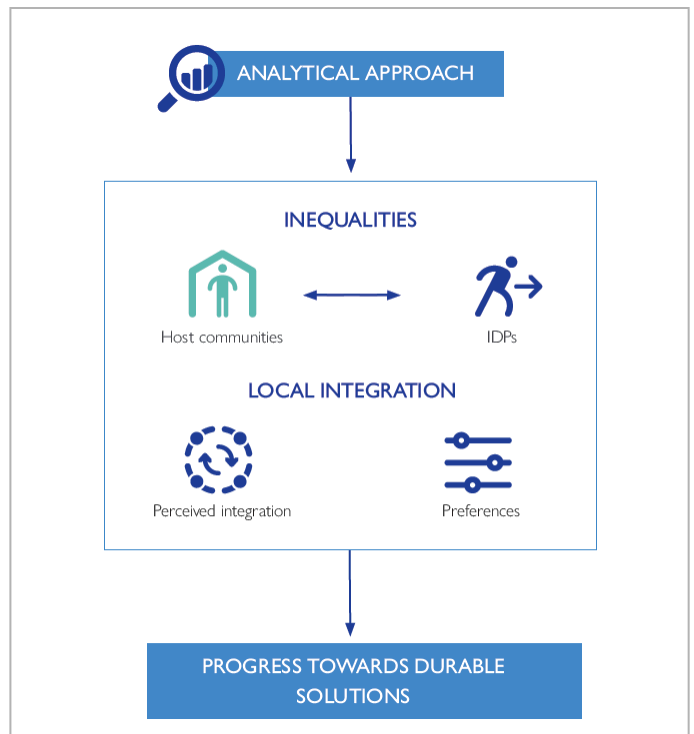
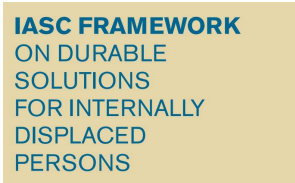
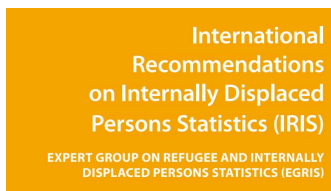
LIMITATIONS

Several limitations should be kept in mind when observing DSP Survey findings. These include the limitations of quantitative data in understanding drivers of vulnerability and reasons behind certain indicators; the population figures to develop the sampling frame were selected on the principle of "best estimates" at the time of data collection, noting this relied on a combination of datasets and satellite imagery; and that the dynamic displacement context in Somalia, which may result in the IDP population changing over time, and therefore may influence the relevance of findings in the coming months and years. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more details.

SURVEY TOOL & ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The household survey tool is comprised of indicators in line with the [Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy NDSS](#) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Indicator modules also reflect the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs](#) and sub-criteria from the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#). Household level analysis is provided across the key IASC Durable Solutions Criteria. Information products present comparative analysis of IDPs and host communities, identifying inequalities between groups, as well as perceptions of local integration.

The survey was designed and implemented in line with the following analytical frameworks:



INDICATORS

1. Safety and security 	2. Adequate standard of living 	3. Access to livelihoods 	4. Housing, Land and Property
5. Access to documentation 	6. Family reunification 	7. Participation in public affairs 	8. Access to effective remedies and justice

IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

The first phase of this survey took place between April and June 2024 in eight urban centers, that together host around 60% of the country's IDP caseload. The next phase will be rolled out in additional cities in Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Puntland states in 2025. The survey is led by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in partnership with Federal Member States (FMSs) and local authorities. It is supported by IOM's DTM and the Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium, with co-funding from the Saameynta Joint Programme.



This survey is implemented with the generous support from:





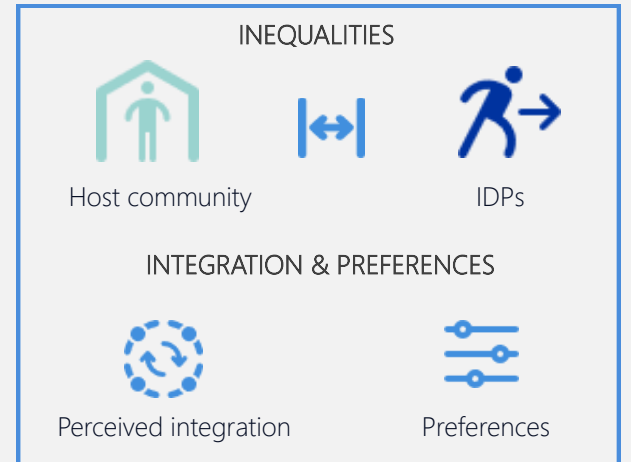
OVERVIEW: DSP SURVEY

Starting in 2024, the federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development's (MoPIED) Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions Department is leading the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey. Implemented in coordination with Federal Member States (FMSs) and local authorities, the survey is supported by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Danwadaag Consortium, with co-funding from the Saameynta Joint Programme. It aims to support the implementation of [Somalia's National Durable Solutions Strategy \(NDSS\)](#) and inform evidence-based policy and programming. See here an [online dashboard](#) where key survey findings and the Terms of Reference can be accessed.

