

## Benefits, Mechanisms and Challenges of Integration of Internal Displaced People into Local Community-The Case of Garowe

Abdikadir Abdimalik Mohamud<sup>#\*</sup>, Prof. Willy Muturi<sup>^</sup> and Prof. Mohamed Said Samantar<sup>1</sup>

<sup>#</sup>Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya

<sup>^</sup>School of Business, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology Nairobi, Kenya

<sup>1</sup>Professor of Economics at Puntland State University Garowe, Somalia

Received 06 March 2018, Accepted 08 May 2018, Available online 14 May 2018, Vol.6 (May/June 2018 issue)

### Abstract

Puntland is home to an estimated 270,000 internally displaced persons in Galkaio, Bossaso, Garowe, Garden, Goldogob and Burtinle. Inter-marriage with the host community is negligible, with violations of human rights abuses among other challenges. The objective was to explore the Benefits, Mechanism and Challenges in Integrating IDPs in to local community. The research employed a descriptive research design. The research used both quantitative and qualitative approach strives for precision, Simiyu (2012). The study used a sample size of 154. The findings reveal that the benefit of local Integrating was rated as very high. Results reveal that the challenges of local integration was rated as very high. Results reveal that the level of mechanism of local integration were rated as very high. The findings agree with IASC, (2009), calling for facilitating rapid access to humanitarian and development. In conclusion, on the mechanism of integration, based on promoting expansion of basic economic requirements of the displaced communities, without affecting the host community and accessing work and income, the study recommended that local integration should be a desirable settlement solution for IDPs, to enhance integration more emphasize should be put on employment opportunities and provision of wealth and education.

**Keywords:** Internal Displaced People etc.

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

One of the gravest humanitarian consequences of conflict is the displacement of populations. Those who are forced to flee and leave everything behind are often the victims who suffer the most. The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) has dramatically increased since the cold war, outnumbering refugees Cohen *et al.*, (1998). Currently, more than 25 million people have been uprooted within their country as a result of conflict and human rights violations. An equal number have been displaced because of natural disasters and infrastructural projects (Weiss *et al.*, 2006). Their voices are seldom heard in peace negotiations, and yet realizing durable solutions for them is a crucial element for lasting solution. Return of internally displaced populations is often used as a benchmark against which progress in post-conflict stabilization and peace building is measured.

The most important at present are internal armed conflicts, economic upheaval, natural disasters, cultural

practices such as cattle rustling, resource conflicts among in addition to political violence. Most of the millions of men, women and children uprooted by these forces endure squalid living conditions, daily hardships to obtain necessities such as water food, shelter, threat of death from violence, deprivation, and disease Monette, (2002). IDPs' and refugees' right of return can represent one of the most complex aspects. The UN Principles for Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and IDPs, otherwise known as the Pinheiro Principles, provide guidance on the management of the technical and legal aspects of housing, land and property (HLP) restitution (COHRE, 2006).

#### 1.1.2 IDPs in global perspective

The total number of people internally displaced by armed conflict, generalized violence, and human rights violations worldwide as of the end of 2012 was estimated to be 28.8 million. This represents an increase of 2.4 million on the previous year and is the highest figure IDMC has ever recorded. Around 6.5 million people were newly displaced; almost twice as many as the 3.5 million during 2011. (Anne, K. *et al.*, 2013). Colombia remains the country with the highest number of IDPs in the world,

\*Corresponding author's ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3620-9522

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14741/ijmcr/v.6.3.7>

with a total between 4.9 and 5.5 million, In Europe and Central Asia, the total number of IDPs remained stable at around 2.5 million, with the vast majority trapped in situations of protracted displacement, in many cases for 20 years or more by 2012, (Waxman, 2001). Asia showed the second highest increase in new displacement after the Middle East and North Africa, with 1.4 million people forced to flee their homes in 2012, more than twice the number recorded in the previous year.

### 1.1.3 The IDPs Situation in Federal Republic of Somalia

Continued crises of governance in Somalia since the early 1990's has provoked several episodes of large-scale internal and external displacement. More than a quarter of Somalia's population has been forced to flee. As commonly observed in large-scale displacement situations, the majority has moved to a safer area within the country like Puntland, but large numbers have also fled to other nations with Kenya and Ethiopia currently hosting 492,046 and 240,086 Somali refugees respectively (ICMC Europe, 2013) among other nations. Internally, Puntland is home to an estimated 300,000 internally displaced persons living in the main towns of Galkaio, Bossaso, Garowe, Gardo, Goldogob and Burtinle (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2013).

A majority of these IDPs have moved from their original locations in South Central Somalia and neighboring rural areas, due to 1991 civil war, prolonged armed conflicts after that, in addition to drought-induced poverty. As Somalia's stability and recovery moving ahead, the issue of displaced people has remained unsolved. Several studies that have been conducted on the fate of displaced people in Puntland have concluded that there is a strong desire for local integration and fact of that their origin place's security and stability remained uncertain. As a result of this, as part of Puntland IDP's Policy instructions, on October 13, 2014, the Government of Puntland has decided to bring a durable solution for the protracted displacement, create a satisfactory environment and bring the attention of all stakeholders to this matter (Waxman, 2001).

### 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Puntland is member state of federal government of Somalia that have been hit strongly with the challenges of internally displaced people. It is a home to an estimated 270,000 internally displaced persons living in the main towns of Galkaio, Bossaso, Garowe, Garden, Goldogob and Burtinle (Economic Commission for Africa, 2013). The IDPs have not only affected Puntland negatively as per (UNHCR Global Trends, 2009; Veney, 2007; Rutinwa, 2003 and Slaughter, 2009) finding. They have also contributed positively to the economy of Puntland. The IDPs were divided into two categories: Those who were believed to have initially originated from Puntland but lived in the South and central regions and some. This category was

not only welcomed but integrated immediately with the local community and become the political elite that rules Puntland to date.

