

**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INTERGRATION PROCESS OF
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN PUNTLAND STATE
OF SOMALIA: CASE OF GAROOWE TOWN-JOWLE IDP
COMPLEX**

BY

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DECLARATION

STUDENT:

This research proposal is my original work and has not been presented for award of a degree in any other university.

Signed..... Date.....

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SUPERVISOR:

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

Signature.....Date.....

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this research proposal to my beloved Dad Mohamed Ismail Bare-My father who has given me an invaluable treasure that no one on earth could give me that is fatherly advice, relentless guidance and reassured success when my self-esteem was at lowest point.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO: Community Based Organization

CCS: Center for Creative Solutions

CRD: Center for Research and Dialogue

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

HC: Host Community

IDP: Internally Displaced Persons

IASC: Inter Agency Standing Committee

INGO: Inter Governmental Organization

MOI: Ministry of Interior

MOE: Ministry for Education (MOE)

MOPIC: ministry of planning and international Cooperation

MOWDAF: Ministry of Women Development & Family Affairs

NCA: Norwegian Church Aid

NGO: Non- Governmental Organizations

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR: United Nation Higher Commission for Refugees

UNOCHA: United Nation for Coordination on Humanitarian Affairs

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

WASH: Water Sanitation Hygiene

ABSTRACT

The question of the internally displaced persons has attracted for global attention both from governments and non-governmental organization alike to seek a durable solution for the ever-increasing IDPs which shape their policies and search for sustainable solution for the crises. The challenge of IDPs and refugees in the world particularly to Africa where protracted wars and natural calamities has displaced large number of population has been centre for debates in recent years. This study was to examine the factors influencing the integration process in Garowe IDPs of Puntland State of Somalia. The objective of this study was to examine the extent clan-based conflicts, regional government policies, efforts of NGOs and finally how coping strategies adopted by IDPs influence on integration process. The research was guided by research questions to digest the complex situation into more management hypothesis for the analysis. The main theoretical framework of the study will be theories of integration and push-pull theory. The study adopted a descriptive survey as systematic random sampling were used for identifying the sample size from IDPs households while purposive sampling were used to select officials from NGOs and government. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches to data collection and analysis using Pearson correlation. The target population composed of 155 respondents, drawn from various groups such as IDP households, government officials and NGO officials operating in the IDP camps. The sample size was therefore drawn from 155 IDP household respondents, official from government institution and NGOs, the primary data for the study was collected using administered and self-administered questionnaires. It was therefore examined and checked for completeness and comprehensibility. Data collected were then summarized, coded and tabulated using SPSS. Descriptive statistics was employed used to interpret the data collected. The results were presented in form of tables, frequencies and percentage. From the findings, the study concluded that clan-based conflicts has the greatest impact on the integration process of the IDPs as they are subjected to various violence against them such as intimidation, rape, forceful eviction, economic discrimination among others were investigated. For instance, It was found out that 83.3% of the respondents agreed that there is high prevalence of forceful eviction against them leads to further marginalization and being susceptible to exploitation, It also noted that weak institutions, low level participation, skewed economic opportunities, poor coordination, clan-power politics and blurred legal system have negative impacts integration process of IDPs. Local government policies and involvement of NGOs have to strengthen key aspects of participation, civic education, coordination with IDPs and host communities, donor communities, while ensuring to fair economic opportunities to IDP livelihoods to increase resilience and reduce dependency. The study recommends that the level of participation, good governance of resources, civic education, awareness, improved just system are critical to enhance or increase the level of meaningful IDP integration. The study therefore suggests the need to evaluate the other socio-economic factors that influence the integration process of IDPs harmoniously.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Africa has witnessed more conflicts than any other continent in the world. Conflicts in Africa, as everywhere, are caused by human action, and can be ended by human action. Most of these conflicts has been characterized by extreme brutality that manifests itself as loss of human life, loss of property, systematic rape, child soldier phenomenon, rise of extremist groups, insecurity and disease epidemics both for human and animals. There is also lack or appropriate disaster management systems, loss of assets due to armed conflicts and lack of sources of income to survive. In Rwanda alone, in 100 days, about a million people were massacred, a scale of killings that is unprecedented in world history. More than 30 wars have been fought in Africa since 1970, and most of these have been internal rather than inter-state wars (Shah, 2009). From the above, one can infer that most of the Conflicts in Africa are based on internal wrangling, Example of this can be seen from the Somalia civil war, Biafra war, Ogoni land in Nigeria. Gasiye defined that conflicts as disputes, disagreements, quarrels, struggles, fights, and wars between individuals, groups and countries (Gasiye, 2003).

In Kenya, from independence, the issue of internal displacement of persons continues to constitute one of the unresolved issues of personal insecurity, human rights violations, homelessness, poverty, hunger, degradation and deprivation of many other social amenities. The inter-ethnic conflicts has been major root causes of displacement in Kenya for instance conflict between the Pokomo and Wadei communities in Tana River at the Coast, that consumed more than 50 people (Mazrui, 1997). The same inter-ethnic conflicts were experienced in North Eastern between the Garre and Degodia communities. Tension and rivalry among communities

was as a result of competition for scarce resources especially grazing land (Okoth, 1999). From historical point of view, it can be observed that major displacement has occurred in Kenya during all general election from 1992, 1997 and 2007 in especially in Rift Valley. Hotly contested presidential election erupted post-election violence in 2007 led to more than 400, 000 internally displaced persons. In South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Eritrea and Ethiopia have also produced varying number of internally displaced persons due number of factors inter-ethnic conflicts, subsequent droughts, marginalized communities under their regimes. These issues engulfed the culture of violence within inter-ethnic conflicts have been a corner stones of many IDPs in Africa, particularly Kenya as well as her neighbors such Somalia.

Boulden(2003) note that the United Nations security has spent not less than 75% of time and money resolving conflicts and performing humanitarian duties in Africa than any other part of the world (Boulden, J. 2003). There have been over 9 million refugees and internally displaced people due conflicts in Africa. These factors dominate the current major themes in the world stage. Africa has been featured as the continent of poverty, conflict, backwardness, political immaturity, corruption and inequalities and as a continent of dictators, among others. The population of Africa to the rest of the world is about 11% with a global representation on trade of about 2% globally. Presently, 54 sovereign nations/states are the entity of Africa as a continent and this represents 25%of states globally. The African Unity (AU) recognizes over 2000 different languages being spoken in the continent (UNOCHA, 2012).

All over the world, there is no complete agreement as to how wealth, among other issues like power and status among individuals and groups should be shared and how to use it to effect the

necessary changes and reforms. Since we all have diverse interests both as groups, nations and individuals, our aims are bound to differ with one another. Knight (1978) noted that some of the causes of conflicts in Africa are local while others are as the result of the transformation in the international structures since attaining independence from the yolk of colonialism, nonetheless with regard to refugee and IDPs situations the free African states continue to be disturbed by their colonial legacy (Knight, 1978).

Another major transformation was the end of cold war when new international order come into being as the policies of Soviet Union was defeated by the ideologies of the capitalism of the west. When the cold war ended in 1991, the policies of appeasement and containment of the super powers suddenly ended thus African states were unable to adopt quickly the highly volatile situation of their economies and political pressure from long oppressed people (Prendergast, 1997). Prendergast further argued that in the year following the state's collapse, civil war, exacerbated by severe drought, devastated the Sub-Saharan territory killing 300,000 Somalis (Prendergast, 1997. Poverty caused competition over the limited resources which lead to conflict while conflict can lead to poverty based on the state of insecurity and bad governance Draman R (2003). Many communities in Africa especially the conflict torn areas are suffered from hunger and starvation as the continent is seen as a poor continent (Michael Chossudovsky 2003). This was the period when many African states adopted more liberal multi-party system in their political system while many of them disintegrated such as Somalia which has blown into full civil war from 1991 when Said Barre was ousted from Power at the hands for militias' loyalty to their respective clans with no proper plans for the country. Civil war has resorted to increased levels of violence including the use of systematic rape and killing to drive people from their

homes and communities. Refugees and IDPs are persons who are forced to flee their home countries to escape serious human rights abuses and other causes of prolonged physical and emotional distress (UNHCR 2006).

Reports from international organizations commonly express fear about the “chaos” of Somalia without a state. According to the International Relations and Security Network, for example, under anarchy Somalia has had “no functioning economy.” Instead, “clan-based warfare and anarchy have dominated” the country (Wolfe, 2005). The civil war in Somalia from 1991 has claimed many lives, resulted loss of law and order in the country, many have starved to death during civil war in Somalia, many communities lost their livelihoods due to armed clansmen, harvests destroyed, rampant rapping of women, systematic marginalization of communities, these in turn led to refugees outside the country where more 1 million Somalis become refugees in neighboring countries and more than 2 million were internally displaced persons within the country. Increasing competition for resources such as water is already increasing local tensions and could trigger further inter-communal conflict. Over 6.2 million people-half the population-are in need of humanitarian assistance. The situation of children of Somalia is particularly grave. (OCHA, 2017).

Report of the UN Secretary General on Somalia, September 2013 noted that the refugee and internally displaced persons commonly known as IDPs problem is worldwide challenge for many countries affecting the stability and security of each country. Today no continent lacks refugees or IDPs-people who are the most vulnerable households either in foreign land or in their own home country respectively. The entire of Eastern African has been for almost three decades has

been hosted some of the largest refugee camps in Dadaab Kenya who are from Somali ethnic, Sudanese, Ugandans, Ethiopians and wide spread of internally displaced Persons(IDP) camps throughout the regions. For instance in 2004 there were 5.7 million of refugees and internally displaced people in the world with 3.25 million of these being African. In our Eastern African Regions these included 280,000 Eritrean in Sudan; 300,000 Angolans in Zambia, DR Congo and Namibia; 300,000 Burundians in Tanzania, DR Congo and Rwanda, 270,000 Somalis in Kenya, Yemen, Djibouti and Ethiopia, 350,000 Kenyan IDPs only this January 2008, with some across the border to Uganda (Somali Institute for Peace Research 2011). There had been an estimated 73900, drought displacements since November 2016. More than 480,000 of the displaced, or 65% are under of age of 18. Moreover, people under 5 years old represent more than one-quarter (195000) of all those displaced and are the most risk of malnutrition and diseases. (UNHCR, 2017).

UNDOS undertook a review of the various population estimates in 1995 and determined that the population was 5.5 million. During the last few years, estimates for the Somali population that have been based on reviews of and extrapolation from previous data have been as high as 8.2 and 8.9 million in 1992. These estimates were based on the 1985 government census that claimed a population of 6.4 million (itself widely disputed) and the 1997 population of Somalia was estimate 6.6 million (based on extrapolations of data from various sources, mainly by UNDOS and UNFPA). The nomadic life-style of the Somali people consists of regular population movements to secure new grazing lands and ongoing inter-clan conflicts, as a result of land encroachment. Somali ethnic groupings which involve one set of people along the border between Somalia and Ethiopia, on the one hand, and another group near to the Somalia-Kenya

border, on the other, further complicates the exercise of estimating population numbers. The state has often inflated population estimates for political reasons, sometimes to incite conflict between clans.

UNOCHA (2017) Somalia is facing prolonged drought which has left 6.7 million people — more than half the population of the country – in need of humanitarian assistance. The situation continues to deteriorate and the possibility of famine in 2017 remains very real, despite an already massive scale-up of assistance since the beginning of the year. Over 680,000 people have been displaced due to drought in Somalia since November 2016, bringing the total number to 1.8 million. Major disease outbreaks are spreading, with over 36,000 cases of AWD/Cholera and 7,000 cases of suspected measles so far this year. Acute malnutrition is increasing in most parts of the country (UNOCHA, 2017).

According to Global figures are enormous; the US Committee for Refugees estimated that there were over 20 million IDPs at the end of 1999. Over 10 million of these were in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 1.9 million were in South America, mainly in Colombia. Other countries with large internally displaced populations include Iraq (almost 1 million people), Afghanistan (estimated 750,000-1 million) and the Russian Federation (1 million). Other persons are in an even more tenuous situation; they are not included in the figures above but they are sometimes mentioned as internally displaced, e.g. in the Middle East, the Philippines and South Africa. Worldwide, the number of IDPs surpasses the number of refugees. Despite tens of millions of refugees in this century, refugee research is sporadic, unsystematic, isolated, and cursory” (Stein, 1980).

1.1.1 Garowe Town-Jowle IDP camp

The research site is chosen to be Garoowe, regional capital city of Nugal Region from Federal Government of Somalia. Garoowe is the administrative capital of semi-autonomous state of Puntland. Puntland State of Somalia has played a critical role in the emergence of state formation in Somalia and has exerted pressure on the transitional or federal government of Somalia' politics. Garoowe is situated at the heart of Puntland Regions with traversed tarmac road of 750KM north-south Highway. It is third largest city in Puntland after Bosasso and Galkacyo of Bari and Mudug regions respectively. It connects major cities in Somaliland and within Puntland. According to 2014 census of Somalia, Garoowe has a population of Garoowe is sub-divided into sub-administrative units such as 1st August, Hantiwadaag, Hila'a, Hodan, Horsed, Isra'a, Waaberi and Wadajir. A fast-growing city, it has also evolved into a local media and cultural hub. The Garoowe town has been selected for this study because it is both the regional capital city and home to 17 IDP camps surrounding the Garoowe town. It is also the town where the IDPs depend for its safety and income generation providing casual labour to the affluent families in Garoowe and the new constructions development goals for the town (MOI, 2011).

Several profiling exercise were conducted while most recent profiling exercise conducted jointly by Puntland ministry of interior and UNHCR in 2017 found out that these majority of the IDPs were from originally 57% from south central Somalia, 5% from North West and 38% from the Puntland territory. From the same profiling exercise it was found out that major causes of their displacement were 65% of civil war/conflicts, 24% of droughts/famine, 6% Economic hardship and 5% of violence/human rights abuses. (MOI-UNHCR, 2017)

1.2 Statement of the problem

Somalia has experienced complex emergency conditions and continued inter/intra and factional warfare since 1991. This armed conflict that began with the war to topple the Siyad Barre regime extended into political violence, banditry and lawlessness. To date, Somalia lacks a functioning national government and there were emerging states that inclined, loyal to clan's chiefdoms that were formed. Since then, Somalia has witnessed a quarter century of conflict, violence, human rights violations and natural disasters, all of which have triggered repeated waves of displacement. According to the 2007 Failed States Index, nearly 16 percent of the world's countries (32) have "failing states" (Foreign Policy/Fund for Peace, 2007). In them, governments are often ultra-predatory, dysfunctional, and threatening collapse. According to this index, another 49 percent of the world's countries (97) are in "warning" mode (failed States Index, 20017).

According to UNHCR (2013), there are about 1.1 million Somali IDPs which is a tenth of the population of the country. For many years these continue to live in dire conditions in protracted displacement which the country ushers new ones every successive year due to continued multifaceted conflicts and prolonged droughts that claims the livelihood assets. Lewis (1961) in his work on Somalia noted that verbal abuse, social and economic obstacles, lack of recourse in the face of injustice, and looting by dominated clans, are identifiable discriminatory practices of clan-based system of Somali communities. It is noted that the 'major clans have historically dominated political and economic structures and resources' in Somali (Majid, N. and McDowell, S. (2012). This trend continued even during Somalia's civil conflicts that made the issue of displacement highly complex in nature throughout the Somalia. Communities have suffered

multiple displacements and violations of their human rights, especially in the south. Populations that initially fled conflict and insecurity suffered further as a result appropriation of their farming lands along the banks of the Juba and Shebelle Rivers during their absence. Many of these IDPs eventually moved north in search of economic livelihoods. IDPs in the north are mostly agriculturalists that belong to sub clans from the south including Rahanweyn, Ajuran, Jarso, Madhiban and Asharaf and the minority group, Bantu. These IDPs lack access to power and decision making, income generating opportunities and do not enjoy protection provided by the dominant sub clans of the north. Additionally, gender based discrimination and violence, particularly rape of young girls and women is widespread. Women are often attacked when they go out to collect firewood or earn living for their families. Women are vulnerable to male attacks both from within their clan as well as from other clans (Lesson, (2007)).

In Somalia, remains a country in conflict over scarce resources and power, state fragility, environmental degradation, organized armed groups and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. There are many parties to the conflict including clans, Al Shabab militia, the international community, Somalia National Forces, African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), The Federal government of Somalia, Puntland state, Galmudug state, North West State, Jubaland state and Somaliland governments & regional and International agencies.

However, in the Somali context, the clan has the role of being a powerful social safety net that to some extent mitigates the effect of poverty on individuals and families. From this perspective, there are distinct communities that for reasons of dislocation or exclusion are rendered particularly vulnerable as they generally have little or no entitlement within the dominant clan system. These communities include IDPs, minority clans and returnees. However, it is important

to note that not everybody within these categories is automatically vulnerable. Following are the definitions of vulnerable populations mentioned in this report (FSAU, e.tal, 1997).

