



**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA**  
**DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRESS (DSP) SURVEY**

SEPTEMBER 2024

**KEY FINDINGS FACTSHEETS:**

**SOUTH-WEST**

**STATE**

**Baidoa**

**Berdaale**

**Xudur**



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





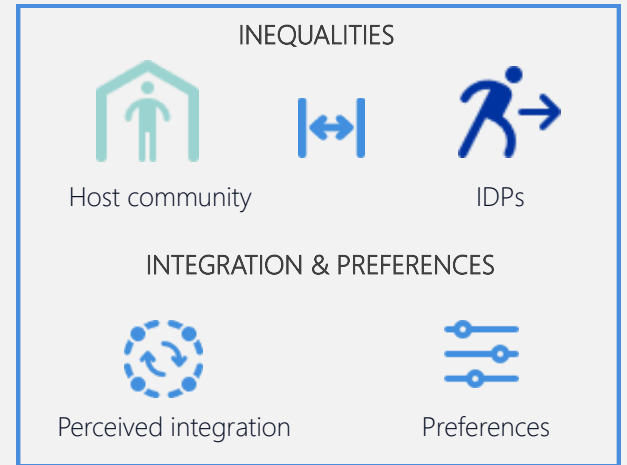
### OVERVIEW: DSP SURVEY

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.

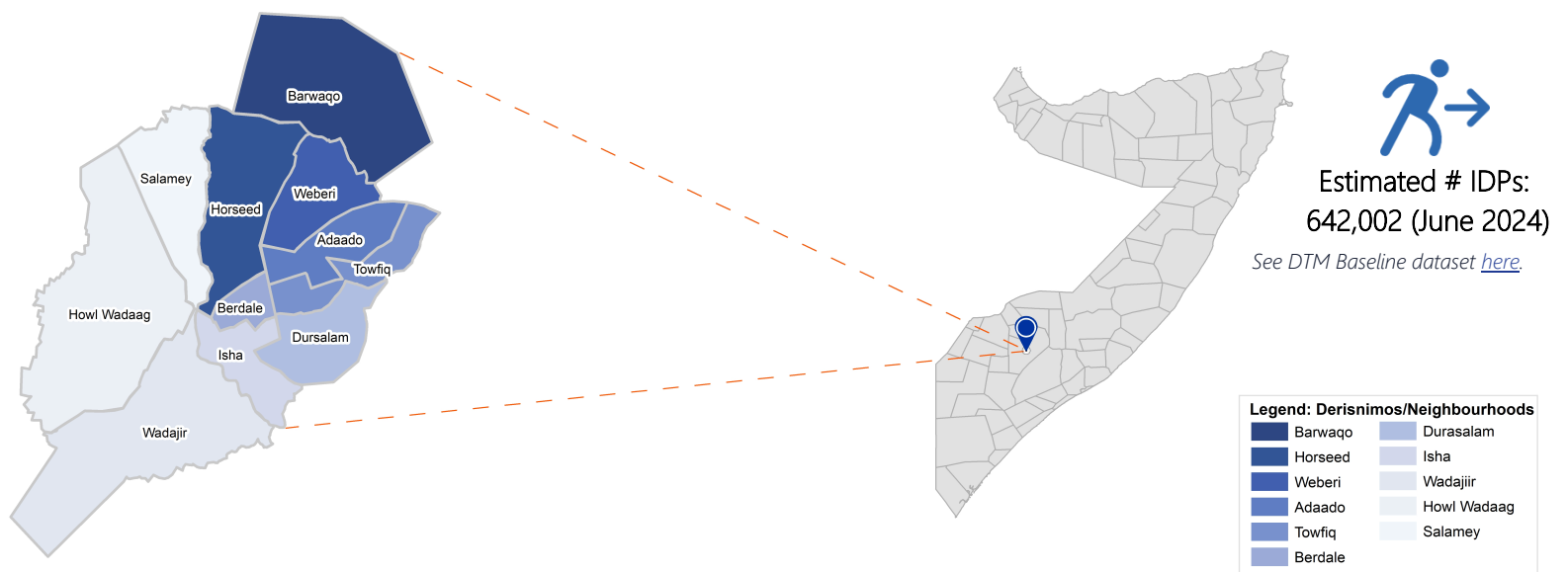
### UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES BETWEEN GROUPS AND ACROSS DERISNIMOS / NEIGHBOURHOODS

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.

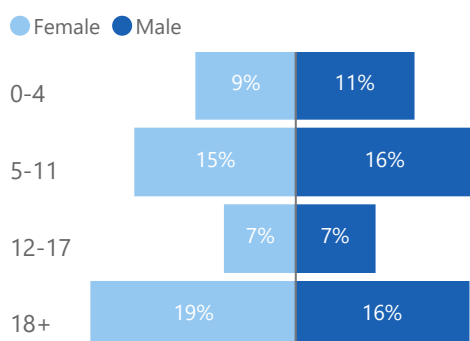


### MAP: DERISNIMOS & DSP SURVEY COVERAGE

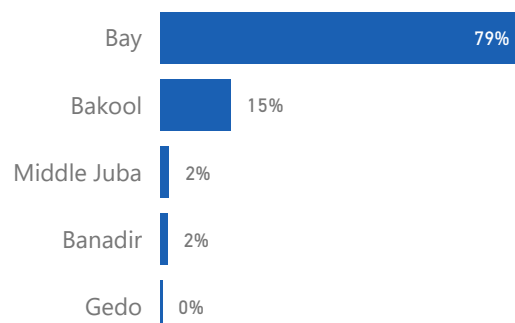


### DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

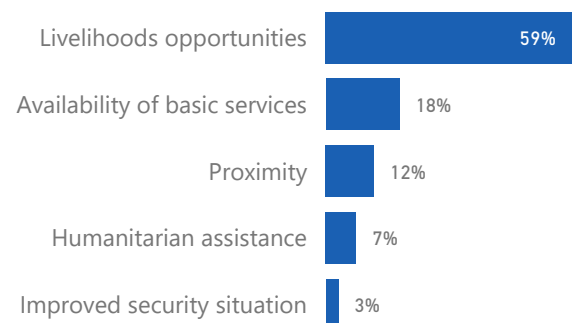
#### Demographic Pyramid



#### 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 <a href="#">here</a> .
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.

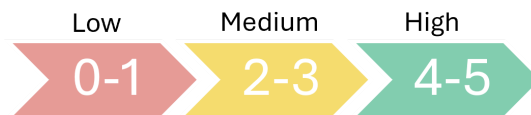
NDSS Indicators & IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria	Host Community	IDPs
<b>1. Safety and security</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>92%</b>
1.1 Victims of Violence (not victims)	83%	82%
1.2 Freedom of Movement	94%	93%
1.3 Protection Mechanisms	12%	11%
1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	48%	48%
<b>2. Adequate standard of living</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>65%</b>
2.1 Food Security	42%	27%
2.2 Shelter and Housing	85%	42%
2.3 Medical Services	55%	68%
2.4 Water	79%	68%
2.5 Education	65%	56%
2.6 Access to electricity	73%	54%
<b>3. Access to livelihoods</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>39%</b>
3.1 Employment and Livelihoods	39%	24%
3.2 Economic Security	22%	18%
<b>4. Housing and Land Properties (HLP)</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>68%</b>
4.1. land document and eviction risk	81%	68%
<b>5. Access to documentation</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>15%</b>
5.1 Documentation	27%	15%
<b>6. Family reunification</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>90%</b>
6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	78%	76%
6.2 Family reunification services available	94%	90%
<b>7. Participation in public affairs</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>33%</b>
7.1 Public Affairs	2%	2%
7.3 Right to engage in public service	31%	32%
<b>8. Access to effective remedies and justice</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>98%</b>
8.1 Remedies and Justice	92%	98%



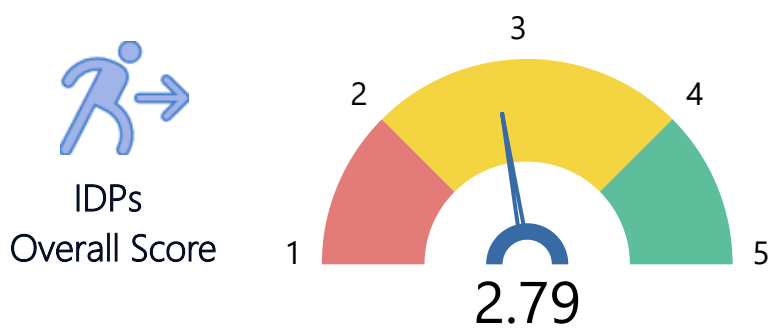
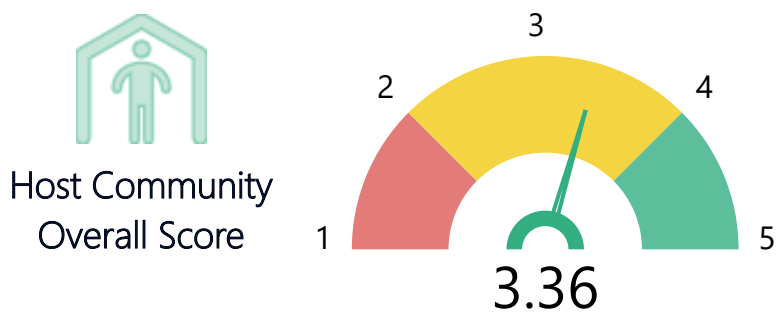
### Somalia Solutions Measurement: The DSP Index

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.

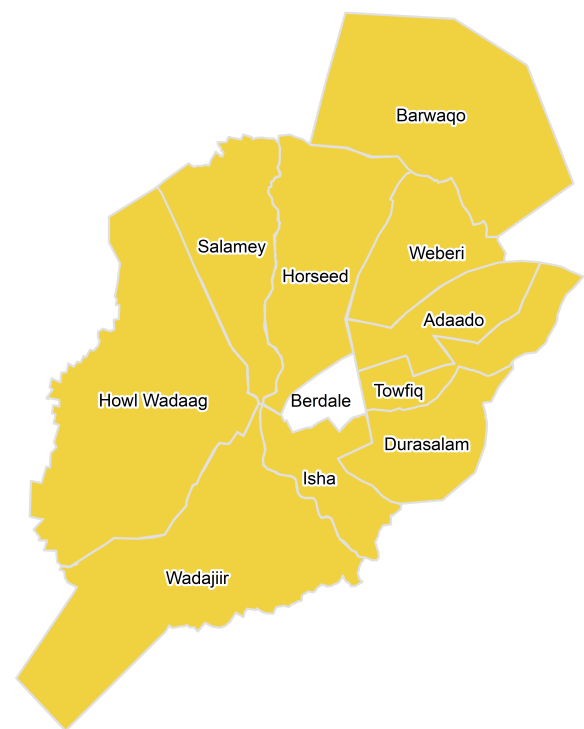
DSP Index scores are presented for IDPs and host communities at the city level, and for IDPs in each neighbourhood/derisimo.