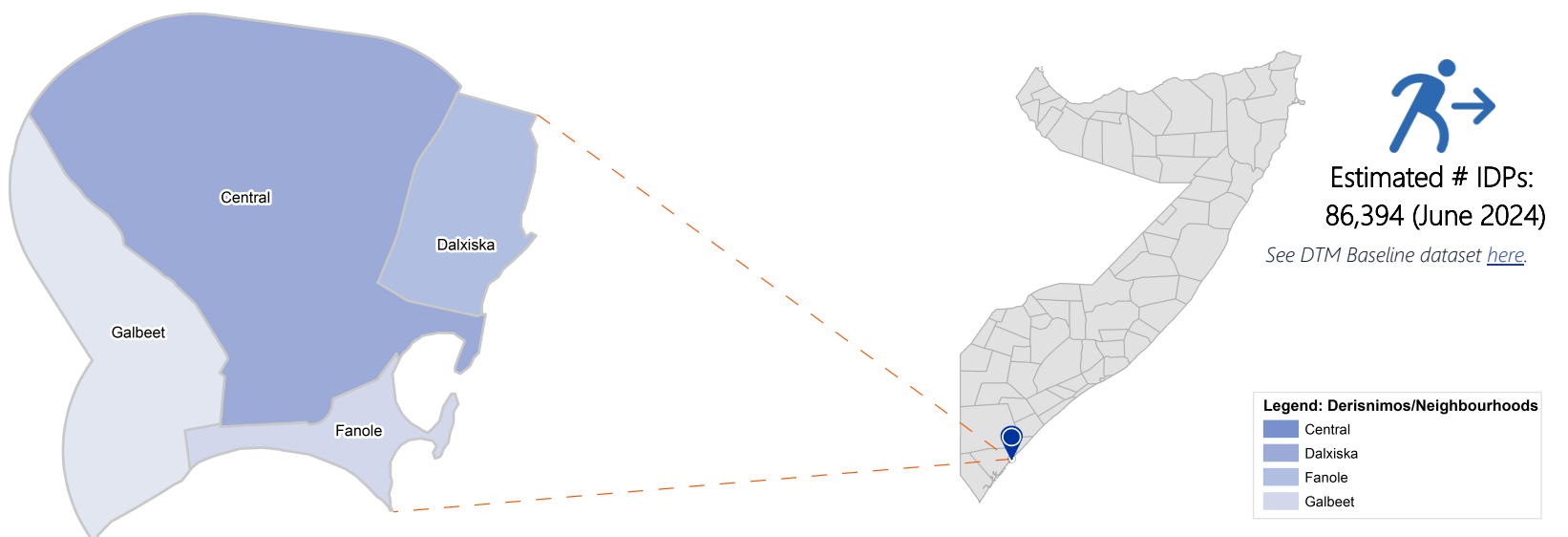
UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES BETWEEN GROUPS AND ACROSS DERISNIMOS / NEIGHBOURHOODS

The DSP Survey employs a random stratified sampling methodology. In each city, a representative sample of IDP and host community households are surveyed, producing representative data with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. In addition, in each derisnimo (neighbourhood in Somali language), a random selection of IDP households are surveyed to provide generalisable data. This allows for an understanding of inequalities and perceptions between IDPs and host communities, to inform area-based targeting at the derisnimo level and enable comparative analysis across cities.

Derisnimo boundaries have been developed by local governments with support from the Danwadaag Consortium. This is based on the formalization and mapping of boundaries in line with local interpretations. It aims to support the integration of displacement-affected communities in area-based targeting and wider urban development initiatives.

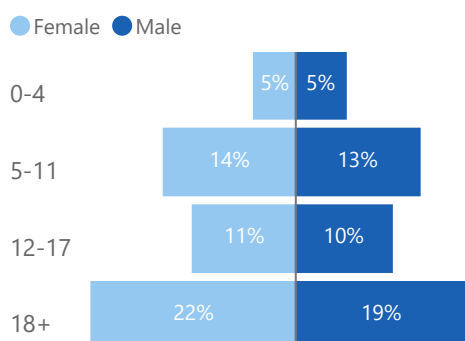


MAP: DERISNIMOS & DSP SURVEY COVERAGE

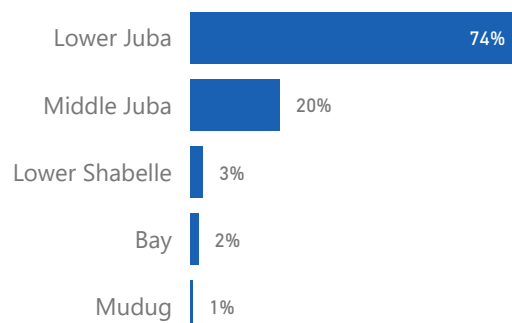


DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

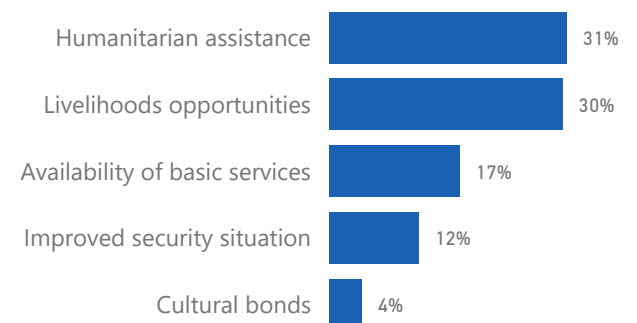
Demographic Pyramid



Top Regions of Origin



Top Pull Factors to Current Location





The DSP Survey tool has been designed in line with the [Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy \(NDSS\)](#) M&E Framework. In this factsheet, findings are presented in line with the four NDSS Strategic Objectives as well as the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs](#) criteria, and sub-criteria from the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#), which have been adapted to the Somalia context.* Findings are presented for IDPs in each derisnimo (neighbourhood), and for IDPs and the host community in each city.