IDPs are by definition dislocated from their home areas and have to a large extent lost the benefits of their clan support systems. Many IDPs have suffered multiple displacements and have lost their assets and means to livelihoods. In many cases, IDPs are themselves from minority clans, and if they come from dominant clans, live in the same vicinity and/or under the same conditions as underprivileged and often outcaste minority clans. This research will investigate factors influencing the integration process of internally displaced persons to attain meaningful integration and development into the fabrics of the host community (Ministry of Interior, Local Governments and Rural Development, 2011).

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to investigate factors influencing the integration process of the internally displaced person in Puntland of Somalia.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To examine the influence of clan-based conflicts on the integration process of IDPs into the host community in Puntland State of Somalia
2. To examine how regional government policies influence on the integration process of IDPs to integrate into the host community in Puntland State of Somalia

3. To examine the involvement non-governmental organization influence on integration process of IDPs in Puntland State of Somalia
4. To examine how coping strategies adopted by IDPs influences integration process of IDPs in Puntland of State of Somalia

1.5 Research Questions

This study sought to answer the following questions through this study:

1. To what extent does the clan-based conflicts influence the integration process of IDPs in Puntland State of Somalia?
2. To what extent does regional government policies influence the integration process of IDPs in Puntland State of Somalia?
3. To what extent does the involvement of non-governmental organization efforts influence IDPs integration process in Puntland State of Somalia?
4. To extent does coping strategies adopted by IDPs influence their integration process in Puntland State of Somalia?

1.6 Significance of the study

This study sought to provide to investigate the factors influencing integration process of IDPs that are critical to project managers, government policy makers, planners, academicians, and other interested groups such as donors that deal with IDP crises in Somalia. It also highlighted insights into what needs to be done to make the integration process more durable to manage the crises peacefully and meaningfully. The study sought information that will help policy makers and the donors as it points out the factors that influences on the various approaches and practices

that will enable them plan effectively and efficiency integration process of IDPs. This in turn will help prevent, mitigate and respond to challenges that have negative affect on meaningful integration of communities. The study also identified previous studies done on IDPs integration particularly with aim of securing funds from donors but this study will be more objective without expectation from donor community therefore, improves its reliability and accuracy.

1.7 Limitation of Study

This study was limited by issues of insecurity and perceived fear of repercussion for providing of information. IDPs households were suspicious to provide information fear and future expectation were raised by respondents during the interview. Limited resource was major challenge for this research as it was entirely sponsored by student with financial and time constraint that made the research not exhaustive and hindering extensive research. The study was also limited to Garoowe IDPs thus limiting its geographical dimension.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study focused on factors influencing integration process of IDPs in Garoowe of Nugal region in Puntland state of Somalia. Specifically, the study was carried out in IDP settlements in Garowe for easy access for proximity and safety. The respondents were sampled from different sub-settlements, relevant officials from government who mandated working with IDPs and officials from NGOs who are working with IDPs. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a case study is an in-depth investigation of an individual, group, institution or phenomena. A case study provides a systematic way of rigorously observing a broad range of factors within the selected case, collecting and analyzing data and interpreting the results within a specific context

(Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012). The researcher will exercise vigilance when making analysis and recommendation based on conducted research with limited resources.

1.9 Assumptions of the study

It is assumed that selected respondents for the study was representative of the express the views of all similar target population for the study including the IDP households, officers in charge of government policies and NGOs program implementation that lead to the generalization of the situation investigated throughout Puntland state of Somalia. This was based due to random selected respondents from each cluster reduces the chance of researcher's subjectivity or bias. It also assumed that views of the respondents in this research questionnaires are truthfully without any reservations and influence of coercion. It was also assumed that IDP household respondents' future expectation doesn't influence his/her responses during the interview.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

Clan-based conflict-refers the hostility or strife among clans over means of power, resource and subordination over one another.

Coping strategies: refers to mechanism employed by weaker party in order to mitigate and prevent

Host community: Refers to local residents surrounding the internally displaced persons

Integration process: is the process of granting legal, economic, social and cultural of IDPs into the host community without discrimination permanently

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): are persons or groups dislocated from their home areas and have to a large extent lost the benefits of their clan support systems.

NGO involvement: These are activities that support the integration process regarding political, economic and socio-cultural integration of IDPs and host community.

Regional government policies: These are procedures, rules and regulations and activities that ensures fair distribution of resources, good governance of residents of state to its all residents.

1.11 Organization of the study

This study was organized into five chapters. At the preliminary pages of the book there is research topic, student's name, Table content, declaration statement, dedication, acknowledgment, abstract, list of abbreviations and acronyms.

The first chapter provides an insight into the structure of the study. It laid down the background in which the introduction, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance, assumptions, delimitation and limitations are discussed. Key terms used in the study are also defined in this chapter.

The second chapter looked at literature related to factors that influence integration process with main focus on IDPs. Both theoretical and empirical literatures was reviewed. Particularly, the chapter discussed theories of integration, and its relevance to this study. The third chapter examined the methods that the researcher used in the collection of data and that aided in answering the research questions. It was divided into research design, study population, sample design, data collection, data analysis methods, ethical issues and chapter summary. Chapter four presented data analysis and interpreted findings of the study as set out in the research methodology. The study finally ended with chapter five which presented the discussion, conclusion, and recommendations for action and suggested further research. At the end of research references and appendices were also attached. Title page, declaration, dedication,

acknowledgment, table of content, lists of tables, list of figures and abstract were shown the study are at the beginning of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter presents literature reviews on factors influencing integration process of IDPs in Puntland state of Somalia. The chapter looks at the general reviews of IDPs crises narrows down to the research objectives. Literature review presented a critical look at the existing research that was significant to the work that the research study that have been carried out. It also put forward to the conceptual and theoretical framework of the study.

2.2 Trends of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in Garoowe

The population of IDPs in the world is ever-increasing. This has become a key issue in countries where there is civil war and subsequent disasters such as droughts/famine that to led refuges and IDP population. Since 1991 due to the civil conflict. It must be clearly understood that the words ‘IDP’ and ‘refugee’ are not synonymous. Refugees and IDPs are often interlinked with conflicts causing the forced movement of people across borders, unlike refugees, IDPs remain within the borders of their countries under the protection of their own governments (Brun, 2005).

UNHCR (2008), an estimated 26 million persons were displaced internally as a result of conflicts worldwide, more than one-and-a-half times the number of refugees. Somalia is a country generating the third highest number of refugees in the world, after Afghanistan and Iraq. UNHCR leads protection and emergency relief interventions targeting 700,000 in Somalia alone. In 2013, UNHCR records reported that there were 1,023,722 Somali refugees in the region, mainly hosted in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda and

over 1.1 million Somalis internally displaced within the country, settled mainly in the major towns throughout the country (UNHCR (2013)).

UNHCR Population Movement Trends System, there are 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia, the majority of whom are in the southern and central regions. Mogadishu has the largest concentration of IDPs, at nearly 370,000. According to the latest UN population figures for Somalia (UNPESS), IDPs comprise 9 per cent of the Somali population. This is significant figure with estimated population of 12 million in the country. Clan-based conflicts in Somalia and subsequent droughts have adversely affected Somalis thus causing formation of sporadic IDP camps throughout the country in its major towns such as Mogadishu, Bosasso, Galkacyo, Baidoa, Kismayu, and Hargeisa. Humanitarian aid programmes have encouraged a strong tendency on the part of local authorities to exaggerate population figures, anticipating that higher numbers will yield greater levels of assistance. Whilst refugees and IDPs do get free assistance in the camps, Amnesty International believes that the dearth of livelihood opportunities causes them hardship and increases their desperation, hindering self-reliance and creating push factors towards urban centres where they can become vulnerable to exploitation (AI December 2010). The scarcity of Somalia's resources is one of the driving forces of the conflict, as different groups compete for these limited resources" (Afyare, Barise, 12).

Study conducted by UNCU in 2000, IDP estimated in northwest Somalia is approximately hosts 40,500 persons in its major towns while subsequently surveys conducted in 2001, an estimated as 87,770 IDPs settled in southern and central Somalia, in it is major towns and villages of these regions excluding Mogadishu 150,000 persons. This shows the trend of increase in IDPs by

subsequently years as clan-based conflicts engulfed with droughts and other natural disasters consumed the fragile conditions of Somalia. Return is not the only option facing IDPs, Local integration has been underlined as a 'durable solution, in UNHCR's strategy and by UNOCHA as an 'alternative. Its's' viable solution in Somaliland and Puntland where 66,000 IDPs have been involved in local integration processes. As of December 2014 UNHCR in partnership with UNOCHA reported there are 1.1 million Somalis internally displaced, an estimated 129,000 live in Puntland and 84,000 in Somaliland (UNHCR 2014, survey report).

The human rights and interests of all those who have been forced or obliged to flee as refugees or IDPs alike should be integrated to the greatest extent possible in peace processes and peace agreements. The primary focus is on internal displacement because of the particular consequences it can have for mediation efforts. For instance, IDPs often remain in conflict zones and have needs and are afforded protections different from those of refugees (e.g., IDPs return or resettle earlier and more spontaneously than refugees and are more affected by issues of security during and immediately after the conflict. (UNOCHA, 2016).

2.3 Influence of clan-based conflicts on the integration process of IDPs in Puntland

Clan is integral in Somali society and influences all aspects of Somali life. The Somali experience demonstrates that clan is a double-edged sword. It closely links Somalis and tears them apart. Thus, clans need to be constructively encouraged to serve as facilitators of cooperation and mutual assistance (Lewis 1961). Clan leaders can serve as forces of division and conflict management by shaping identities that divide or unite. Most of the time clan leadership tends to express what is perceived as the dominant interests of the clan, especially related to

economic gains and political power. This is likely to determine the extent to which clan groups would seek to wage war, as in the period immediately after the collapse of the state, or pursue dividends of stability and peace, as increasingly evident in recent years. The latter has indirectly contributed too many warlords converting to politicians and businessmen, and seeking non-violent means to achieve clan goals The Center for Creative Solutions (CCS), 2004).

An article written by Höehne studied various dimensions of clannism and argues that representation in Somalia is characterized by multiple affiliations, shifting alliances and transferable identities based on nation, clan and religion (Höehne, 2010). At the outset, Höehne provides a brief overview of the role of clannism in Somali national identity. He observes that the anti-clan nationalist rhetoric that characterized the post-civil war 1980s 'served the interests of nationalist and post-colonial elites who were striving to overcome centrifugal forces of clannism. Despite attempts to elevate loyalty to the state above loyalty to the clan, Höehne contends that successive Somali governments used notions of clan loyalty to mobilized political factions (Höehne, 2010).

Clan-conflict has resulted rivalry over resources and political power both post-independence and post collapse of the central government of Somalia in 1991, that led to fragmentation and an economy of plunder that brought leaders into conflict with other leaders, sometimes from the same clan, vying for control of the same local area and resources (CCS, 2004). For instance there were new regions(Northwest, South-Central and Northeast) that come out as result of homogeneity of the clans has given way to the emergence of sub clan identity as dominant, with clans lowering their level of identity to the level of sub clans in the competition for economic

power and political ascendancy. In Puntland, within the Majerten, which is numerically and politically the most dominant of the Harti clans, rivalries between sub-clans and sub-sub-clans struggling for political dominance in the regional administration and economic control of Bosasso port often manifest themselves in violent conflict. Finally, in Somaliland, Issaq unity to overthrow Barre's regime gave way to intra-Issaq conflicts. Prominent among them is the conflict between the Habar-Yonis and Habar-Je'lo sub clans of Issaq (CDR, 2004). Divisions on the basis of clans have led to cleavages and deep-seated resentment among clans, but clans are also a cohesive force providing a sense of identity, physical security, social insurance, and application of customary law (Xeer) to resolve disputes, especially important in the context of state collapse. Members of a clan or sub-clan tend to provide unqualified support to their leaders as they see their upward mobility closely associated with the success of their clan or sub-clan. These competition have led to full-fledged conflicts among clans as each struggle to dominate the other causing IDPs and refugees to Somalis for close to three decades now.

When the central government of Somalia collapsed in 1991, over 6 million fled either internally or externally from the country. Populations have fled as result of trauma, stress, fear of persecution and danger, losses and isolation, murder, looting and loss of all peaceful co-existence of Somalis. Since then, there was an ever-increasing internally displaced persons throughout the world has raised many questions such as insecurity, overcrowded shelters, poor sanitation, problem of health challenges, violation of women and girls, exploitation of vulnerable households, engagement in dangerous source of income among many others. Rival and hostile clans fought over decades in most African states all the ethnic groups as they caused floods of refugees and IDP alike (Touval 1972). Further, the UNHCR report (2010) affirms that members

of minority clans in Puntland are essentially without recourse to justice through either formal or informal legal mechanisms (UN, 2010).

Brown (2000) observed that poverty leads to a person's exclusions from the mainstream way of life and activities in society such as recreational activities that require a certain fee in order to access them while the poor cannot afford to pay that fee. In Puntland largest IDP population have settled in major towns such as Galkacyo, Bosasso, Gardo and Garoowe with visible settlement where IDP population according to local authorities, pose great risks in terms of sanitation and health. These IDP settlements are meager shelter that is susceptible to fire as IDP households.

Interagency Returnees Settlement Assessment Report, (May 2002) found out that minority groups have tended to be targeted by dominant clans during conflict, and have frequently lost assets such as land as a result. These minorities include the Bantu, Eyle, Galgala, Tumul, Yibir, Gaboye, Bajuni, Benadiri and Bravanese. Some of these groups such as the Eyle and Galgala have assimilated into some of the dominant clan groups, Rahanweyn and Issak respectively. However, they still remain marginalized. Majority clans have exerted dominance over minority groups (Majid and McDowell 2012; Minority Rights Group 2012). Particular aspects of minority exclusion and abuse include: limited access to justice; denial of rights to education and livelihoods; hate speech; and the prevention and punishment of intermarriage with members of majority clans (Minority Rights Group 2012). The minority Rahanweyn and Bantu were disproportionately affected during the 2011 Somali famine (Majid and McDowell 2012). Their vulnerability to fluctuations in agricultural production was increased due to violence and targeted looting by majority clans, and their inability to tap into internationalized clan networks.

Not surprisingly, many of the IDPs in Puntland that formed “umbrella” settlement are based on clan system and areas of originality as it found out profiling exercise conducted by MOI-UNHCR (2017) where majority (57%) were from south central Somalia, 5% from North West and 38% from the Puntland territory. From the same profiling exercise it was found out that major causes of their displacement were 65% of civil war/conflicts, 24% of droughts/famine, 6% Economic hardship and 5% of violence/human rights abuses. This provided them with sense of belonging, social security and identity among themselves (MOI_UNHCR, 2017).

UNHCR (2013) 9,510 people were internally displaced due to floods (6,730), evictions (1,236), and lack of livelihood opportunities (1,131), insecurity (405) and incidents of fire (8). They moved mainly to Shebelle Dhexe, Banadir, Shebelle Hoose, Juba Hoose and Bay regions. A total 22,467 people have been displaced since January, 2013. Many fled from their home due to the following factors: protracted conflicts and insecurity, natural disasters such as successive droughts and floods, loss of all assets due to armed conflict, lack of sources of income to survive. From various studies conducted on this subject suggested that due to need of protection of the scarce of resource, ethnic groups often coalesce in order to distinct from others (Lewis 1955). They use clan system to discriminate others and deny the access of resource. Because of these there is often ethnic strife, conflict, or even civil war in many African countries such as in Somalia, in Somali Bantus and other minority clans feel marginalized. Ethnicity has been responsible for many civil wars in Africa. Clan chieftdom can be hereditary, or chiefs can be elected by a council comprised of heads of tribal sections (Lewis 1955). Lewis provides a comprehensive description of the six clan families in Somalia, including their geographical distribution and their historical origins. He extensively analyses different aspects of political

organization and clannism, including the role of ecology, the lineage system, authority and sanctions, and nationalism and party politics (Lewis, 1955). These structures often influence the nature of interaction with other communities in all aspects of social life including assimilation and integration process. Lewis's work is considered by some to be the central source of information on Somali clans. However, experts also caution that it has been criticized as a-historic analysis, which focuses on male clan linkages without paying attention to women's clan links (Lewis 1994). Clan is integral in Somali society and influences all aspects of Somali life. The Somali experience demonstrates that clan is a double-edged sword—it closely links Somalis and tears them apart. Thus, clans need to be constructively encouraged to serve as facilitators of cooperation and mutual assistance.

2.4 Involvement of Non-governmental organization efforts on the integration process of IDPs

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are non-profit organizations that are neither governmental nor inter-governmental. NGOs are generally established to bring the like-minded individuals committed to achieving particular objectives. NGOs vary considerably in the size of their constituencies, in their organizational structures and in their effectiveness. They range from organizations of small producers and rural people to development and environment NGOs, traditional trade unions and to professional, academic and industry associations.

