

# Displacement and Solutions Dynamics

## Durable Solution Progress Survey

DTM - Data for Solution

2024-10-22

### IDP Classification

In some countries, internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have been displaced due to conflict are more likely to express an intention to return home once the conflict subsides. In contrast, climate-displaced IDPs may be more inclined to seek local integration, recognizing that the climate is unlikely to improve and that urban integration offers a more sustainable future. This document will examine this hypothesis in the context of Somalia, using data from the Durable Solution Progress (DSP) survey.

In the DSP survey, respondents were asked, “*What was the primary reason for leaving your place of origin?*” This question was used to classify households based on whether they were displaced due to climate-related shocks, conflict, or other reasons. The choices and classifications are outlined below:

Table 1: IDP Classification

Classification	Choice
<b>Climate change related displacement</b>	Drought/lack of rain
	Flooding/excessive rain
<b>Conflict related displacement</b>	Conflict/security situation
	Eviction (from land)
	Eviction (from house)
	Fear of persecution
<b>Livelihood related displacement</b>	Poor economic conditions
	Not able to pay rent
<b>Service facility related displacement</b>	Lack of basic services
	Lack of shelter
<b>NOT COSIDERED</b>	Discrimination by the community
	Others

### Displacement Reasons

The majority of IDPs reported being displaced primarily due to climate-related issues, followed by conflict-related reasons. The chart below illustrates the overall percentage distribution of the various causes of displacement.

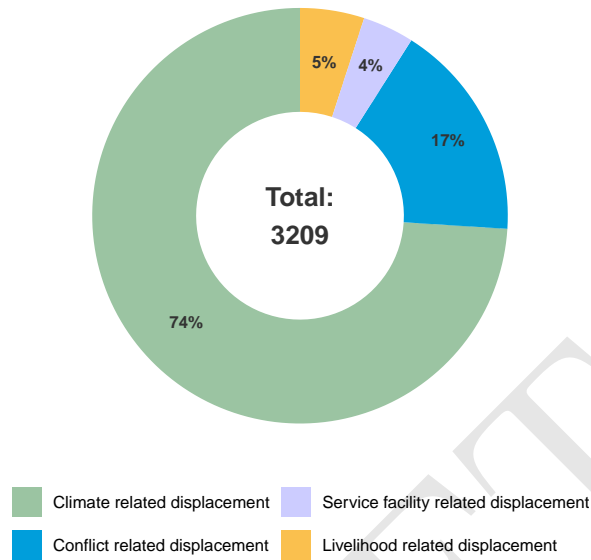


Figure 1: Reason of Displacement

A similar trend is observed across each city, though there are noticeable differences in the percentages. For instance, in *Bardaaale*, **93%** of households reported that climate shocks were the primary reason for displacement, while in *Xudur* and *Doolow*, the figures are **60%** and **65%**, respectively. Conversely, in *Kismaayo* and *Xudur*, the proportion of conflict-induced IDPs is relatively higher compared to other cities. The charts below display the reasons for displacement by city.

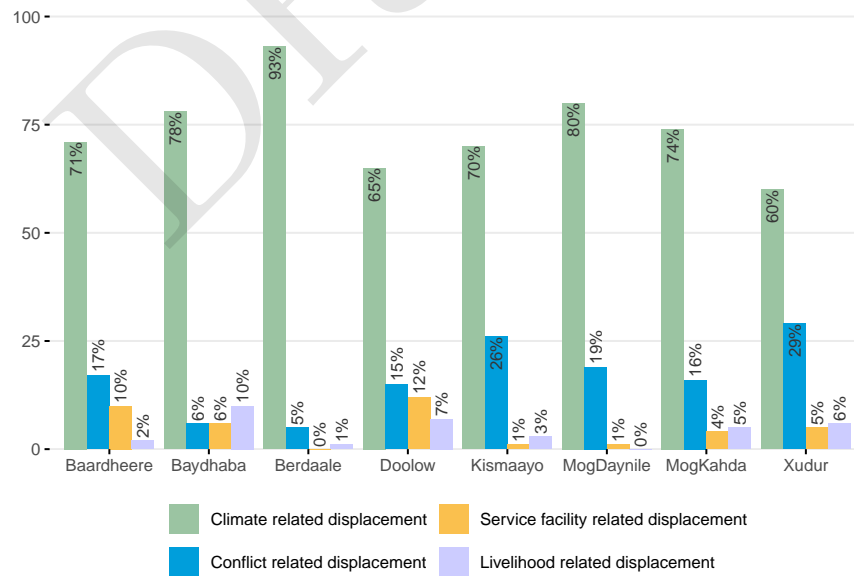


Figure 2: Reason of Displacement by City

## Relationship between IDP Classification and the Intention to Return to the Place of Origin

The graph below shows the percentage of IDP households reporting their intention to remain in various locations by displacement type. Among those who were originally displaced due to conflict, a significant number of people want to return to their place of origin (46%). In contrast, of those displaced by climate-related issues, only 34% intended to return place of origin.