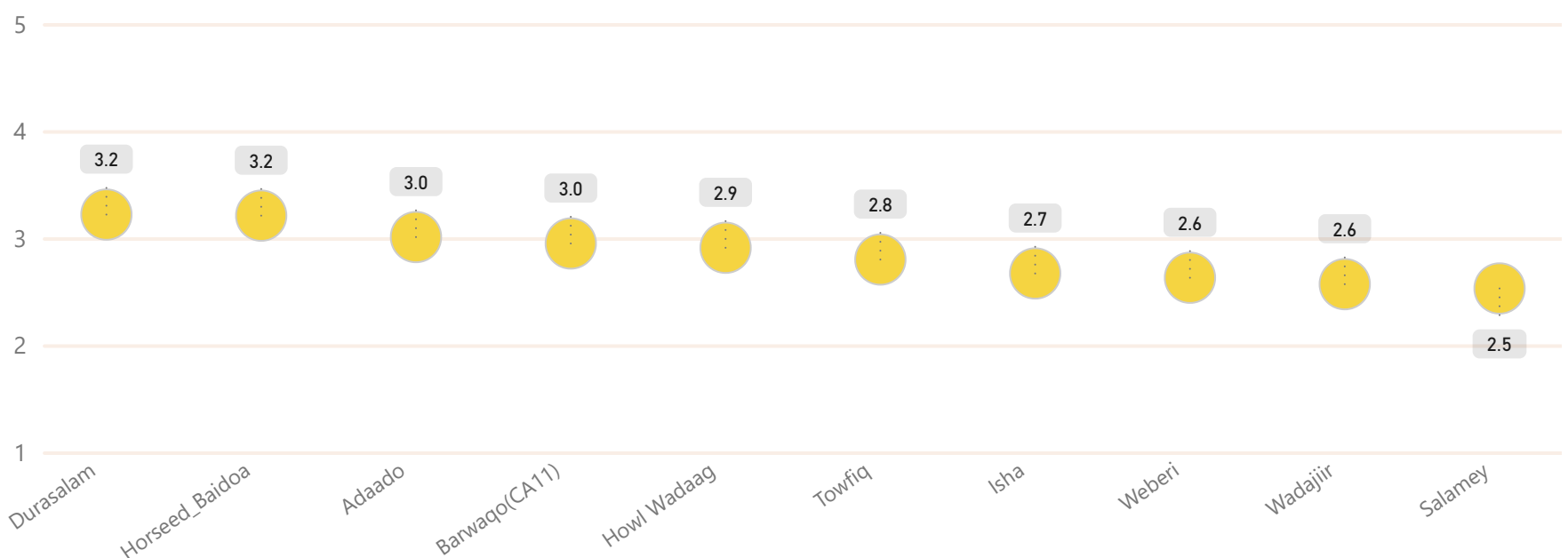
#### Overall DSP Index Score:



#### Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



#### Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)

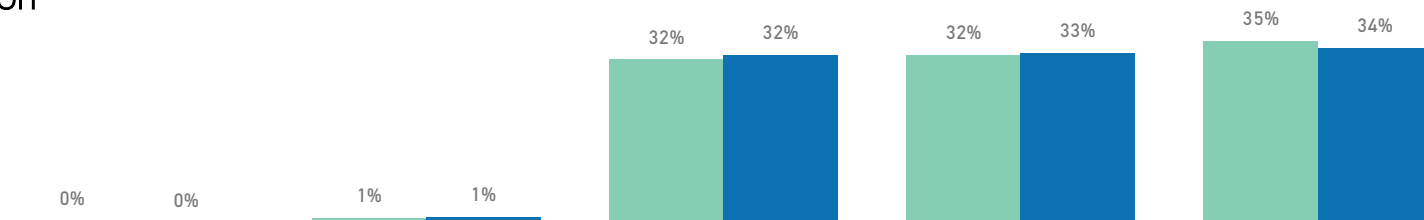




Integration & Preferences

Feeling of Integration

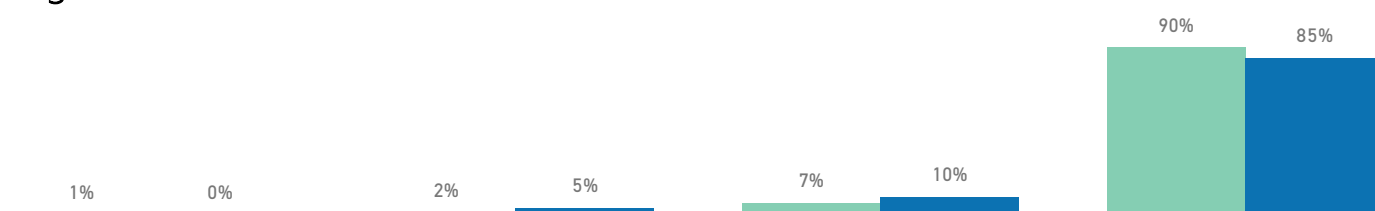
City level  
 ● HC  
 ● IDP



Neighbourhood	1- Not integrated at all	2- Not integrated	3- Neutral	4- Integrated	5- Very integrated
Adaado	0%	2%	33%	39%	26%
Barwaqo(CA11)	0%	0%	20%	32%	49%
Durasalam	0%	0%	51%	27%	22%
Horseed	0%	1%	42%	33%	24%
Howl Wadaag	0%	1%	41%	23%	35%
Isha	0%	0%	35%	15%	50%
Salamey	0%	0%	11%	45%	43%
Towfiq	0%	0%	30%	18%	52%
Wadajiir	0%	1%	29%	37%	33%
Weberi	0%	1%	24%	33%	41%

Preferred Location for Long Term

City level  
 ● HC  
 ● IDP



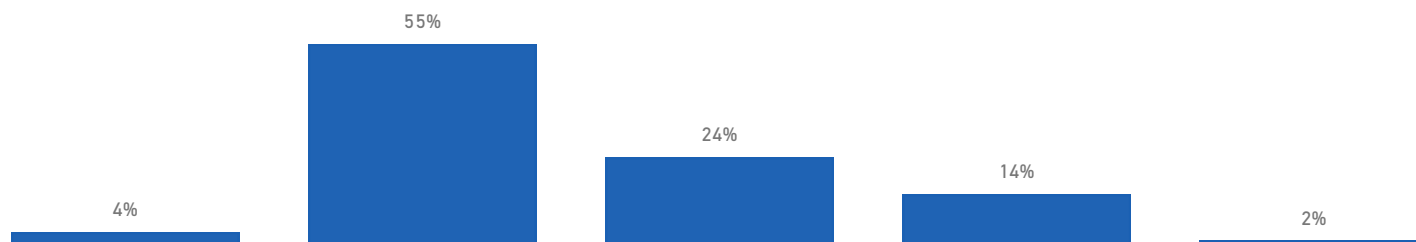
Neighbourhood	Another location outside Somalia	Another location within Somalia	Place of origin	This location
Adaado	1%	7%	10%	82%
Barwaqo(CA11)	0%	0%	11%	89%
Durasalam	0%	4%	2%	94%
Horseed	0%	3%	10%	88%
Howl Wadaag	0%	5%	14%	81%
Isha	0%	10%	10%	80%
Salamey	0%	2%	7%	92%
Towfiq	0%	2%	11%	87%
Wadajiir	0%	5%	13%	82%
Weberi	0%	1%	5%	94%



Integration & Preferences

Time of Arrival

City Level  
● IDP



Neighbourhood	Last year	1_3 years	4_5 years	6_10 years	+10 years
Adaado	8%	56%	21%	15%	0%
Barwaqo(CA11)	3%	55%	34%	7%	0%
Durasalam	3%	57%	20%	20%	0%
Horseed	9%	57%	18%	15%	0%
Howl Wadaag	4%	65%	17%	11%	2%
Isha	4%	23%	54%	19%	0%
Salamey	0%	48%	44%	8%	0%
Towfiq	3%	39%	39%	18%	0%
Wadajiir	2%	59%	20%	14%	4%
Weberi	2%	51%	33%	15%	0%



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
Adaado	93%	54%	95%	93%	71%	45%
Barwaqo(CA11)	73%	34%	98%	98%	67%	64%
Durasalam	96%	68%	86%	92%	50%	46%
Horseed	89%	55%	92%	98%	75%	44%
Howl Wadaag	78%	43%	89%	90%	71%	51%
Isha	82%	41%	92%	90%	63%	63%
Salamey	66%	34%	86%	76%	65%	42%
Towfiq	84%	42%	84%	82%	100%	56%
Wadajjir	81%	48%	86%	92%	59%	43%
Weberi	71%	35%	93%	95%	58%	55%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	82%	47%	90%	92%	64%	48%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	83%	55%	95%	95%	72%	48%



## 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
Adaado	87%	4%	29%	44%	72%	21%
Barwaqo(CA11)	95%	5%	20%	36%	61%	9%
Durasalam	91%	18%	34%	64%	78%	28%
Horseed	89%	5%	41%	64%	76%	21%
Howl Wadaag	87%	4%	35%	63%	62%	11%
Isha	86%	2%	31%	69%	71%	20%
Salamey	81%	3%	34%	56%	41%	12%
Towfiq	84%	11%	33%	40%	71%	18%
Wadajjir	85%	4%	28%	21%	62%	24%
Weberi	89%	6%	27%	43%	60%	16%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	87%	5%	31%	42%	66%	20%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	87%	15%	42%	85%	53%	23%



(IRIS) Sub-criteria	2.4 Water			2.6 Access to electricity
	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)
Derisnimos (IDPs only)				
Adaado	86%	35%	76%	47%
Barwaqo(CA11)	91%	32%	64%	55%
Durasalam	96%	42%	78%	28%
Horseed	88%	40%	85%	39%
Howl Wadaag	80%	32%	79%	56%
Isha	86%	33%	69%	67%
Salamey	80%	39%	61%	64%
Towfiq	87%	40%	73%	62%
Wadajjir	84%	27%	65%	45%
Weberi	90%	34%	57%	75%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	86%	33%	70%	50%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	88%	49%	75%	70%

(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	None
DSP: Core Indicator									
Adaado	31%	18%	5%	31%	13%	8%	42%	22%	
Barwaqo(CA11)	42%	7%	0%	34%	9%	0%	32%	11%	
Durasalam	53%	8%	0%	54%	16%	2%	56%	36%	
Horseed	39%	15%	5%	49%	13%	6%	47%	27%	
Howl Wadaag	31%	25%	5%	33%	23%	4%	41%	21%	
Isha	54%	6%	0%	43%	14%	0%	33%	24%	
Salamey	37%	12%	8%	36%	19%	9%	47%	15%	
Towfiq	66%	5%	2%	58%	9%	0%	38%	29%	
Wadajjir	45%	19%	1%	46%	18%	4%	41%	28%	
Weberi	49%	8%	0%	50%	13%	0%	31%	30%	
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	42%	16%	2%	43%	16%	4%	41%	26%	
<b>City total (HC)</b>	42%	17%	7%	42%	19%	13%	57%	25%	