A UNICEF study in 1998 estimated that only about 10 percent of the Somali population has access to clean water throughout the year. In the southern parts of Somalia, less than 20% have access to clean water on a permanent, annual basis. In Mogadishu, the figure is much higher, and

elsewhere in the central zone, the figures are between 15-25 percent with access in cities, and 4-14 percent in rural areas (UNICEF 1998).

UN agencies and NGOs representing the main humanitarian actors have limited influence on clan militia and their leaders to respect the protection instruments. However, it yet appears that constructive engagement in collaboration with the civil society in the form of non-governmental organizations, as they contribute invaluable experiences, local knowledge and insights, is only way forward to promoting local protection mechanisms. Non-governmental organizations have played a critical role in the provision delivery to vulnerable households both to host communities and IDPs. From our experiences working in the field, it is evident that NGOs often fail to communicate between each other, despite working with the same target groups of refugees and IDPs. This affects the efficiency of NGOs' activity and impacts on local communities. Indeed, if there were a better sharing of expertise and practices, there would not be such a disparity in the levels of integration between different regions of one country and on a wider level between states.

An inter-agency Humanitarian Gaps Analysis conducted in the IDP Settlement led by Ministry of Interior in Garowe (Puntland) between March – April 2011 identified key gaps that adversely affect IDPs and vulnerable households which included inadequate water storage and collection facilities in the IDP settlements; inadequate shelter existed in the IDPs such that condition of IDP shelter is poor due to quality of materials used in construction (ropes, cartons, scrapped materials, old clothes and plastic sheets); Food insecurity there existed limited cash relief initiatives; lack of access to health services both on distance and cost(FSAU, ACF 2010);

protection issues, gaps analysis noted that there are major protection risks identified by the IDPs were domestic violence, intimidation, arbitrary arrest and detention, arbitrary displacement, and forced relocation(UHCR Survey Report 2013. The same report also noted that lack of education and capacity building for sustainable income-generating skills in the IDPs-There is very limited access to basic educational facilities, primarily linked to lack of school infrastructure and shortage of teachers. Study conducted by Puntland Ministry for Education (2015) reported that main reasons of IDP children to drop out of school were due to school fee (55%), child labor to support family income (10%), lack of school uniform and learning materials (8%), distance to school (35%).Responses to the question of reasons for not sending children to schools indicated that distance to schools (35%) and high school fee (34%) were the main constraints preventing many parents to send their children to schools. Inabilities to buy scholastic materials include uniforms (8%) and child labors (6%) were also found to be among the major reasons for not sending children to schools (MOE 2015).

UNESCO situational analysis done in March 2015, walking for long distances discourages parents to send children particularly girls to schools. Some of them are in IDP camps that are at the periphery of the towns. This forces them to come late or leave early and not participate fully in learning. This was cited as one of the causes of dropouts. When schools are far from homes parents leave their girls at for their own safety since they are vulnerable when walking back home late. Non-Governmental Organization(NGOs) closely worked with governmental institution and lied framework to facilitate access to resource for the internally displaced by disseminating information on rights of IDPs; develop standardized technical guidelines for local personnel to ensure consistency, co-ordination and professionalism; strengthen local delivery

mechanisms to improve the quality of emergency and development response and address the gaps in humanitarian needs and supported the limited capacity of the local administration through providing lifesaving support to vulnerable households. Through the durable solution where IDPs are given the skills and economic empowerment by the non-governmental organization helps them integrate into the host community as they can inter-marry, purchase land and property, safeguard their basic interest with gaining respect from the local communities.(UNFPA, 2016c). The health of the IDPs is best preserved through a community-based, preventive approach, which is dependent on the satisfaction of the following vital needs: Security; Water; Food; Shelter and sanitation; Clothes, blankets and essential domestic items; and Preventive and curative health care (M. Toole, 1999).

In order to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of projects organized in support of refugees and hosting communities, a correct evaluation of the real needs of these two parties is essential. Only when the real needs are visualized, projects can be designed and resources can be fairly distributed. To reach this goal, communication, cooperation and transparency within and between the NGOs must happen. It should be underlined that the beneficiaries should be the core focus of all discussions. We cannot only take into consideration one party's needs, but to combine them with others' needs and therefore address the issues in a wider and truthful perspective. To guarantee a continuity of the process of integration over time, the active involvement of both refugees, IDPs and members of local hosting communities should always be a priority. Developing solutions should be a joint effort of both sides. Only this can prevent the rise of conflicts inside communities.

2.5 Coping strategies adopted by IDPs influence the integration process of IDPs

IDP settlements in Somalia generally are divided into numerous ‘umbrellas’. Each umbrella is made up of multiple IDP settlements. Umbrella leaders are responsible for the oversight and management of the settlements. Each of the settlements generally have an elected leader or ‘gatekeeper’ responsible for multiple IDP settlements and landowner engagement. Settlements in Somalia are often divided by natural land boundaries belonging to one or more landowner.

An inter-agency profiling exercise conducted from 14-16 July 2011 by UNHCR, OCHA, CARE, FAO, WFP and NCA with representatives from the local Authorities and Ministry of Interior. The displaced population originates mainly from Banadir region specifically Mogadishu, Bay, Bakool, and to a lesser extent other regions of south and central Somalia. There are also IDPs who have been displaced from within Puntland, primarily as a result of the conflict in the disputed areas of Sool and Sanaag regions, as well as droughts and the consequent loss of livelihoods. IDPs in Garoowe, many of whom have been displaced for over 10 years, live in a precarious situation and many depend on humanitarian assistance.

According to UNHCR report in 2012 that Garoowe hosts around 10.000 internal displaced persons. IDP settlements in Garoowe are very protracted (some more than 15 years) and have fewer intentions to go back to their places of origin. The existing IDP settlements have expanded and grown since the last estimate due to droughts, the recent Yemeni crisis (with many Somali refugee-returnee families have come), rural-urban migration and other displacement options. Therefore, UNHCR is funding a registration exercise in all existing IDP settlements in Puntland

led by the government and starting in Garoowe. This will help to get an updated number on the internal displaced populations that are residing in the urban centres.

FSNAU, Mogadishu & IDP assessment, 2012, studies suggest that children of IDPs and minorities are the most vulnerable to violations of child rights. Nearly two thirds of IDP households in Mogadishu are headed by females. IDP female-headed households take in a disproportionate number of unaccompanied children, despite the attendant risk of neglected childcare when the head of household is out of the home working. IDP households depend primarily on irregular and unprotected casual work, humanitarian assistance, petty trading and charitable gifts. These are some of the coping mechanism during food shortage for the IDPs and vulnerable households in Puntland, IDPs tend to reduce number of meals of the household, engage in casual labour, result to begging, send some of the family members to distant relative, sought assistance from local or International Organization for food/cash for work, changing eating habits, sell/rent of family households assets. More than 78% of the IDPs live in makeshift/tents which makes them susceptible to all kinds of insecurity and protection.

UNESCO defines literacy as the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, compute and use printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy is one of the intended outcomes of schooling, as well as a measure of a person's ability to function in society and to continue to learn (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013). Literacy is a basic, fundamental human right, without some levels of education and critical thinking, people are highly susceptible to deception and manipulation to things like working in odd jobs with low pay and child labour (Flynt, 2014).

According to UNHCR and Ministry Of Interior conducted profiling of IDPs reported that 19% of IDPs women registered in the System reported beating, harassment, intimidation and irresponsibility by their husbands, relatives or gangs. Gender based discrimination and violence, particularly rape of young girls and women is widespread. Women are attacked when they go out to collect firewood or earn living for the family. Women are vulnerable both internal male attacks as well as from other clans.

These problems also attributed to the social and economic problems faced by IDPs. The insecurity of land tenure and ownership on the part of IDPs was cited as the primary concern of the majority of IDPs we interviewed. To make matters worse the security situation in the camps is quite precarious and often dangerous for residents of the IDP camps. This is a particular source of concern for non-Darood clans such as the Madhiban and others displaced from south central Somalia. The Somali clans are grouped into clan bonds or clan alliances formed to safe guard the mutual interest and protection of the members of the alliances. The Social contract or "Xeer" is the most important component that cements together the alliances. It calls upon the collective response of any threat to members of the alliance. As marginalized groups, the minorities are outside this system, and they are vulnerable to attacks and human rights violations by the dominant clans (Lewis 1994). Therefore, many of the IDPs adopted sought protection from gatekeepers who enjoy the protection of the kin but the problem is that they themselves abuse the IDPs in under their protection. Majority of the IDPs are unskilled or semi-skilled persons who provide casual labour to the existing market thus generate income by filling the gap in the market. This in turn reduces the conflict between the host community and IDPs as they are seen

as sub-servient in their work. Though the challenge might be that of exploitation than getting a fair rate of wages (NARBETH, 2003).

2.6 Regional government policies on the integrating process of the IDPs in Puntland

National authorities have the primary responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to IDPs within their territory and are bound to respect and ensure implementation of their obligations under international law to prevent internal displacement, protect and assist persons in displacement, and help them to find durable solutions. Some of these obligations are also relevant for de facto authorities, non-state armed groups, and international actors. In modern Somalia, the clan system co-exists with modern forms of social and political organization as it redesigning and transferring functions of traditional leaders to the judiciary (such as customary conventions on war) changed the role of status of leaders in their communities (Ssereo, (2003).

Somali political conflict, government crisis, and ‘clan-based civil war’, ‘have both revealed the negative consequences of clan politics and the manipulation of clan differences to achieve power (Lewis 1994). The emerged new regional governments assumed much of the work of the Federal government role while on other hand inter-clan conflict dominated among these regional governments such include Puntland-Somaliland conflicts, Puntland-Galmudug conflicts which mainly causes displacements within the regional governments.

Puntland has formed a number of policies and institutions to address the question of the IDPs such include the formation of HADMA, Puntland National IDPs policy, Puntland local integration Strategy Framework and Garoowe Local Integration Plan. The capacity of the

Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) to respond to emergencies is limited thus mainly depend on these organization as both funding and human resource.

Somaliland proclaimed its independence in 1992 and Puntland its autonomy in 1999, the Islamic Union Courts occupied the vacuum & ruled most of South Central Somalia until 2011, when the AMISOM (Africa Union military mission to Somalia) & Al Shabab started a fight over the control of territories. Subsequent droughts in 2011 and 2016 further caused massive IDPs in Somalia triggering famine situation causing death of Somalis and loss of their main economic livelihoods which livestock (UNOCHA, 2017).

Conflict and political instability over recent decades has weakened governmental authority and the justice system is weak. This means mechanisms for child protection are extremely limited. Displacement can result in separation of children from their families, which exposes them to exploitation, violence and abuse – and the children of IDPs and minorities are particularly vulnerable. In addition, societal acceptance of domestic violence and corporal punishment often stands between child victims and justice. The UN independent expert on Somalia notes that some 900 young IDP men were forcibly deported from Bosasso to the south; the President of Puntland has reportedly stated that the deported IDPs had been trained by Al-Shabaab to infiltrate Puntland to carry out specific activities. The lack of a framework for law and order allows many children to work in exploitative and abusive environments which remains highly fluid area based on previous studies. In respect of protection and security, girls and women are controlled in every aspect of their lives, including their bodies. Older children are seen as a resource instead of

being protected and nurtured for effective growth and development (MOWDAFA Puntland, 2008).

The challenge of weak regional administration led to the absence of clear policies, or policies which are continually changing, create an environment of uncertainty and subjective interpretation which can leave one feeling vulnerable and helpless. Such a vacuum cause's intra personal conflict to say nothing of inter personal conflict. . Further, the UNHCR affirms that members of minority clans in Puntland are "essentially without recourse to justice through either formal or informal legal mechanisms" (UN 5 May 2010). As a result, IDP communities rely on agreements with private landowners and often have insecure and weak land tenure, with frequent forced evictions. Land and insecurity of tenure are some of the major causes of conflict and disputes in Somalia in general, and particularly in Puntland State (NRC, 2015).

Regional administrations including that of Puntland and other emerging states such as south west state, Jubaland state, Galmudug state, Hir-Shabele State among others regional governments played a critical establishment and formation of regional policies towards internally displaced persons for instance Ministry of Interior, local Government and IDPs Affairs Department for Puntland state government in 2015, formulated Puntland National IDPs Policy that recognizes the need to protect the rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and to address their needs in a coordinated and effective manner. Ministry of Interior has held inter-ministerial consultative to draft policies such as Puntland Guidelines on Implementation of National IDP Policy (henceforth referred to as 'the Guidelines') build on existing international humanitarian law and human rights instruments and relevant regional administration as well as provided basis for

legislation at federal government. The Guidelines aim to improve the status and treatment of IDPs by raising awareness of their rights, to establish a strategy to facilitate effective responses to their needs and to ensure consistent co-ordination between local and national government and the humanitarian community (MOI, 2015).

MOI (2015) Puntland National Policy for IDPs states that Puntland government has the primary duty and responsibility to prevent and protect people from internal displacement, to mitigate its consequences, to provide protection and humanitarian assistance and to identify durable solutions for IDP women, girls, boys and men in an equitable manner. Derived from this duty, IDPs have the right to request and to receive protection and assistance from the Puntland Government though in practice such requests might not go far as clan just system is more powerful than regional governments' role.

From MDG Progress Report, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Puntland (2010), it can be noted that ministry worked closely with humanitarian organization to enhance close coordination as well as with the Ministry of Interior, local government and IDPs affairs department and regional send appeals to strength advocacy and lobbying for the vulnerable household receive the necessary attention from the donors, non-governmental organization through appeals and announcement. The Puntland Government recognizes the right of women, girls, boys and men to be protected against arbitrary displacement in violation of the Constitution, international human rights and humanitarian law standards. The Puntland Government hosted and ensured that IDP women, girls, boys and men enjoy the right to freedom

of movement and choice of residence, including the right to remain where they are unless voluntary relocation of residence and settlement (MOPIC report , 2010).

National Development Plan (2007-2011), Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Puntland (2007), provided conducive environment to the NGOs to encourage support the vulnerable households while providing tax-exemption on humanitarian supplies and security provision that facilitates reaching out the intended beneficiaries. Every fiscal year the government conducts reviews and monitors both governmental and non-governmental organization to help establish synergies and collaboration during project evaluation to ensure accountability and transparency to impact of project. (National Development plan, 2007-2011).

Puntland Ministry of Interior (2017) coordinated an inter-agency profiling exercise that has played a pivotal role in encouraging stakeholder's participation and involvement in project formulation. Relevant line ministries worked closely with assigned NGOs to gather information to prevent, respond and mitigate future projects and research benefiting vulnerable households to be given more dignified and quality service. Therefore, It was noted that the mandate of local government is tasked to promote democratic and accountability of programs; promote the provision of services to communities in sustainable manner; promote social and economic development; promote a safe and healthy environment and as well as encourage the involvement of communities and community organization in the matters of local government. The accumulation of these mandates leads to responsible and responsible to local government that enhances appropriate participation and involvement of its citizens which influences level of

public confidence and service provision including smoothening integration of communities (National Development plan, Puntland, 2007-2001).

2.7 Theoretical framework

A theoretical framework provides a way of seeing something – a simplified way of understanding reality. It describes, explains, predicts or controls a phenomenon or series of events in a new way (Wellington, 26, 27). It is abstract, involving a set of statements built from clearly defined concepts. It shows how these concepts inter-relate. It is as comprehensive as possible, but it also sets limits on its use and application. It is parsimonious, addressing the elements in the most economical way possible (Col 2011; Friedman 2003; Beauchamp 1977; Wellington 2000, 26-27). Theoretical frameworks are more broad-reaching, whereas conceptual frameworks are more specific to certain studies. Theoretical frameworks help analyze and explain social systems and social actions (Payne 2005).