NDSS Strategic Objectives (SOs)

Access the NDSS M&E summary [here](#).

SO 1: To Increase The Resilience of Displacement Affected Communities by Ensuring Equitable Access To Public Services, Housing With Security of Tenure, And Social Safety Nets Through A Rights And Needs Based Approach

SO2: To Increase Accountability of Authorities Towards Displacement Affected Communities by Ensuring Participation in Peace and State Building Processes Through Guaranteeing Their Safe And Security and Access to Legal Identity

SO3: To Increase Access to Sustainable Livelihoods and Employment Opportunities for Displacement Affected Communities By Creating Conditions Conducive to The Achievement of Their Self-Reliance

SO4: To Increase Access to Justice and Rule of Law for Displacement Affected Communities by Strengthening Formal and Informal Justice Structures

SO5: Invest in Early and Long-Term Solutions to Prevent Displacement Caused by Floods

Integration and Preferences

Integration and Preferences	NDSS SOs
Perceived level of integration	✓ SO. 1
Solutions preferences	✓ SO. 1

IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria

IASC Criteria	IRIS Sub-Criteria	NDSS SOs
Physical Safety		
1. Safety and security	1.1 Victims of violence (not victims)	✓ SO. 2
1. Safety and security	1.2 Freedom of movement	✓ SO. 2
1. Safety and security	1.3 Protection mechanisms	✗ Not included in NDSS
1. Safety and security	1.4 Disaster risk reduction	✗ Not included in NDSS
Material Safety		
2. Adequate standard of living	2.1 Food security	✗ Not included in NDSS
2. Adequate standard of living	2.2 Shelter and housing	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.3 Medical services	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.4 Water*	✓ SO. 1
2. Adequate standard of living	2.5 Education	✗ Not included in NDSS
2. Adequate standard of living	2.6 Access to electricity	✗ Not included in NDSS
3. Access to livelihoods	3.1 Employment and livelihoods	✓ SO. 3
3. Access to livelihoods	3.2 Economic security	✓ SO. 3
4. Housing, land and property	4.1 Ownership status*	✓ SO. 1
4. Housing, land and property	4.2 Risk of eviction* (low risk)	✓ SO. 1
5. Access to documentation	5.1 Legal identity Documentation*	✓ SO. 2
6. Family reunification	6.1 Family separation* (no forcibly absent members)	✗ Not included in NDSS
6. Family reunification	6.2 Family reunification services available	✗ Not included in NDSS
Legal Safety		
7. Participation in public affairs	7.1 Public affairs	✓ SO. 2
7. Participation in public affairs	7.2 Right to engage in public/community service*	✓ SO. 2
8. Access to effective remedies and justice	8.1 Remedies and justice	✓ SO. 4



Overall Analysis: NDSS, IASC and IRIS Indicators

The table below presents the overall analysis for each of the [NDSS](#) M+E indicators and in line with the [IASC Durable Solutions criteria](#) and [IRIS sub-criteria](#). City-level findings are presented for both IDP and host community households. Composite analysis is presented, which is conducted by using a pass/fail methodology to indicators based on pre-defined variables and thresholds. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more information.

In the table below, the NDSS M+E indicators are identified. A checkmark indicates the alignment of indicators with the NDSS, while a cross is displayed for indicators that are not included in the NDSS. Additionally, the blue and red arrows highlight where IDPs perform higher or lower than host communities.

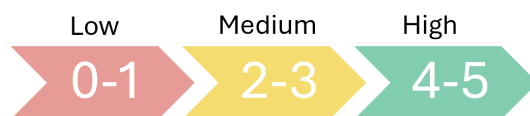
NDSS Indicators & IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria	Host Community	IDPs
1. Safety and security	87%	91%
1.1 Victims of Violence (not victims)	76%	86%
1.2 Freedom of Movement	94%	95%
1.3 Protection Mechanisms	7%	5%
1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	39%	33%
2. Adequate standard of living	92%	54%
2.1 Food Security	45%	20%
2.2 Shelter and Housing	94%	39%
2.3 Medical Services	69%	57%
2.4 Water	88%	69%
2.5 Education	55%	32%
2.6 Access to electricity	89%	47%
3. Access to livelihoods	51%	19%
3.1 Employment and Livelihoods	27%	5%
3.2 Economic Security	40%	15%
4. Housing and Land Properties (HLP)	79%	62%
4.1. land document and eviction risk	79%	62%
5. Access to documentation	36%	19%
5.1 Documentation	36%	19%
6. Family reunification	96%	90%
6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	89%	80%
6.2 Family reunification services available	96%	90%
7. Participation in public affairs	26%	16%
7.1 Public Affairs	3%	4%
7.3 Right to engage in public service	25%	13%
8. Access to effective remedies and justice	97%	95%
8.1 Remedies and Justice	97%	95%