### 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
Adaado	4%	66%	0%	3%	3%	5%	3%	7%	5%
Barwaqo(CA11)	2%	66%	5%	5%	0%	2%	9%	25%	5%
Durasalam	10%	50%	6%	8%	12%	4%	6%	2%	10%
Horseed	3%	60%	2%	5%	7%	7%	8%	5%	13%
Howl Wadaag	2%	69%	0%	2%	4%	1%	5%	17%	4%
Isha	0%	67%	0%	6%	2%	0%	8%	18%	14%
Salamey	3%	61%	5%	2%	0%	0%	12%	17%	8%
Towfiq	0%	69%	0%	9%	4%	2%	2%	11%	7%
Wadajjir	4%	64%	1%	5%	2%	3%	4%	6%	7%
Weberi	0%	81%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	16%	7%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	3%	66%	1%	4%	3%	3%	5%	10%	8%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	3%	48%	3%	2%	5%	9%	10%	13%	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
Adaado	50%	59%	12%	29%	2%	13%
Barwaqo(CA11)	25%	73%		27%	2%	16%
Durasalam	52%	56%	14%	30%	4%	6%
Horseed	43%	64%	14%	22%	2%	7%
Howl Wadaag	36%	69%	12%	19%	4%	9%
Isha	47%	59%	16%	25%	14%	14%
Salamey	37%	73%	8%	19%	15%	7%
Towfiq	31%	80%	4%	16%	4%	16%
Wadajjir	45%	58%	20%	22%	6%	4%
Weberi	40%	59%	14%	27%	7%	13%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	43%	61%	15%	23%	6%	8%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	50%	55%	18%	27%	16%	22%



## 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)
	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes	We own	We rent	Yes	Yes
<b>DSP: Core Indicator</b>								
<b>Derisnimos (IDPs only)</b>								
Adaado	39%	17%	37%	6%	37%	16%	35%	6%
Barwaqo(CA11)	73%	5%	61%	2%	64%	7%	59%	5%
Durasalam	34%	38%	34%	8%	34%	32%	30%	12%
Horseed	58%	10%	56%	2%	54%	11%	52%	2%
Howl Wadaag	38%	15%	35%	6%	38%	15%	37%	9%
Isha	43%	14%	35%	0%	35%	18%	33%	4%
Salamey	54%	17%	32%	3%	44%	15%	34%	3%
Towfiq	38%	13%	22%	4%	29%	11%	27%	2%
Wadajjir	33%	11%	27%	3%	29%	12%	27%	4%
Weberi	42%	2%	36%	0%	36%	6%	35%	4%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	41%	13%	35%	3%	37%	13%	35%	5%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	60%	23%	52%	5%	59%	23%	50%	4%

(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)	
	No	Low	Negligible	Never	Rarely
<b>DSP: Core Indicator</b>					
<b>Derisnimos (IDPs only)</b>					
Adaado	94%	33%	28%	80%	5%
Barwaqo(CA11)	82%	39%	25%	61%	9%
Durasalam	96%	34%	34%	88%	4%
Horseed	94%	31%	29%	74%	
Howl Wadaag	88%	21%	26%	69%	5%
Isha	80%	22%	39%	65%	16%
Salamey	76%	15%	34%	46%	19%
Towfiq	87%	27%	29%	76%	2%
Wadajjir	86%	26%	21%	74%	10%
Weberi	87%	20%	35%	67%	5%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	88%	27%	27%	72%	8%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	88%	32%	31%	76%	7%



5. Access to documentation

(IRIS) Sub-criteria	5.1 Documentation						
	Possession of legal identity documentation						
	Derisnimos (IDPs only)	Birth certificate	Driving license	Humanitarian service card	ID card	Marriage certificate	Passport
Adaado	14%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Barwaqo(CA11)	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Durasalam	12%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Horseed	18%	1%	8%	5%	0%	3%	0%
Howl Wadaag	16%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%
Isha	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Salamey	15%	0%	3%	3%	0%	2%	2%
Towfiq	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wadajjir	15%	0%	7%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Weberi	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>City total (HC)</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>



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
Adaado	86%	64%
Barwaqo(CA11)	66%	73%
Durasalam	92%	100%
Horseed	89%	33%
Howl Wadaag	73%	68%
Isha	63%	63%
Salamey	68%	68%
Towfiq	64%	44%
Wadajjir	78%	52%
Weberi	60%	48%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>City total (HC)</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>75%</b>



## 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
Adaado	0%	33%
Barwaqo(CA11)	5%	45%
Durasalam	4%	8%
Horseed	0%	25%
Howl Wadaag	0%	40%
Isha	2%	31%
Salamey	2%	51%
Towfiq	2%	31%
Wadajjir	4%	34%
Weberi	2%	29%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	2%	32%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	2%	31%



## 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
Adaado	61%	27%	23%	69%	13%	8%	11%	50%	48%
Barwaqo(CA11)	80%	41%	16%	66%	11%	9%	14%	64%	36%
Durasalam	74%	38%	26%	80%	6%	12%	20%	48%	50%
Horseed	71%	31%	24%	67%	16%	14%	14%	48%	52%
Howl Wadaag	65%	27%	20%	63%	15%	7%	16%	57%	41%
Isha	75%	27%	20%	73%	31%	22%	22%	51%	47%
Salamey	51%	29%	12%	68%	15%	14%	12%	64%	34%
Towfiq	82%	27%	20%	69%	24%	22%	13%	53%	47%
Wadajjir	63%	29%	28%	59%	19%	9%	15%	56%	41%
Weberi	81%	40%	12%	63%	25%	17%	28%	57%	42%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	67%	30%	23%	65%	18%	11%	16%	54%	44%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	64%	16%	19%	74%	13%	11%	18%	53%	39%



### 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)	61%	↑ 65%
Distance	8%	↑ 12%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 2%
Poor quality	20%	↑ 21%
Poor quantity	37%	↑ 45%
Security issues	1%	↑ 2%
Source is damaged	1%	↑ 2%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↑ 4%

#### Drinking Water

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	37%	↑ 43%
Distance	23%	↑ 30%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	2%	↑ 3%
Poor quality	37%	↑ 44%
Security issues	1%	↑ 5%
Source is damaged	20%	↑ 22%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↑ 2%

#### Health

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of qualified personnel	10%	↑ 10%
Cost (too expensive)	52%	↓ 41%
Distance	41%	↑ 53%
Lack of documentation	0%	↑ 1%
Security issues	1%	↑ 3%
Service is unavailable	8%	↑ 14%
The health facility doesn't cover all services	3%	↑ 9%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↓ 1%

#### Education

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of teachers	7%	↑ 9%
Clan issues	0%	↑ 1%
Cost (too expensive)	60%	↓ 55%
Distance	34%	↑ 37%
Early marriage	5%	↑ 9%
Lack of documentation	1%	↑ 1%
Security issues	1%	↓ 0%
Service is unavailable	4%	↑ 8%

#### Latrines

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	6%	↓ 5%
Distance	7%	↑ 16%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 3%
Latrine structure is poor (e.g. damaged)	41%	↑ 54%
Latrines are not disaggregated for men and women	17%	↑ 30%
Poor quality	26%	↑ 35%
Security issues	2%	↑ 5%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↑ 1%

#### Shelter

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	44%	↓ 38%
Denied access	3%	↑ 8%
Eviction or harassment by host community/other residents	0%	↑ 3%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 1%
Inability to build/erect temporary tents	5%	↑ 13%
Service is unavailable	36%	↑ 37%
Threat of eviction by land owner/authorities	2%	↑ 6%
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.

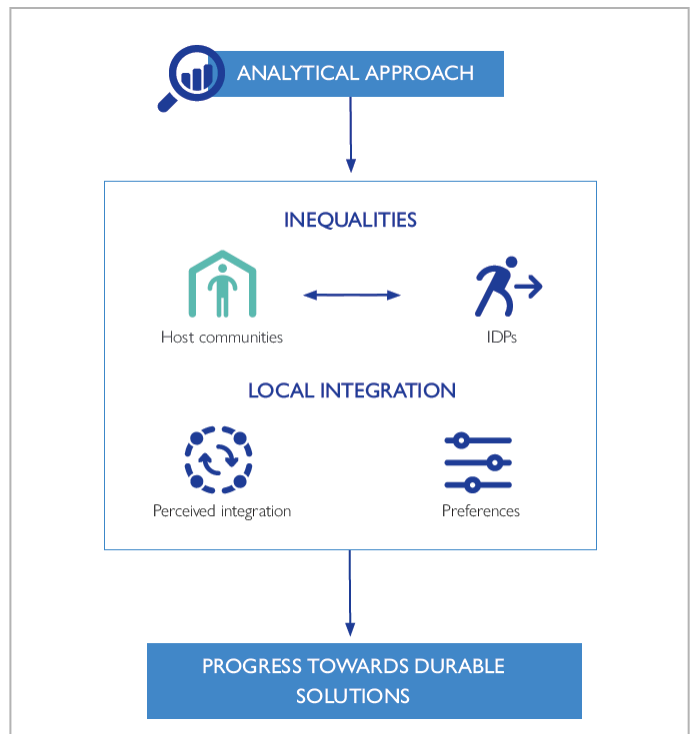
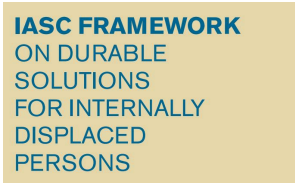
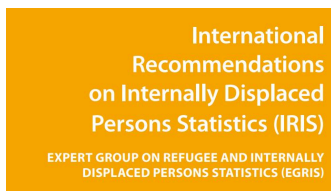
### LIMITATIONS

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.



This survey is implemented with the generous support from:





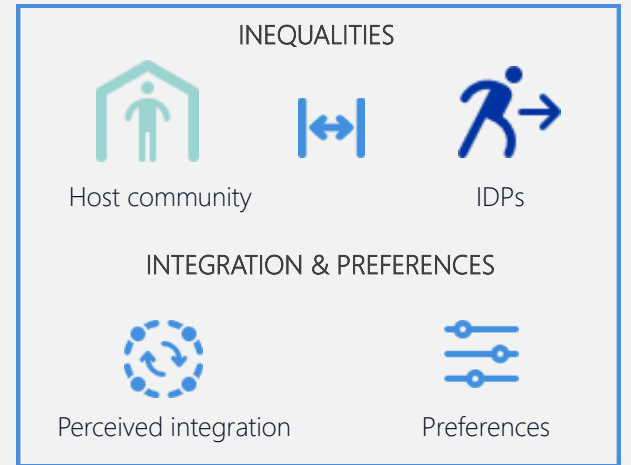
### OVERVIEW: DSP SURVEY

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.