2.7.1 Integration theories

The conceptual foundations of the theory of international economic integration can be traced all the way back to the classics (Adam Smith 1776). International economic integration unites the national re-production processes and increases their reciprocal dependence (Tibor, Palánkai). According to the functionalists, the nation state is increasingly incapable of fulfilling its basic social, economic and political tasks. Therefore more and more shared aims and functions are delegated to the more efficient integration organizations, which are capable to implement these more perfectly. During twentieth century, Chicago School of Urban Sociology popularized the term integration mutually with assimilation. However, these two concepts assimilation and integration developed in USA (assimilation) and Western Europe (Integration) and both refer to

the process of settlement, integration with the host society and social change that follows immigration. Integration has become both a key policy objective related to the resettlement of refugees and other migrants, and a matter of significant public discussion in many countries especially in the developed countries who host many asylum seekers, refugees and economic migrants from less developed countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Coherent policy development and productive public debate are, however, both threatened by the fact that the concept of integration is used with widely differing meanings. Looking into the other works, which has been carried out till date concerning the concept of integration of the refugees, one can also point works of Pennix where it is divided in four broad categories or four dimensions based on the conceptual model of integration, i.e. cultural, social, economic, and political integration. He categorizes Cultural dimension is to have knowledge of host society's language, understanding of the ethics of host society and have value for its fundamental norms, Social integration meant „inclusion into education and wellbeing systems“, Economic, „way in to the labor marketplace, service and Political he equates with the concluding juncture of integration should have that is participation in politics with right to vote and which would later acquire through naturalization (Pennix, 2004). Integration among the immigrants rather some constraints could be „at entry, immigrants tend to have three characteristics in common: first, they are channeled into menial low-paid jobs; second, they represent a pliable and frequently exploited labor pool; third, their chances for mobility are restricted and dependent on language acquisition and learning of the host culture (Portes and Stepick, 1985).

This study describes such an attempt, which has resulted in the development of a framework which suggests ten core domains reflecting normative understandings of integration, and

provides a potential structure for analysis of relevant outcomes (Ager and Strang 2004a). Robinson (1998) has suggested that ‘integration’ is a chaotic concept: a word used by many but understood differently by most’. Suggesting, further, that the concept is ‘individualized, contested and contextual’. Robinson sees little prospect for a unifying definition. This is a sentiment echoed by Castles et al. ‘There is no single, generally accepted definition, theory or model of immigrant and refugee integration. The concept continues to be controversial and hotly debated throughout the world due to its abstractive in nature and subjective in analysis. Their discussion leads to the questions of different forms of organization control and to whom the product of integration can be either negative or positive depending on where one stands. As they point out, their perspective is important to organizations in both IDPs and host societies. They argue that governments and other institution that must protect and provide service to all it is citizens to value and redistributes it unequally is hardly likely to be perceived as any improvement on integration process of communities. These theories do not seek comprehensively to map political, social, economic and institutional factors influencing the process of integration itself. The focus of this study is on the domains themselves as a means to facilitate discussion regarding perceptions of integration that is accessible to policymakers, researchers, service providers and IDPs/refugees themselves. It seems appropriate to explore whether an operational definition of the concept, reflecting commonalities in perceptions of what constitutes ‘successful’ integration in a range of relevant stakeholders.

Other influential work is that of Kibreab’s where he draws the preliminary procedure of integration by constructing the demarcation that he draws among integration and host settlement. He sees that integration is an economic, social and cultural progression by which refugees grow

to be members of the host society on a permanent basis". He furthers the process of integration and which relates to the process of assimilation into the situation of the place. According to his conceptualization, essentially leads to mere aim of every refugee or immigrant i.e. the legal integration whereby residency of the shelter state may possibly be acquired. He brightly have tried to narrate the scenario of the African camps where refugees find the social space basically through the economic point of view, hence creating an atmosphere of difference between the local and camp settlements in the host nation. The European understanding of the integration of refugee by European governments shared acknowledgement is on the development of integration policies in Europe. The idea of integration has gained more attention due to demographic pressures, social cohesion and focus on security. European Council on Refugees and Exiles also gives a diverse approach to understand the exiles Integration that is „dynamic two-way process (European Council on Refugees and Exile Report, 2005).

Slightest amount of reasons why refugee incorporation issues may be dissimilar from those in relation to immigrants, are that more studies focusing on immigrants are in European Nations while refugee academic penning are less in India or on any other South Asian groups. The movement of these refugees and immigrants are the conditions likely to be much more distressing than intentional immigrant's movement.

Figure 1: Integration Model

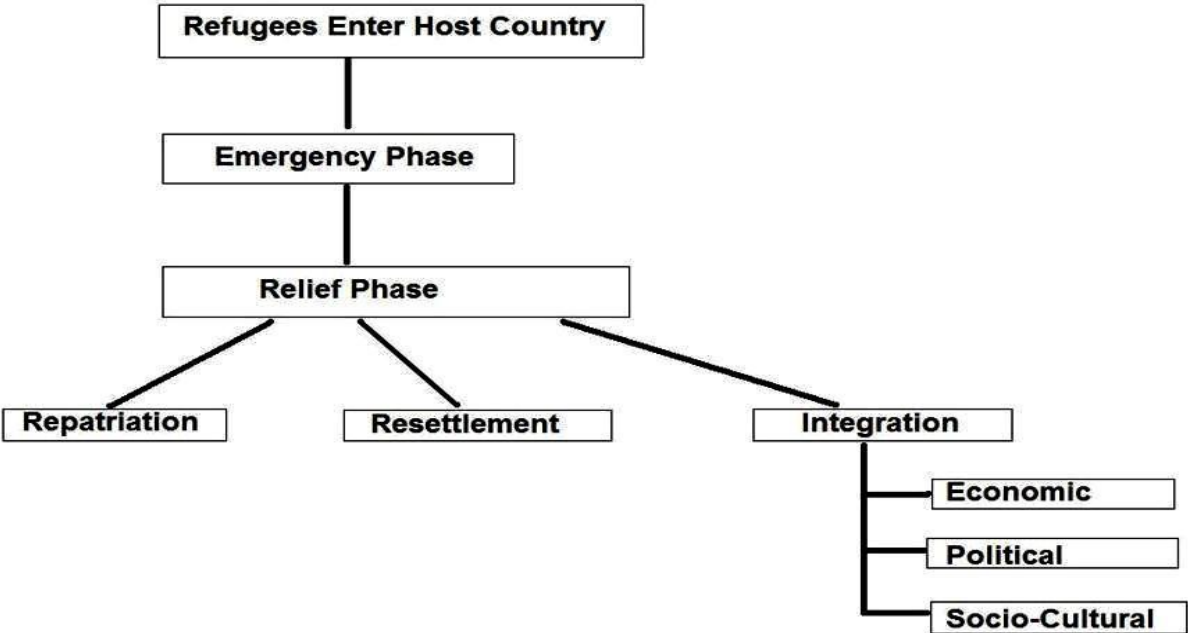
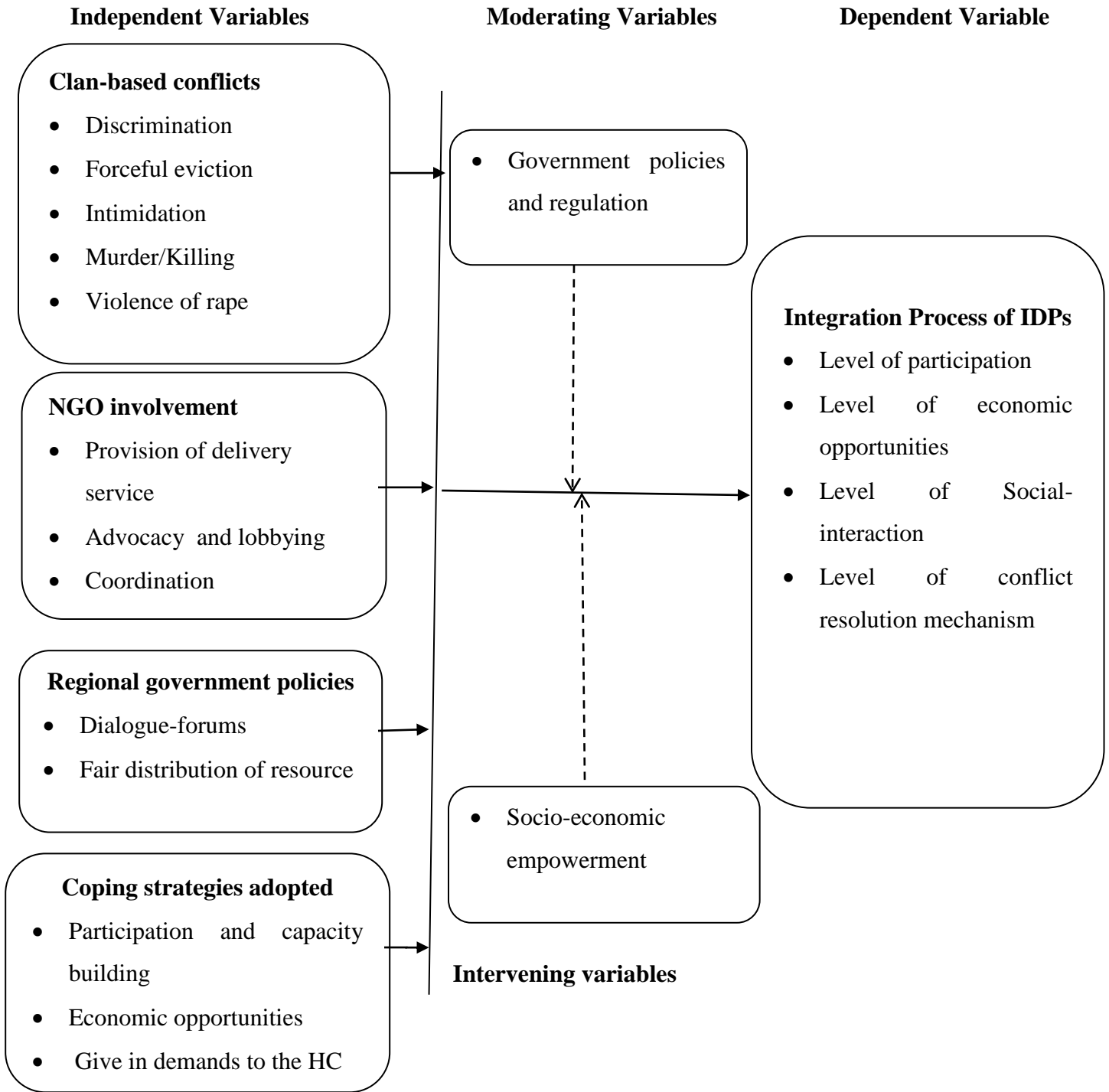


Figure 1 on integration model depicts the trends of refugees at different levels of their support received. It is important to note that both IDPs and refugee follow similar approach though integration process though refugees enjoy defined legal rights under the Refugee convention of 1952 unlike the IDPs that will entirely depend their government’s protection mechanism and context of the time.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual frameworks bridge the data and theory. Conceptual framework sets out the stages through which an action moves from initiation to conclusion as well setting out the variables, and possibly the relationship. Conceptual frameworks, however, also have problems in that the framework is influenced by the experience and knowledge of the individual which creates biases.

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework



2.9 Knowledge gap

The literature reviewed has shown works done on IDPs and refugees throughout the world with main focus to IDPs in Somalia. The Review of literature revealed that there was limited information or work done towards understanding the levels of integration process of IDPs community in ensuring the successfully integration politically, culturally and economically that influenced antagonistic perception towards IDPs and Host community.

The main factors identified in literature is the influence clan-based conflicts, NGOs involvement efforts, regional government policies and coping strategies of IDPs on influencing the premises of environment to make meaningful integration process. The study aimed at contributing towards addressing gaps of knowledge especially with respect to community/client participation, civic education, economic opportunities and freedom from violence. This study focused to examine the level of positivity and the negativity of research variables by developing and proposing problematization as a methodology for identifying and challenging assumptions that underlie existing theories and, based on that, generating research questions that lead to the development of more interesting and influential theories within management studies (Alvesson & Sandberg, 2011).

2.10 Summary of the Literature Review

Chapter examined factors influencing integration process in respect to clan-based conflicts, role of governments, role of NGOs and the type of copying strategies that has an effect on the integration. The chapter explores the logical implications of the research questions through theories, studies models, assumptions, and expectations of the research questions. They can both

generate new theoretical models and insights, and test the current existing theories for problems; in fact, all theory building involves practical and scholarly work to larger extent. The ever-increasing protracted conflicts that cause refugees and IDPs throughout the world pecks many questions to get durable solution for these displaced person which the research tends to explore. From the qualitative study brought substantively understanding of the problem statement investigated in this study. For example, in a phenomenological design, a study may be based on observation which may provide a rich, detailed description of a certain phenomenon (Creswell 2003).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the methodology used in this study and provides general framework for the research. The chapter presents details of the research design, target population, sample and sampling procedures, description of research instruments/method, validity and reliability of instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis methods and ethical considerations while conducting the study.

3.2 Research design

Singleton (1998) identified four principal research designs for understanding the world. They include experiments, surveys, field research and the use of available data. The research design that was used for this study was descriptive survey research. The design was found appropriate for this research given the fact that the researcher or research assistant has administered the questionnaires in the selected sample of the study in their respective areas of operation to match limited time, financial constraints and the level of accuracy. Since the method is used to identify the presence of certain characteristics among groups of people, it will be the best design since the Somali refugees share certain similar characteristics. The descriptive survey research has also enabled the researcher to collect both quantitative and qualitative data.

3.3 Target population

According to Ogula, (2005), a population refers to any group of institutions, people or objects that have common characteristics. The target population for this study was 155 who were made

up of randomly selected internally displaced households and officials from government and NGOs operating in Garowe IDPs. Total population of IDPs is given in the Table 3.1 (in the appendix) for reference.

Table 3.2: Target Population

Category	Population	Percentage
IDP households	145	93.5
NGO officials	5	3.25
Regional government officials from MOI	5	3.25
Total	155	100

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), defines sampling as the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals selected present a large group from which they were selected. This is the population that the researcher wants to study in order to generate generalizable findings and information. The Sample size of this study was 155 respondents drawn from the target population. A sample is a smaller group or sub-group obtained from the accessible population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). This subgroup is carefully selected so as to be representative of the whole population with the relevant characteristics.

3.4.1 Sampling Procedure

Sampling is a procedure, process or technique of choosing a random sampling from a population to participate in the study (Ogula, 2005). It is the process of selecting a number of individuals for

a study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the large group from which they were selected. The study used systematic random sampling procedures to obtain the respondents from IDP households using administered questionnaires while NGOs and government officials were selected through purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is the most popular in qualitative research and subjects are selected because of some characteristic (Patton, 1990).

A sample size of 155 will be used calculated the target population of 1 with a 95% confidence level and an error of 0.05 using the below formula taken from Mugenda and Mugenda (2003):

From Normal distribution the population proportion can be estimated to be

$$n = \frac{Z^2 PQ}{\alpha^2}$$

Where: Z is the Z – value = 1.96

P Population proportion 0.50

Q = 1-P

α = level of significance = 5%

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05^2}$$

$$n = 384$$

Adjusted sample size

$$n' = 384 / [1 + (384/155)]$$

Approx. = 110

Table 3.3: Sampling frame

Category	Population	Ratio	Sample size
IDP Households	145	0.702	102
NGOs officials	5	0.702	4
Regional government Officials	5	0.702	4
Total	155		110

3.5 Data Collection Instrument

Since the research used primary data, the main data collection instruments that used in this study was the questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into the main areas of investigation except the first part which captures the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Other sections were organized according to the major research objectives. The data used in this research was collected through the use of questionnaires for its ability to collect large information that was analyzed and presented by the researcher, guided by the objectives of the study so that the information collected will remain relevant to the study. Some of the questionnaires were self-administered for officials from local government and NGOs. That is they are given to the respondents to fill for themselves without the guidance of the researcher. Some of the questionnaires, however, for IDPs households were administered directly by the researcher in the form of direct interviewing of the respondents. This was because majority of the respondents were not literate enough to understand and answer the questions for themselves. The researcher, therefore, verbally translated the questions for the respondents to understand and give an accurate answer.

The questionnaires had both open-ended and close-ended questions. The close-ended questions were used to get specific information about individual respondents, for instance, their marital status or their level of education or even their age. The open-ended questions, on the other hand were used to probe for information from the respondents. This allowed the respondents not only to give clarification on some issues where need be but also to give more details as far as their responses were concerned at least their subjective opinion.

The advantages of the questionnaires as a mode of data collection are that; high response rate, spontaneity and control over the answers given. This has made the researcher to decide to use questionnaires as a way of collecting data. It is not only primary data that is used. Some secondary data obtained from relevant administration shall also be utilized. The respondents were asked to indicate on a five-point scale their perceptions of the various variables on clan-based conflicts, regional government policies, involvement NGOs efforts and coping strategies on integration process. The scale range is: 5- Strongly Agree, 4 - Agree, 3 - Neutral, 2 – Disagree and 1 - Strongly Disagree.

3.5.1 Pilot Test

Pilot pretest was conducted to improve the questionnaires used in the main study by 10 randomly selected respondents in Garoowe City. Instruments in this study were pretested to identify and change any unclear questionnaires and adopt to the environment to ensure respondents understandability and comprehensively. The pretest provided useful comments and suggestions that were used to improve the questionnaires used in the main study. After the piloting, the

questions in the questionnaire were assessed and those that were found not to be clear were rephrased for clarity.

3.5.2 Validity of Research Instruments

Wainer and Braun (1998) describe the validity in quantitative research as “construct validity”. The construct is the initial concept, notion, question or hypothesis that determines which data is to be gathered and how it is to be gathered. Validity-degree of meaningfulness and usefulness of research outcomes/results. The questionnaires were assessed by the project supervisor and where her recommendations were incorporated to ensure the final project findings is meaningful and usefulness of research. The research instrument was validated in terms of content and face validity. The content related technique measures the degree to which the questions items reflects the specific areas covered. It was ensured that the questionnaire remains focused, accurate and consistent with the study objectives.

3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

Joppe (2000) defines reliability as: ...The extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under study is referred to as reliability and if the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the research instrument is considered to be reliable. Reliability-involves the degree of consistent and repeatability with tools and instruments applied. The research questionnaires will be formulated by the researcher and examined by supervisor before data collection to enhance it is consistency in collecting the more reliable data. Setting objective questions also ensured validity of the instruments was

increased. Mugenda (2003) avers that a pretest size of 1% to 10% is adequate depending on the sample size

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Data is a piece of information that helps to analyze and appraise the given problem in a research study. It could be either primary data, which is collected individually or secondary data that is obtained from an already existing source. Primary data was used in this study. The researchers sought permission from the regional government to collect data once granted, researcher coached the research assistant on issues including ethical consideration. The respondents were informed the purpose of the research, confidentiality and requested for the consent for their participation. The research assistants explained in detail the purpose of the study to ensure respondents have sufficient information to make informed decisions to participate willingly and give accurate information. The research assistants made appoints, delivered and followed up with respondents to collect filled questionnaires for completeness.

3.7 Data Analyze Techniques

Both quantitative and qualitative approaches will be used for data analysis. After retrieving the questionnaires the researcher edited, coded, cleaned and entered into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for a better and efficient analysis. Descriptive statistics was used where Pearson correlation determines the relationship between variables. Correlation analysis provides estimates on how strong the relationship between variables. The results were presented in form of percentages, frequencies, and table. The qualitative data generated from open ended questions were categorized in themes in accordance with research objectives and reported in narrative form

along with quantitative presentation. The qualitative data were used to reinforce the quantitative data.

3.8 Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations in any research are critical. Permission was sought from the local authority to ensure the study is conducted without legal challenge from the local authorities in Garoowe Municipality. The researcher assistant introduced himself and establish a good rapport with respondents as respondents were reluctant to take time in responding to all the research questions. The respondents were informed that information supplied will be treated with maximum confidentiality the information as study is only for the academic purpose. Response from the respondents were maintained as accurate and their honest, objective answers to enhance respect for intellectual property.

Table 3.4: Operationalization of Variable

Objectives	Type of variables	Indicators	Measures of indicators	Data Collection	Data analysis
	Dependent variable: Integration of IDPs into host community	Active participation and involvement Fair economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of participation and involvement • Rate of intimidation, murder and clan-based 	Questionnaire	Descriptive Correlation

			violence		
To examine the influence of clan-based conflicts on the integration process of IDPs in Puntland State of Somalia	Independent variable: Clan based conflicts	Prevalence of intimidation, rape, forceful eviction against IDPs Prevalence of clan-based killing/murder Incidence of discrimination based on clans system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of forceful eviction of IDPs • Rate of denial of services • Incidence of discrimination based on clans system 	Questionnaire	Descriptive Correlation
To examine the involvement non-governmental organization influence on integration process of	Independent variable: NGOs involvement	Provision of delivery service Advocacy and lobbying Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of involvement and participation in advocacy and coordination 	Questionnaire	Descriptive Correlation

IDPs in Puntland State of Somalia					
To examine how coping strategies adopted by IDPs influences integration process of IDPs in Puntland State of Somalia	Independent variable: coping strategies adopted	Participation and capacity building Economic opportunities	# the rate of conflict resolution and social participation # Level of economic opportunities	Questionnaire	Descriptive Correlation
To examine how regional government policies influence on the IDPs to integrate into	Independent variable: Regional government policies on integration process	Consultation and dialogue-forums Level of confidence level Provision of	- # of consultation forums held between community members and local	Questionnaire	Descriptive Correlation

<p>the host community in Puntland State of Somalia State of Somalia</p>		<p>security service Fair distribution of resource</p>	<p>government - Prevalence fair distribution of resource • # of trainings in civic education or advocacy</p>		
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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data analysis, results and presentation of results. The presentation of the demographic information of the respondents followed by presentation of the findings as per the objectives of the study. There were three target groups of respondents; individual IDP households, officials from regional government and officials from I/NGOs. The officials from both government and I/NGOs have given information relating to appropriate policies, service delivery, lobbying and advocacy for durable solution to the IDPs while IDP household provided trends that influence their political and economic wellbeing to integrate. It gives statistical analysis and interpretations of the data gathered in an attempt to examine and verify the research objectives. The research questions are subject to test and finds presented in tables. Close ended questions are analyzed quantitatively so as to arrive at quantitative data. Similarly, qualitative data will be presented and analyzed to make the findings and results accurate, representative and generalizable.

4.2 Response Rate

The research activity was successful judging from the rate of the responses received during the data collection. Out of 110 questionnaires that were issued to the sampled respondents, 108 were filled and returned which were used for the final analysis. This translated to 98.2% of the sample size. Getting a high response rate (greater than 80%) from a small sample is considered preferably to a low response rate from a large sample (Curtin, 2002). The study further noted that

getting a higher response rate is preferable because IDPs were used to surveys which were done by NGOs therefore proving the statistical significance of the responses.

4.2.1 Category of the respondents

The study sampled three different categories from IDP households, officials from NGOs and relevant government officials mandated with IDPs in Puntland.

Table 4.1 Category of the respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
IDP Households	101	93.5.0
NGO officials	4	3.7
Regional government official	3	2.8
Total	108	98.2

From the findings on Table 4.1, 93.5% of the respondents indicated that they were IDP households, 3.7% were NGO officials/ project managers while the rest were regional government officials. From these findings, we can infer that most respondents were IDP households who are largely affected by the activities of the perception of the host community, policies of the regional government and activities of the NGOs operating in the area.

4.3 Demographics Analysis of the respondents

The researcher sought to gather information on demographic distribution regarding to sex, education, marital status and which category of respondents in terms of IDP household, government official and I/NGO officials to provide in-depth analysis of the respondents point of view of the study.

4.3.1 Sex distribution of the respondents

From data collected, it was found out that female respondents represented 65% of interviewed respondents and while the rest were male. This notion confirms that the number of IDP households were mainly female-headed households or female spend significant proportion of their time in the IDPs makeshift houses resulting their large number of systematically randomly selected households as respondents to the study.

4.3.2 Marital status distribution of the respondents

Table 4.2: Marital status of respond 1

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	9	8.3
Married	52	48.1
Widowed	16	14.8
Divorced	21	19.4
Separated	10	9.3
Total	108	100

From the Table 4.2 shows the distribution of marital status of the respondents interviewed during the survey. The highest number of respondents were married (48.1%) which indicates that there high prevalence of marriages in IDP settlement where many believe the traditional customs as duty not as of it is sustainability of having health children with proper conditions. This is followed by divorced respondents with 19.4% that implies that there high rate of divorce as food insecurity might lead to arguments among the partners subsequently leading to divorce. 14.8% of

the respondents were widowed. It was further explained that majority of the respondents stated that due to conflicts as they were killed defending their households or clan-revenge feud while others loss of hunger and diseases. It is important to state that the basis of Somalia’s civil war erupted largely due to limited access to justice, denial of rights, hate speech, prevention and punishment of intermarriages with members of minority clans. Both those are single and separated are 8.3% and 9.3% respectively that indicates there individuals who are unable to marry or separated from the partners because of the economic conditions as they many of them main source of income is casual labour such as washing clothes, digging toilets for host community, domestic chores among others. Marriage has demographic implications in the Somali population, as it sets the context for entry into adulthood and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Marital status is an important determinant of the fertility of the population, especially in societies with low contraceptive use, such as the Somali population.

4.3.3 Education level of the respondents

The respondents were requested their level of education, results were shown as below:

Table 4.3: Education level

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
None-Formal	68	63
Primary	20	18.5
Secondary	12	11.1
College	3	2.8
University	5	4.6
Total	108	100

From the Table 4.3 on educational level of the respondents indicated that 63% of the respondents have not attended any formal education system, 18.5% of the respondents attained primary level of education, 11.1% of the respondents reached secondary level of education while 7.4% of attained tertiary level of education. This implies that IDP households who are largely female do not have any formal education while this indicates the few with the tertiary level are government and I/NGO officials as they are part of the interviewed respondents. Therefore shows the education level of the respondents. This was also evident in UNFPA (2016b) on educational levels of gender gaps which indicated that the gender gap is 7.4 percentage points. Similar to the general pattern observed in other developing countries, this may be due to the parents' preference of sending the boy child to school while the girl child remains at home to support the mother or family in household chores. Low literacy reduces the ability of females to participate in formal employment thus increasing their vulnerability. (UNFPA, 2016b).

4.4 Clan-based conflict and integration process of the IDPs in Garowe.

The study set out to examine the influence of clan-based conflicts on the integration process of IDPs into host community. The respondents were requested to indicate the extent of violence against them such as rape, sexual harassment, forceful eviction, murder or killings, economic discrimination among others as shown following sub-titles:

4.4.1 Number of years lived in the settlement

The respondents were requested to indicate the number of years lived in IDPs settlements, results were as follows:

Table 4.4: Number of years lived

Numbers of years in lived	Frequency	Percentage
1-5 years	13	12%
6-10 years	43	40%
11-15 years	32	30%
16-20 years	13	12%
21-25 years	7	6%
Total	108	100.00

From Table 4.4 above shows that 40% of the respondents lived in the IDP settlement in the between 6-10 years, follow by 30% of the respondents lived in the IDP camp between 11-15 years, Out of 12% of the respondents reported that they have stayed in the IDPs camps between 1-5 years and 16-20 years each while the rest have stayed in IDPs between 21-25 years. This implies that many of the IDPs have not graduated and moved to permanent residents within the community and stayed the outskirts of the main city that are easily identifiable for any harassment and segregation. It can also imply that the cost of living in the city requires cost related to social amenities which many of the IDPs may not be able to access for free which results them live in makeshift/flimsy tents in the IDP settlement.

4.4.2 Violence against IDPs

The respondents were as well requested to indicate the kind of violence experienced by IDPs. They were also requested to indicate the degree of each of the violence influences the integration process of IDPs into the host communities. The results were as follows.

4.4.2.1 Discrimination in economic opportunities (lower rate)

In regards to denial service is prevalent denial of services or discrimination of economic opportunities as below:

Table 4.5: Discrimination in economic opportunities

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	65	60.2
No	43	39.8
Total	108	100.0

From the Table 4.5, more than 60% of the respondents indicated that there exist discrimination of economic opportunities as they do not have education, connection or network. Further explanation indicated that they normally assume casual labour which is exploitative in nature with lower market rates. Any are provided by organization as they use community structures that occasionally leave most vulnerable as camp committees and gatekeepers influence who are mainly landlords and enjoy the back-up from affluent clans.

Table 4.6: Discrimination in economic opportunities and integration process

It was also examined the extent of the discrimination in economic opportunities influence integration process as shown below:

	Frequency	Percentage
Great extent	12	11.0
Very great extent	96	89.0
Total	108	100.0

From Table 4.6, 89% of the respondents indicated that it influence very great extent and rest said that influence to great extent. This implies that affluent households tend to will be less segregated and able to negotiate for better rates of pay. Denial of access to economic resources/assets or livelihood opportunities, education, health or other social services are experienced though situation were more worse just before the intervention of I/NGOs programmes to lifesaving support that attracted both IDPs and vulnerable host communities who benefited the such programmes.

4.4.2.2 Prevalence of murder/killings against IDPs

With regards to murder/ killing as violence against IDPs, the respondents stated that as follows:

Table 4.7: Prevalence of murder/killing based clan-revenges

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	9.2
No	98	90.8
Total	108	100.0

From Table 4.7 shows that the prevalence of murder/killings exist with 9.2% of the respondents that members of the households being killed or murdered as result of the clan-conflicts. This can imply that IDPs are safer in the IDP camps than their original residents when it comes to killing or murder as result of clan-based conflicts. There is clan-revenges that are carried out throughout Somalia which is also reflected do exist. With 9.2% respondents indicating that killing requires more substantive negotiation at some point that reduces it is prevalence as the IDPs are away and do not kill others.

Table 4.8: Prevalence of murder/killings against IDPs on integration process

The respondents were asked to indicate the extent of prevalence of murder/killings influence the integration process as indicated as the table below:

	Frequency	Percentage
Moderate extent	34	38.6
Great extent	42	47.7
Very great extent	7	8.0
Total	108	100.0

From the Table 4.8 shows that 47.7% of the respondents indicated that prevalence of murder/killings of relatives or members of the household's influences integration process to great extent, 38.6% indicated to moderate extent and while the rest indicated to very great extent. From analysis shows that prevalence of killing/murder based on the clan-conflicts influences integration as it creates mark of suspicion, blood compensations known as locally "Diya".

4.4.2.3 Intimidation

With regard to intimidation as violent act against IDPs, the respondents indicated the following:

Table 4.9: Prevalence of intimidation against IDPs

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	95	88
No	13	12
Total	108	100.0

From Table 4.9, 88% of the respondents agreed that there is high prevalence of intimidation against them. This implies that as many of the respondents were also female who are more vulnerable as they are not enjoying clan protection or male who are seen in protectors in male dominated community. Intimidation and distortion of aid is prevalent as the IDPs voice is limited to getting smaller proportion. This is worsened when members of the host community settles within the IDPs to benefit the support provided to IDPs. They assume the position of gatekeepers, key position of selecting beneficiaries for registration that will be used to intimidate them while denying support.

Table 4.10: Prevalence of intimidation against IDPs on integration process

When respondents were further enquired about the extent of intimidation and fear of IDPs influences their relation with host community

	Frequency	Percentage
Moderate extent	11	10.2
Great extent	11	10.2
Very great extent	86	79.6
Total	108	100.0

From Table 4.10, 79.6% respondents agreed that prevalence of intimidation influence integration process to very great extent while just more than 10% of the respondents agreed it influence great extent and moderate extent in each category.

4.4.2.4 Forceful eviction

With regards to forceful eviction against IDPs, the respondents responded as follows:

Table 4.11: Prevalence of forceful eviction

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	90	83.3
No	18	16.7
Total	108	100.0

From Table 4.11, 83.3% of the respondents agreed that there is high prevalence of forceful eviction against them. IDP settlements are designed as temporary to reside IDPs and mainly owned by individuals who tend to benefit from government or NGOs support

Table 4.12: Prevalence of forceful eviction against IDPs on integration process

	Frequency	Percentage
Moderate extent	5	4.6
Great extent	19	17.6
Very great extent	84	77.8
Total	108	100.0

From the Table 4.12, 77.8% of the respondents stated that prevalence of forceful eviction influence to very great extent, 17.6% indicated that it influences great extent and rest indicated that it influences to moderate extent. This can imply that there is direct relationship between prevalence of forceful eviction that cause suspicion among the IDPs towards the landowners who

tend to lend their land for few years then when the area becomes potential for purchase forces the IDPs to vacate the area.

4.4.2.5 Sexual harassment

With regards to sexual harassment against IDPs, the respondents responded as follows:

Table 4.13: Prevalence of sexual harassment

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	90	83.3
No	18	16.7
Total	108	100.0

From the Table 4.13, 83.3% of the respondents agreed that there is prevalence of sexual harassment against IDPs. From this, it can be deduced that as large number of the respondents were female who are breadwinners of the households might have experienced sexual harassment both within the IDP and outside the IDPs as they engage in dangerous forms of work such as becoming house help, wash clothes, or even sometimes participate in cash for work activities where male dominated work.

Table 4.14: Prevalence of sexual harassment against IDPs on integration process

	Frequency	Percentage
Moderate extent	5	4.6
Great extent	19	17.6
Very great extent	84	77.8
Total	108	100.0

From the Table 4.14, shows the prevalence of the sexual harassment affecting the IDPs. This can be deduced from sexual exploitation due to limited security in the IDP settlements, general poor living conditions, the requirement to undertake risky livelihood practices to survive, and limited clan protection. Among the IDP population women and girls are at greater risk, especially those from minority clans and female-headed households, and female elderly persons. (Inter-agency survey 2014). To address such prevalence of sexual harassment that has both short term and long term effect, IRC Somalia set up-medicalized GBV in Burtinle to support GBV survivors. (IRC report 2015).

4.4.2.6 Rape

With regards to prevalence of rape against IDPs, respondents indicated the following results:

Table 4.15: Prevalence of rape against IDPs

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	89	82.4
No	19	17.6
Total	108	100.0

From the table above there is high rate of rape cases as 82.4% of the respondents responding positively when asked if there is violence of rape in the IDPs. It also infers there is likelihood of sexual harassment converted to rape as the two results have close margin where sexual harassment is of higher than actual rape results as indicated by the findings. Some even further explained that the perpetrators walk freely that cause psychological trauma to the victims. The UN Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) reported in 2009 that sexual violence in

Galkacyo IDP camps had reached "epidemic proportions" and that displaced women faced a constant threat of rape (23 Sept. 2009).

Table 4.16: Prevalence of rape against IDPs on integration process

	Frequency	Percentage
Moderate extent	2	1.9
Great extent	21	19.4
Very great extent	85	78.7
Total	108	100.0

From the table above, 78.7% of the respondents agreed that prevalence of rape very great extent influence integration process of victims to the community. 19.4% of the respondent agreed that incidents of rape influence to integration process to great extent while the rest agree to moderate extent. This implies that many survivors are therefore in extremely marginalized position that further results higher risk of victimization that alienates them from the rest of the community. Victims are often reluctant to come forward to disclose their experiences and report incidents of rape to the relevant authorities, because of social norms encouraging silence around such events. The unfavorable interaction between a weak statutory justice system and a strong customary system leaves victims of victims without justice. This will require security actors and other stakeholders to raise awareness among potential and survivors incidents of GBV and how to best protect civilians. Efforts will have to be made to prevent armed forces from becoming perpetrators of sexual violence themselves

4.4.2.7 Discrimination in educational opportunities

With regards to discrimination in educational opportunities of IDPs, respondents indicated the following results:

Table 4.17: Prevalence of discrimination in educational opportunities against IDPs

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	79	73.1
No	29	26.9
Total	108	100.0

From the data obtained, 73.1% of the respondents agreed that there is discrimination in educational opportunities of IDPs as they are unable to access due to number of reasons including the distances, schools as they are economically impoverished households. This was also highlighted that large number of IDPs do not access to education based on the study conducted by Puntland Ministry for Education (2015) that found out that 5 the reasons for not their children to schools indicated that distance to schools (35%) and high school fee (34%) were the main constraints preventing many parents to send their children to schools. Since the largest in the IDPs are women and girls they do not have opportunities as there are no schools that offers them in the IDP camp where NGOs focus small children with little service of teaching and teaching aids.

Table 4.18: Prevalence of discrimination in educational opportunities against IDPs on integration process

	Frequency	Percentage
Great extent	31	28.4
Very great extent	76	71.6
Total	108	100.0

From the analysis indicated in the above table 4.18, 71.6% of respondents agreed that the prevalence of discrimination in educational opportunities influence integration process as lack of literacy skills limits opportunities available for the IDP household while the rest indicated that it influence to great extent. This infers that without good literacy skills, individuals have less opportunities for success (UNESCO, 2006). Literacy serves as a stepping stone, offering people the confidence to improve their lives. Research shows that people equipped with good literacy skills are more likely to have higher self-esteem, better health and employment opportunities, and earn higher wages than those with poor literacy skills.

4.4.2.8 Participation of community social interaction with host community

With regards to community social interaction, respondents were asked how frequently they do participate in the social gatherings with host community, result is indicated as below:

Table 4.19: Frequency of community social interaction

	Frequency	Percentage
Every week	17	16
Every month	25	23
One or two times in 6 moths	26	24
Very rare	40	37
Total	108	100.0

The above table 4.19, indicates that there is little interaction for social gatherings as 37% of the respondents indicate that it very rare as the trend decrease with time factor where the lowest percentage is indicated on weekly basis. This implies that many some of the IDPs as mentioned earlier are host community or households with deep rooted within the host community or some provide causal labour to social gatherings thus participate in that form. Social gatherings such as inter-marriage festivals, Muslim public holidays, conflict resolution meetings, business interaction among others. Intermarriages between majority and minority clans is a forbidden social practice in Somalia. While marriage is favored among majority clans and sub-clans, as it can lead to greater resources and protection, in cases where intermarriage occurs between majority men and minority women, more often than not, the couple is harassed or punished by the relatives of the majority clan.

4.5 Regional government policies and IDPs integration process

The respondents were asked to indicate the extent of local administration policies influence the IDPs integration process into the host communities. The result were as follows:

Table 4.20: Regional government policies and integration process

	Frequency	Percentage
To a very great extent	54	50
To a great extent	27	25
To a Moderate extent	27	25
Total	108	100.0

From the above table 4.20, 50% of the respondents indicated that regional government policies influence the IDP integration to a very great extent, while respondents in the other two column stated that regional government policies influence integration of IDPs by 25% in each category. This implies that reasons policies are product of the current power dynamics where the regional government is inclined to advocate, strengthen economic and control of limited resources more to it is host community than IDPs might have hinder policies to take the effective measures that would alleviate the IDPs to integrate more easily than current trends.

4.5.1 Statements on regional government policies on the integration process of IDPs into the host communities

The respondents were further requested to indicate the extent to which they agree with the following statements regarding to the influence of regional government policies on the integration of IDPs. The results are presented in the following sections:

4.5.1.1 Lack of inter-community civic education

Table 4.21: Inter-community civic education

	Frequency	Percentage
Neutral	17	15.7
Agree	37	34.3
Strongly agree	54	50
Total	108	100.0

From the table 4.21, 50% of the respondents strongly agrees to the lack of inter-community civic education reduce chance of meaningful integration, 34.3% of the respondents agree and 15.7% of the respondents remain neutral. This can be deduced that lack of inter-community civic education causes hostility, prejudices and lack of tolerance among communities where constant competition for limited resources and dominance of the powerful takes all. This will require community sensitization, dialogue, improvement of communication and lobbying to open discuss challenging issues of concern to enhance interaction for successful integration.

4.5.1.2 Divergence between law and practice from local authorities tends and integration process

The respondents were requested to indicate how strong they agree on divergence between law and practice, result is as follows:

Table 4.22: Divergence between law and practice

	Frequency	Percentage
Neutral	12	11.1
Agree	49	45.4
Strongly agree	47	43.5
Total	108	100.0

From the findings, 45.4% of the respondents indicated that they agree there do exist discrepancies between realities and policy implementation as interests and political control supersedes the interest of the vulnerable, 43.5% of the respondents strongly agreed laws and practice do not perfectly correspond to the realities while rest remained neutral to the influence of divergence between law and practice.

4.5.1.3 Lack of constructive programs regional government and integration process

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent of lack of constructive regional government influence on integration of IDPs into host communities, the results were as follows:

Table 4.23: Lack of constructive programs regional government

	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	28	25.9
Strongly agree	80	74.1
Total	108	100.0

According to the Table 4.23, 74.1% of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree that lack of constructive regional government programs reduces the chance of sustainable, effective and efficient integration through equitable resources for populace and while the rest of the respondents indicated they agree to the statement. From these findings, we can infer that appropriate constructive programs for IDPs to contribute to the society influences the integration and peaceful communication process. It promotes participation of IDPs and host communities without fear that improve progressive integration.

4.5.1.4 Lack of fair basic public service distribution and integration process of IDPs into the host community

Table 4.24: Lack of fair basic public service distribution

	Frequency	Percentage
Neutral	3	2.8
Agree	62	57.4
Strongly agree	43	39.8
Total	108	100.0

Based on the Table 4.24, 57.4% of respondents agreed that lack of fair basic public service distribution reduces the chance of the healthy community acceptance and assimilation where everyone benefits and contributes, 39.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of fair distribution hinders peaceful integration of neighbors as competition of resources stiffens and while the 2.8% remained to the statement neutral. Providing refugees and IDPs with safe and decent accommodation, medical care, access to education, financial resources and all the

possible basic needs, is the first necessary step towards a successful integration process. The absence of an organized plan of investment for the IDPs and vulnerable host communities increase the rate of unemployment which results over sketched the little available and conflict over the resources.

4.5.1.5 Other influences of regional government policies on integration process

Further enquiry on regarding the influence of government policies included; it shapes the humanitarian aid, fosters enabling environment, provision of security to the IDPs and host communities to ensure law and order prevails, set-up legal framework that protects the IDPs, liaison with well-wishers to provide lifesaving support the IDPs and any other vulnerable households. Regional government to improve transparency and accountability of aid workers have allocated relevant line ministries or agencies to monitor the progress of the programme implementation based on the components of the project implemented.

4.6 Involvement of NGOs efforts and the integration process of IDPs

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent of involvement of NGO efforts influence the integration of IDPs into host communities, the results were as follows:

Table 4.26: The extent of involvement of NGOs efforts on integration

	Frequency	Percentage
To a very great extent	74	68.5
To a great extent	23	21.3
To a Moderate extent	11	10.2
Total	108	100.0

From the table 4.26, 68.5% of the respondents indicated that the efforts of the NGOs influence the integration process as they improve the conditions through their programs that support them. We can deduce that NGO programs help communities to come together and share the resources which promotes participation of communities in the allocation and distribution of resources which in turn influence social and economic integration

4.6.1 NGO program in this IDP settlements in Garoowe

When the respondents were inquired if there is NGO Programs in the IDP settlements, the all responded positively as the table below.

Table 4.27: NGOs program implementation in the settlement

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	108	100.0
Total	108	100.0

From the findings, all respondents agreed that involvement of NGOs efforts plays a critical role in the providing lifesaving opportunities that empowers IDPs. From these findings, we can

deduce that efforts of NGOs promote and build a bridge in empowering to vulnerable households urgent needs

4.6.2 Lack of shared information, coordination, practices and expertise

The respondents were asked degree they agree to lack of shared information, coordination, practice and expertise influence the integration process.

Table 4.28: Lack of shared information, coordination, practices and expertise

	Frequency	Percentage
Neutral	5	23.1
Agree	42	38.9
Strongly agree	41	38
Total	108	100.0

It is evident that NGOs often fail to communicate among themselves, with government representative and beneficiaries properly. This affects their efficiency of activity implementation on the local communities and IDPs. This implies that NGOs mainly depend external factors for donor funds which tends them to be answerable to the donor then the beneficiaries and governments they under operate. The capacity of the regional government institution, conflict of roles among institution/offices, limited number and skills of staff affects their efficiency and effectiveness to monitor and evaluate NGOs which creates disparity information follow and proper communication channels. Limited or lack of shared information, practices and expertise between NGOs and local government results suspicion/friction thus influence the integration process. This is worsen when coordination offices tend to compete for information and internal

policies regulate the disclosure of project information as it remains highly sensitive and donor satisfaction of each organization prioritized.

4.6.3 Poor evaluation and management of resource

The respondents were asked degree they agree to poor evaluation and management of resource expertise influence the integration process.

Table 4.29: Poor evaluation and management resources

	Frequency	Percentage
Neutral	25	23.1
Agree	42	38.9
Strongly agree	41	38
Total	108	100.0

From findings in the table 4.29, 38.9% of the respondents agreed that lack of critical needs evaluation and resources management between IDPs and host community results conflict over the scarce resources influences integration process, 38% of the respondents strongly agree while 23.1% of the respondents remained neutral of the its influences. This infers that it is only when real needs are identified and fairly distributed among communities. For effective sustainability, active involvement of IDPs and local host communities needs to be assessed taken into consideration holistically which in turn can prevent rival conflict thus encourage peaceful co-existence.

4.6.4 Inadequate long-term funded projects by NGOs and integration process of IDPs

The respondents were asked degree they agree to inadequate long-term funded projects of NGOs influence the integration process, the result as shown below:

Table 4.30: Inadequate long-term funded projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Neutral	11	10.1
Agree	68	63.0
Strongly agree	29	26.9
Total	108	100.0

As shown above results, 63% of the respondents agreed with inadequate long-term funded projects by NGOs to complete fair integration process especially economic integration as most humanitarian aid is based on emergency need influences process of integration., 26.9% of respondents strongly agreed that lack or inadequate funded projects by NGOs influence the integration while the rest remained neutral on the extent of inadequate long-term funded projects. This implies that humanitarian aid mainly focuses on urgent emergency need where projects' lifespan of between 6 months to one year, this does not complete the cycle of effective integration process for IDPs and refugees alike.

4.6.5 Absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation and integration process of IDPs

The respondents were asked degree they agree to absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation influence the integration process, the result as shown below:

Table 4.31: Absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation

	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	89	82.5
Strongly agree	19	17.5
Total	108	100.0

As it is evident from the above table 4.29, instance 82.5% of the respondents indicated that they agreed that absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation results misuses of food, shelter and bribery reduce the chance of empowering vulnerable households thus adversely affects integration process, while 17.5% of the respondents strongly agree the influence of absence or inadequate transparency influence the integration process. This infers that project beneficiaries or target groups or even with donor have problem distribution of funds and satisfaction of all parties involved. The type and nature of mechanism of evaluation should be an integral part of the project cycle to ensure accountability and utilization of the funds in the intended objective effectively and efficiently.

4.6.6 Lack of feedback from IDP beneficiaries and integration process

The respondents were asked degree they agree to lack of feedback of beneficiaries influence the integration process, the result as shown below:

Table 4.32: Absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation

	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	8	7.4
Agree	56	51.9
Strongly agree	44	40.7
Total	108	100.0

From the findings on the Table 4.32, 51.9% of the respondents indicated they have agreed to the statement that lack of feedback from beneficiaries where their feedback to have addressed undesirable areas to make projects more effective in the future, 40.7% of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree with the statement while 7.4% of the respondents indicated they disagree with the statement. It can be deduced that feedback from beneficiaries to providers and regular evaluations of activities delivered results poor evaluation mechanism of the impact of the fund influencing delivery of service influencing empowerment process of IDPs.

4.7 Coping strategies adopted by IDP and integration process

The respondents were persuaded to indicate the extent of the coping mechanism adopted by the IDPs influence the process of integration, the result as follows:

Table 4.33: Coping strategies adopted by IDPs and integration process

	Frequency	Percentage
To a very great extent	65	60.2
To a great extent	38	35.2
To a Moderate extent	5	4.6
Total	108	100.0

According to the findings on Table 4.33, 60.2% of the respondents indicated that nature and the type of the coping strategies adopted influence to a very great extent, 35.2% indicated that it coping strategies influences to a great extent while the rest showed to a moderate extent. This can mean that coping mechanism adopted by the weaker party is very important as it can be a shock observer or increases the susceptibility of the vulnerable household. Level of community participation, awareness, economic opportunities available, capacity of the parties, support provided, level of negotiation, lobbying and advocacy apparatus provide premises to solve conflicts and make meaningful integration of IDPs and local host community.

4.7.1 Community participation and awareness

The respondents were asked the extent of community participation and awareness influence the integration process, the result as shown below:

Table 4.34: Community participation and awareness

	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	43	39.8
Great extent	52	48.2
Moderate extent	13	12.0
Total	108	100.0

The result of the findings on community participation indicate that, 48.2% of the respondents reported that participation and awareness are critical coping mechanism to great extent, 39.8% of the respondents reported that participation and awareness as coping strategy influences integration of the IDPs to very great extent, while 12% agreed to moderate extent. As shown by the majority of the respondents, community participation and awareness is key to any significant integration as it promotes to cohesion and understanding the view point of the others. It also encourages acceptance and ownership of the community structures as all will be contributing partners. Sharing experience promote greater cohesion and integration between host communities and IDPs

4.7.2 Sharing experience to promote greater cohesion

The respondents were asked the extent of sharing experience in promoting greater cohesion that influence the integration process, the result as shown below:

Table 4.35: Sharing experience to promote greater cohesion

	Frequency	Percentage
very great extent	12	11.1
Great extent	23	21.3
Moderate extent	48	44.4
To a low extent	25	23.2
Total	108	100.0

From the findings on the table 4.35, 44.4% of the respondents indicate that sharing experience among neighboring communities as mechanism to influence integration influence to moderate extent, 23.2% indicated that to low extent, 21.3% to great extent and the rest indicated to very great extent. We can infer that better sharing of experience will reduce negative perception enhancing levels of integration between different communities.

4.7.3 Camp committee have the strong negotiation utilized for conflict resolution

With regards to camp committee skills on negotiation were further requested to indicate the extent of the Barraza's of committees being utilized to compact the conflict, the result are as below table:

Table 4.36: Camp committee have the strong negotiation

	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	5	4.6
Great extent	29	26.9
Moderate extent	32	29.6
To a low extent	42	38.9
Total	108	100.0

The above Table 4.36, classifies the extent of the influence of camp committees to negotiate for better settlements of issues that shows reducing trend of their influence. This can be deduced that though camp committees enjoy negotiation powers but their powers reduces meaning there are issues that they may not be able settle sine themselves in a weaker position.

4.7.4 Economic opportunities through building capacity and skills

The respondents were asked the extent of economic opportunities in influencing the integration process, the result as shown below:

Table 4.37: Source of economic opportunities

	Frequency	Percentage
very great extent	45	41.7
great extent	60	55.6
Moderate extent	3	2.8
Total	108	100.0

As result of the Table 4.37, indicates exploring economic opportunities and building capacity of the IDPs or even refugees influence integration to very great extent as indicated above. Economic integration involves better skills, wages and occupation distribution of power, obtaining quality education, better jobs among others that will improve their contribution as well as recognized as citizen of equal status.

4.7.5 Giving in the demands to local host community and gatekeepers

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent they agree to give in the demands of the local host community and gatekeepers results space for IDPs households to interact, the result are as follows:

Table 4.38: Giving in the demands to local host communities and gatekeepers

	Frequency	Percentage
very great extent	37	7.4
great extent	56	51.9
Moderate extent	15	40.7
Total	108	100.0

From the findings as shown on the Table 4.38, 51.9% of the respondents indicated that giving in the demands tends to give them space in the short run as to great extent, 40.7% of the respondents indicated that to moderate extent and while 7.4% of the respondents indicated to very great extent.

4.8 Trend of integration Process of IDPs into host communities

The respondents were requested to rate the following questions regarding the trend of integration process of IDPs into host communities for the last 10 years. Their responses are presented as follows.

4.8.1 Level of participation and involvement of IDPs in decision making process

The respondents were requested to rate how participation and involvement of IDPs in prioritizing their needs has changed in the last 10 years, the result were as follows:

Table 4.39: Trend of participation and involvement of IDPs in decision making process

	Frequency	Percentage
Decreased	3	2.8
Constant	27	25
Improved	73	67.6
Greatly improved	5	4.6
Total	108	100.0

From the findings tabled above, 67.6% of the respondents rated how participation and involvement of IDPs in decision making changed in the last ten years as improved, 25% rated as constant, 4.6% rated as greatly improved and the rest rated as decreased. From these results we can infer that IDPs participation and involvement in prioritizing has improved. This deduction is line with where donor requirements of beneficiary participation and empowering to influence the needs and contribution influence the future projects.

4.8.2 Fair economic opportunities for IDPs

The respondents were requested to rate fair economic opportunities for IDPs changed in the last 10 years, the result were as follows:

Table 4.39: Trend of fair economic opportunities for IDPs

	Frequency	Percentage
Decreased	9	8.3
Constant	39	36.1
Improved	53	49.0
Greatly improved	7	6.6
Total	108	100.0

From the findings table 4.39 above, 49% of the respondents rated how fair economic opportunities indicated as improved, 36.1% rated it as constantly, 6.6% rated it as greatly improved while 8.3% rated it as decreased. From these results we can infer that there improving trend of IDPs getting more fair economic opportunities as community sensitization and awareness increased by NGOs in close coordination with local authorities in the last ten years. Subsequent droughts and clan clashes has attracted many donors to support IDPs and vulnerable host communities that improved their relationship as donors and implementing I/NGOs made efforts to work towards equitable resources to reduce suspicion and friction among communities living together.

4.8.3 Level of socio-cultural participation

The respondents were requested to rate how the socio-cultural perception towards IDPs changed in the last 10 years, the result were as follows:

Table 4.40: Trend of socio-cultural perception towards IDPs

	Frequency	Percentage
Decreased	6	5.5
Constant	41	38
Improved	43	39.8
Greatly improved	18	16.7
Total	108	100.0

As result indicated in the table 4.40 above, 39.8% of the respondents rated how socio-cultural perception towards IDPs changed as improved, 38% rated it as constantly, 16.7% rated it as greatly improved while 5.5% rated it as decreased. This can infer there is some changes in the perception but with limited progress as the two lower brackets (decreased and constantly) combined have greater pressure on the progress made when it comes to social institution such as the inter-marriages with from minority clans.

4.8.4 Level of conflict resolution mechanism

The respondents were requested to rate how the conflict resolution mechanism of the IDPs changed in the last 10 years, the result were as follows:

Table 4.41: Trend of conflict resolution mechanism utilized IDPs

	Frequency	Percentage
Decreased	2	1.9
Constant	35	32.4
Improved	59	54.6
Greatly improved	12	11.1
Total	108	100.0

From the Table 4.41, 54.6% of the respondents indicated that conflict resolution mechanism has improved for the last ten years, 32.4% rated it as constantly, and 11.1% rated it as greatly improved while 1.9% rated it as decreased. This can be deduced that there is general improvement on the negotiation as result of NGOs involvement in empowering, sensitizing communities and providing humanitarian aid to mitigate and respond to crises. Similarly we have observed also that camp committees enjoy negotiation powers but their powers reduces meaning there are issues that they may not be able settle sine themselves in a weaker position.

4.9 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was conducted to test the influence among predictor variables. The research used statistical package for social sciences to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regressions.

Table 4.42: Correlation Matrix

		IDPs' transition to integration process	Clan-based conflicts	NGO involvement	Regional government policies	Coping strategies adopted
Integration process	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.				
Clan-based conflicts	Pearson Correlation	0.629	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.025	.			
NGO involvement	Pearson Correlation	0.604	0.533	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.013	0.009	.		
Regional government policies	Pearson Correlation	0.473	0.628	0.587	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.031	0.016	0.023	.	
Coping strategies adopted	Pearson Correlation	0.5091	.495	0.720	0.520	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035	.008	.005	0.011	.

The data presented on Table 4.42 all factors of Clan-based conflicts, NGO involvement, Regional government policies and Coping strategies adopted were computed into single variables per factor by obtaining the averages of each factor. Pearson's correlations analysis was then conducted at 95% confidence interval and 5% confidence level 2-tailed. The Table indicates the correlation matrix between the factors clan-based conflicts, NGO involvement, Regional government policies and Coping strategies adopted. IDPs' integration into the host community. As shown above Table, there is a positive relationship between IDPs' integration process and clan-based conflicts, NGO involvement, Regional government policies and Coping strategies adopted of magnitude 0.629, 0.604, 0.473 and 0.5091 respectively. The significance values for relationship between clan-based conflicts, NGO involvement, Regional government policies and Coping strategies adopted 0.025, 0.013, 0.031 and 0.035 respectively, therefore all variables were significantly influencing the rate of integration process of IDPs.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of findings, research conclusions and the recommendation in regard to objectives of the research. The conclusions and recommendations drawn were focused on addressing the objectives of the study. The section also highlights suggested areas for further study.

5.2 Summary of findings

The study sought to establish the influence examine factors influencing the integration of internally displaced person in Puntland State of Somalia: a case of Garoowe IDP Complex in Jowle Camps. The key findings are presented:

In reference to the influence of clan-based conflicts on the IDPs to integrate into the host community in Puntland State of Somalia, the study deduced that high level of influence of clan-based conflicts on integration process: The research found out a high level of clan-based conflicts influence the level of integration. There were high prevalence of violence manifested in forms of rape, sexual exploitation, discrimination in economic and education opportunities, cases of murder/killing, intimidation, forceful eviction among others were prevalent on varying degrees of extent each of the case examined.. Further, the study established that prevalence of these violence inhabit or reduce the chance of meaningful integration. For instance the findings 83.3% of the respondents agreed that there is high prevalence of forceful eviction against them leads to further marginalization and being susceptible to exploitation. The study showed that

83.3% of the respondents agreed that there is prevalence of sexual harassment against IDPs further limits the chance of having peaceful cohesion. In addition, it was established that 73.1% of the respondents agreed that there is discrimination in educational opportunities of IDPs as they are economically impoverished households as education would have long impact of accessing job opportunities to support their families

The study examined the involvement non-governmental organization influence on integration process of IDPs in Puntland State of Somalia. It was established that lack of shared information, coordination, practices and expertise, Poor evaluation and management of resource, inadequate long-term funded projects, absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation results misuses of food, shelter and bribery, lack of feedback from beneficiaries reduced the chance of integration as evident from the analysis. The study established that instance 82.5% of the respondents indicated that they agreed that absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation results misuses of food, shelter and bribery reduce the chance of empowering vulnerable households thus adversely affects integration process. Additionally, the study found out that for effective sustainability, active involvement of IDPs and local host communities needs to be assessed taken into consideration holistically which in turn can prevent rival conflict thus encourage peaceful co-existence.

The study noted that coping strategies adopted by IDPs influences integration process of IDPs in Puntland of State of Somalia, it was established that community participation, sharing of information/experience, strength of negotiation skills, and economic opportunities and building capacity of the IDPs influence the level of integration of IDPs. From the result of the findings on

community participation indicate that, 48.2% of the respondents reported that participation and awareness are critical coping mechanism to great extent. The respondents were persuaded to rate the extent of the coping mechanism adopted by the IDPs influence the process of integration that included: community participation, that sharing experience, camp committee skills on negotiation, economic opportunities and building capacity of the IDPs or surrendering of demand of the gatekeepers or pressure exerted on them. The study established that 48.2% of the respondents reported that participation and awareness are critical coping mechanism to great extent that influence the level of integration. From the study deduces that participation and involvement of households encourages acceptance and ownership of the community structures as well as sharing information acts as form of ensuring each participant contributes. Additionally, the study established that IDPs are usually targeted as susceptible to demands of gatekeepers and other demanding agents that their ability to defend as the study found out that 51.9% of the respondents indicated that giving in the demands tends to give them space in the short run as to great extent.

The study examined how regional government policies influence on the IDPs to integrate into the host community. There were number of factors examined in regards to regional government policies influence such included; lack of inter-community civic education, divergence of law and practice, lack of constructive regional government programs, lack of fair public service and lack of coordination with other stakeholders. The study found out that lack of inter-community civic education as 50% of the respondents strongly agrees to the lack of inter-community civic education reduce chance of meaningful integration. The study also established that 45.4% of the respondents indicated that they agree there do exist discrepancies between realities and policy

implementation as interests and political control supersedes the interest of the vulnerability. It also further indicated that 74.1% of the respondents rated that they strongly agree that lack of constructive regional government programs reduces the chance of sustainable, effective and efficient integration through equitable resources for populace and while the rest of the respondents indicated they agree to the state. Additionally, the study established that lack of constructive fair distribution of public service 57.4% of respondents agreed that lack of fair basic public service distribution reduces the chance of the healthy community acceptance and assimilation where everyone benefits and contributes. This study also revealed that 50% of the respondents rated that regional government policies influence the IDP integration to a very great extent. It established that lack of mentorship reduces girls' chances to pursue post-primary education. The study further established that girls without local female role models lack motivation to pursue education beyond primary level. Additionally, the study established that girls lack communication channels where they can open up about obstacles that prevent their transition to post-primary education. Moreover, the study established that mentorship programs for girls build their confidence and life skills useful in pursuit of post-primary education and future careers. The study further established that with supportive policies, IDPs would be able to contribute to wellbeing of whole population as the host community through semi-skilled labour reduce dependency in general. In regard to equal educational opportunities for IDPs and host community, the study established a neutral view.

5.3 Discussion of findings

This section discusses the influence of clan-based conflicts, regional government policies, involvement of NGOs efforts and how coping strategies impact the integration process of IDPs into host community. This section presents discussion of the findings and compares and contrasts these findings with other scholarly studies done on the same topic.

5.3.1 Clan-based conflict on the integration process of the IDPs in Garowe.

The study set out to examine the influence of clan-based conflicts on the integration process of IDPs into host community. The aspects are political, economic and social in particular which will establish relationship in understanding integration better. How certain groups gain a level of comfort depends on their level of integration which, widens their social space and so forth would be briefly argued (Steven, 2001). Drawing from the 2006 Danish Refugee Centre/Novib-Oxfam publication, the report notes that it is difficult for minority clans to get compensation from the major clans, such as the Hawiye of the Darood. By comparison, minorities suffer marginalization and exclusion from mainstream economic, social and political life (Minority Rights Group, 2010). It was evident from the study that there are prevalence of intimidation, rape, sexual harassment, forceful eviction, clan-based killings were among concerns that reduce the chance of integration process for instance from the findings, it was found out that 77.8% of the respondents stated that prevalence of forceful eviction influence to very great extent. The Conflict Analysis Regional Report on Puntland emphasizes that it is imperative for the administration to accelerate the economy; support inclusiveness, accountability, and transparency; provide basic services; and prevent corruption (Conflict Analysis Regional Report, 2004).

5.3.2 Regional government policies influencing on IDPs integration process

This section focused on the influence of regional policies on integration process of IDPs and host communities, it was found out that 43.5% of the respondents strongly agreed laws and practice do not perfectly correspond to the realities while rest remained neutral to the influence of law and practice. It was reported that 50% of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of inter-community civic education reduce chance of meaningful integration. Though not deeply focused on power, participation and governance, the report does identify networks and provides some insights into the role of clannism in building alliances as participation, involvement, economic opportunities slightly improved for the last ten years as stated in the findings. This report examines the motivations for support as local government seizes the opportunity of NGOs and donor funds, the factors that influence it, and the mechanisms by which it is mobilized and transferred, and the ways in which local actors use it (Hammond, et al. 2011).

The study also found out that 74.1% of the respondents indicated that they strongly agree that lack of constructive regional government programs reduces the chance of sustainable, effective and efficient integration through programs that alleviate conditions of its populace including IDPs. It was noted that due to contradictory position of laws and practice have exerted a lot of influence in the implementation of the constructive programmes that ought to have been established for the betterment of the improving the living standards. It was also noted that ‘major clans have historically dominated political and economic structures and resources’ in Somali (Majid, and McDowell, (2012). With limited capacity of the regional government, her loyalty mainly focuses the host community where the study also noted there stiff competition for economic and political control (Touval, 1972).

The study established influence of fair basic public service distribution has on integration process and it found out that 57.4% of respondents agreed that lack of fair basic public service distribution reduces the chance of the healthy community acceptance and assimilation where everyone benefits and contributes.

5.3.3 Involvement of I/NGOs efforts on the integration process of IDPs

Involvement of Non-governmental organization efforts plays a critical role in the alleviation of condition of their beneficiaries which was evident in this report. Many of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) face serious and persistent threats to their well-being. Many have been displaced for long periods without any prospect of a solution to their plight. Under international law, States bear primary responsibility for the rights and welfare of their citizens – including those who are internally displaced. UNHCR, with its long record of protecting and assisting the displaced, provides strong support to national and international responses to internal displacement (UNHCR, 2013). From the study established that IDPs are exposure to new hazards and greater vulnerability result in greater risk of exploitation and discrimination towards them due to the position and status.

The study found out that 63% of the respondents agreed with inadequate long-term funded projects reduce the chance of complete integration process especially economic integration as most humanitarian aid is based on emergency need influences process of integration. A recent WFP review identified three main gaps in humanitarian assistance to IDPs: Protection gaps, resource gaps and coordination gaps that are critical for significant improvement on the

integration process of the IDPs. For instance coordination is needed to ensure a collaborative, coordinated approach to assistance to displaced persons (WFP, 2000).

The study also established that NGOs have provided support to vulnerable but affected by the transparency, accountability and lack of feedback mechanism for instance 82.5% of the respondents indicated that they agreed that absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation results misuses of food, shelter and bribery reduce the chance of empowering vulnerable households thus adversely affects integration process. The health of the IDPs is best preserved through a community-based, preventive approach, which is dependent on the satisfaction of the following vital needs: Security; Water; Food; Shelter and sanitation; Clothes, blankets and essential domestic items; and Preventive and curative health care (Toole, 1999).

The study further established lack of information sharing, poor coordination, poor project evaluation, lack of the constant feedback from the beneficiaries reduce the chance of effective service delivery which in turn influence the level of integration therefore to improve the protection of IDPs and other affected populations in complex emergencies and disaster situations, NGOs should take much more stronger coordination, accountability and transparent steps that will spill over to more viable integration of IDPs.

5.3.4 Coping strategies adopted by IDP on integration process

As evident from the study, IDPs have blended a number of mechanism to absorb shocks in faraway residents such included: negotiation, form umbrella settlements based on family institution or regionalism, sought support from non-governmental organization, dwell in IDP

camps which are relative more cheaper than living in rental houses, sending kids to work girls for as house help and boys as shoeshines, giving in demands or allow extortion of resource of aid to powerful host community and gatekeepers.

As shown by the majority (48.2%) of the respondents, community participation and awareness is key to any significant integration as it promotes to cohesion and understanding the view point of the others. It also encourages acceptance and ownership of the community structures as all will be contributing partners. The study established the extent of their camp committee negotiation level where the study found out that 38.9% of the respondents indicated that camp committees have low moderate extent of influence. This infers that IDPs as whole have weaker position to negotiate as they are intimidated, harassed or forcefully evicted from the camps. According to the 2002 Somalia Socio-Economic Survey, the Somali diaspora is estimated to remit about US\$360 million annually into the three regions of Somalia, and the estimated total transfer of remittances handled by Somali remittance companies is about US\$700–800 million each year. According to the conflict analysis regional reports, a significant portion of the remittances is used to support relatives, mostly in urban areas, and a smaller amount serves as investment for private sector activity. While remittances have played an important role in improving the purchasing power of Somali residents and thereby sustained commercial and service activities, they are likely to have an intertwined negative impact. There are concerns that remittances create a dependent population that could be badly hurt because the second-generation Somali diaspora may not have the same incentive to remit funds to support relatives.

The four main features of diaspora lives are highlighted and discussed. These are: remittance; transnational family care and management; reproduction of families and communities; and the politics of movement. Al-Sharmani contends that ‘diasporic’ Somalis engage in ‘extensive and continuous transnational family-based networking, strategies and practices to pursue security and protection, secure livelihood, maximize resources, minimize risks and to feel empowered (Al-Sharmani, 2007). Currently at least, remittances help reduce the hardships experienced because of conflict. Economic performance interplay with conflict escalation or de-escalation in two main ways: the manner in which different economic drivers influence the relationships between groups, especially in terms of cooperation or competition; and the extent to which different economic activities finance violent behaviour.

5.4 Conclusions

From the findings, the study concludes that clan-based conflicts results to prevalence of rape, intimidation, sexual harassment, discrimination in economic opportunities, forceful evictions that reduce chance of integration of IDPs and other vulnerable households especially those from minority clans. IDPs as they are economically impoverished households as they would have long impact of accessing adequate opportunities to support their families. This further marginalizes them as they would not be able address issues to alleviate their condition.

From the study, it was also clear that regional government policies influence the nature of integration as the report noted that divergence between the practice and law, lack of civic education, lack of community participation, lack of fair public service, poor coordination all affected the nature of integration of IDPs as they reduce the chance of meaningful integration.

The study also revealed that regional government policies influence the integration process as they provide legal framework for community engagements. Poor policy formulation and implementation harbors misuse of rule of law and order that encourages civil strife and discontent among.

The study further deduced that involvement of NGOs efforts plays a critical role in the providing lifesaving opportunities that empowers IDPs in Puntland state of Somalia. It was clear that with fostering enabling environment through coping strategies, as well as the support of both government and NGOs, IDPs are able to contribute to more sustainable means of peaceful co-existence in the long run as they engage in entrepreneurial, participate in decision making process and provide semi-skilled labour force especially of construction and apprentice.

5.5 Recommendations

The study examined that integration process are influenced by nature of local government policies, efforts of NGOs, coping strategies adopted by the IDPs and clan-based conflicts among clans that are double-edged sword where they can increase or reduce to attain meaningful integration process. Therefore the study recommends the following:

The study deduced that clan-based conflict results to high rates of rape, sexual harassment, murder or killings, discrimination in economic opportunities that ends with marginalization and stigmatization of the victims of IDPs in Garoowe of Puntland state of Somalia: This study therefore recommends that to provide civic education for community members, IDPs, host communities and minorities, on citizen participation, human rights and governance; Sensitize

community leaders (elders, religious leaders, district authority leaders, women's group leaders) on human rights in relation to leadership and governance using available tools such as legal frameworks; Long-term strategies engaging multiple actors should be developed to address these harmful practices; Set appropriate and clearly defined standards for providing services and infrastructure fairly and equitably ; provide security service to curb prevalence of all violence including rape and forceful evictions; Improve the justice-system in the regional government to ensure all residents are able to access fair court system without fear of marginalization and stigmatization; Build institutional capacity by developing human resources providing training at all levels; Promote the contribution of grassroots associations to development efforts and encourage residents to participate to enhance cohesion of different levels of communities; Establishment structures through policy can be coordinate, so as to mobilize all agents of the government and provide cost-effective municipal services through public participation or information structure

The study established that involvement of Non-government efforts influences the integration process of IDPs in Garoowe of Jowle IDPs complex of Puntland state of Somalia. It was found out that lack of shared information, coordination, practices and expertise, Poor evaluation and management of resource, inadequate long-term funded projects, absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation results misuses of food, shelter and bribery, lack of feedback from beneficiaries reduced the chance of integration as evident from the analysis. This study recommends that NGOs to improve their service delivery through gathering rigorously the feedback of beneficiaries; mobilize long term project funds that will build resilience of the vulnerable communities to graduate to more sustainable after pulling out; holistically promote

community organization and participation with appropriate coordination and sharing of expertise with communities; educate and sensitize the public through sharing information addressing the key factors that harbor hostility and conflicts' Fastening opportunities for those being served to influence both the type and delivery of services as well as facilitate community dialogues between clans about the history of violence, normalization of violence, social norms and hate narrative, and how they contribute to violence.

The study established that regional government policies influences the integration process of IDPs in Garoowe of Jowle IDPs complex of Puntland state of Somalia. The study revealed that factors such as lack of inter-community civic education, divergence of law and practice, lack of constructive regional government programs, lack of fair public service and lack of coordination with other stakeholders reduce the chance of integration. This study recommends to all stakeholders to improve and strength coordination capacity to negotiate and represent personnel with good quality of leadership; seek to improve education and economic dimension in the long run to graduate from being IDPs to more dignified humans.

The study established that coping strategies adopted influence the ability to prevent, mitigate respond to shocks that affect the integration process of IDPs. It was established that community participation, sharing of information/experience, strength of negotiation skills, and economic opportunities and building capacity of the IDPs influence the level of integration process of IDPs. This study recommends to all stakeholders including IDPs, NGOs and governments to explore stronger coping mechanism to absorb shocks that exacerbates further current conditions, foster enabling environment to participate public forums for greater space and freedom; improve

the capacity to negotiate and represent personnel with good quality of leadership without the influence of clan-system. Leadership is the ability to help a group to make decisions and act upon them. Tarcher (1966) defines leadership as the art of influencing the behaviour of others through persuasion and guidance

5.6 Suggestion for Future Research

In view of the implications and recommendations provided, it is further suggested that future research could be conducted on factors influencing the implementation of coping strategies on the integration process of f IDPs in Puntland state of Somalia. It could also be conducted that factors influencing the transition of girls to post-secondary education in Somalia.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Dear Respondent,

RE: Support for MA Research Project

I am a final year student of the University of Nairobi taking a Master of Arts degree in Project Planning and Management. As part of the requirement for the award of the degree, I am undertaking a research to examine factors influencing integration process of internally displaced persons in Puntland State of Somalia (Case of Garoowe Town-Jowle IDP complex)

In this regard, I hereby kindly request for your time in responding to the attached questionnaire. Your accuracy and candid response will be critical in ensuring objectivity of this research. Please note that information received will be treated with utmost confidentiality and it is optional to write your name on this questionnaire. In addition, the findings of this study will solely be used for academic research purposes and to enhance knowledge in the field of education.

Thank you for your valuable time on this.

Yours faithfully,

Mowlid Mohamed Ismail

Appendix II: Questionnaires.

Personal Information

1. Gender

a) Male []

b) Female []

2. Marital status

a) Single []

b) Married []

c) Widowed []

d) Divorced []

e) Separated []

3. Level of Education

a) Non []

b) Primary []

c) Secondary []

d) College []

e) University []

f) Other (specify).....

4. Please select your category below

a) IDP household []

b) Officials from I/LNGOs []

c) Officials from regional government []

Section B: (Prevalence of Clan-based conflict influences integration process of IDPs in Garowe)

5. How long did you live in this IDP camp?
- a) 1-5 years []
 - b) 6-10 years []
 - c) 11-15 years []
 - d) 16-20 years []
 - e) 21-25 years []
6. How do you rate clan-based conflicts influences integration of IDPs?
- a) Very high []
 - b) High []
 - c) Average []
 - d) Low []
7. What kind of violence do IDPs experience (choose multiple options if applicable)
- a) Murder/killings []
 - b) Discrimination in economic opportunities(lower rate) []
 - c) Intimidation []
 - d) Forceful eviction []
 - e) Sexual harassment []
 - f) Rape []
 - g) Discrimination in educational opportunities []
 - h) Others

8. To what extent do you agree the following influence the process of integration of IDPs into the host community? Use a scale of where 1-very great extent, 2-great extent, 3-moderate extent, 4- low extent and 5-no extent at all

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Low extent	No extent at all
Prevalence of clan-based conflicts influences integration of IDPs and host communities					
Prevalence of rape towards IDPs influences interaction of communities to participate social events					
Prevalence of sexual harassment towards IDPs influences interaction of communities to participate social events					
Prevalence of sexual towards IDPs influences interaction of communities to participate social events					
Discrimination in economic opportunities(lower rate) results subordinate position of the IDPs thus affects the integration process					
Prevalence of Forceful eviction results frustration among IDPs that influence integration process of communities					
Prevalence of Intimidation and fear of IDPs influences their relation with host community					

9. How frequently do you meet with the neighboring host community for social activities/events?
- a) Every Day []
 - b) Every week []
 - c) Every month []
 - d) One or two times in 6 months []
 - e) Very rare []
 - f) Don't know []

Section C: Regional government policies influencing the integration process

10. To what extent does the regional government policies influence the integration process of IDPs into host community?
- a) To a very great extent []
 - b) To a great extent []
 - c) To a moderate extent []
 - d) To a low extent []
 - e) To no extent at all []
11. To what extent do you agree with following statements regarding Regional government policies influence integration process? Use a scale of where 1-strong disagree, 2-disagree 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5-strongly agree

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Lack of inter-community civic education causes hostility, prejudices and lack of tolerance among IDPs and Host communities influence integration process					
Divergence between law and practice from local authorities tends to influence integration process					
Lack of constructive programs for IDPs to contribute to the society influences the integration and peaceful communication process					
Lack of fair basic public services distribution to IDPs and misuse of resources among local and regional government institutions influence the process of integration					

12. Apart from the ones mentioned above which are the other influences of regional government policies on the transition of IDPs to integrate?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

SECTION D: Involvement of non-government organization efforts on integration process

13. Is there any I/NGO program in this IDP settlements in Garoowe

a) Yes

b) No

14. To what extent does the involvement of NGOs influence the integration process of IDPs?

a) To a very great extent

b) To a great extent

c) To a moderate extent

d) To a low extent

e) To no extent at all

15. To what extent do you agree with following statements regarding involvement of non-government organization efforts in influencing integration process? Use a scale of where 1-strong disagree, 2-disagree 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5-strongly agree

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Lack of shared information, practices and expertise between NGOs and local government results suspicion/friction thus influence the integration process					
Lack of critical needs evaluation and resources management among IDP and hosting communities results conflict over scarce resources thus influences					

integration process					
Inadequate long-term funded projects by NGOs to complete fair integration process especially economic integration as most humanitarian aid is based on emergency need influences process of integration					
The absence of transparency, monitoring and evaluation many results misuses of food, shelter and bribery thus influence integration process					
Lack of feedback from beneficiaries to providers and regular evaluations of activities delivered results poor evaluation mechanism of the impact of the fund influencing delivery of service influencing empowerment process of IDPs					

16. Apart from the ones mentioned above which are the other influences of involvement of NGOs efforts on the transition of IDPs to integrate?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

Section E: Coping strategies adopted by IDP ease integration process

17. To what extent does the type of coping strategies adopted by IDPs influence the integration process of IDPs?

- a) To a very great extent []
- b) To a great extent []
- c) To a moderate extent []
- d) To a low extent []
- e) To no extent at all []

18. To what extent do you agree that the following coping strategies influence the process of integration? Use a scale of where 1-very great extent, 2-great extent, 3-moderate extent, 4-low extent and 5-no extent at all

Statements	Very great extent	Great	Moderate	Low	No extent at all
Community participation and awareness among communities to contribute to prevention of possible conflicts in local communities; and ensure intercultural dialogue between the various parties involved					
Sharing experience to promote greater cohesion and integration between host communities and IDPs					
Camp committee have the strong negotiation to resolve conflicts against host community fairly and just					

Sought remittance inflows, improve their capacity to semiskilled labour, for IDP to improve their economic status to access all services and goods without depending on NGOs or local government					
Giving in the demands to local host communities and gatekeepers results space for IDPs households to interact					

Section F: Trend of integration Process of IDPs into host communities

19. How would you rate the following questions in regards to the integration process of IDPs into host communities for last 10 years? Use a scale of where 1-Greatly Improved , 2-Improved, 3-Constant, 4- Decreased and 5-Greatly Decreased

	Greatly improved	Improved	Constant	Decreased	Greatly decreased
How has the level of participation and involvement of IDPs in prioritizing their needs changed in the last 10 years					
To what extent has fair economic opportunities for IDPs changed in the last 10 years					
How has the level of socio-cultural perception of IDPs changed in the last 10 years					
To what extent has the level of conflict resolution mechanism changed in the last 10 years					

Appendix III: Interview guide for the key respondents for I/NGOs

1. Are you involved in the supporting IDPs in s in any way? Explain
2. Does clan-conflict influence your activities in supporting the IDPs? Explain
3. How does your organization's effort influence the integration process of IDPs in your areas of operation?
4. In what ways does your organization address conflicts over limited resource among IDPs and host community?
5. What should be done to promote successful integration of IDPs into host community in your area?
6. What is the trend of perception towards IDPs for the last ten years in your area of jurisdiction in Puntland?

Appendix IV: Interview guide for the key respondents for Government Officials

1. Are you involved in the supporting IDPs in s in any way? Explain
2. Does clan-conflict influence your activities in supporting the IDPs? Explain
3. In what ways does clan-based conflicts influence the fair service delivery in your area?
4. How does your organization's effort influence the integration process of IDPs in your areas of operation?
5. To what extent does regional government policies influence the integration process of IDPs?
6. In what ways does your organization address conflicts over limited resource among IDPs and host community?
7. What should be done to promote integration of IDPs and local host community?

APPENDIX V: Table 3.1: Global Trends: Refugees

The Scale of Displacement	
As of December 2008, an estimated 26 million persons were displaced internally as a result of conflicts worldwide, more than one-and-a-half times the number of refugees.	
Category of Forced Displacement	Total (millions)
Refugees under UNHCR mandate	10.5
Refugees under UNWRA mandate	4.7
Total number of refugees	15.2
Conflict-generated IDPs	26.0
Total number of refugees and conflict generated IDPs	41.2
Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2008 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons (Geneva: UNHCR, June 2009), 3.	

APPENDIX VI: Table 3.2: Population per IDP camp in Garoowe.

S/n	Name of settlement	Population size
1.	Jawle 2	2643
2.	Shebelle A+B	2432
3.	Siliga	949
4.	Kaam 1	345
5.	Buundo	725
6.	Kaam 4	538
7.	Lafobarkato	558
8.	Tawakal	660
9.	Banaadir	356
10.	Muuse Roodhile	452
11.	Hiiran	438
12.	Marka	422
13.	Alla-Amin	448
14.	Al kheyraad	397
15.	Waaberi	1186
16.	Riiga	714
17.	Ajuran	2280
	Total Population	15583

Source: UNHCR-MOI. (2017). *Profiling, registration of IDPs in Garoowe*

Appendix VII: Approval letter to conduct research

6th July, 2017

To: Office of the executive secretary
Garoowe Municipality
Municipality Road, Garoowe, Nugaal Region,
Puntland State of Somalia

Re: Permission to Conduct Research Survey

I am conducting research entitled **factors influencing integration process of internally displaced persons in Puntland State of Somalia (Case of Garoowe Town-Jowle IDP complex)** as part of the requirement for the award of master's degree at University of Nairobi.

This study will remain absolutely confidential and will be used only for educational purpose to protect respondents.

In regards to this, I would like to request your permission to conduct research survey in Jowle IDP camp in Garoowe.

Yours Sincerely,

Mr. Mowlid Mohamed Ismail-MA. Finalist,

Tel: +252907782487 (Somalia)

+254729206096 (Kenya)

Email: mowlid.ismail@gmail.com

To whom it may concern
They are free to conduct the
above mentioned Research
Survey.
Thanks

Abdirahman Abdulkhman
Executive Secretary
Garoowe.



Abdirahman
12/07/2017

APPENDIX VI: Approval Letter to Collect Data from UON



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES
NAIROBI EXTRA-MURAL CENTRE

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
N A I R O B I

REF: UON/CEES/NEMC/26/259

28th July, 2017

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: MOWLID MOHAMED ISMAIL - REG NO L50/82152/2015

This is to confirm that the above named is a student at the University of Nairobi College of Education and External Studies, School of Continuing and Distance Education, Department of Extra- Mural Studies pursuing Masters of Art in Project Planning and Management.

He is proceeding for research entitled "Factors Influencing the Intergration Process of Internally Displaced Persons in Puntland State of Somalia." Case of Garoowe Town-Jowle IDP Complex."

Any assistance given to him will be highly appreciated.



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI C.E.E.S.
P.O. Box 30197
28 JUL 2017
NAIROBI
NAIROBI EXTRA MURAL CENTRE

CAREN AWILLY
CENTRE ORGANIZER
NAIROBI EXTRA-MURAL CENTRE