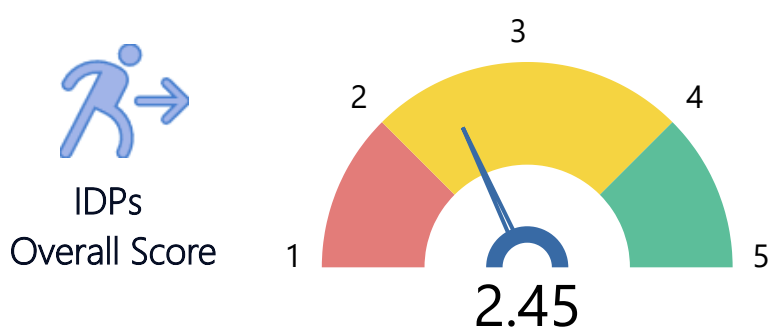
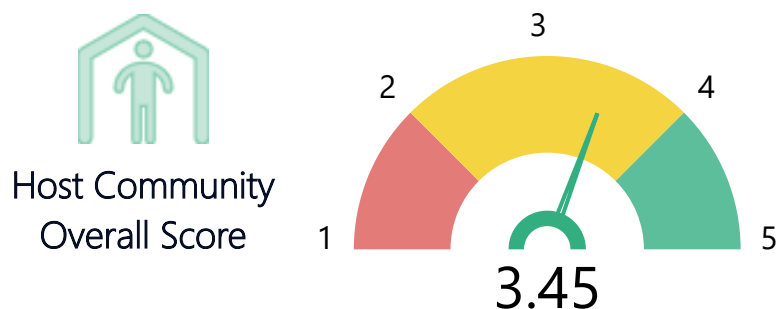
Somalia Solutions Measurement: The DSP Index

The DSP Index is a quantitative solutions measurement in Somalia. It uses DSP Survey data in a composite analysis model. Indicators used in the index reflect the NDSS, in line with the first five IASC Durable Solutions criteria and the relevant IRIS sub-criteria (refer to the previous page). The index refers to the average number of the five criteria, between 0 and 5, that households have "passed." A score of 5 indicates that households have successfully met all five criteria, signifying they have overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities. The DSP Index aims to support the implementation of the NDSS, by informing activities aimed at assisting IDPs and host communities to advance towards solutions. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more information.

DSP Index scores are presented for IDPs and host communities at the city level, and for IDPs in each neighbourhood/derisnimo.



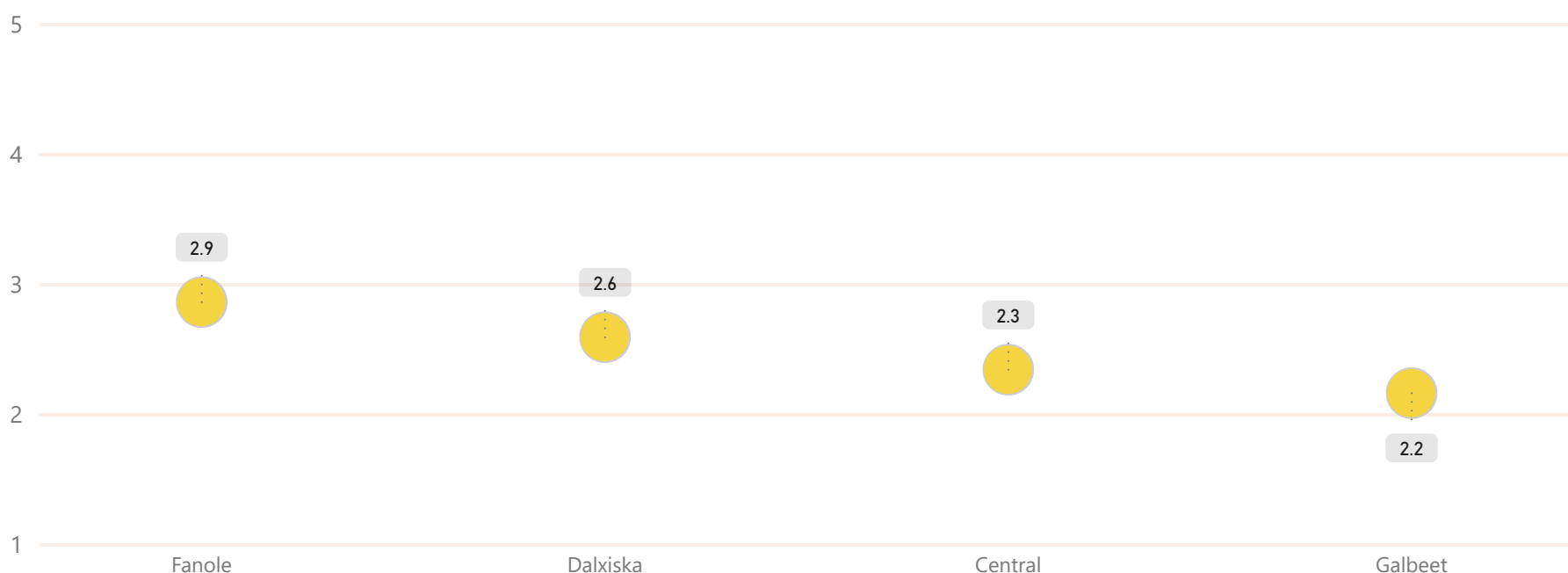
Overall DSP Index Score:



Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



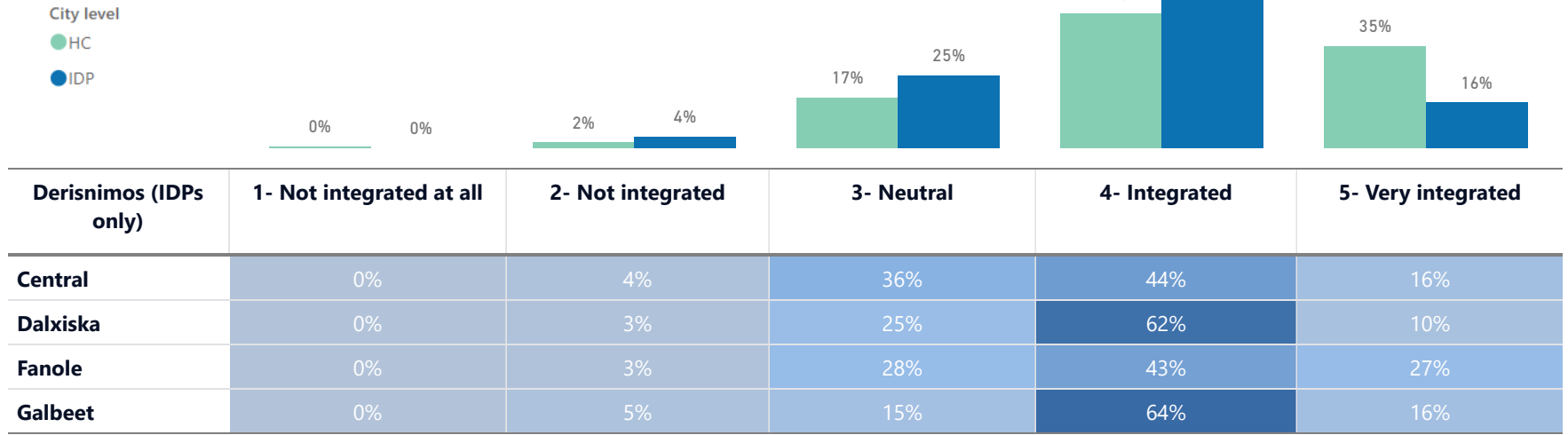
Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