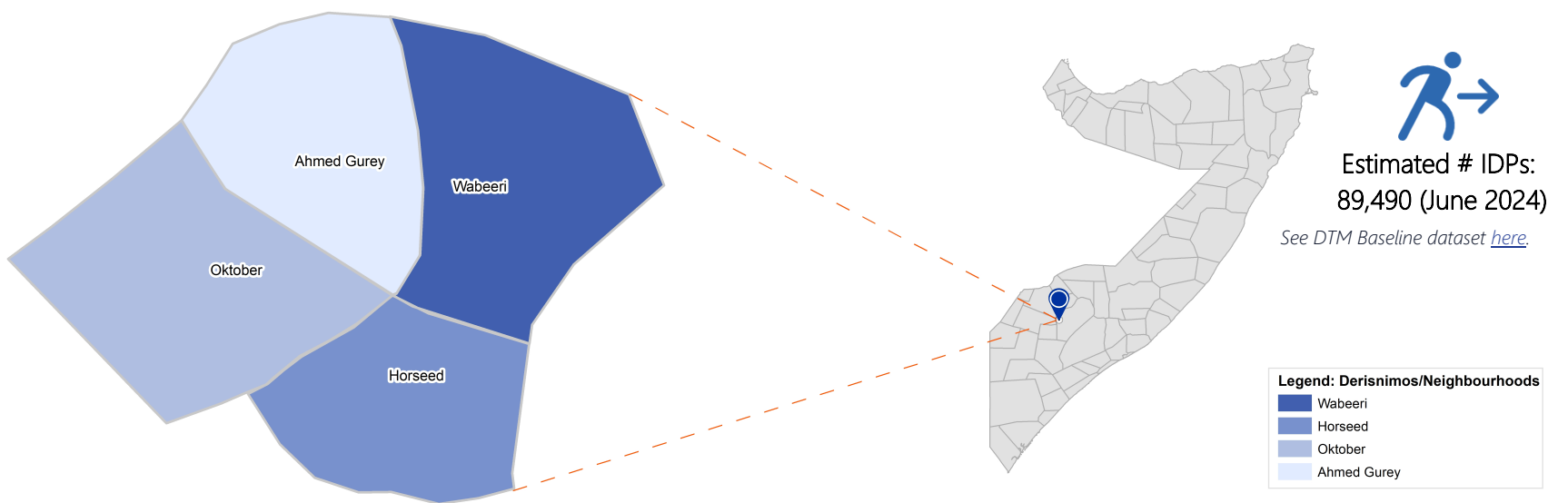
### UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES BETWEEN GROUPS AND ACROSS DERISNIMOS / NEIGHBOURHOODS

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.

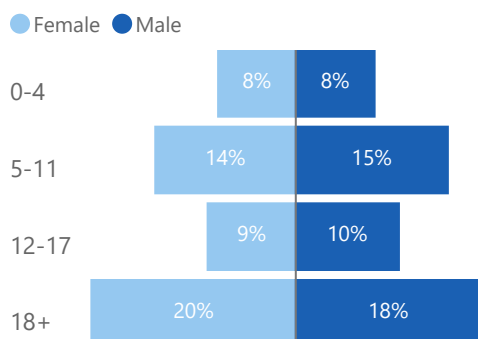


### MAP: DERISNIMOS & DSP SURVEY COVERAGE

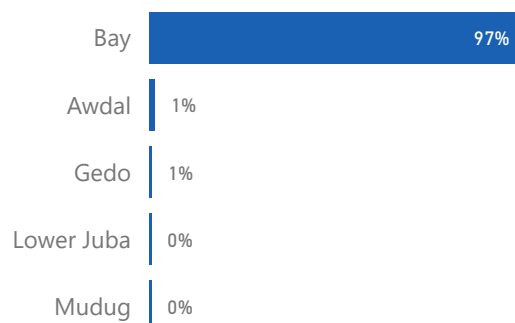


### DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

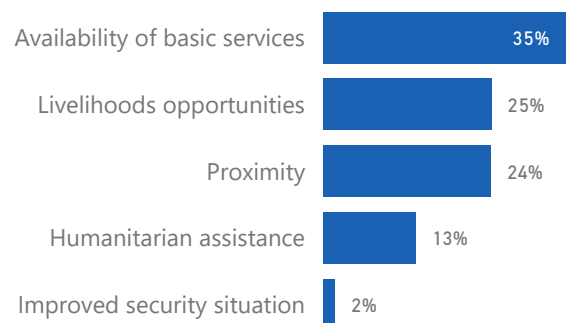
#### Demographic Pyramid



#### 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 <a href="#">here</a> .
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.

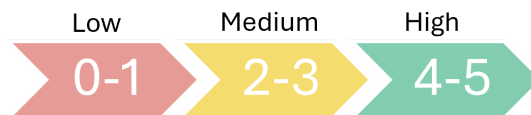
NDSS Indicators & IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria	Host Community	IDPs
<b>1. Safety and security</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>90%</b>
1.1 Victims of Violence (not victims)	87%	77%
1.2 Freedom of Movement	90%	94%
1.3 Protection Mechanisms	7%	12%
1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	17%	39%
<b>2. Adequate standard of living</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>40%</b>
2.1 Food Security	36%	43%
2.2 Shelter and Housing	56%	2%
2.3 Medical Services	52%	40%
2.4 Water	68%	53%
2.5 Education	41%	44%
2.6 Access to electricity	61%	26%
<b>3. Access to livelihoods</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>44%</b>
3.1 Employment and Livelihoods	25%	31%
3.2 Economic Security	15%	17%
<b>4. Housing and Land Properties (HLP)</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>50%</b>
4.1. land document and eviction risk	55%	50%
<b>5. Access to documentation</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1%</b>
5.1 Documentation	11%	1%
<b>6. Family reunification</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>96%</b>
6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	93%	80%
6.2 Family reunification services available	99%	96%
<b>7. Participation in public affairs</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>12%</b>
7.1 Public Affairs	1%	1%
7.3 Right to engage in public service	22%	11%
<b>8. Access to effective remedies and justice</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>97%</b>
8.1 Remedies and Justice	96%	97%



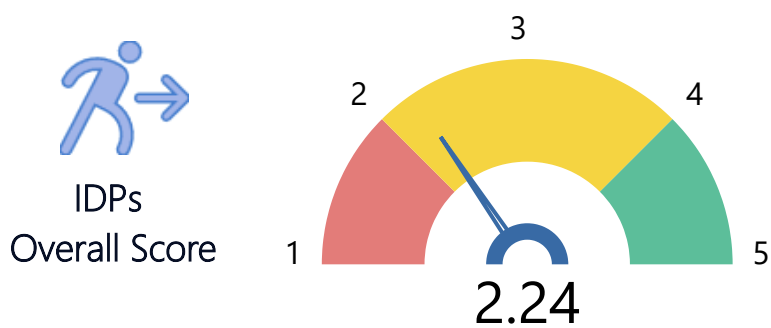
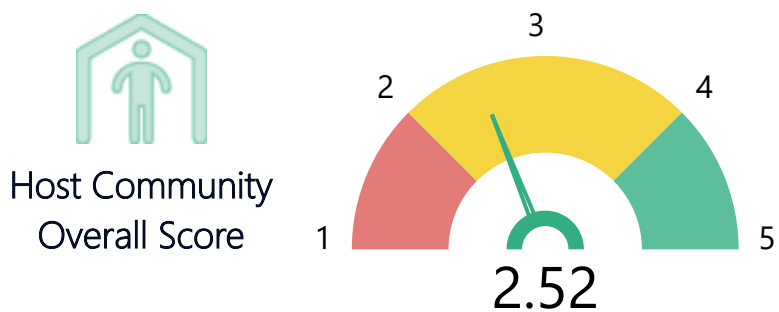
### Somalia Solutions Measurement: The DSP Index

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.

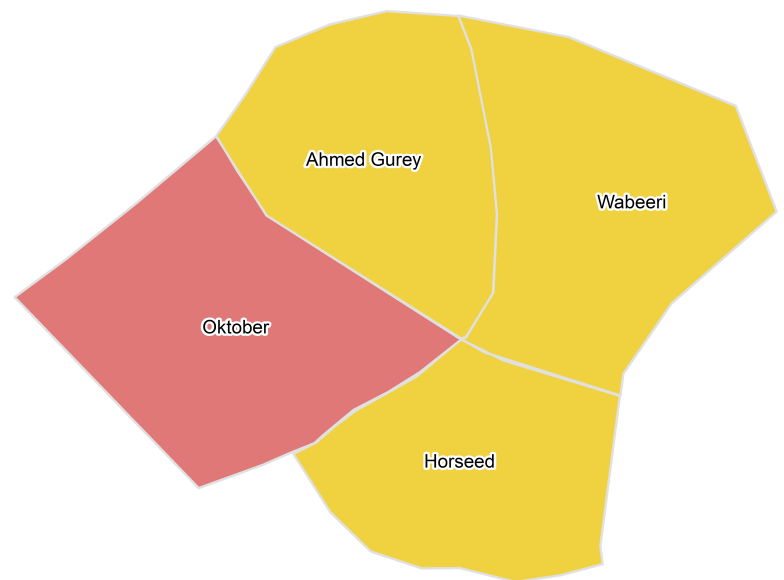
DSP Index scores are presented for IDPs and host communities at the city level, and for IDPs in each neighbourhood/derisnimo.



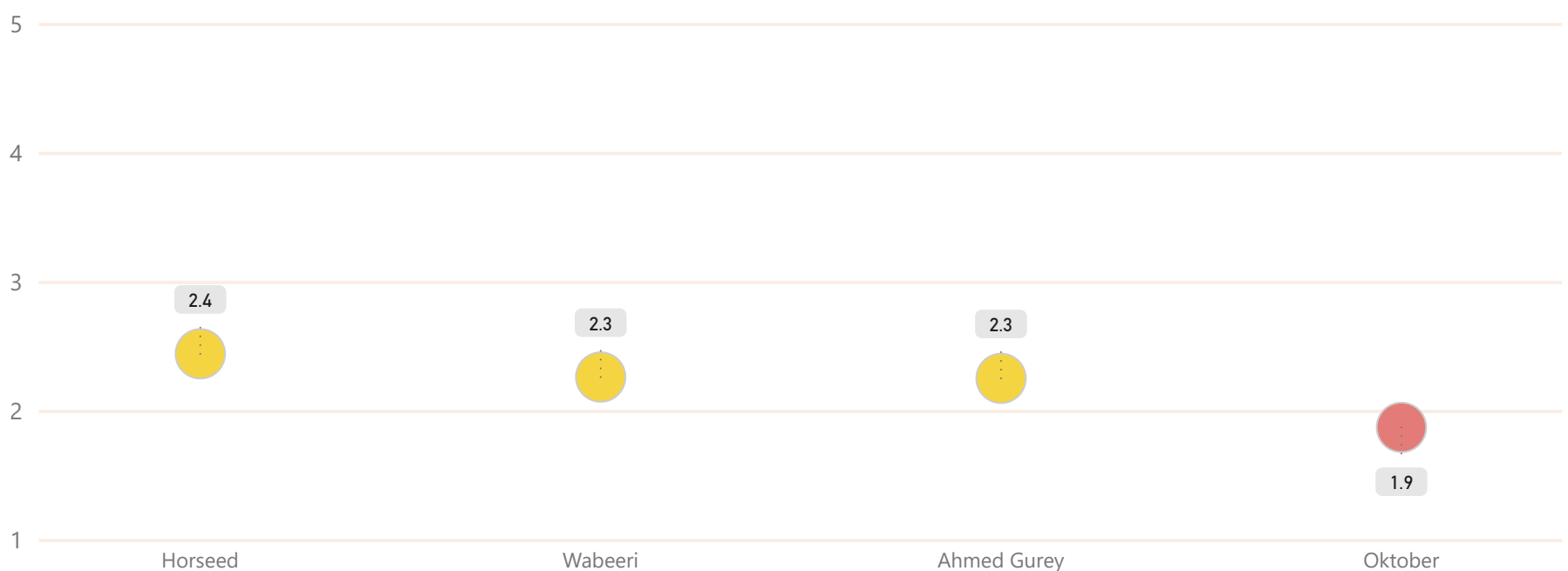
#### Overall DSP Index Score:



#### Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



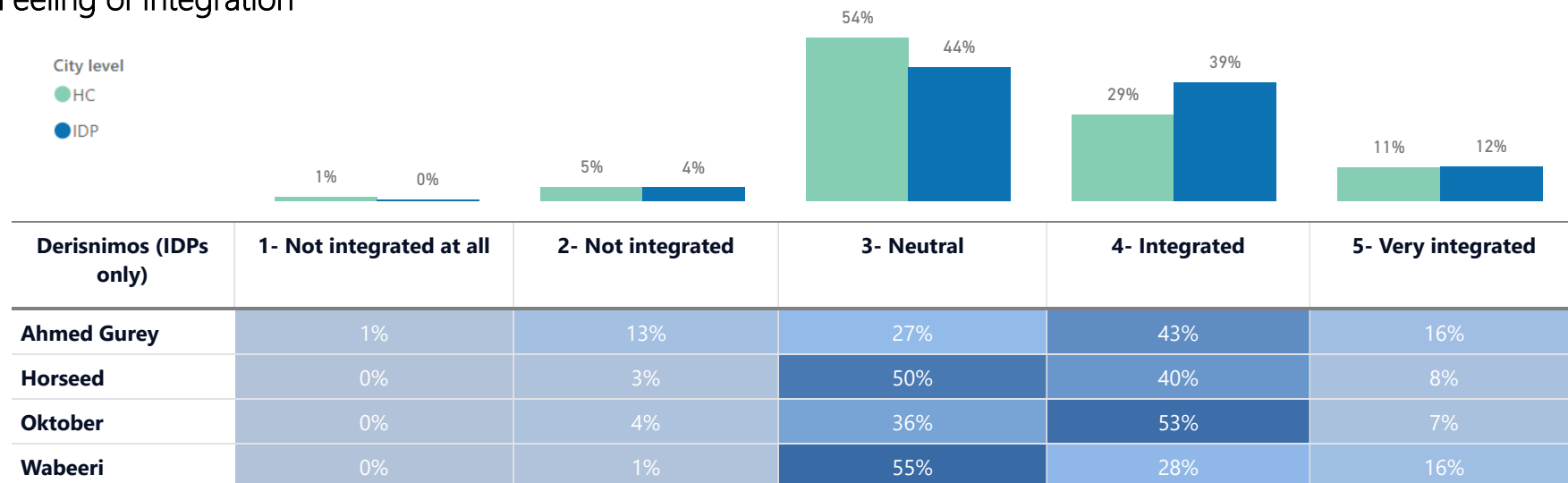
#### Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



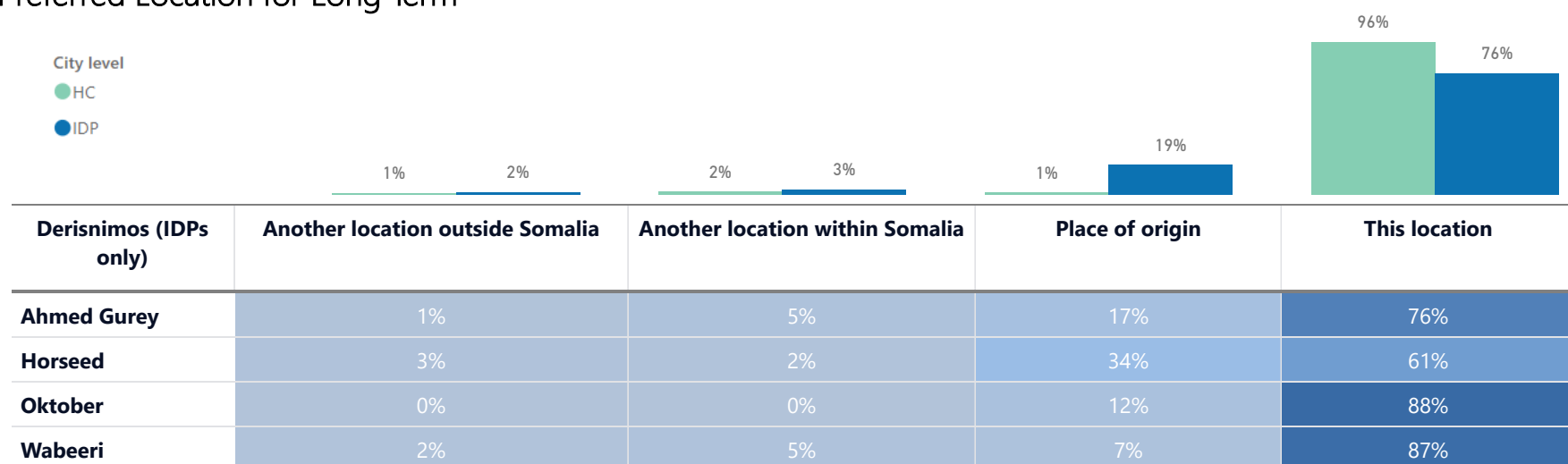


## Integration & Preferences

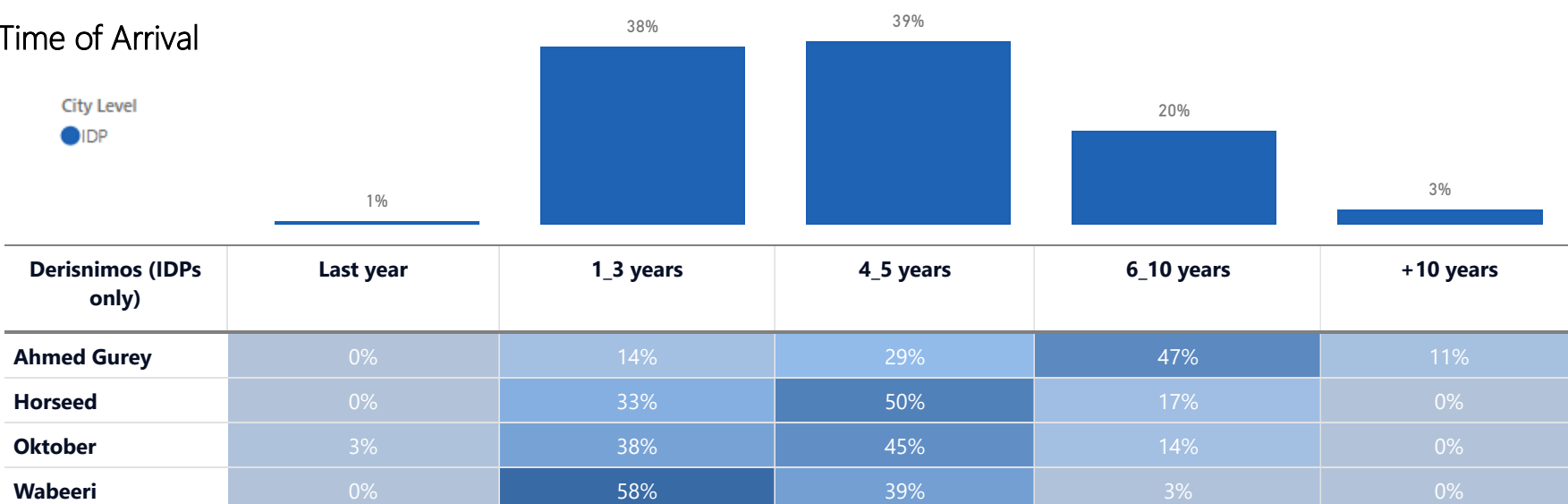
### Feeling of Integration



### 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
Ahmed Gurey	63%	12%	97%	96%	59%	46%
Horseed	80%	24%	90%	93%	57%	63%
Oktober	73%	38%	90%	90%	36%	13%
Wabeeri	86%	59%	99%	100%	53%	23%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	77%	33%	94%	95%	52%	39%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	87%	18%	90%	88%	52%	17%



## 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
Ahmed Gurey	84%	3%	46%	3%	18%	0%
Horseed	98%	0%	41%	0%	40%	0%
Oktober	88%	0%	44%	4%	13%	0%
Wabeeri	92%	2%	52%	2%	76%	0%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	92%	1%	46%	2%	40%	0%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	84%	6%	38%	56%	50%	3%

(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)
Ahmed Gurey	91%	38%	60%	41%
Horseed	90%	28%	32%	5%
Oktober	71%	37%	60%	46%
Wabeeri	94%	12%	51%	8%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	88%	28%	48%	21%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	90%	39%	64%	59%



(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
Ahmed Gurey	55%	27%	0%	54%	27%	2%	53%	2%
Horseed	49%	35%	1%	53%	27%	3%	42%	8%
Oktober	33%	23%	0%	31%	20%	0%	29%	4%
Wabeeri	42%	30%	3%	35%	36%	4%	39%	5%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	45%	30%	1%	45%	28%	2%	41%	5%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	38%	18%	4%	32%	24%	6%	40%	12%



### 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
Ahmed Gurey	1%	40%	1%	5%	0%	0%	9%	12%	29%
Horseed	0%	52%	0%	0%	0%	3%	22%	8%	16%
Oktober	0%	63%	0%	2%	2%	0%	4%	8%	12%
Wabeeri	0%	51%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	0%	51%	0%	2%	0%	1%	10%	7%	16%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	1%	52%	3%	2%	7%	3%	2%	6%	8%

(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
Ahmed Gurey	14%	67%	22%	12%	0%	2%
Horseed	34%	36%	8%	56%	2%	8%
Oktober	62%	58%	19%	23%	19%	2%
Wabeeri	58%	75%	10%	14%	4%	0%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	41%	57%	14%	29%	5%	4%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	42%	65%	13%	22%	6%	8%



## 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
Ahmed Gurey	8%	6%	1%	0%	10%	11%	1%	0%
Horseed	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%
Oktober	10%	37%	0%	2%	4%	44%	0%	2%
Wabeeri	39%	24%	5%	8%	7%	32%	5%	9%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	15%	15%	2%	2%	5%	21%	2%	3%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	49%	10%	35%	1%	48%	10%	34%	1%

(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
Ahmed Gurey	86%	22%	38%	84%	11%
Horseed	85%	28%	40%	86%	7%
Oktober	94%	19%	12%	69%	21%
Wabeeri	92%	41%	0%	96%	1%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	89%	28%	24%	85%	9%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	90%	28%	7%	48%	39%



## 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
Ahmed Gurey	1%	0%	20%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Horseed	1%	0%	64%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oktober	0%	2%	10%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Wabeeri	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	1%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	6%	0%	18%	2%	2%	1%	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
Ahmed Gurey	68%	97%
Horseed	80%	57%
Oktober	77%	83%
Wabeeri	93%	86%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	80%	80%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	93%	92%



## 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
Ahmed Gurey	0%	30%
Horseed	0%	8%
Oktober	4%	2%
Wabeeri	0%	4%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	1%	11%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	1%	22%



## 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
Ahmed Gurey	35%	13%	30%	42%	8%	13%	45%	78%	18%
Horseed	69%	17%	90%	35%	3%	8%	2%	84%	15%
Oktober	31%	19%	44%	71%	13%	6%	31%	65%	15%
Wabeeri	43%	3%	92%	89%	0%	2%	2%	57%	43%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	48%	13%	69%	57%	5%	7%	17%	72%	23%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	36%	17%	28%	76%	8%	5%	45%	56%	37%