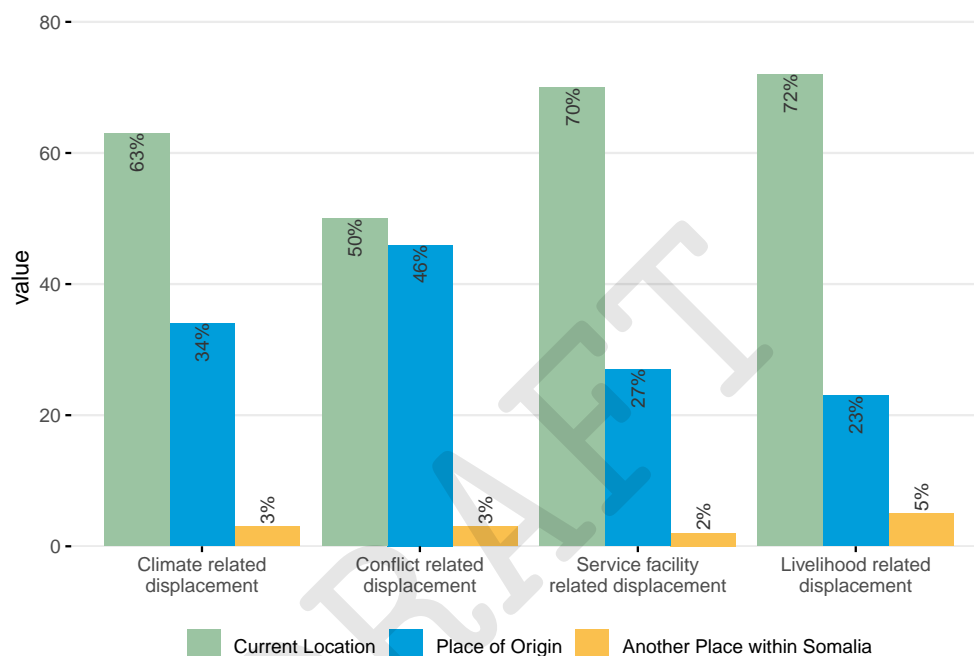


Figure 3: Intention of IDP HHs vs Classification

**City-level** analysis also shows similar results (*figure 4*). For instance, in Berdale, 73% of IDP households displaced by conflict expressed an intention to return to their place of origin. However, different trends were observed in some cities, such as Kismayo and Mogadishu Daynile, where the patterns deviate <sup>1</sup>.

## Chi-Square Test

The overall data (*figure 3*) indicates a higher tendency for IDPs to return to their place of origin if they were initially displaced due to conflict-related issues. To further examine this hypothesis, a Chi-square test<sup>2</sup> was conducted..

- **Null Hypothesis:** There is no significant relationship between IDP classification (reason for displacement) and the intention to return to their place of origin.
- **Alternative Hypothesis:** IDPs who left their place of origin due to conflict are more likely to intend to return once the conflict has ended.

<sup>1</sup>WHY?

<sup>2</sup>The Chi-square test is a statistical method used to assess whether there is a significant association between two categorical variables. A small p-value (typically < 0.05) indicates a statistically significant relationship between the variables.

## Result

```
##          Chisq          df          p.value
## 51.1969080939965 12.0000000000000 0.0000008598522
```

Given that the p-value is extremely small, well below the conventional significance threshold of  $0.05$ , we can reject the null hypothesis. This suggests that it is highly unlikely the result occurred by chance, indicating a meaningful relationship between the reason for displacement and the preferred location to stay.