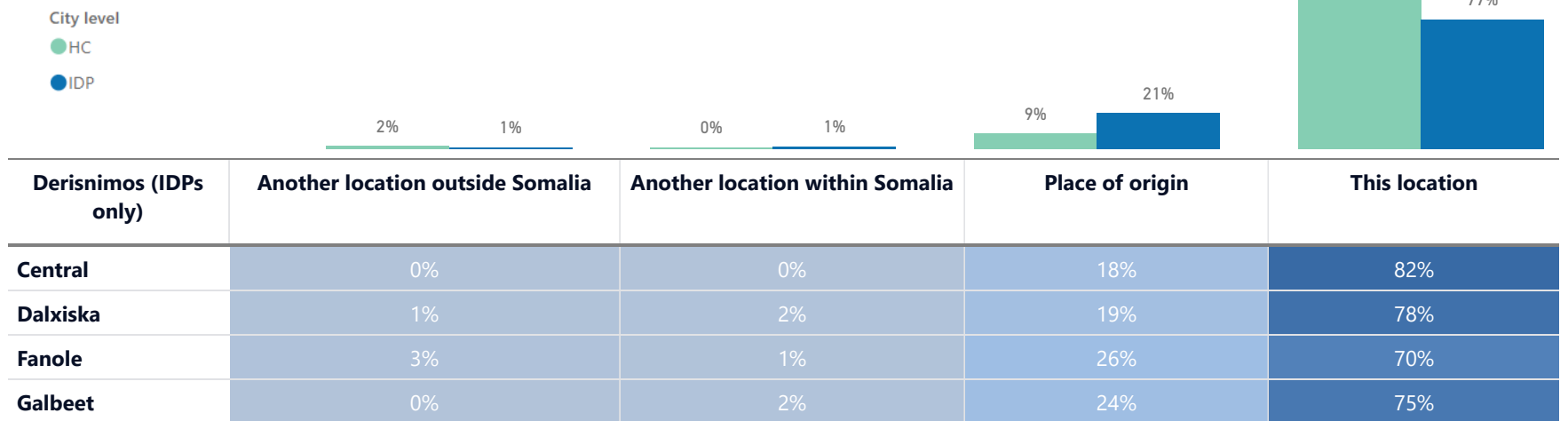


Integration & Preferences

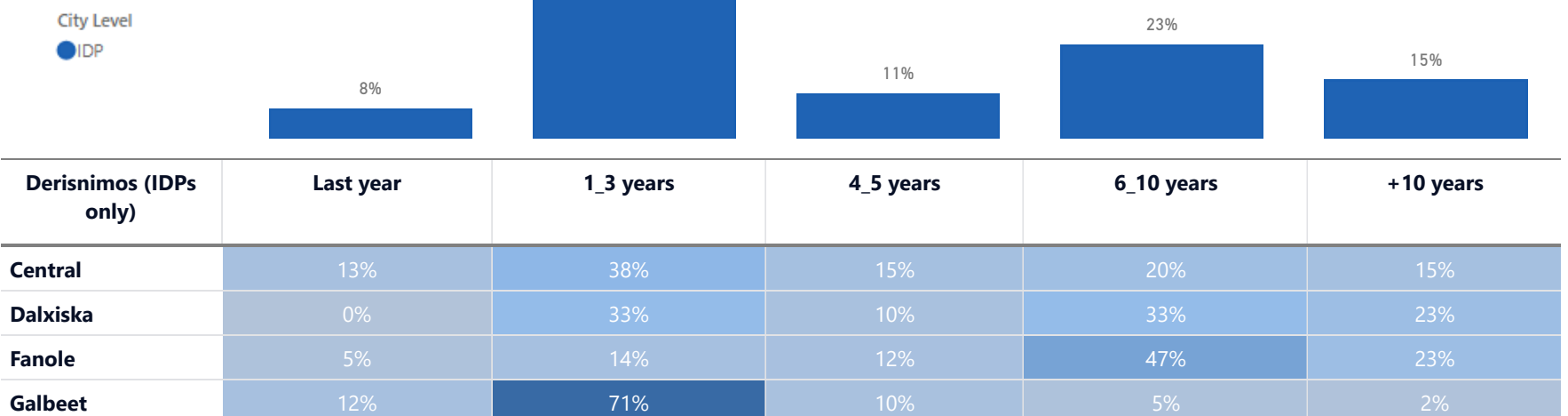
Feeling of Integration



Preferred Location for Long Term



Time of Arrival





Criteria: Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions & International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS). Note that in the below data tables, derisnimo-level findings are presented for (IDPs only), whereas city level findings are presented for both IDPs and host communities.



1. Safety and security

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	1.1 Victims of Violence	1.2 Freedom of Movement		1.3 Protection Mechanisms	1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Victim of violence (past 12 months)	Feels safe	Freedom of movement (females)	Freedom of movement (males)	Received assistance after violence (past 12 months)	Taking climate adaptation measures
Central	88%	85%	86%	93%	43%	24%
Dalxiska	87%	88%	94%	90%	40%	34%
Fanole	83%	80%	95%	95%	53%	31%
Galbeet	85%	79%	90%	91%	17%	39%
City total (IDPs)	86%	84%	91%	92%	35%	33%
City total (HC)	76%	83%	94%	95%	28%	39%



2. Adequate standard of living

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.1 Food Security			2.2 Shelter and Housing	2.3 Medical Services	
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Safe access to food	No barriers to accessing food	Faced complete food shortage (past 3 months)	Permanent/ transitional shelter	Received required healthcare (past 3 months)	No barriers to accessing healthcare
Central	73%	2%	17%	34%	51%	1%
Dalxiska	84%	9%	29%	43%	65%	15%
Fanole	80%	8%	29%	68%	61%	9%
Galbeet	77%	3%	19%	23%	44%	12%
City total (IDPs)	79%	6%	24%	39%	55%	10%
City total (HC)	94%	19%	42%	94%	67%	22%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.4 Water			2.6 Access to electricity
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Safe access to water	Access to sufficient water in the dry season	< 30 mins one way to water source (dry season)	Access to electricity (public, private, generator or solar)
Central	71%	36%	79%	38%
Dalxiska	79%	45%	84%	42%
Fanole	75%	42%	88%	68%
Galbeet	57%	29%	78%	31%
City total (IDPs)	70%	38%	82%	42%
City total (HC)	89%	73%	86%	82%



(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.5 Education							
DSP: Core Indicator	Highest education level (females)			Highest education level (males)			Head of household can read and write	No barriers to education
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Madarassa	Primary	Secondary & above	Madarassa	Primary	Secondary & above	Yes	None
Central	22%	18%	3%	27%	17%	4%	27%	6%
Dalxiska	38%	19%	2%	35%	19%	4%	33%	12%
Fanole	27%	24%	2%	25%	23%	3%	19%	6%
Galbeet	25%	12%	1%	22%	15%	2%	18%	12%
City total (IDPs)	29%	17%	2%	28%	18%	3%	25%	10%
City total (HC)	23%	19%	10%	24%	18%	16%	41%	23%



3. Access to livelihoods

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	3.1 Employment and Livelihoods								
DSP: Core Indicator	Receives income source								
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Assistance from organisation(s)	Casual or daily labour	Family support	Government social benefits	Own business or commerce	Salaried work	Selling animal products	Selling animals	Selling crops
Central	2%	76%	3%	5%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Dalxiska	1%	70%	1%	8%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Fanole	2%	78%	0%	8%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Galbeet	1%	70%	0%	7%	1%	3%	1%	2%	0%
City total (IDPs)	1%	73%	1%	7%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
City total (HC)	1%	57%	1%	2%	6%	13%	1%	3%	2%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	3.2 Economic Security					
DSP: Core Indicator	Not dependent on external assistance	Monthly income average (last 3 months)			Not in financial debt	Hold account at financial institution
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	None	0-25 USD	26 to 50 USD	More than 50 USD	No debt	Yes
Central	40%	34%	36%	30%	4%	0%
Dalxiska	40%	46%	29%	25%	16%	0%
Fanole	33%	41%	23%	36%	7%	1%
Galbeet	32%	66%	19%	15%	3%	0%
City total (IDPs)	37%	48%	27%	25%	8%	0%
City total (HC)	51%	19%	26%	54%	17%	13%



4. Housing, Land and Property

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	4.1. Ownership status							
	Shelter ownership status		Possession of document/title (own shelter)	Possession of document/title (rent shelter)	Land ownership status		Possession of document/title (own land)	Possession of document/title (rent land)
DSP: Core Indicator	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes
Central	24%	8%	10%	3%	14%	8%	8%	4%
Dalxiska	15%	3%	7%	1%	12%	3%	6%	1%
Fanole	18%	6%	11%	0%	15%	5%	11%	0%
Galbeet	8%	1%	2%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%
City total (IDPs)	15%	4%	7%	1%	10%	4%	6%	1%
City total (HC)	35%	42%	29%	12%	34%	42%	30%	13%

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	4.2. Risk of eviction				
	No eviction threats (past 3 months)	Perceived low risk of eviction		No dispute over land (past 3 months)	
DSP: Core Indicator	No	Low	Negligible	Never	Rarely
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	No	Low	Negligible	Never	Rarely
Central	98%	56%	5%	76%	11%
Dalxiska	94%	53%	1%	74%	9%
Fanole	87%	68%	5%	72%	16%
Galbeet	98%	63%	8%	85%	6%
City total (IDPs)	95%	59%	4%	77%	10%
City total (HC)	89%	57%	12%	69%	15%



5. Access to documentation

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	5.1 Documentation						
	Possession of legal identity documentation						
DSP: Core Indicator	Birth certificate	Driving license	Humanitarian service card	ID card	Marriage certificate	Passport	Voting registration
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Birth certificate	Driving license	Humanitarian service card	ID card	Marriage certificate	Passport	Voting registration
Central	2%	1%	0%	10%	11%	0%	0%
Dalxiska	1%	1%	5%	9%	11%	0%	0%
Fanole	5%	0%	2%	11%	12%	0%	0%
Galbeet	1%	1%	0%	6%	5%	0%	0%
City total (IDPs)	2%	1%	2%	9%	9%	0%	0%
City total (HC)	7%	2%	1%	19%	12%	6%	0%



6. Family reunification

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	6.2 Family reunification services available
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	No forced absence of household members	Of HHs whose members are forcibly absent, % who have received assistance with reunification
Central	84%	32%
Dalxiska	76%	46%
Fanole	80%	59%
Galbeet	83%	55%
City total (IDPs)	80%	48%
City total (HC)	88%	63%



7. Participation in public affairs

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	7.1 Public Affairs	7.3 Right to engage in public service
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Attended public/community meetings (past 12 months)	Participation in community groups
Central	9%	5%
Dalxiska	3%	17%
Fanole	5%	15%
Galbeet	0%	13%
City total (IDPs)	4%	13%
City total (HC)	3%	25%



8. Access to effective remedies and justice

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	8.1 Remedies and Justice								
DSP: Core Indicator	Access to legal services	Type of legal service accessed						Perceived effectiveness of justice system	
Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Yes	Community leader	Elder councils (Xeer)	Police forces	Religious court/leader	Statutory court	Traditional court	Somewhat effective	Very effective
Central	64%	24%	41%	70%	7%	6%	7%	77%	22%
Dalxiska	66%	19%	38%	69%	11%	8%	9%	78%	22%
Fanole	61%	14%	38%	85%	7%	5%	1%	73%	23%
Galbeet	59%	18%	35%	61%	10%	11%	8%	79%	19%
City total (IDPs)	63%	19%	38%	69%	9%	8%	7%	77%	21%
City total (HC)	72%	15%	35%	77%	13%	13%	3%	61%	35%



Barriers To Accessing Key Services

The below diagrams present findings related to barriers faced by host community and IDP households at the city level. Inequalities faced by IDPs compared to the host community population at the city level are denoted by icons ↑ ↓.