### 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%	↑ 93%
Distance	30%	↓ 13%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	2%	↑ 2%
Poor quality	24%	↓ 21%
Poor quantity	67%	↓ 17%
Security issues	2%	↓ 1%
Source is damaged	1%	↑ 1%
Unequal access between groups	2%	↑ 3%

#### Drinking Water

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	45%	↓ 37%
Distance	44%	↑ 49%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 3%
Poor quality	65%	↓ 54%
Security issues	2%	↑ 6%
Source is damaged	39%	↑ 64%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 2%

#### Health

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of qualified personnel	13%	↑ 23%
Cost (too expensive)	80%	↑ 90%
Distance	33%	↑ 45%
Lack of documentation	0%	↑ 0%
Security issues	7%	↓ 4%
Service is unavailable	41%	↓ 24%
The health facility doesn't cover all services	31%	↓ 22%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↓ 1%

#### Education

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of teachers	15%	↓ 8%
Clan issues	1%	↓ 1%
Cost (too expensive)	77%	↑ 88%
Distance	25%	↑ 55%
Early marriage	27%	↓ 9%
Lack of documentation	2%	↓ 0%
Security issues	3%	↓ 1%
Service is unavailable	39%	↓ 10%

#### Latrines

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	25%	↓ 6%
Distance	7%	↑ 20%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	0%	↑ 1%
Latrine structure is poor (e.g. damaged)	70%	↓ 60%
Latrines are not disaggregated for men and women	70%	↓ 70%
Poor quality	59%	↓ 58%
Security issues	1%	↑ 2%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↓ 0%

#### Shelter

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	38%	↑ 68%
Denied access	4%	↑ 11%
Eviction or harassment by host community/other residents	2%	↓ 1%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 2%
Inability to build/erect temporary tents	12%	↑ 15%
Service is unavailable	48%	↑ 56%
Threat of eviction by land owner/authorities	4%	↓ 2%
Unequal access between groups	1%	↑ 1%



### 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.

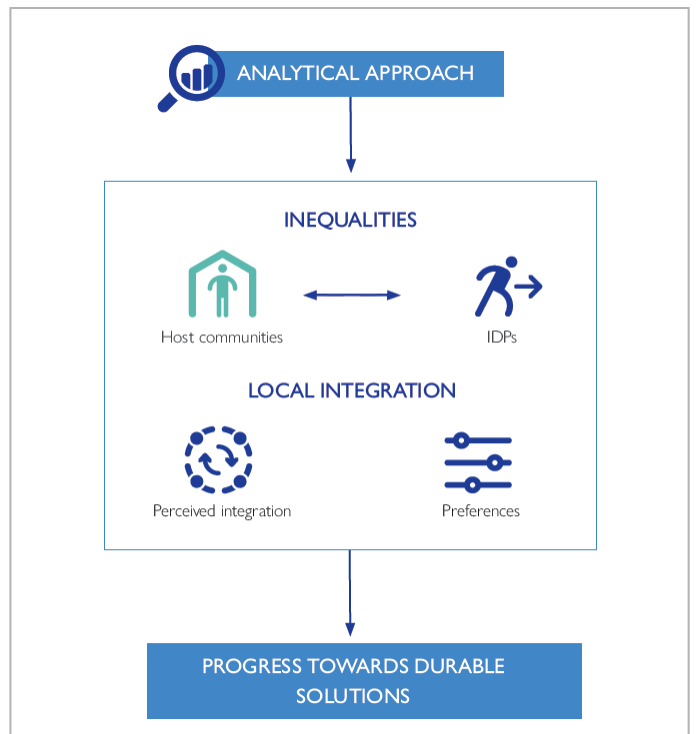
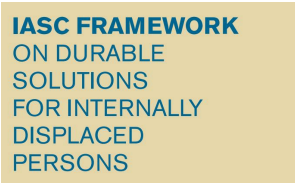
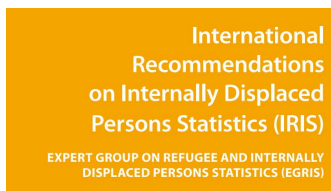
### LIMITATIONS

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:





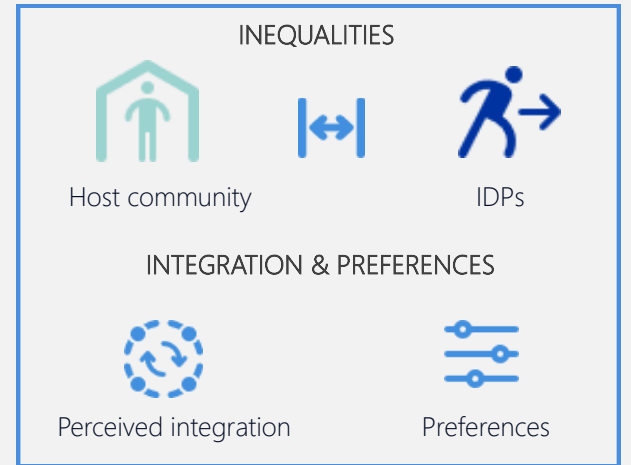
### OVERVIEW: DSP SURVEY

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.

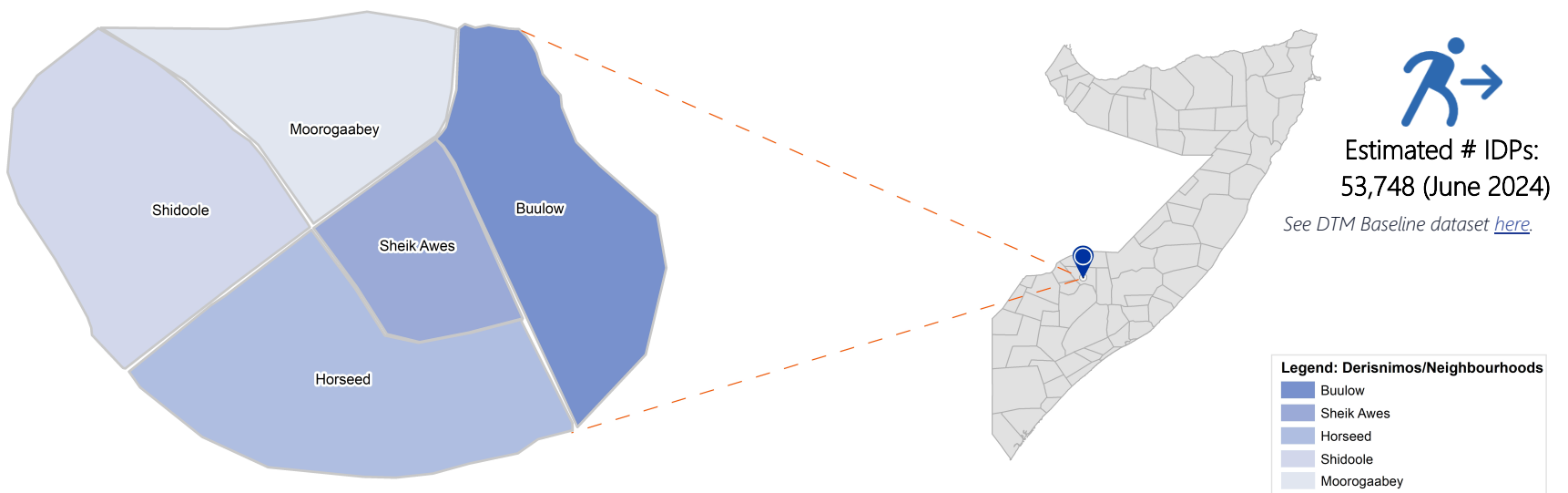
### UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITIES BETWEEN GROUPS AND ACROSS DERISNIMOS / NEIGHBOURHOODS

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.

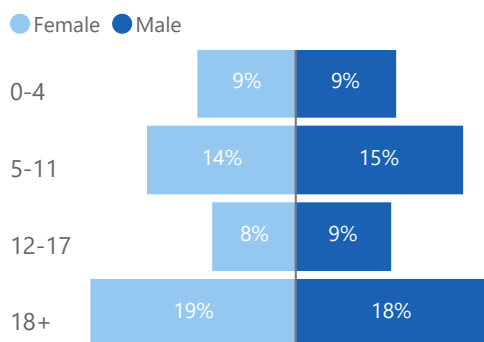


### MAP: DERISNIMOS & DSP SURVEY COVERAGE

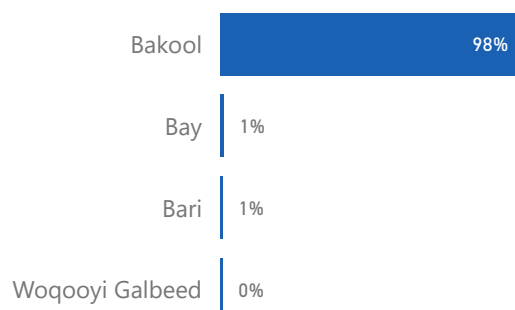


### DEMOGRAPHICS AND DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

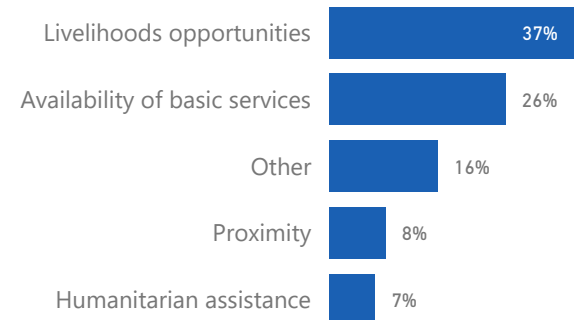
#### Demographic Pyramid



#### 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
<b>Physical Safety</b>		
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
<b>Material Safety</b>		
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
<b>Legal Safety</b>		
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.