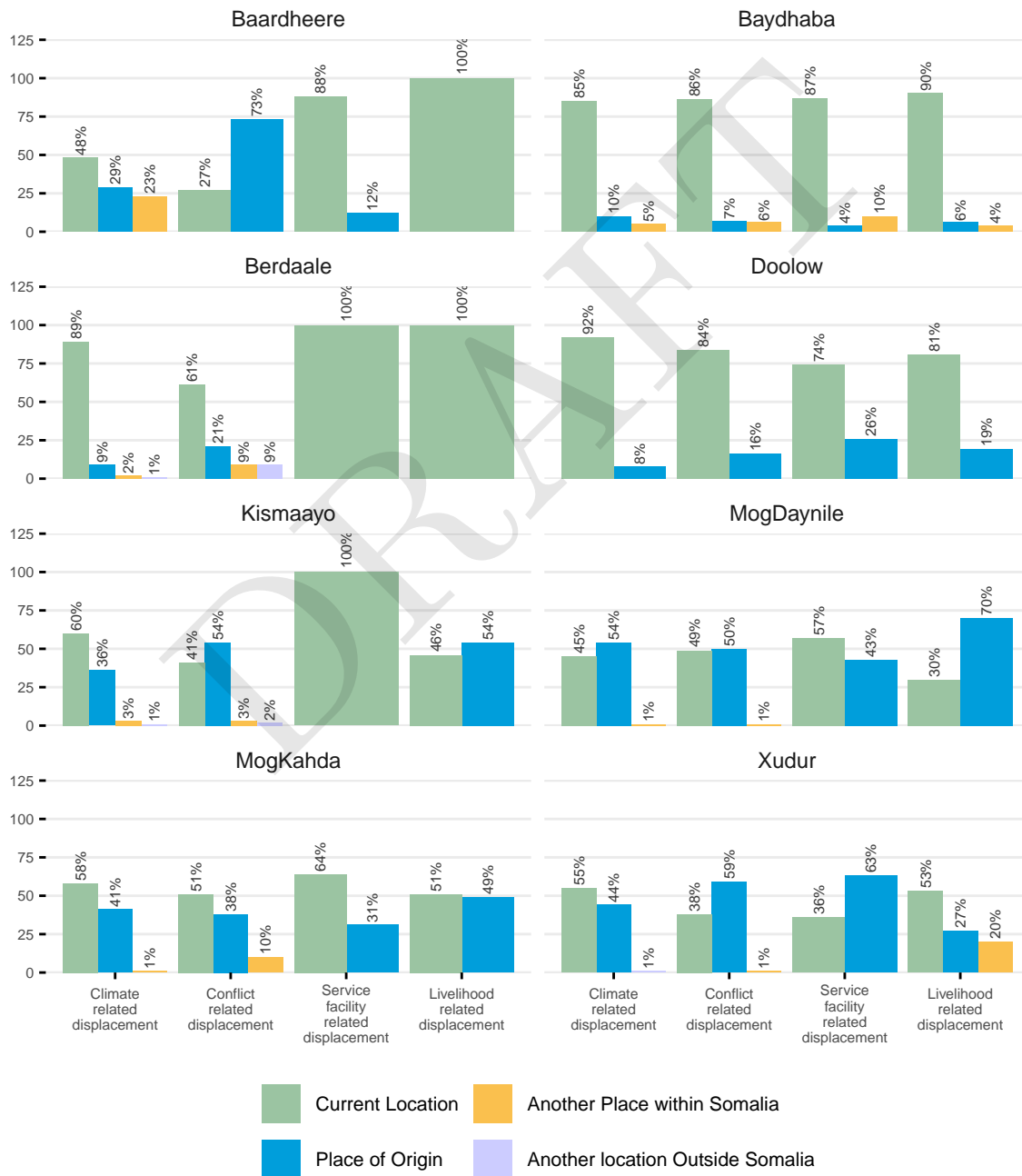


Figure 4: Intention of IDP HHs vs Classification by City

## Assistance Requires

On average, **30%** of IDP households reported an intention to return to their place of origin. However, there are notable differences among the cities. The percentage is higher in *Mogadishu* (**53%**) and *Xudur* (**49%**), where the number of conflict-related IDPs is relatively greater as well (*figure 2*).

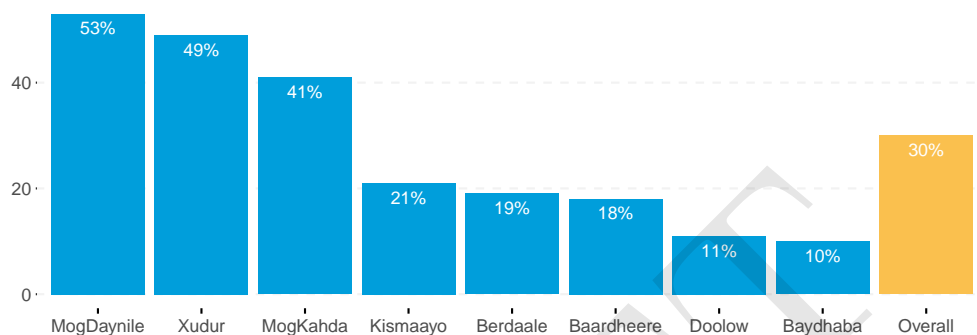


Figure 5: % of IDP HH Reported to have an Intention to Return Place of Origin

Among those who reported not intending to return to their place of origin, many indicated they would consider returning if agricultural support, livelihood opportunities, shelter, and basic services were made available. However, the specific assistance required varies from city to city. For instance, IDPs residing in *Berdheree* and *Berdaale* primarily seek agricultural assistance, while residents of *Baidoa*, *Kismayo*, *Dollow*, and *Xudur* focus more on livelihood support. In contrast, residents of *Mogadishu* emphasize the need for basic services.

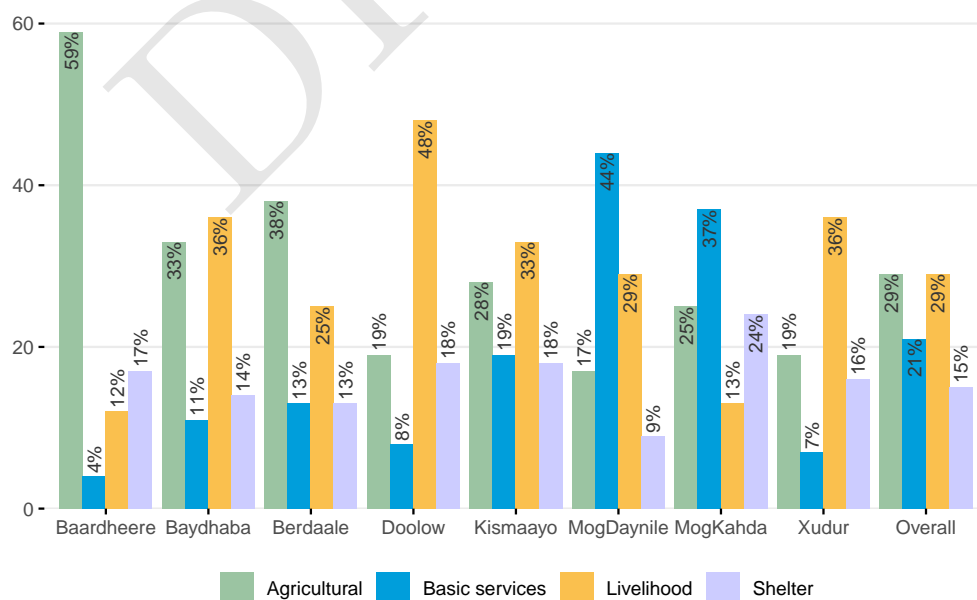


Figure 6: Service Requires

The graph above illustrates the percentage of IDPs who do not intend to return to their place of origin but

would consider doing so if various assistance or services were made available.<sup>3</sup>

**Additional Fact:** 9% of households reported being displaced due to a lack of service facilities and livelihood opportunities (figure 1).

## Relationship between Displacement Duration and Preferred Long-term Location

The DSP data indicates that in some cities, protracted IDPs are more willing to integrate into their current location. However, this pattern does not hold true across all cities.

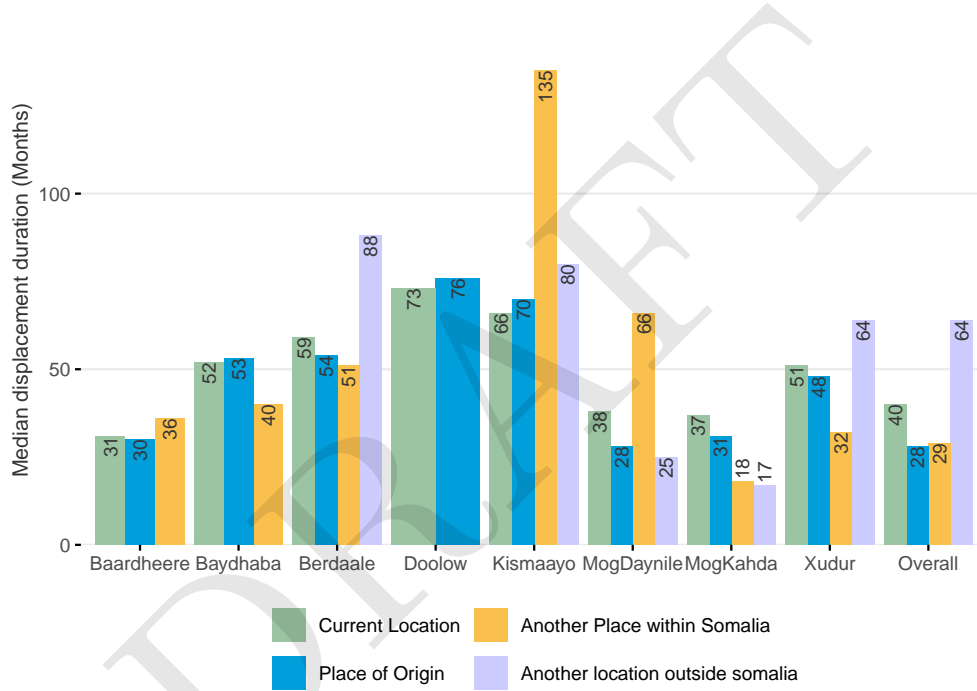


Figure 7: Median Displacement Duration by Preferred Location to Stay Long-term

To explore any potential relationship, a weighted Chi-square test was performed, with the following hypotheses:

- **Null hypothesis:** Displacement duration has no effect on household preferences for staying in a certain location in the long term.
- **Alternative hypothesis:** Displacement duration does have an effect on household preferences for staying in a certain location in the long term.

The **result** indicates that the relationship between displacement duration and long-term stay intentions varies by city, with some locations showing a clear connection and others not. *Doolow*, *Kismaayo*, *Baardheere*, and *Baydhaba* show significant p-values ( $<0.05$ ), suggesting that displacement duration influences long-term stay intentions in these areas. Conversely, *MogDaynile*, *MogKahda*, *Berdaale* and *Xudur* have p-values greater than  $0.05$ , indicating no significant relationship between displacement duration and the intention to stay

<sup>3</sup>Note that the graph does not specify which services are needed in each city; rather, it reflects the perceptions of IDPs currently residing in those specific locations.

long-term in these cities. However, a closer examination of the data visualization (*figure 7*) reveals that even in cities with statistically significant results, the median displacement durations for IDPs intending to stay in their current location versus return to their place of origin are very similar. Therefore, despite low p-values in some cases, the data suggests there may not be a strong or practically meaningful relationship between displacement duration and preferred long-term location across the areas studied.

Table 2: Chi-square Test between Displacement Duration and Intention to Stay Long-term

City	P.value	Interpretation
Overall	0.000001	Null hypothesis is not true
MogKahda	0.409740	Null hypothesis is true
MogDaynile	0.186940	Null hypothesis is true
Baydhaba	0.042260	Null hypothesis is not true
Xudur	0.999560	Null hypothesis is true
Doolow	0.000010	Null hypothesis is not true
Berdaale	0.363300	Null hypothesis is true
Baardheere	0.015300	Null hypothesis is not true
Kismaayo	0.003720	Null hypothesis is not true

## Key Findings

- Climate-related displacement is the primary cause of internal displacement in Somalia, accounting for 74% of cases, followed by conflict-related displacement at 17%.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the reason for displacement and IDPs' intentions to return to their place of origin. Conflict-displaced IDPs are more likely to express a desire to return home (46%) compared to climate-displaced IDPs (34%).
- The intention to return varies by city, with some locations showing different patterns. This suggests that local context plays a crucial role in shaping IDPs' preferences.
- For IDPs not intending to return, the provision of agricultural support, livelihood opportunities, shelter, and basic services could potentially change their decision. The specific needs vary by location, highlighting the importance of tailored assistance programs.
- Despite statistical significance in some cities, the similarity in median displacement durations for different long-term location preferences suggests no strong practical relationship between displacement duration and preferred long-term location across the cities.