FOOD

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	75%	↑ 84%
Distance	2%	↑ 4%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	3%	↑ 4%
Poor quality	4%	↑ 15%
Poor quantity	19%	↑ 32%
Security issues	0%	↑ 1%
Source is damaged	1%	↓ 1%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↑ 1%

Drinking Water

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	38%	↑ 55%
Distance	4%	↑ 14%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	4%	↓ 3%
Poor quality	20%	↑ 39%
Security issues	1%	↑ 1%
Source is damaged	8%	↑ 18%
Unequal access between groups	2%	↓ 0%

Health

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of qualified personnel	7%	↑ 13%
Cost (too expensive)	64%	↑ 74%
Distance	20%	↑ 32%
Lack of documentation	1%	↑ 1%
Security issues	0%	↑ 0%
Service is unavailable	9%	↑ 16%
The health facility doesn't cover all services	14%	↓ 9%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↓ 1%

Education

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of teachers	4%	↑ 5%
Clan issues	1%	↓ 1%
Cost (too expensive)	66%	↑ 85%
Distance	23%	↑ 28%
Early marriage	4%	↓ 3%
Lack of documentation	2%	↑ 3%
Security issues	1%	↑ 3%
Service is unavailable	3%	↑ 8%

Latrines

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	1%	↑ 2%
Distance	1%	↑ 4%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	3%	↓ 1%
Latrine structure is poor (e.g. damaged)	41%	↑ 67%
Latrines are not disaggregated for men and women	12%	↑ 22%
Poor quality	24%	↑ 49%
Security issues	1%	↓ 1%
Unequal access between groups	2%	↓ 1%

Shelter

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	42%	↑ 44%
Denied access	2%	↑ 2%
Eviction or harassment by host community/other residents	3%	↓ 2%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	4%	↑ 5%
Inability to build/erect temporary tents	6%	↑ 18%
Service is unavailable	27%	↑ 39%
Threat of eviction by land owner/authorities	0%	↑ 1%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↑ 2%



DSP SURVEY: METHODOLOGY

The DSP Survey employs a quantitative household methodology, with random stratified sampling applied in each target city. This sampling approach provides data that is representative of the i) IDP population and ii) the host community in each city with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error at the city level. In addition, a random selection of IDP households are surveyed to produce data that is generalizable to the IDP population residing in each derisnimo.

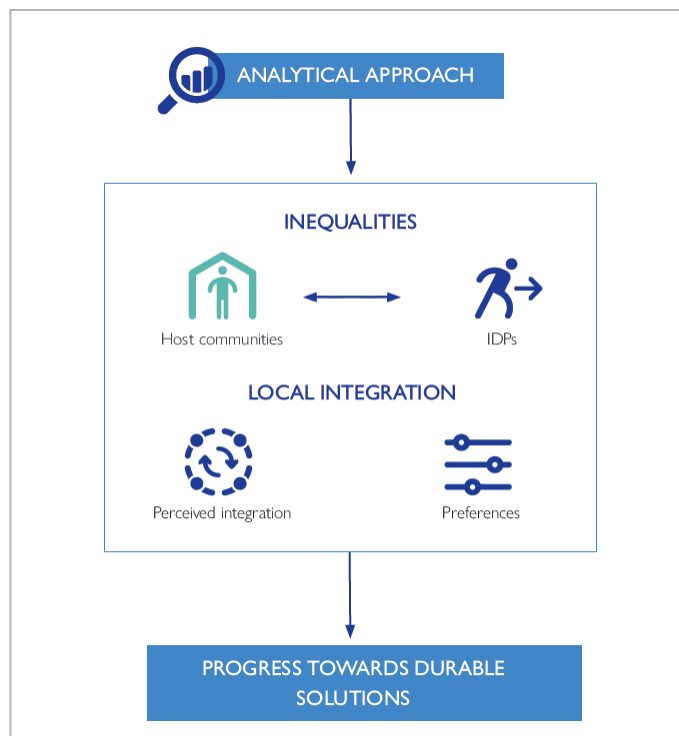
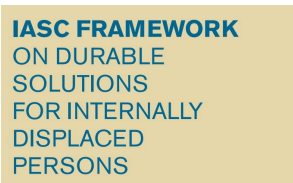
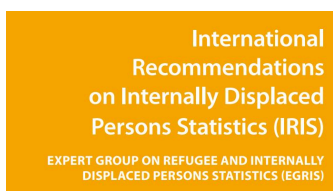
LIMITATIONS

Several limitations should be kept in mind when observing DSP Survey findings. These include the limitations of quantitative data in understanding drivers of vulnerability and reasons behind certain indicators; the population figures to develop the sampling frame were selected on the principle of "best estimates" at the time of data collection, noting this relied on a combination of datasets and satellite imagery; and that the dynamic displacement context in Somalia, which may result in the IDP population changing over time, and therefore may influence the relevance of findings in the coming months and years. Refer to the DSP Survey Terms of Reference for more details.

SURVEY TOOL & ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The household survey tool is comprised of indicators in line with the [Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy NDSS](#) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Indicator modules also reflect the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs](#) and sub-criteria from the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#). Household level analysis is provided across the key IASC Durable Solutions Criteria. Information products present comparative analysis of IDPs and host communities, identifying inequalities between groups, as well as perceptions of local integration.

The survey was designed and implemented in line with the following analytical frameworks:



INDICATORS

1. Safety and security 	2. Adequate standard of living 	3. Access to livelihoods 	4. Housing, Land and Property
5. Access to documentation 	6. Family reunification 	7. Participation in public affairs 	8. Access to effective remedies and justice

IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

The first phase of this survey took place between April and June 2024 in eight urban centers, that together host around 60% of the country's IDP caseload. The next phase will be rolled out in additional cities in Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Puntland states in 2025. The survey is led by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in partnership with Federal Member States (FMSs) and local authorities. It is supported by IOM's DTM and the Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium, with co-funding from the Saameynta Joint Programme.



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