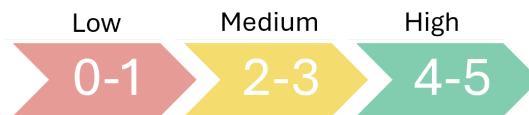
NDSS Indicators & IASC Criteria / IRIS Sub-Criteria	Host Community	IDPs
<b>1. Safety and security</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>93%</b>
1.1 Victims of Violence (not victims)	95%	88%
1.2 Freedom of Movement	95%	94%
1.3 Protection Mechanisms	3%	9%
1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction	12%	18%
<b>2. Adequate standard of living</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>52%</b>
2.1 Food Security	37%	29%
2.2 Shelter and Housing	95%	4%
2.3 Medical Services	81%	84%
2.4 Water	80%	70%
2.5 Education	78%	59%
2.6 Access to electricity	41%	12%
<b>3. Access to livelihoods</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>25%</b>
3.1 Employment and Livelihoods	30%	14%
3.2 Economic Security	20%	12%
<b>4. Housing and Land Properties (HLP)</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>53%</b>
4.1. land document and eviction risk	71%	53%
<b>5. Access to documentation</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>3%</b>
5.1 Documentation	16%	3%
<b>6. Family reunification</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>
6.1 Family separation (no forcibly absent members)	92%	90%
6.2 Family reunification services available	98%	98%
<b>7. Participation in public affairs</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>25%</b>
7.1 Public Affairs	8%	8%
7.3 Right to engage in public service	30%	18%
<b>8. Access to effective remedies and justice</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>94%</b>
8.1 Remedies and Justice	90%	94%



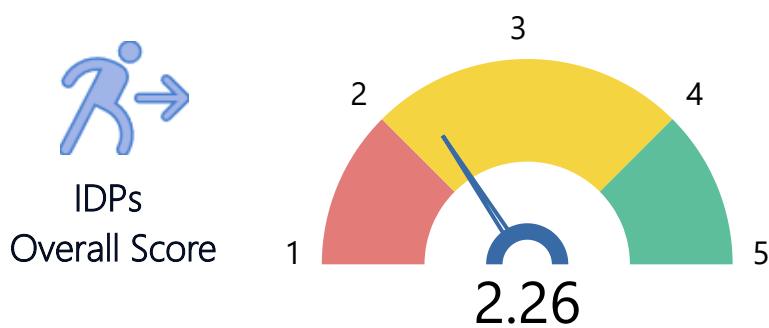
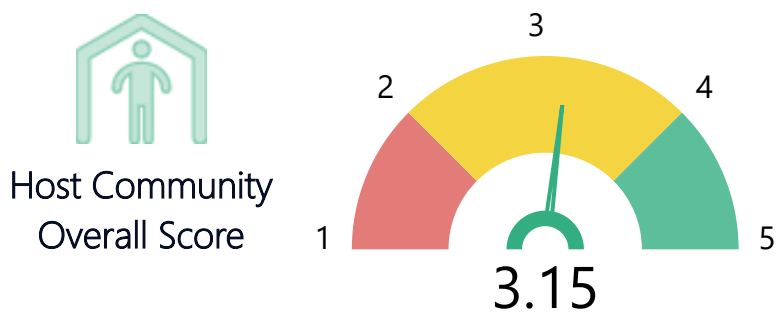
### Somalia Solutions Measurement: The DSP Index

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.

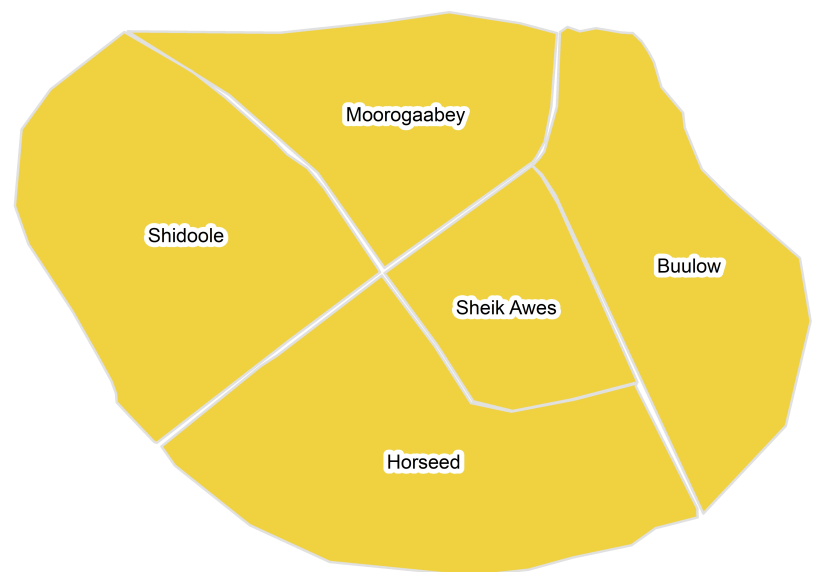
DSP Index scores are presented for IDPs and host communities at the city level, and for IDPs in each neighbourhood/derisnimo.



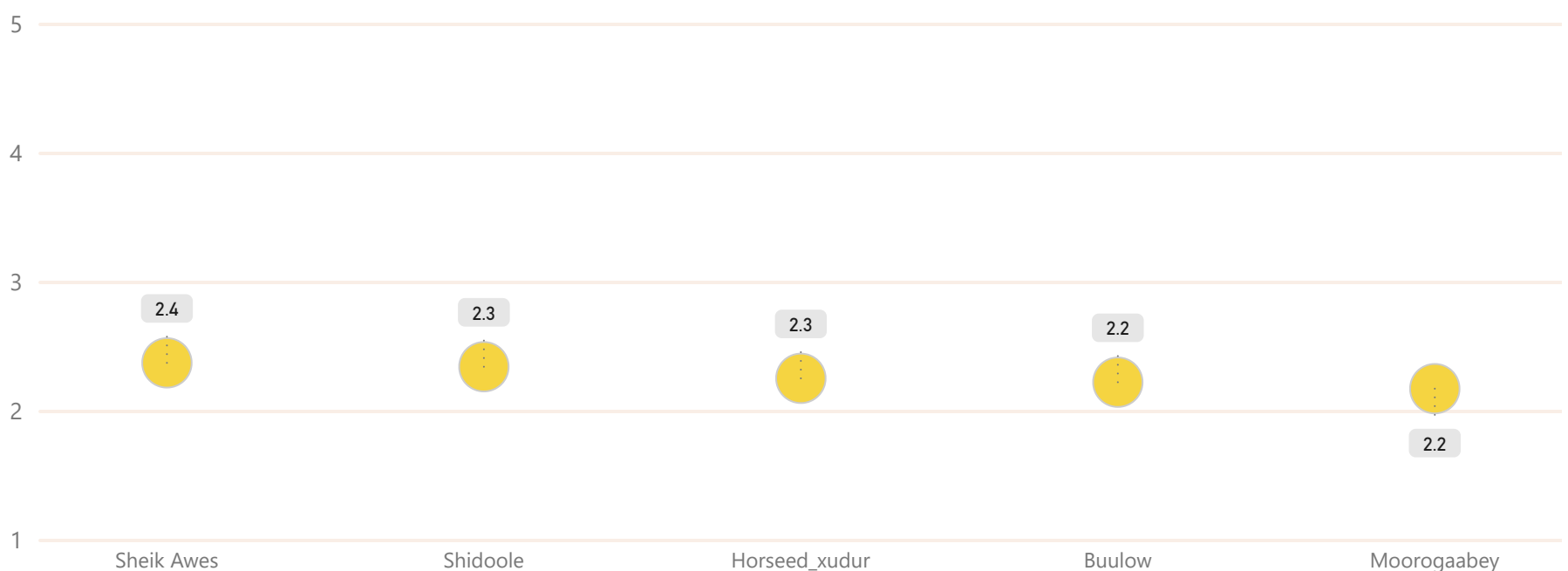
#### Overall DSP Index Score:



#### Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



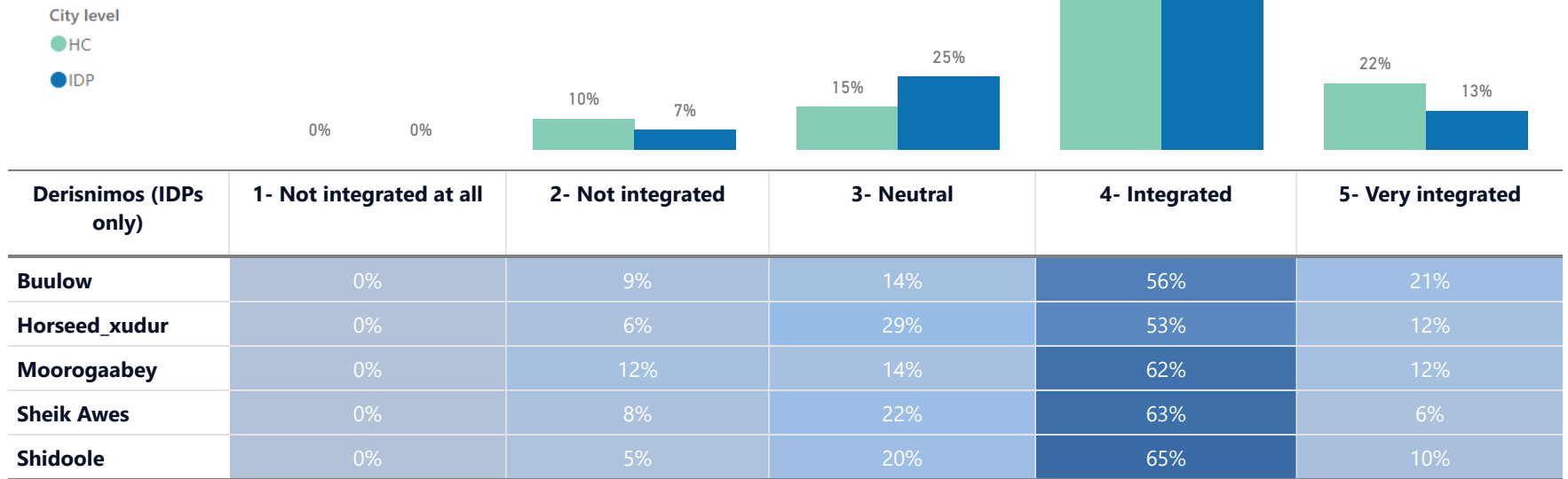
#### Neighbourhood Level (IDPs only)