Statistics suggests that 270, 000 live in Puntland as IDPs from the South, they have no representation in the decision making and therefore not recognized as part of the community. Their intermarriage with the host community is very negligible, with their protection not guaranteed and therefore sometimes being faced with violations of their rights coupled with human right abuses among other challenges (UNFPI Somalia Population service). Their denial of integration amounts to human right violation issue according to the international community. Mechanisms that will lead to their inclusion to participate in the decision making will be necessary to enhance the social cohesion and stability of Puntland and Somalia as a whole, Puntland has developed a policy that will guide this process very long and complex.

Despite the growing cases of IDP with mixed implications, no local or international studies had ever focused looking at local integration as a long run solution to the IDPs issue and more. Most of the researchers have limited their study on how the IDP can be sustained in the short term through the provision of basics needs like food. How IDPs presence affects the environment, social cohesion infrastructure, and local integration in the Puntland context has been less documented. The dynamic and lasting economic effects of IDP presence and how the internally displaced people can be integrated into the local community are somewhat less covered. This has created a shortage in empirical evidence and studies on the local scene. This study will seek to fill this gap by looking at the local integration of IDPs in the perspective benefits, mechanisms, and challenges in Puntland.

### 1.3 Objectives of the study

#### 1.3.1 Main objective

The main objective of this study was to explore the Benefits, Mechanism and Challenges in Integrating IDPs in to Local Community in Puntland.

#### 1.3.2 Specific objectives

Specific objectives of the research include:

- 1) To establish the benefits of Integration IDPs in to the local community in Puntland.
- 2) To examine the mechanism of Integration IDPs in to local Community in Puntland.
- 3) To determinethe challenges that may face in integration of IPDs in to Local Community in Puntland.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.2 Theoretical Framework

#### 2.2.1 John Rawls's theory

Rawls emphasizes injustice resulting from internal displacement if the condition of the displaced is not

improved in terms of income and wealth. The ethics of development-induced displacement explained by John Rawls has been called his “general conception” of justice. It requires that all social values – liberty and opportunity, income and wealth, and the bases of self-respect – are to be distributed equally unless an unequal distribution of any, or all, of these values is to everyone’s advantage (Rawls, 1971).

A scheme or system which creates advantages for some groups of a community is unjust for others unless it creates benefits for all. “Injustice,” he wrote in 1971, “is simply inequalities that are not to the benefit of all” (John Rawls, 1971). Rawls emphasized egalitarianism and distributive justice. He favors the right to private property as one of the basic liberties of the people. These concepts have their relevance to the concepts of IDP particularly when we argue for distributive justice, land for land and evaluation of pre- and post- project conditions under involuntary resettlement (Marr, 2010).

### 2.2.2 Scudder-Colson Theory

The Scudder-Colson diachronic framework was built around the key concept of “stage”; it focused on settlers’ stress and their specific behavioral reactions in each stage. Initially, the model was formulated to apply to internally displacement processes. Subsequently, Scudder extended it to some refugee’s resettlement processes as well. The models not intended to apply to resettlement operations that fail. The authors argue that displacement, whether internally or externally, is a stressful experience. People undergoing forceful relocation in the name of internal displacement react in predictable and broadly similar ways “partly because the stress of relocation limits the range of coping responses of those involved” (Scudder 1985).

### 2.2.3 IRR Model

The IRR model has been formulated and developed by Michael M. Cernea, Senior Advisor for Sociology and Social Policy of the Department of Environment of the World Bank. During the 1990s, a series of studies (Cernea 1995b, 1996a, 1998; World Bank 1994) and research conducted across countries found that the worst consequences of displacement – impoverishment and violation of basic human rights- are prevalent. Cernea writes that “like becoming a refugee, being forcibly ousted from one’s own land is not only immediately disruptive and painful; it is also fraught with serious long-term risks of becoming poorer than before displacement, more vulnerable economically and disintegrated socially” (Cernea,1999).

### 2.2.4 Push and Pull Theory

The overall argument is that the push and pull model is clearly visible in the fieldwork findings of Garowe IDPs. It

clearly identifies that the people from rural areas migrating to urban cities are bound and tied by economic prosperity. The neo-classical migration theory of the ‘push and pull’ factor therefore supports the argument that people want to migrate to Puntland for Security and economic reason and, as a consequence, one may constitute them as ‘economic migrants’. However, one important factor for these displaced people is the question of security. For example, many IDPs indicated that they were attracted by both the security of the northern urban city in Somalia as well as the services and economic opportunities they believed were available there (Bryman, 2004).

### 2.3.1 Benefits

According to a study conducted by Sociological Association, (2008), integrating internal displacement opens the door to future political participation. This can prime them for more active participation in public affairs during the post-conflict transition. Furthermore, by facilitating participation of or consultation with IDPs during integration process, the parties can demonstrate (to IDPs) their willingness to consider the needs and interests of displaced communities, and can therefore build or solidify potential future political constituencies. Especially in cases where IDPs are not identified with just one party to the conflict, this type of political argument may be persuasive in encouraging the parties to integrate internal displacement into the community (De Haas, 2007).

According to Jacqueline, (2010) argues that IDPs who have been integrated to community can be important stakeholders in peace processes. The fact that they have become displaced means that IDPs have already been significantly affected by the conflict and thus have much at stake in the outcome of the peace process. IDPs may be victims of the conflict, but they may also have been actively engaged in the conflict, which is another reason why they can be key stakeholders’ may directly affect the peace process in positive or negative ways. Integrating internal displacement can enhance the breadth and depth of “buy in” for the process and any agreed-upon outcome. A wider sense of ownership will in turn strengthen peace initiatives and boost the prospects for their successful implementation. Moreover, IDPs may provide political support to or may be otherwise associated with parties to the conflict. They can influence, and can be influenced by, the parties to the conflict (Sidney & McNally, 1996)

### 2.3.2 Mechanism

According to Amnesty International, (2015), emphasizing the primary responsibility of national authorities in providing durable solutions for internally displaced persons, the mechanism clarifies the key principles that should guide the search for durable solutions. In particular, it stresses that the rights, needs and legitimate

interests of the displaced persons should be the primary considerations guiding all policies and decisions relating to durable solutions; the rights of displaced persons to make an informed and voluntary decision on what durable solution to pursue; and the importance of ensuring that the needs of populations and communities that integrate or re-integrate displaced persons be taken into account (McDowell C. & Morrell, 2010)

The framework also stresses that all actors working in assisting displaced persons should adopt a human rights-based approach to supporting durable solutions for internally displaced persons who should be at the centre of the process. It dedicates an entire section to describe how humanitarian and development actors can ensure that such an approach is being followed. also, the eight criteria that should determine to what extent durable solutions have been achieved (Amnesty International, 2015).

Given the difficulties to achieve these in many displacement situations in the short or medium term, the criteria identified must be seen as benchmarks aimed at measuring progress towards the realization of durable solutions. These criteria are: safety and security; adequate standard of living; access to livelihoods; restoration of housing, land and property; access to documentation; family reunification; participation in public affairs; and access to effective remedies and justice (Amnesty International, 2015).

### 2.3.3 Challenges

A lack of coordination between the government, international agencies and NGOs in interventions aimed at supporting the return or local integration of IDPs currently hinders the creation of conditions for a durable outcome for settling internally displaced people. In areas of return where humanitarian and development aid organizations are present, coordination is weak or nonexistent. Even though mapping exists for the presence of humanitarian aid workers at IDPs sites and refugee camps, there is no mapping for their presence in areas of return (De Haas, 2007).

Efforts made by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the early recovery cluster to map the various actors and their activities have proved unsuccessful due to a lack of response from operational personnel and a lack of follow-up by OCHA and cluster leads (USAID, 2010). As some areas of return are linked to different bases, work is sometimes duplicated, while other villages remain neglected (Featherstone, 2009).

There is also no mapping of the state presence (administrative authorities, health, social, animal breeding officials, etc.). The information available for these areas through studies and missions are not compiled or analyzed, though such a synthesis could promote a shared understanding and knowledge of the context with all its nuances. This is partly due to the lack

of an effective forum for the coordination of programs and strategies (UN News Center, 2010).

The early recovery cluster, instituted in Chad to provide for an 'integrated, coordinated and appropriate response for the return, reintegration and improvement of living conditions for IDPs, returnees and host communities. However, a lack of leadership and commitment by stakeholders (government, UN, NGO and financial backers) to cluster activities limited its usefulness. Other relevant clusters, such as the protection cluster, are not inclusive enough, while poor consultation and a lack of involvement from cluster members results in very little ownership of the strategies (Chant, 1992).

### 2.5 Critique of Existing Literature

The critique argues that economic theories overlook the disaster-induced displacement factors which are significant to include because most people who migrate are displaced to escape the war and natural disaster occurring in from the place origin. Theories of development formulated by economists who include Todaro-Harris approach and Push & Pull Factor consider only economic issues as the major cause of internally displaced population. The approaches claim that individuals make a rational decision to migrate when a cost-benefit calculation leads them to expect that future payoffs from the movement exceed its cost. Since the present costs have to pay off in the future, migration is interpreted as a human capital investment (Schwenken and Eberhardt, 2008).

The micro-level neo-classical migration theory views migrants as individual, rational actors, who themselves decide to move on the basis of a cost-benefit reasons. Therefore, assuming free choice, they are expected to go where they would benefit most economically, that is, if they are able to earn living. That defines the general notion that migration movements tend towards a certain spatial-economic equilibrium and it has remained alive in the work of many demographers, geographers, and economists ever since. (De Haas, 2007 cited in Castles & Miller, 2003).

Theories fail to capture actual or real reason for IDP migrating. The critique argues that people from rural areas may have 'chosen' to migrate, but it is also important to stress that these decisions were initially triggered by the civil war and drought occurring predominantly. These vital factors make it difficult to merely define the displaced population as economic migrant (Lesage, 2005). However, this study will fill the existing knowledge gap by conducting a rigorous analysis of IDP migrating in the context of country violence like wars.

### 2.6 Knowledge Gap

Researchers who have previously conducted research on internally displaced people have only evaluated it as a general subject but have not formulated properly laid down activities or operations for policy makers to

implement when seeking solutions to integrate displaced people.

There is very little evidence-based research or scholarly work on integrating internally displaced people into the local community. Karuru (2001) on Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons found out that processes to support a durable solution is inclusive and involve, on the basis of full equality, all parts of the displaced population, including women, persons with special needs and persons who are potentially marginalized. In the absence of empirical studies, it is often difficult to evaluate the benefits, mechanisms and challenges of integrating internally displaced people into the local community. There is a need to fill this knowledge gap.

### 3. Research Methodology

#### 3.1. Research design

The research employed a descriptive research design as the over-all operational pattern or framework of the proposal that stipulates what information is to be collected from which source by what procedures. The research design enabled the study to use quantitative research approach. Quantitative approach strives for precision by focusing on items that can be counted into predetermined categories and subjected to statistical analysis (Simiyu, 2012). The research used this approach because the data was collected using the structured questionnaire and focus group interviews, data collection was quantitative and qualitative and was analyzed using statistical methods of SPSS.

#### 3.2. Population

Garowe is third largest city and the capital city of Puntland state of Somalia, however, the district hosted a large number of internally displaced people. According to Bio-metric registration conducted by (Ministry of Interior 2016) the total registered population living in Garowe are 4275 HH (households) with 19011 people. Therefore, Jilab camp among 17 other camps in Garowe hosted 600 households with 2500 people these are the target population of the research. According to Mugenda and Mugenda 2003, target population of 10% of the study area is enough and it can provide more in-depth implication to the research findings. Hence, the target population comprised 10% of the total registered Internally Displaced People living in Jilab IDP camp, which is 250, and the respondents was differentiated in terms of Gender. However, as per the formula the sample size of the study was 154 respondents.

#### 3.3 Research instruments

The instruments of the study restructured close ended questionnaire. Questionnaire followed as per study objectives to collect the data, question items was used in the questionnaire closed ended questions and open-ended questions. In the questions, the respondents are

required to give their opinion in the spaces provided. In the closed ended questions, the respondents specifically responded by using tick for their answers. The closed ended questions are easier to administer because each item is followed by alternative answers and are economical to use in terms of duration.

#### 3.4. Data processing and analysis

Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20). Questionnaires was coded to make easy for data entry. Data cleaning was checked to avoid errors during the data processing. Data was presented in a tabular and graphical forms showing the frequencies and the percentages effecting on each variable.

### 4. Research Findings and Discussions

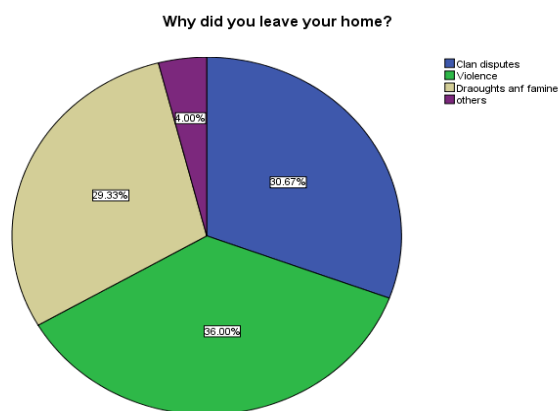


Figure 4.1 Reason for leaving habitants to the IDP camp of respondents

On the opinion of the respondents why they had left their homes to the camps, majority of the respondents said that violence was the main cause with (36%), (30.67%) had left due to clan disputes (29.33%), had left due to drought related causes and the others (4%), had left due to other undisclosed causes. The finding implies that most of the respondents were in camps due violence and clan disputed causes as well as drought biting causes. The findings further mean that for instance, 2001, there were mass displacement of 25,000 Somalis in Gedo, Bay, and Bakool regions. This was because of drought and war conflict in the areas (Forced Migration, 2003). It must be noted that most IDPs in Bosaso originate from these regions whereby their farming lands were appropriated during their absence.

Nevertheless, these drought and conflict situations have caused the inhabitants to migrate and move to Bosaso in search of finding new livelihoods which was also discussed by respondents during interviews (Bryyas, 2006).

The findings mean that IDPs who have chosen to live at the sites or to relocate mention insecurity in their home villages as one of the main reasons for not going

back on a permanent basis. These communities have often lost their animals and possessions during their displacement and would no longer be capable of resuming their pastoral activities. They also fear that if they return to their villages to participate in agricultural activities, they would once again be exposed to community tensions (UNHCR, 2011). When men and women fled their villages at different points during the violence, they subsequently had varying perceptions about security. For example, in Anisa, the women interviewed said that they had suffered more violence than the men who fled before the attacks. The women were therefore more reticent to return to their home villages. The security measures deployed are not always adapted to the threats perceived by the population; military forces are not always mandated to respond to animal theft or damages to crops by animals, but there are no local police to deal with these problems (USAID, 2010).

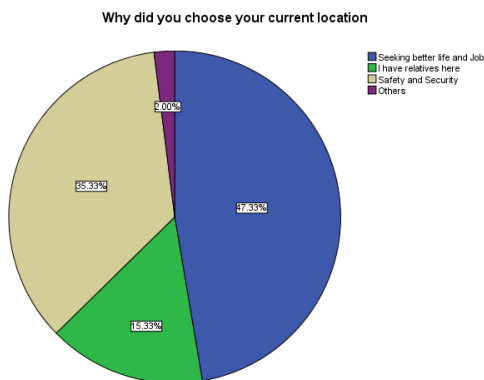


Figure 4.2 Reason for choosing the current location of respondents

On the why the respondents had chosen the location of the particular camp, majority of the respondents said that they sought better life and job opportunities in the new locations with (47.33%) while those who put safety and security at the fore front were rated at (35.33%). The others who had relatives in the nearby areas were (15.33%) and the rest had other reasons also rated at (2%). The findings mean that most of the people in the camps were seeking for peace and employment opportunities as the most important reasons for being in the campaign.

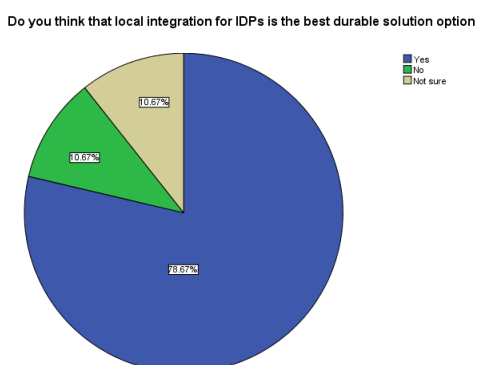


Figure 4.3 Respondents opinion on integration

On the respondents' opinion on integration of the IDPs in to the local community, majority of the respondents agreed with (78.67%) while those who disagreed and others who were not sure tallied at (10.67%). The findings mean that respondents preferred to integrate in to the local community than to go back to their original homes.

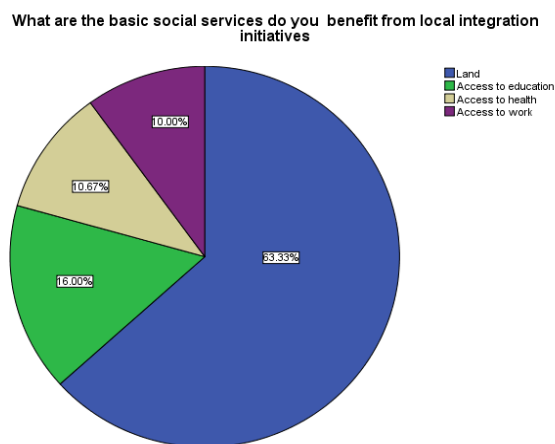


Figure 4.9 Benefits of integration of the respondents

On the respondent's opinion on the major benefit in the camps, majority of the respondents said that access to land was the most important with (63.33%) while those who said that access to education with (16%). Those who preferred health were rated at (10.67%) and employment was rated at (10%).The finding mean that the land issue was very important and these was the main benefit for the IDPs to get integrated in to the local community.

accessing to employment opportunity can facilitate IDPs to local integration.

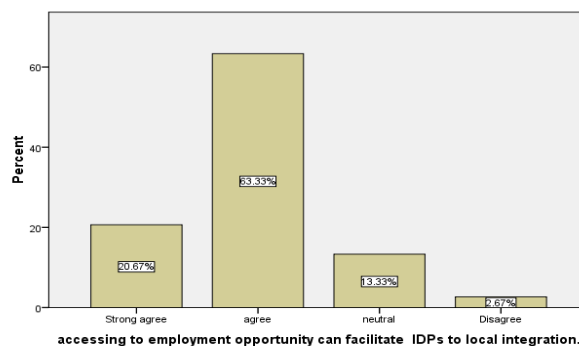


Figure 4.10 Respondents opinion on accessing employment

On the respondents' opinion on access to employment facilitating IDPs integration to the local community, majority of the respondents agreed (63.33%) while (20.67%) strongly agreed and (13.33%) were undecided while (2.67%) disagreed. The finding means since the respondents were in search for peace and employment, it goes without saying the main way to integrate the IDPs in to the local community was to allow them participate in

the search for local employment opportunities to contribute to the labour force and income generation for the country.

**Table 4.1** The descriptive statistics on benefits of local integration

Benefits of local integration	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Do you think that local integration for IDPs is the best durable solution option	4.3909	1.14215	Very High
What are the basic social services do you benefit from local integration initiatives	4.1182	1.12300	Very High
Accessing to employment opportunity can facilitate IDPs to local integration.	3.3273	1.49070	Very High
<b>Average mean on benefits of local integration</b>	<b>4.3909</b>	<b>1.14215</b>	Very High

Results in Table 4.2.1 reveal that the benefit of local Integrating of IDPs in to Local Community was rated as very high (average mean = 4.39). This means that Jilab IDPs in Somalia experience Push and Pull migration. The IDP respondents discussed that both the security of Puntland and the presence of economic opportunities influenced the decision for them to find refuge in Bosaso area mainly caused by Somalia’s semi-arid and arid climates whereby people commonly suffer from sequential and mainly caused by Somalia’s semi-arid and arid climates whereby people commonly suffer from sequential and seasonal droughts. Over the past decade, the cumulative effects of years of poor rainfall and consequent loss of livestock and crops have rendered many pastoralists destitute and result in increased vulnerability and further displacement (Bryman, 2004).

**Table 4.2**The descriptive statistics on benefits of local integration

Benefits of local integration	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Accessing to employment opportunity can facilitate IDPs to local integration.	4.9273	.26088	Very High
Accessing to basic education by IDPs will promote full Local integration.	4.6182	.48806	Very High
Access to Health Services in IDPs will facilitate local integration.	4.2636	.53634	Very High
Access to protected land tenure and housing is the key benefit for IDPs local integration	3.9909	.98144	Very High
Local integration for IDPs is advantage for political inclusion	3.9636	.98547	Very High
Local integration contributes to social and physical security and safety.	3.3000	1.35829	Very High
<b>Average mean on challenges of local integration</b>	<b>4.2273</b>	<b>.24084</b>	Very High

Results in Table 4.2.2 reveal that the benefits of local integrating of IDPs in to Local Community was rated as very high (average mean = 4.22). This means that the Respondents has strongly agree that accessing to social service like access to basic education for internal displaced children and ever their parents and basic health service are benefits for IDPs and can facilitate local integration as well. Secured land tenure for IDPs is most

important benefit for internal displaced persons and hope for everyone, from the table above 4.2.2 access to housing and property right is higher as mean indicates (3.9909), it shows that it can facilitate integration between host community and internal displace persons. However, respondents of Local integration contribute to social and physical security and safety is very high which means that local integration for Jilab had solution for people fled form conflict, droughts and violation against humanity in south and central Somalia.

That people from rural areas migrating to urban cities are bound and tied by economic prosperity. The neo-classical migration theory of the ‘push and pull’ factor therefore supports the argument that people want to migrate to Garowe for economic reason and, as a consequence, one may constitute them as ‘economic migrants’. However, one important factor for these displaced people is the question of security. For example, many IDPs indicated that they were attracted by both the security of the northern urban city in Somalia as well as the services and economic opportunities they believed were available there (Bryman, 2004).

**Table 4.3** The descriptive statistics on mechanism on local integration

Challenges on local integration	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Aid dependency syndrome on resources aimed to implement for IDP local integration	3.3000	1.35829	Very High
Limitation on access to land for local integration can be referred to greatest confront of local integration.	3.8727	1.05020	Very High
Lacking civil documentation accessibility for IDPS restrict Freedom of movement and access to social service such as Banks.	3.9727	.70981	Very High
<b>Average mean on mechanism on local integration</b>	<b>3.4638</b>	<b>.39911</b>	Very High

Results in Table 4.3.0 reveal that the level of challenges of local integration of the IDPs into the local community were rated as very high with (average mean = 3.46) in to the Local Community. Regarding the dependence of aid syndrome is huge challenge for local integration in consequence of that it hinders government and community led initiative programs. More over the limited access to land for hosing of IDPs also major obstacles to local integration it is because land was part of public properties looted when Somali central government has toppled and yet it on hands of land lords. However, lack of civil documentation including birth certificate, national identification card, title deeds and passports are rarely allowed or not allowed internal displace people in Puntland all these factors are considered in major challenges of local integrations.

**Table 4.4** The descriptive statistics on IDPs Policy and Local Integration

IDPs Policy and Local Integration	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
IDPs Policy and local integration Strategy can guide full integration of IDP.	4.2091	1.34843	Very High
Local Governments have enough knowledge and capacity to implement local integration as per policy and strategy	4.2545	1.44271	Very High
Ministry of Interior has Disseminated IDPs policy and strategy of integration to all stake holders; IDPs.	3.6182	1.36793	High
Government Agencies engaged host community including Traditional elders, Business people and civil societies to participate local integration.	4.3727	1.14025	Very High
What is your current situation as an IDP in Puntland?	4.0182	1.29205	Very High
Do you think the conditions should be improved further?	4.7909	.79095	Very High
Do you think there are plans to improve the situations by the government and other stakeholders?	4.7364	.56952	Very High
Are there any policy or strategy that the government is putting in place to protect and address the issues facing IDPs?	4.6000	.70646	Very High
Do you know of the government's policy on integration of IDPs to the local community?	3.2273	1.41200	High
Has greatly assisted	4.7636	.66260	Very High
Has partially assisted	4.1455	1.20272	Very High
Has not helped at all	4.5545	.77325	Very High
Do you understand the contents contained in the policy and Strategy that seeks to guide the integration of IDPs into the local community?	4.6455	.71146	Very High
Does Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) help to improve the conditions of IDPs in the camps?	4.7727	.46252	Very High
<b>Average mean on IDPs Policy and Local Integration</b>	<b>4.3515</b>	<b>.50650</b>	Very High

Results in Table 4.4 reveal that the IDPs Policy on Local integration was rated as very high (average mean = 4.35). This means that as a primary condition for enhancing durable integration, the relevant mechanism should be to promote expansion of local economies in order to satisfy the basic economic requirements of the displaced communities, without detrimentally affecting the host community and accessing to work and a regular income are central factors in an IDP's decision as to whether to integrate in the current location or to consider a move elsewhere. It is, however, paramount that an IDP's ability to earn a living does not come at the expense of the host community's own ability to access employment (Cortes,2004).

Livelihood support programs should therefore target both the IDPs and host communities through employment generation, job matching and support for the creation of small and micro-businesses, as well as through various types of vocational and on-the-job training. Such initiatives would thus have two-fold impact: setting the ground both for durable integration of IDPs and for long-term prosperity of the local community (Christensen &Harild, 2009).

The findings agree with Jacqueline, (2010) argues that IDPs who have been integrated to community can be

important stakeholders in peace processes. The fact that they have become displaced means that IDPs have already been significantly affected by the conflict and thus have much at stake in the outcome of the peace process. IDPs may be victims of the conflict, but they may also have been actively engaged in the conflict, which is another reason why they can be key stakeholders. IDPs may directly affect the peace process in positive or negative ways. Integrating internal displacement can enhance the breadth and depth of "buy in" for the process and any agreed-upon outcome. A wider sense of ownership will in turn strengthen peace initiatives and boost the prospects for their successful implementation. Moreover, IDPs may provide political support to or may be otherwise associated with parties to the conflict. They can influence, and can be influenced by, the parties to the conflict (Sidney & McNally, 1996).

**Table 4.5** The descriptive statistics on local integration

local integration	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
would you assess to access of civic integration as legal integration	3.6182	1.41410	High
Local integration compromise assures IPDS to have access to Basic social services such Basic Health and education how you evaluate level of access to above issue.	4.5364	.67290	Very High
Local integration intended to promise IDPs to have access to employment opportunity how would you measure the level to have fair opportunity.	4.8000	.86523	Very High
<b>Average mean local integration</b>	<b>3.6182</b>	<b>1.41410</b>	High

Results in Table 4.5 reveal that the level of Local Integrating of IDPs in to Local Community was rated as high (average mean = 3.61). This means that economic marginalization is often accompanied by social and psychological marginalization, expressed in a drop in social status, in re settlers' loss of confidence in society and in themselves, a feeling of injustice, and deepened vulnerability. Thus, integration promotes justice and minimizes vulnerability in the society (Arjuna, 2010).

The findings agree with Asian Development Bank, (2009), integration of IDP to communities eradicate existing marginalization which occurs when families lose economic power and spiral on a "downward mobility" path. Integration allows many individuals to use their earlier acquired skills at the new location; human capital which has been lost or rendered inactive or obsolete will be restored. The findings further agree with The World Bank, (2011) argues that integration of displaced communities promote social integration. The fundamental feature of forced displacement is that it causes a profound unraveling of existing patterns of social organization. This unraveling occurs at many levels. When people are forcibly moved, production systems are dismantled which can only be restored during the



integration process. Long-established residential communities and settlements are disorganized, while kinship groups and family systems are often scattered (Marr, 2007). Life-sustaining informal social networks that provide mutual help are rendered non-functional. Trade linkages between producers and their customer base are interrupted, and local labor markets are disrupted (Lindle&Haslie, 2011).

## 5. Summary Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

### 5.1. Summary of the Findings

#### 5.1.1. Benefits of Integration IDPs in to the local community in Puntland

The findings indicated that majority of the respondents had said that there were a lot of benefits associated with Integrating of IDPs in to Local Community and was rated as very high. Results in Table 4.2.1 reveal that the benefit of local Integrating of IDPs in to Local Community was rated as very high (average mean = 4.39). This means that Jilab IDPs in Somalia experience Push and Pull migration. The IDP respondents discussed that both the security of Puntland and the presence of economic opportunities influenced the decision for them to find refuge in Bosaso area mainly caused by Somalia's semi-arid and arid climates whereby people commonly suffer from sequential and mainly caused by Somalia's semi-arid and arid climates whereby people commonly suffer from sequential and seasonal droughts. Over the past decade, the cumulative effects of years of poor rainfall and consequent loss of livestock and crops have rendered many pastoralists destitute and result in increased vulnerability and further displacement (Bryman, 2004). The findings further agree with According to Asian Development Bank, (2009), integration of IDP to communities eradicate existing marginalization which occurs when families lose economic power and spiral on a "downward mobility" path. Integration allows many individuals to use their earlier acquired skills at the new location; human capital which has been lost or rendered inactive or obsolete will be restored. Economic marginalization is often accompanied by social and psychological marginalization, expressed in a drop in social status, in re-settler's loss of confidence in society and in themselves, a feeling of injustice, and deepened vulnerability. Thus, integration promotes justice and minimizes vulnerability in the society (Arjuna, 2010).

#### 5.1.2. Mechanism of Integration IDPs in to local Community in Puntland

The findings indicated that majority of the respondents said that there were Mechanisms in place to integrate the IDPs in to the local community and were doing well and rated very high. Results in Table 4.4 reveal that the IDPs

Policy on Local integration was rated as very high (average mean = 4.35). This means that as a primary condition for enhancing durable integration, the relevant mechanism should be to promote expansion of local economies in order to satisfy the basic economic requirements of the displaced communities, without detrimentally affecting the host community and accessing to work and a regular income are central factors in an IDP's decision as to whether to integrate in the current location or to consider a move elsewhere.

The findings agree with Jacqueline, (2010) argues that IDPs who have been integrated to community can be important stakeholders in peace processes. The fact that they have become displaced means that IDPs have already been significantly affected by the conflict and thus have much at stake in the outcome of the peace process. IDPs may be victims of the conflict, but they may also have been actively engaged in the conflict, which is another reason why they can be key stakeholders. IDPs may directly affect the peace process in positive or negative ways. Integrating internal displacement can enhance the breadth and depth of "buy in" for the process and any agreed-upon outcome. A wider sense of ownership will in turn strengthen peace initiatives and boost the prospects for their successful implementation. Moreover, IDPs may provide political support to or may be otherwise associated with parties to the conflict. They can influence, and can be influenced by, the parties to the conflict (Sidney & McNally, 1996).

#### 5.1.3. Challenges in integration of IDPs in to Local Community in Puntland

The findings indicated that majority of the respondents said that there were challenges associated with integration of the IDPs in to the local community and were rated high. Results in Table 4.3.0 reveal that the level of challenges of local integration of the IDPs into the local community were rated as very high with (average mean = 3.46) in to the Local Community. Regarding the dependence of aid syndrome is huge challenge for local integration in consequence of that it hinders government and community led initiative programs. More over the limited access to land for housing of IDPs also major obstacles to local integration it is because land was part of public properties looted when Somali central government has toppled and yet it on hands of land lords. The findings are in line with lack of coordination between the government, international agencies and NGOs in interventions aimed at supporting the return or local integration of IDPs currently hinders the creation of conditions for a durable outcome for settling internally displaced people. In areas of return where humanitarian and development aid organizations are present, coordination is weak or nonexistent. Even though mapping exists for the presence of humanitarian aid workers at IDPs sites and refugee camps, there is no mapping for their presence in areas of return (De Haas, 2007).

## Conclusion

The study was Integrated IDPs into local community of Puntland was recently going on the main cities in of Puntland state of Galkacio, Buntline, Garowe, Qardho and Bossaso. The Literature indicates that internally the Integration of IDPs into host community has gone long way and its among one of three components of Durable Solution, where the final aim to restore back to dignity of thousands of people fled from south and central Somalia scattered the regions in Puntland. Hence, this study was anchored on the fundamental reasoning that integration can be full achieved when appropriate mechanisms are flowed; the research has also addressed several challenges that can herder through the process of local integration.

Based on the findings indicated that majority of the respondents had said that there were a lot of benefits associated with Integrating of IDPs in to Local Community and was rated as very high. Results in Table 4.2.1 reveal that the benefit of local Integrating of IDPs in to Local Community was rated as very high (average mean = 4.39). This means that Jilab IDPs in Somalia experience Push and Pull migration.

Although, the study notes that local integration is a qualitatively different settlement option than return and settlement elsewhere since it does not usually involve physical movement and IDPs may not make a conscious choice to integrate locally at a certain point in time. While governments all use the term 'return' when discussing the return of IDPs to their places of origin, they use different terms for local integration. For example, it is called 'improving living conditions' in South Somalia, supporting decent living conditions for the displaced population and their participation in society. In this research, survey design describing the phenomenon associated with the subject population was utilized in order to obtain information concerning the current phenomenon and where possible, to draw valid general conclusions from facts discussed. In order to achieve the objectives, the study utilized quantitative approach. The target population comprised 10% of all registered internally displaced peoples living in Jilab IDP which was the source of the evidence, totaling 2500, in order to make accessible sample size, Slovin formula was used to make 154 respondents of which 91 were female and 63 were male.

Furthermore, the findings indicated that majority of the respondents said that there were Mechanisms in place to integrate the IDPs in to the local community and were doing well and rated very high. Results in Table 4.4 reveal that the IDPs Policy on Local integration was rated as very high (average mean = 4.35). This means that as a primary condition for enhancing local integration as durable solution, the relevant mechanism should be to promote expansion of local economies in order to satisfy the basic economic requirements of the displaced communities, without detrimentally affecting the host

community and accessing to work and a regular income are central factors in an IDP's decision as to whether to integrate in the current location or to consider a move elsewhere.

Finally, there were challenges associated with integration of the IDPs in to the local community such as a poor co-ordination among government's institution and international community's or donors and it was rated high. Results in Table 4.3.0 reveal that the level of challenges of local integration of the IDPs into the local community were rated as very high with (average mean = 3.46) in to the Local Community. Regarding the dependence of aid syndrome is huge challenge for local integration in consequence of that it hinders government and community led initiative program

## Recommendations

The recommendations are based on the objectives of the study as follows:

- 1) Local integration should be given greater consideration as a desirable settlement solution for IDPs, in Puntland. This will make Puntland more egalitarian society which will in turn promote the unity, stability and economic development of the state and its society. Puntland will also be role model for other Somali emerging states in promoting the inclusivity of different stakeholders in the decision-making system which will lead to more prosperous and politically stable Somalia.
- 2) The current mechanisms employed currently can be improved to broaden the participation of the IDPs in the decision making so that they feel ownership in the processes and decisions that affect them. For instance, by giving representatives in the different levels of the public decision making such as local governments, parliament and the government.

## References

- [1]. Alfred Mukasa. (2006). Unemployment and Poverty in Uganda, a comparative analysis; Kampala; fountain Publishers.
- [2]. Barbara Harrell-Bond. (1986). Imposing Aid: Emergency Assistance to Refugees (Oxford: Oxford University.
- [3]. Bauer T, Zimmermann K. (1998). Causes of International Migration: A Survey. In Crossing Borders: Regional and Urban Perspectives on International Migration, ed. P
- [4]. Besteman, C. (1998) .Primordialist blinders: A reply to I. M. Lewis. Cultural Anthropology.
- [5]. Bryman, A. (2004). Social Research Methods. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Chant, S. (1992) . Gender and Migration in Developing Countries. London: Belhaven Press.
- [6]. Cohen, R., and Deng, F. (1998a). Masses in Flight: The Global Crisis of Internal Displacement. Washington DC: Brookings Institute.
- [7]. COHRE. (2006). The Pinheiro Principles – United Nations Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons, Geneva.
- [8]. Cortes, KE. (2004). Are refugees different from economic immigrants: Some empirical evidence on the heterogeneity

- of immigrants groups in the United States. data collector's field guide. USAID, Family Health International,
- [9]. De Haas, H. (2007). Migration and Development: A theoretical perspective. Bielefeld: COMCAD. Working Papers – Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development
- [10]. Deng, FM. 1999. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- [11]. Economic Report on Africa. (2013). Making The Most of Africa's Commodities: Education Journal, 34(2), 187-193. education. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Family Research Project.
- [12]. Featherstone, A. 2009. Evaluation of the Danish Refugee Council's support to the consolidation and strengthening of the role of clan elders within peace building for human rights in Somalia. Danish Refugee Council Working Paper.
- [13]. Fielden, A. (2008). Ignore Displaced Persons: the plight of IDPs in urban areas. UNHCR Research Paper no. 161. Policy Development and Evaluation Service.
- [14]. Global Protection Cluster. (2010). Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, June, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4790cbc02.html>
- [15]. Gundel, J. (2006). The predicament of the 'Oday: The role of traditional structures in security, rights, law and development in Somalia'. Danish Refugee Council.
- [16]. Heather (2003). e-Research: Methods, strategies, and issues. Boston, Pearson Education, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/internally-displaced-perspectiven>.
- [17]. Joanna Mack (2009). The effects of poverty on America's families: Assessing our research knowledge". New York, Modern editors and publications.
- [18]. Overview Report. Kvale, S. and Brinkmann S. (2009). Interviews: Learning the Craft of Qualitative Research Interviewing. United States: Sage Publications Inc.
- [19]. Kerlinger Fred, N., and B. Lee Howard. (2000). Foundations of behavioral research. New York Kothari, C. R. (2009). Quantitative Techniques, 3E. Vikas publishing house PVT LTD.
- [20]. Kothari, Kvale, S. (2006). Dominance through interviews and dialogues. Qualitative inquiry,
- [21]. Lee, ES. 1966. A Theory of Migration. Demography. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/2060063>.
- [22]. Lesage, A. (2005). Stateless Justice in Somalia/ Formal and Informal Rule of Law Initiatives Report, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. Available at: <http://www.mballi.info/doc399.htm>.
- [23]. Lewis, IM. 1961. (1999) A Pastoral Democracy: A Study of Pastoralism and Politics Among the Northern Somali of the Horn of Africa, London.
- [24]. Mack, N., Woodsong, C., MacQueen, K.M., Guest, G. and Namey, E. (2005). Qualitative
- [25]. Mcnamara, D. 10 February 2004 D. Background Note on IDPs in Somalia.
- [26]. Mohamed, J. (2007) . Kinship and Contract in Somali Politics. Cambridge Journals. Available at: <http://www.mballi.info/doc234.htm>.
- [27]. Monette, Z. (2002, MAY 22). The Internally Displaced in Perspective. <http://www.migrationpolicy.org>
- [28]. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), Research methods, Qualitative and Quantitative Methods; Nairobi; African center for technology studies Press.
- [29]. Mugenda, O. (2003) Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative, New York, NY: Teachers
- [30]. College Press, Columbia University.
- [31]. Noemie, P., Elizabeth J. R., Petra, S., Clare, S., Nadine, W. & Melanie, W. (2013). People
- [32]. North Carolina, USA of innovation research: A constructively critical review of parent involvement. School Psychology Review, 35(4). 645-662.
- [33]. Sekaran, Uma, 2006. Research methods for business: A skill building approach.
- [34]. Sohn, S., & Wang, C., (2006). Immigrant parents' involvement in American schools:
- [35]. Souto-Manning, M. & Swick, K.J. (2006). Teachers' beliefs about parent and family.
- [36]. Swap, S. M., (1993). Developing home-school partnerships: From concepts to practice.
- [37]. Tashakkori, A., & Teddlie, C. (Eds.). (2010). Sage handbook of mixed methods in social
- [38]. The School Community Journal.
- [39]. Todaro MP. (1969). A model of labor migration and urban unemployment in less- developed countries. American Economic Review 59:138-48.
- [40]. UNGA. (2010). Report of the Representative of Walter Kälin the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons.
- [41]. UN-HABITAT, 2009. First steps towards strategic urban planning. Bosaso:
- [42]. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2005c), Chapter 7: Internally Displaced People, in UNHCR, The State of the World's Refugees, New York: Oxford University Press pp.153-175
- [43]. Valdes, G. (1999). Con respecto: Building the distances between culturally diverse families and schools an ethnographic portrait. New York, NY: Teachers College Press.
- [44]. Weiss, H. B., Caspe, M., & Lopez, M. E. (2006). Family involvement in early childhood
- [45]. Weiss, T. G., and Korn, D. A, (2006), Internal Displacement: Conceptualization and its Consequences, London: Routledge.
- [46]. Welman, C., Kruger, F., & Mitchell, B. (2005). Research methodology.
- [47]. Wong, S. W. & Hughes, J. N. (2006). Ethnicity and language contributions to dimensions