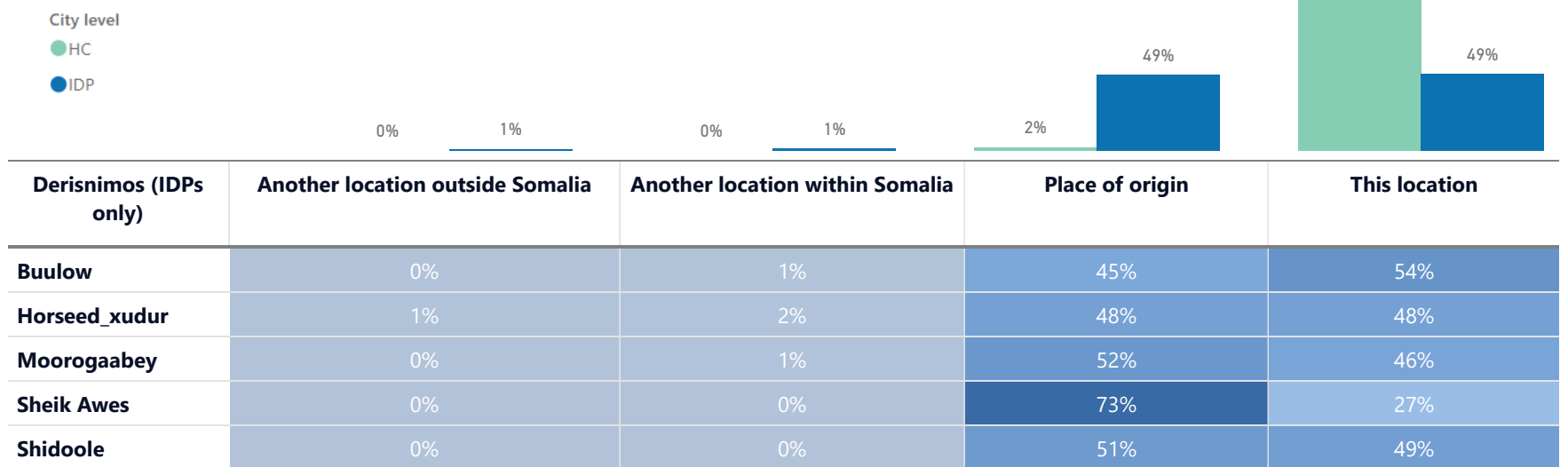


Integration & Preferences

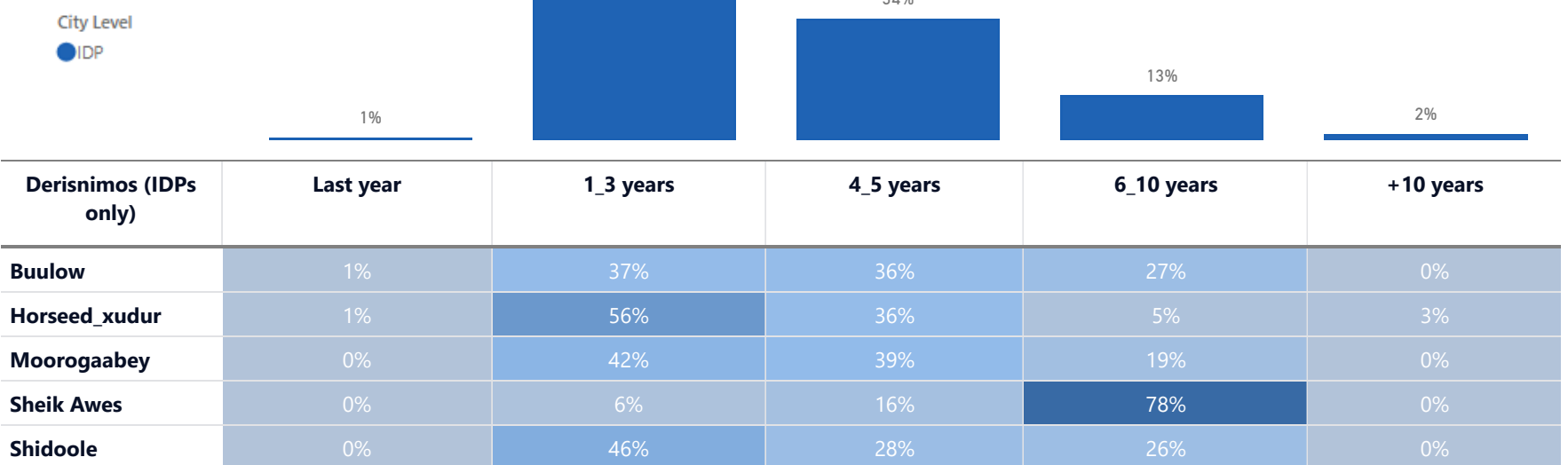
Feeling of Integration



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 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
Buulow		94%	87%	88%	84%	67%	13%
Horseed_xudur		86%	92%	70%	70%	72%	19%
Moorogaabey		93%	90%	77%	79%	100%	16%
Sheik Awes		90%	88%	78%	75%	80%	14%
Shidoole		91%	94%	80%	78%	90%	17%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>		88%	91%	74%	74%	74%	18%
<b>City total (HC)</b>		95%	90%	86%	89%	53%	12%



## 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
Buulow		84%	0%	29%	3%	74%	27%
Horseed_xudur		93%	5%	33%	2%	80%	34%
Moorogaabey		88%	1%	36%	4%	83%	10%
Sheik Awes		88%	2%	29%	71%	75%	24%
Shidoole		88%	2%	28%	3%	85%	25%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>		91%	3%	31%	4%	80%	31%
<b>City total (HC)</b>		88%	5%	42%	95%	80%	23%

(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)
Buulow		81%	25%	77%	16%
Horseed_xudur		83%	40%	78%	10%
Moorogaabey		86%	29%	77%	25%
Sheik Awes		84%	29%	84%	24%
Shidoole		85%	26%	82%	20%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>		83%	36%	78%	13%
<b>City total (HC)</b>		92%	35%	78%	46%



(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
Buulow	48%	18%	0%	45%	23%	0%	33%	34%
Horseed_xudur	39%	17%	0%	38%	20%	0%	29%	47%
Moorogaabey	43%	30%	0%	37%	37%	0%	28%	33%
Sheik Awes	32%	28%	0%	31%	29%	0%	41%	37%
Shidoole	36%	20%	1%	35%	24%	0%	21%	37%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	40%	18%	0%	38%	22%	0%	29%	43%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	40%	26%	7%	39%	27%	9%	61%	38%



### 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
Buulow	19%	50%	11%	2%	0%	3%	1%	4%	6%
Horseed_xudur	5%	48%	10%	6%	0%	2%	1%	3%	8%
Moorogaabey	17%	59%	9%	4%	0%	1%	1%	1%	7%
Sheik Awes	14%	45%	4%	8%	0%	4%	0%	6%	6%
Shidoole	19%	46%	10%	5%	0%	1%	1%	8%	10%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	9%	49%	10%	5%	0%	2%	1%	4%	8%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	10%	53%	9%	2%	7%	7%	3%	4%	11%

(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
Buulow	19%	44%	21%	35%	3%	7%
Horseed_xudur	22%	50%	22%	28%	1%	7%
Moorogaabey	7%	29%	38%	33%	1%	0%
Sheik Awes	14%	31%	33%	35%	0%	10%
Shidoole	20%	37%	27%	35%	1%	7%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	21%	47%	23%	30%	1%	7%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	24%	18%	34%	48%	2%	15%



## 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)								
Buulow	9%	2%	0%	0%	9%	1%	0%	0%
Horseed_xudur	9%	2%	3%	0%	10%	1%	3%	0%
Moorogaabey	12%	6%	0%	0%	12%	6%	0%	0%
Sheik Awes	6%	29%	0%	6%	6%	27%	0%	6%
Shidoole	4%	3%	0%	0%	4%	3%	0%	1%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>City total (HC)</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>2%</b>

(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)					
Buulow	97%	45%	5%	80%	7%
Horseed_xudur	95%	44%	6%	87%	4%
Moorogaabey	97%	51%	4%	88%	1%
Sheik Awes	96%	49%	6%	86%	2%
Shidoole	93%	49%	2%	87%	8%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>City total (HC)</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>4%</b>



## 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)							
Buulow	3%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Horseed_xudur	3%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Moorogaabey	0%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sheik Awes	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shidoole	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>City total (HC)</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>



## 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
Buulow	92%	63%
Horseed_xudur	89%	86%
Moorogaabey	94%	75%
Sheik Awes	90%	80%
Shidoole	94%	100%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	90%	84%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	92%	78%



## 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
Buulow	3%	19%
Horseed_xudur	10%	19%
Moorogaabey	4%	12%
Sheik Awes	12%	24%
Shidoole	5%	15%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	8%	18%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	8%	30%



## 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
Buulow	77%	21%	33%	61%	15%	18%	11%	90%	7%
Horseed_xudur	87%	17%	21%	81%	18%	20%	7%	90%	4%
Moorogaabey	80%	32%	35%	68%	13%	14%	13%	94%	0%
Sheik Awes	82%	18%	29%	80%	16%	18%	2%	92%	2%
Shidoole	86%	22%	33%	75%	15%	19%	5%	80%	5%
<b>City total (IDPs)</b>	85%	19%	25%	76%	17%	19%	8%	89%	5%
<b>City total (HC)</b>	80%	17%	26%	71%	17%	24%	10%	85%	10%



### 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)	85%	↓ 84%
Distance	5%	↑ 8%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 3%
Poor quality	25%	↑ 27%
Poor quantity	39%	↑ 44%
Security issues	9%	↓ 5%
Source is damaged	2%	↓ 1%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 3%

#### Drinking Water

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	45%	↓ 44%
Distance	25%	↓ 23%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 2%
Poor quality	59%	↑ 64%
Security issues	2%	↓ 1%
Source is damaged	17%	↑ 19%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 1%

#### Health

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of qualified personnel	12%	↓ 7%
Cost (too expensive)	38%	↑ 39%
Distance	32%	↓ 25%
Lack of documentation	0%	↑ 2%
Security issues	10%	↓ 4%
Service is unavailable	4%	↓ 3%
The health facility doesn't cover all services	32%	↓ 31%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 1%

#### Education

Barriers	HC	IDP
Absence of teachers	1%	↑ 3%
Clan issues	0%	— 0%
Cost (too expensive)	54%	↓ 51%
Distance	36%	↓ 32%
Early marriage	3%	↑ 4%
Lack of documentation	1%	↓ 0%
Security issues	0%	↑ 1%
Service is unavailable	0%	— 0%

#### Latrines

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	1%	↑ 1%
Distance	3%	↑ 7%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 2%
Latrine structure is poor (e.g. damaged)	54%	↑ 57%
Latrines are not disaggregated for men and women	28%	↑ 53%
Poor quality	45%	↑ 60%
Security issues	3%	↑ 3%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 2%

#### Shelter

Barriers	HC	IDP
Cost (too expensive)	36%	↑ 41%
Denied access	4%	↓ 3%
Eviction or harassment by host community/other residents	1%	↑ 1%
High influx of returnees and IDPs	1%	↑ 9%
Inability to build/erect temporary tents	9%	↑ 16%
Service is unavailable	35%	↑ 45%
Threat of eviction by land owner/authorities	3%	↑ 3%
Unequal access between groups	0%	↑ 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.

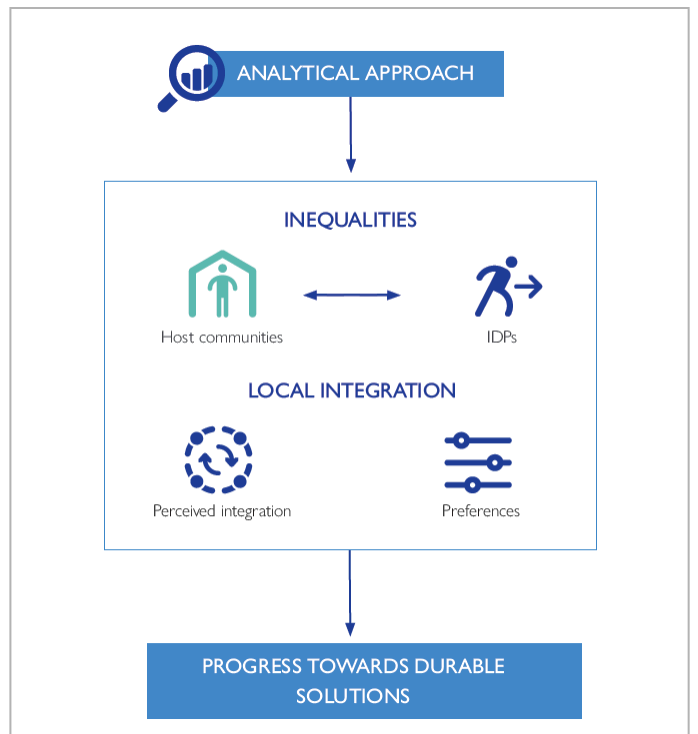
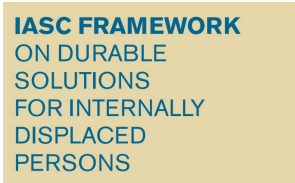
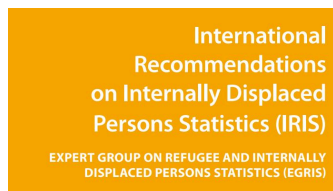
### LIMITATIONS

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.



This survey is implemented with the generous support from:

