

Factors Affecting To Local Integration For Internally Displaced Persons In Garowe, Somalia

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Abstract: Local integration is regarded as one of three durable solution (Jeff Crisp 2004) choices for achieving sustainable settlement to internal displacement. However, this useful choice has received much less attention from external and internal actors involved in support to IDP issues than return and repatriation (IDMC 2013). One of the reasons is due to its large-scale budget requirement. There is growing evidence (UNHCR 2008) about the negative implications of extended IDP hosting in the world. Local integration is achieved (IASC 2000) when internally displaced persons access opportunities same as local community without discrimination on account of their displacement. Number of initiatives for Local integration for IDPs has failed with no productive long-term solution that presents an alternative solution to integrated families. Thus, not all basic needs of locally integrated persons were covered throughout the process of integration. This study focused on the factors affecting local integration of IDPs into local community in Garowe. The purpose of the study was to examine underlying issues to local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe, Puntland with specific focus on Security, Economical and Clan structure affect into the process of the local integration for IDPs in Garowe. A review of related literature was done based on these factors. Local integration is a multifaceted process that requires any of its study to consider various aspect including economic, social and cultural dimensions. It imposes considerable demands on both the individual and the receiving society. In many cases, acquiring the full acceptance of the particular community is the triggering point of this process. The study uses both primary and secondary data analysis. This research project has developed Questionnaire to collect data (both in qualitative and quantitative). The research used a descriptive survey design in order to study the impediment to local integration for IDPs in Garowe. The target location of the research was Shabelle IDPs section within Jawle settlement in Garowe, Somalia which accommodates a total of 600 households. According to the sample size and sample frame, there were 63 questionnaires that was used. 60 were for the IDPs and 3 for the key informants. The research relied on both qualitative and quantitative data. The main findings of the research highlighted the fact that majority of IDP fled to Puntland before 2007 during the times when clan conflicts in Central and South Somalia was its highest peak. The majority of the respondents disagreed that income is the main factor for local integration. The interview with local community leaders found out that Somalia social network is the defecto power to accept or rejects outsiders; therefore, without their acceptance government support may not be enough. IDP communities do not share intermarriage and other cross-cultural values that both communities can make a reliable coexistence. The study established that there were a high number of respondents who feel security factor has very little influence to their local integration. However, the community committee key interview indicated that there are arbitrary arrests targeted to the young male IDPs by the police who claim that they are suspected of having link with Al-shabaab terrorists. From the conclusion of the study, it appears that clan is the major affect hindering local integration for IDPs. The role the government support system is unoccupied. In addition, in the absence of clan protection and support, IDPs belonging to non-majority groups are vulnerable to human rights violations. It is recommended that Puntland government to put forth an implementation of the IDP policy to address clan affects to the local integration process for IDPs in Garowe. The government to provide strategic framework that facilitates host community to closely cooperate with IDP leaders and establish reliable coexistence between the two communities. The study recommends that skills empowerment to be considered towards improving the livelihood of the IDPs. Skill empowerment fills the gap which will improve the desire of many IDPs to seek local integration.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

International Organization of Migrants (IOM) defines integration as inclusion or incorporation of a person to be

engaged by a group or process, for instance, internally displaced person into society living another region within his/her country of origin or habitual residence. The Guiding Principles of Internally displaced persons (IDPs) clearly stipulates locally displaced persons should enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and

domestic law as do other persons in their country. In Section V, Principle 28 of the Guiding Principles (OCHA 2004), competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Such authorities shall endeavor to facilitate the reintegration of returned or resettled internally displaced persons.

As of December 2014, that there are over 1.1 million internally displaced people estimates in Somalia (UNHCR, 2015). Somalia experienced one of the most destructive patterns of protection violations in Africa. Since 1991, People in Somalia did not have an experience of any reliable peace and stability for the past 25 years (Adam Hussein 1998). In the case of Somalia, it is hardly believed that continuous political, clan and faith promoted conflicts produced an influx of displacement in both internally and also in terms of refugee migration. Before the fall of the former central government in 1991, Somalia was already among list of world's poorest countries, with an uncertain trading economy largely dependent on livestock. Much of the government capacity as of now had a dependency on aid and remittances, which has never been clean from corruption, manipulation and diversion. IDP living conditions in Somalia are considered to be protracted with inadequate access to basic shelter, hygiene and sanitation facilities. Over, 129,000 people are displaced in Puntland (IDMC, Dec 2014). The regional environment of Puntland is classified as an Arid and Semi-arid area with irregular water resources coupled by the limited rainfall and under developed water infrastructure. In Garowe, there are limited opportunities for cash relief initiatives, small revolving funds, or business grants. There is a lack of experience in managing businesses and entrepreneurial skill. There is a minimum level of vocational skills and skills training. Basic Income Generations Activities (IGA) is limited. There are limited general food distributions that take place in Garowe, Puntland.

Donor fatigue exists for humanitarian support to Somalia, which hinders to secure funding for local integration projects. Donors are not attracted to longer-term activities encompassing IDPs integration, and making IDPs less visible is neither psychologically nor politically satisfying to international or national organizations. Furthermore, local integration has been a difficult solution to sell to IDPs that hold on to idea of eventually returning home (Jeff Crisp, 2004). Host states also hold that by limiting the potential for local settlement and integration, there is a greater chance to promote return to area of origin. Puntland local community is concerned about the negative consequences of extended IDP hosting, while the local resources is insufficient. IDPs on the other hand, feel they live in a protracted situation whereby IDPs in Garowe, Puntland are 'warehoused' in a Jawle settlement for years without opportunities for self-reliance. IDP in camp situations are often susceptible to disease, poor nutrition status, mental health problems, and sexual and gender based violence. In addition, these IDPs are also more likely to engage in onward movements. Deteriorating conditions and a lack of prospects increase the numbers

leaving the camps for urban areas, or seeking asylum in more distant parts of the world. Local reintegration is a qualitatively different settlement option than return and settlement elsewhere since it does not only involve physical movement and IDPs may not make a conscious choice to reintegrate 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, globally the connotation may change from location to location. For example, (Ferris, Halff 2011) in Serbia it is called 'improving living conditions', in Georgia 'supporting decent living conditions for the displaced population and their participation in society', and 'stabilization' in Colombia.

In the case of Uganda and Burundi (Ferris and Halff 2011) IDPs may also prefer mixed settlement options, for example by commuting to their area of origin to work their land. In Uganda, some IDPs have simultaneously returned and integrated by using land at their place of origin for shelter and cultivation while maintaining a business at their place of displacement. In Burundi, the majority of IDPs still cultivate their land at their place of origin while living in IDP settlements. The intentions and preferences of IDPs may also change over time and according to where they are displaced; even in protracted situations, displacement is a dynamic process.

Due to recurrent drought, and irregular clan conflicts in the Mudug region, coupled by an offensive fighting between AMISOM versus Al-Shabab in South Somalia, some areas in Puntland are experiencing an increment of population. The strategy for IDPs in Puntland remained promotion of comprehensive durable solutions, with minimal emergency response (MoI 2015). Capacity-building of officials focused on strengthening law and policy (IDP protection and local integration), and infrastructure improvement. Due to existing push factors, the concept local integration seems not producing the expected seeds locally.

The State of Puntland recognizes the need to protect the rights of Internally Displaced Persons (Puntland Ministry of Interior, 2015) and to address their needs in a coordinated and effective manner. The 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 national legislation. 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. The Ministry of Interior, Local Government and Pastoral Development, the designated focal Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons, is grateful to His Excellency, the President of Puntland, for initiating the development of the national IDP Policy and for his guidance, comments and commitment to the process of designing these Guidelines.

In Puntland, Housing, land and property (HLP) challenges are particularly worsened by lack of land law or policy coupled by weak technical capacity in land management by local municipality in major towns in Puntland. Illegal land expropriations are widespread in the key and most populated towns like Garowe, Galkacyo and Bosaso. Land grabbers

exist, who are present themselves to IDPs in areas of displacement as legitimate landowners, often using without any official documents, and use coercive force for IDPs to pay rentals. There are also large return of Somali refugees from Kenya and Yemen, including returning Somali Diasporas to Puntland. This has led to an increase of disputes over land ownership. There is a need for a multidisciplinary approach by humanitarian, development, human rights and peace building actors in order to create conditions for durable solutions. Peace building activities are essential as internal displacement is not only a consequence of conflict, but it is part of it. Displacement impacts on how the conflict unfolds and leads to new forms of social and political interconnections. Therefore, search of durable solution of IDPs is linked to general stabilization and peace consolidation in Somalia.

B. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Currently there are over 19,011 IDPs in Garowe living in a protracted situation for years (Puntland Ministry of Interior, 2017). Only 400 individuals out of the 19,011 received local integration support from Government and Humanitarian agencies in Garowe. Efforts to establish permanent governance structures in Somalia are being undermined by the clan system (OHRC Oct 2015), upon which Somali culture and traditional governance system is based. Although Puntland IDPs policy developed in 2014 sets out the legal framework governing IDPs and establishes dedicated department and procedures to implement it, in practice there is inadequate capacity and will to ensure its effective implementation.

There is no operational arrangement to assist with the implementation of Puntland local integration framework (Puntland Ministry of Interior, 2015), and there is some confusion about the various roles to be played by Ministries of Interior, Planning, Public works and Municipalities. Most reported cases on human rights abuses (Rape and abuse) are reported to be affecting to the IDPs (Puntland OHRD, 2015). There is no separate law enacted to end violence against women and children, except the penal law which deals in general manner. It is mostly solved through clan arbitration models unfavorable to the IDPs due to lack of IDPs traditional leaders' presence in Puntland.

Local Reintegration is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement (IASC 2000). Many host community members argue that affording integration assistance to IDPs could actually constitute a pull factor and attract irregular movement of IDPs from other parts of Somalia. Clan chiefs regard their land territory as the symbolic capital of the clan community, and clan chiefs are concerned their territories to be a vulnerable to members from other clan outsiders, who may claim the ownership of the land after many years of residency. Garowe is one of the safest towns in Somalia, the capital city of Puntland. Garowe is the seat of Puntland government. As IDPs move to safer urban settings and having lost their means to sustain their lives, Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe have survived on inadequate levels of humanitarian assistance

and even more meager amounts of recovery aid. Their precarious position within a predatory environment has led to severe levels of exploitation in the labor market, and widespread social exclusion in terms of access to traditional justice mechanisms and basic services such as education and health care.

Humanitarian agencies working in the areas of displacement and integration invest substantial effort and resources into durable solution projects. The study aimed at founding the Factors Affecting as to why even after so many strategies and dedicated department is being established since 2014, there has still been no significant numbers of IDPs being integrated into the local communities in Garowe, Puntland.

C. OBJECTIVES

a. GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH

The objective of the study is to examine factors affecting to local integration to Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe, Puntland.

b. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS RESEARCH

- ✓ To determine the effect of security to local integration to Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe;
- ✓ To examine the effect of economic condition in local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe;
- ✓ To assess the Clan structure on local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe;

c. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research answers the following questions

- ✓ How does Security affects to local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe?
- ✓ How does Economic condition affect to local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe?
- ✓ How does Clan structure affect to local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe?

D. SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The research sought to find out factors that affect IDPs integration to local community in Garowe. For any IDP seeking integration into local community there can be internal and external factors that affect the process of integration. The process of integration is dependent on social, economic and policy framework established by the government. According to (Fielden, A, 2008) Local integration as a process have many potential benefits for both the IDPs and host community. The research brought together key factors affecting the perspective solution for integration. The information generated from this study may be useful for various stakeholders involved in local integration solutions for IDPs. The information presented by the findings of this study will help to use as a guide when government and other key stakeholder are planning to develop strategic priorities and framework for local integration in Garowe.

F. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covered Shabelle section within Jawle IDPs village in Garowe. UNHCR/MoI reported in 2015 that Jawle IDP village hosts Internal Displaced Population of around 4, 275 households (19,011 individuals). IDP settlements in Shabelle section are very protracted (some more than 15 years) and have fewer intentions to go back to their places of origin. Specifically, the study focused on level of coexistence among integrated community and host and with particular emphasis on security, economic and social network reflections towards integration process. The study used household interview questionnaire, Key Informant Interview, it comprises of number of house visit and outreach observation in Shabelle section of Jawle village. The data gathering, analysis, interpretation, including editing and proofreading corrections by the research supervisor took up to the duration of 2 months.

G. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The research was limited by the data collected from Shabelle section of Jawle village. Shabelle is the largest IDPs section within Jawle. The sample selected was a representative of the total population of Jawle IDPs village in Garowe. Therefore, the views of the sample selected were used as the general feeling of the IDP population in Jawle, Garowe. The advantage of selecting samples from Shabelle is that they did not benefitted from local integration projects in Garowe, which pretty much suits our study to find out why.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the literature review on the impediment to local integration for IDPs in Garowe, Puntland. The chapter discusses factors such as security, economic and social aspects as the major factors affecting local reintegration for IDPs in Garowe.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This research investigates how security, economic and social factors influence local integration process. The literature on, reintegration and returning/IDP populations is very recent.

a. COEXISTENCE THEORY

In any community there are invariably multiple groups that hold different values and priorities for ecosystems and the many services that they provide. Often, these conflicts: different user groups in a shared fishery, for example, often dispute the fairness and wisdom of allocations, quotas, and other actions taken to ensure the sustainability of the resource (Philip Loring 2016).

Yet as Tania Ghanem points out, Refugees decision to return and reintegrate depends on more than just their

relationship to a real or perceived 'home'. Also influential are their experiences in outside their country. Such factors include the number of years spent in outside, the conditions experienced there, the degree of integration with the local population, the policies of the host government towards those to be reintegrated and even their own personal profiles (Ghanem 2005).

b. SOCIAL EXCLUSION THEORY

Social exclusion is a broader concept, which encompasses not only low material means but the inability to participate effectively in economic, social, political and cultural life and in some characterizations alienation and distance from mainstream society (Duffy, 1995). IDPs and the minority groups are domestic targets of exclusion. Given the economic and political pressures as a result of meager resources in Somalia, discrimination in hiring, housing, social services, and policing remain under reported. As a result, affected community members withdraw from public life. Social exclusion can result social challenges such as increased unemployment, inadequate skills, poor incomes, increases crime, and internal family rifts.

Social inclusion is the prime factor that governs the effectiveness of any local reintegration process within IDPs and host community. We shall use this theory to measure the progress of any possible local reintegration for IDPs living in Garowe. Most theorists maintain that social exclusion is a process, not only the condition reflecting the outcome of that process (H. Silver, 2007). Yet few, if any, people ever reach the ultimate end of the imagined trajectory.

How IDPs could benefit from local reintegration in Puntland has been the focus of Puntland Ministry of Interior, who established specific department for Durable Solutions for IDPs. The Ministry developed local reintegration framework, which attracted considerable public concern in recent years and of a range of government and community responses. The research uses social exclusion theory as a tool to evaluate attempted local reintegration initiatives for IDPs living in Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia.

C. CONCEPTUAL/THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

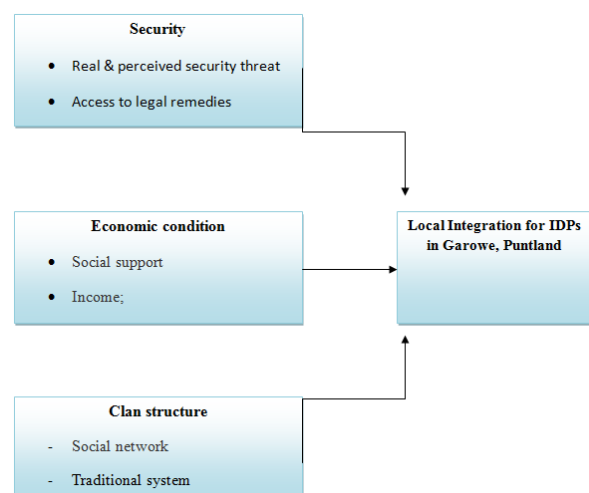


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework showing factors affecting to local integration for IDPs in Garowe, Puntland

a. SECURITY CHALLENGES

The real and perceived security threats that affect and accompany with Locally Displaced Persons in Garowe

The United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council report highlighted that, although Puntland constitution guarantees the protection of human rights regardless of sex, religion, or clan, Justice System in Puntland lack capacity to implement punitive and protective laws and policies (RSF 2011, Sec.1). Members and leaders of the Federation of Somali Trade Unions (FESTU) and the National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ) continue to receive threats and intimidated by both anonymous persons and by the State (UN OHCHR, 2016). The UN independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia reports that although Puntland remains relatively secure, there have been "waves of violence and assassinations" targeting businessmen, elders, religious leaders, judicial officials, and law enforcement officials (UNOHRC, Feb. 2011, para. 15).

Ministry of Interior reports that over 120,000 IDPs were residing in Puntland at the end of 2016, with large numbers reportedly concentrated in the slum areas of the main towns of Bossaso, Galkacyo and Garowe. Sources note (UK July 2010, 7; UN 5 May 2010, p9) that the right to enter, return to, or reside in Puntland is limited to those who have ties to the territory through clan membership, typically to the Majerteen clan (UK July 2010, 7). The UNHCR reports that Puntland authorities have repeatedly deported significant numbers of people not considered to be originally from Puntland (UNHCR, 5 May 2010, p35).

Sources attribute the suspicion with which IDPs in Puntland are regarded to a general belief that, coming from southern and central Somalia, they are either economic migrants (UNOHRC 21 Jan. 2010, para. 46), or Al-Shabaab supporters responsible for insecurity and crime (US 8 Apr. 2011, Sec. 2.d; UNOHRC 16 Sept. 2010, para. 45). The US State Department also reports that Puntland officials deported Somalis from south and central Somalia in 2010, allegedly for contributing to insecurity in various cities (US, 8 Apr. 2011, Sec. 2.d). The UN independent expert on Somalia notes that some 900 young IDP men were forcibly deported from Bossaso 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 (UNOHRC Sept. 2010, para. 45).

Additionally, sources find that the judicial system lacks independence (UN 21 Feb. 2011, para. 34). According to the UNHCR, in the absence of clan protection and support, IDPs belonging to non-majority groups are vulnerable to human rights violations, including "limited access to education and health services, vulnerability to sexual exploitation or rape, forced labour, perpetual threat of eviction, and destruction or confiscation of assets" (UNHCR 5 May 2010, 35).

The UNHCR reports that many IDPs in Puntland belong to the Darood clan and have access to some measure of protection under the xeer system of customary law (UNHCR 5 May 2010, 35). While xeer is also used by clan elders to resolve conflicts, those without access to clan protection or representation are reportedly required to use Puntland's "more formalized judicial system" (US, 8 Apr. 2011, Sec. 1.e).

However, an Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) publication on Somali clans states that approximately 80 to 90 percent of disputes and criminal cases in Northern Somalia rely on xeer for resolution (Gundel, J. 2009, p10). Further, the UNHCR affirms that members of minority clans in Puntland are "essentially without recourse to justice through either formal or informal legal mechanisms" (UNHCR 5 May 2010, p35).

In Somalia instability expanded to the daily injustices that many women live (Griffiths, D. 2003), which in return produces massive mass influx of displacement to stable regions like Puntland. At times of clan conflicts and terrorism affects, all forms of violence increase, particularly violence against women and girls. The research made by Human rights Watch, Africa section indicate (Leslie Lefkow, 2013) sexual violence is pervasive in much of Somalia. More than two decades of civil conflict and state collapse have created a large population of displaced persons and other people vulnerable to sexual violence. At the same time, it has destroyed the state institutions that are supposed to protect those most at risk. Armed assailants, including members of state security forces, operating with complete impunity, sexually assault, rape, beat, shoot, and stab women and girls inside IDPs residents for the displaced and as they walk to market, tend to their fields, or forage for firewood. Members of Somalia's long marginalized minority communities are particularly at risk.

Clans in South Somalia are somewhat perceived to be associated with Al-Shabaab, mostly due to majority of their areas are occupied or controlled by Al-shabaab. This perception has led to a tendency to see them not only as victims from displacement but as perpetrators of insecurity. Puntland government released an official statement in January 2012, stating that Puntland administration believes al-Shabaab sends their wives and children to Puntland as IDPs and then follows them via other routes. They warned to fight against this kind of conspiracy to continue in Puntland. The existence of a link between high crime rates and the presence of IDPs is widely accepted in Puntland, even though the nature of this link is often unclear. Puntland IDP policy as well as local integration framework contains an explicit system of checks and balances which address states' security concerns. The system serves to provide protection to individuals and to defuse any wrong perceptions against IDPs. But the challenge of translating the policies into more practical elements has grown more complex. That kind of lack of implementation of policies has inspired sometimes security forces to act more aggressive interception measures, higher barriers to entry and indiscriminate detention, all of which pose new security risks to people to be integrated, who originate largely from South Somalia.

b. ECONOMIC CONDITION

The perceived or actual economic and environmental resource burdens on locally integrated persons.

Somalia is classified by the United Nations as a least developed country (UNDESA, Oct 2015). Despite experiencing more than decades of civil war, the country has maintained an informal economy, based mainly on livestock, remittance/money transfers from abroad,

and telecommunications. Economic reintegration forms the basis for the self-sufficiency of the returnee (IOM 2015). Feelings of belonging in the area of origin and defining a new residency establishment depend on providing for oneself and one's family, as well as on access to housing, health care, and other services enjoyed by the rest of other populations in the area.

Somalia's civil war produced a generation with little education and a limited supply of the skills demanded in the current labor market (US 8 April 2011). Many donors have supported vocational training, with mixed results. The critical skill shortages in several key industries are not addressed in vocational training programs. While understanding the locally integrated families can also take a toll on the environment, the increased use of natural resources in activities like charcoal making, fishing, firewood and thatch grass selling, and the cultivation of hillsides can have a substantial impact. Local integration is one factor that can produce competition for land and jobs, as well as pressure on infrastructure such as schools, roads and health centers. The main problem locally integrated families face in securing economic stability in poor urban areas is obtaining a regular source of income.

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Somalia, as of 2012 the country had the lowest development indicators in the world, Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.285. This puts Somalia to be the list of the lowest in the world, and when the element of inequality that exists in Somalia is also considered, its HDI is even much lower. The UNDP notes that "inequalities across different social groups, a major driver of conflict, have been widening. In Puntland region, MOPIC report issued in 2014, the per capita income per year of citizens in Puntland ranges from US\$428 to US\$1,711. General poverty level ranges from US\$1.18 to US\$4.73 PPP per day. The GDP per capita as an indicator of the Extent of poverty (source Puntland Five Year Plan 2013). Delayed payment of Government staff salaries is very common in Garowe, this is as a result of Low revenue collections are also attributed to low compliance levels, difficulties in enforcement, political interference, poor revenue management and administration. There is also the problem of revenue in the form of assign taxes on the basis of units which under evaluates taxable goods.

According to Puntland Ministry of Planning (2014) projected Puntland employment outlook assumed that the core sector used in the analysis will grow nationally by 5 per cent per annum to 2018. Using this coarse assumption, the first task is to ask and calculate how the Puntland economy will grow in the core sector. Estimates show that we should expect about 548,305.57 additional jobs to be created by 2018 under the 5 per cent growth scenario. Integrated families are not always perceived positively by those who have never migrated. Tension can develop between local populations who persevered through poverty, conflict or crisis and populations who left in search of better living and economic conditions. Moreover, competition for social standards and roles can increase tensions between local.

One of the barriers for a complete integration is an inadequate pathway to information. While Puntland Constitution and policies recognize integration of IDPs into local community as a legal process allowed by law, it is not

accessible to the vast majority of IDPs because the lack of information about the process, and bias against uneducated women-led households who have no skills except collection of garbage and cleaning. IDPs feel that even if they are neutralized by the government as local community, lack of land assets, skills and financial capacity will preserve them to similar situation as before integration. Access to the formal labor market is quite limited, particularly for unskilled persons. They typically only have occasional and temporary access to jobs in construction or domestic service. Participating in the formal work sector and social security system renders registered IDPs ineligible for state assistance offered to IDPs, which is another important consideration they must take into account when seeking employment.

On the other front of peaceful coexistence, threats include security concerns related to the IDPs integration, lack of sufficient infrastructure and services (UNOCHA to simultaneously meet the needs of locals living in Garowe, Puntland. While humanitarian funds are currently being used to build schools, water supply and sanitation facilities, and health centers, at some point the transition from humanitarian to development assistance has never been materialized.

Most of the locally integrated families experience family separations as a cause during the flight of the conflict. Either father brought some of the families in Puntland and then returned back to his area of origin to protect his farm or physical property or look for a missing member of the family. The families who remain here lack proper Social Support System. The effect of loneliness and isolation are quite common as newcomer's grapple with a new environment and settlement issues. Both to-be-integrated persons and a significant proportion of the host community obtain what unsteady income they generate through the informal employment sector. While humanitarian agencies project plans to support IDPs families willing to for integration, such support is short lived. These informal efforts in entrepreneurship are not reliable sources of income in the medium and long term due to the difficulty of sustaining the projects.

The increased land prices, the growing demand for housing in Garowe and rising prices puts home rental/ownership difficult for everyone in Garowe. This has led to an increased demand for rental housing within Garowe vicinity that increases even further with each influx of displaced persons occurs.

IDPs are concentrated in the big towns like Garowe, Bosaso and Galkacyo. IDP families make a cost-benefit calculation to decide which town to move and expect that future payoffs from the movement will exceed the cost of moving to those bigger towns. IDP migration can be interpreted as a human capital investment (Eberhardt & Schwenken, 2008). Harris and Todaro argued that, in order to understand this phenomenon, "it is important to re-adjust and extend the simple wage differential approach by looking not only at prevailing income differentials as such but rather at the rural-to-urban "expected" income differential, i.e., the income differential adjusted for the probability of finding an urban job" (Todaro 1969:138).

Beyond a hand-to-mouth assistance, Humanitarian livelihood support in Garowe targeting integration is in the

form of small scale and produces very little income which then requires households to supplement their income to meet basic needs. Unless development lances are used at a larger scale support – which does not look realistic at the moment due to existing donor fatigue, locally integrated will not sufficient to produce the income required to move beyond a subsistence level. Lack of education and training, credit, and access to markets will also prevent the integrated families from systematic economic progress.

c. CLAN STRUCTURE

The attitudes and beliefs of both IDPs and locals about the IDPs length of stay

Clan as a social and political identity overshadowed the social standards and political gains of many post-colonial African countries. The nature of this ethnic politics in Africa is not static, but rather fluid, which is characterized by constant change and evolution (Courtney, J. 2000). The key to an understanding of the political constitution of the Somali society lies in kinship and its specific kind of social contract, for” [a]s long as the Somalis are dependent on their kinship lineage for security and protection, responsibilities, duties, rights and liabilities will continue to be perceived along collective rather than individual terms. Hence, the clan will remain collectively responsible for actions of its individual members, and rights of women and children will continuously be seen in the context of the interests of maintaining the strength of the male-based clans.” (Gundel, November 2006, p. iii). Although Somali people belong to one ethnic group, they belong to major clans such as: Darood, Hawiye, Dir and Digil-Mirifle, and each clan “can act as a corporate political unit, and do tend to have some territorial exclusiveness (Gundel, 2009). Most of the Somali people believe that “clanism” is necessary because “no clean-based membership” such as civic organizations and trade unions “have yet appeared in the political landscape” of Somalia (Luling, V. 1997). Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) publication on Somali clans’ states that approximately 80 to 90 percent of disputes and criminal cases in Northern Somalia rely on *xeer* for resolution. Further, the UNHCR affirms that members of minority clans in Puntland are “essentially without recourse to justice through either formal or informal legal mechanisms” (UNHCR, 5 May 2010, p35).

Some of Somali clans, culture has labeled them as lower status and outcast. The Benadiri, the Bantu minorities, the Shiidle and Gosha, are part of these so-called outcast clans in the Somali society; these groups are mostly regarded as inferior by the Somalis. These minorities are collectively known as Sab (Gundel, 2006). In the absence of a functioning strong central state in Somalia, the characteristic of your clan matters since clan protection is regarded as main insurance scheme within Somali society and continues to provide services such as social protection, justice and physical protection (Gundel, 2006). It is an important social structure mechanism in the Somali social building blocks that existed over centuries, and has direct effects across political, economic and social status. As for locally integrated IDPs, who mainly emanated from South Somalia do not entertain

such protection provision at local level. The IDPs do sometimes have their traditional elders with them or elect new ones, but very seldom have they been able to enter any protection *xeer* with their host communities. Their functions are therefore mainly to care for the collection of *curfin* and other funeral expenses (Gundel 2016). Based on the principle of strength, these elders are considered weak, and hence not respected. The elders of the IDP can therefore not guarantee or protect any rights of their community if it comes to a conflict between them a person from the hosting clans. Hence, there are no *xeer* between resident clans and IDPs. According to Global Program on Displacement report (IDMC, 2014), Clan dynamics are central to displacement profile of Somalia. The influence of clan politics and its importance as a social organisation mechanism has affected displacement in a number of ways. First, as described above, the clan-based fissures of the conflict have led to some clans being disproportionately affected by displacement. This dynamic is ongoing; for political or economic purposes, some leaders continue to play on clan identities to manipulate members to engage in conflict with other clans. Second, in the absence of a functioning state, the clan system continues to provide services, and IDPs may be particularly dependent on clan affiliation to secure protection and services.

Third, for minorities, the clan structure poses special difficulties as they lie outside the major clan system and therefore cannot call upon the protection of warlords or clan militias. On the other hand, Social networks in Puntland, Somalia put additional value on the element of reintegration, as these contacts can accompany returnees through the reintegration process by welcoming them back in the community, providing them with information and social capital, and assisting them in difficult situations through safety nets. The relationship between local integration and local clan system is determined by the way local integration process itself is designed. There are two parties involved in local integration processes: the settlers, with their characteristics, efforts and adaptation, and the receiving society, with its interactions with these newcomers and their institutions. It is the interaction between the two that determines the direction and the ultimate outcome of the integration process. These two, however, are unequal partners. The receiving society, in terms of its institutional structure and the way it reacts to newcomers, has much more say in the outcome of the process (Renus, Penninx, 2013). One of the negative aspects of the Somali tradition is that the rights of groups effectively are protected by force, or threat of force (Lewis 1961: 242). Hence, the tenure of rights depends ultimately on the ability to defend them, by coercion if necessary. This is also the case for individual security, which rests upon their *mag*-paying groups’ ability to fight, and the solidarity between the *mag*-groups of the wider clan and their fighting capability. To conclude, “clanism” is factor behind for the collapse of post-colonial state institutions in Somalia (Abdullahi M. Caways, 2015) and the ongoing civil war for twenty years. The essay will examine the evolution and the constant change of “clanism” in Somalia since the civil war started and how it is the main obstacle for reconciliation and rebuilding state institutions based on democracy and the rule of law

D. EMPIRICAL STUDIES

The research of this kind has not been done in Garowe, Somalia. But different humanitarian agencies operating in the other world conducted similar research. However, research questions, basic assumption, and hypothesis are different from this research work. Brooklyn Institute case studies in Burundi, Colombia and Serbia (Ferris & Half Oct 2011) highlights difficulties around three inter-related issues (economic, social and legal) were major Factors Affecting to local integration: access to land and security of tenure, housing, and livelihoods. Many IDPs in Burundi live in settlements built on land that may be subject to various state or private claims, while in southern Sudan, IDPs have often occupied the houses of refugees who have then returned and claimed it back. IDPs in protracted situations continue to live in dilapidated and overcrowded dwellings, often with inadequate security of tenure. Housing assistance programs in Colombia, Georgia and Serbia, for example, have not led to widespread acquisition of permanent housing (Ferris & Half 2011). Previous researchers in this topic discussed capacity of Puntland government to facilitate local integration for IDPs in Garowe in detail. However, this research does not stress the government role. In addition, their researches were focused on Refugees and Returnees rather than local displacements.

E. SUMMARY OF LITERATURE REVIEW

Not many similar studies were undertaken on this subject, but humanitarian agencies such as UNHCR and IOM released similar project reports with diverse context focusing on Refugees and returnees. The gap that was highlighted in their reports was based mainly on levels of economic, legal and social factors. This study is an attempt to fill this gap by investigating the broader aspects negatively affecting including security, economic and clan implications. The literature review points out that a sustainable local integration is determined equally by all the three factors in the above. Puntland government claims there is strong connection between Al-Shabaab terrorists operating in South Somalia and families fleeing to Puntland. The scenario they built in their argument is that Al-Shabaab uses Puntland territory as safe haven for their families and children, while operating in the other regions of Somalia. Thus, relocation opportunities for communities emanating from South Somalia could trigger national security issue. Similarly, many IDPs who may interest to be locally reintegrated lack necessary skills required by the locals. They are mainly emanating from farming areas in Bay and Bakool regions of Somalia.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks in-depth on the research methodology to be employed by the researcher. The chapter comprises of the following sections; research design, study population, study site, sampling procedures and analysis, data collection

methods, data processing and analysis vis-à-vis target variables.

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research used a descriptive survey design in order to study the impediment to local integration for IDPs in Garowe. It consists of one-to-one interviews with the selected locally integrated/IDPs, as well as focus group discussions separately involving host community leaders, Ministry of Interior and UNHCR. The research relied on both qualitative and quantitative data. The Qualitative data was obtained from both primary and secondary data. In-depth interview provides primary data, while literature review and other published reports provide secondary data.

B. STUDY SITE AND POPULATION

The study targeted IDP population living in Shabelle section within Jawle village, Garowe. The total population of Shabelle section is 600 HHs. The village is located 4 Km away from the east side of Garowe. Jawle is very close to the permanent housing project funded by World Vision in 2013, in which around 400 IDPs were locally integrated into local community. The study used settlement typologies as socioeconomic factors to stratify the type of respondents in the camp. Use of shelter typology as stratified sampling can assist determines the level of IDPs engagement, socioeconomic status and desire for durable. There are 3 types of shelter typologies existing in Shabelle IDPs section.

- ✓ *MAKESHIFT TYPOLOGY*: describes IDP families who settled independently of assistance from the local government, humanitarian community and/or the host community, in uninhabited open areas. Displaced populations spontaneously settle in a location without prior arrangement with the relevant actors (such as owner, local government, agencies and/or the host community).
- ✓ *TENTS TYPOLOGY*: describes families living under temporary shelter provided by humanitarian agencies. The area is planned for future expansion (Martijn, Goddeeris, April 2016)
- ✓ *CORRUGATED SHEET SHELTER TYPOLOGY*: describes families accommodated in a planned shelter. Area is less dense. These settlements usually have good links to markets and land tenure is secured (Martijn, Goddeeris, April 2016)

C. SAMPLING FRAME

Sampling is the process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only a part of it (C. R. Kothari, 2009). The researcher actively selects the most productive sample to answer the research question. Sampling has been generated from already existing profiling list of families in Jawle, which is available from Garowe Municipality. The research also considered various shelter socioeconomic factors existing in Shabelle (see study site and population). The profiling shows important details such as skills, livelihood status, family size etc. The total size of Shabelle section within Jawle is 600 households.

D. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The survey sampling is concerned with the selection of a subset of individuals from within registered families in Shabelle section in Jawle settlement. The sample targets 10% out of the 600 families living in Shabelle section. The total sample size was 60 individuals. The three main advantages of such sampling are that the cost is lower, data collection is faster, and the accuracy and quality of the data can be easily improved (Boundless, 2016).

Category	Male	Female	Totals
IDP household heads	22	38	60
Community committee	5	2	7
Ministry of Interior	2	0	2
UNHCR Officials	1	0	1
Totals	30	40	70

Table 3.1: Summary of study population by category

Slovin's formula used to calculate sample size for the respondents.

$$N = \frac{n}{1 + n(e)^2}$$

$$= \frac{70}{1 + 70(0.05)^2}$$

$$= \frac{70}{1 + 70(0.0025)}$$

$$= \frac{70}{1 + 0.175}$$

$$= \frac{70}{1.175}$$

$$= 59.57$$

Therefore, the sample size of the study is 60 respondents.

E. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The research collected primary data using Interview structured questionnaire targeting Shebelle section within Jawle household's lists. Supplementary primary data will be obtained through interactive interviews with the community committees in Jawle guided by interview guide. The questionnaire used Likert 5 scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Questionnaire is widely used particularly in descriptive survey (Walter & Gall, 1983).

The research also used Key interview with Shabelle IDP community committee, Puntland Ministry of Interior and UNHCR. Collected information will be sorted out and analyzed qualitatively and using to substantiate the objectives of the study. The study will complementarily use secondary data from published literature such as reports, surveys, articles, public records.

F. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Authorization and permission to carry out the research has been obtained from the Ministry of Interior and Municipality office in Garowe. The researcher visited the study area and organized meeting with Ministry of Interior department of IDPs and local integration, traditional community leaders in Garowe and UNHCR staff involving local integration in Garowe to gather information that would feed into the researcher. The primary data has been acquired from 60 respondents using questionnaire and 3 Key Informant interviews.

G. DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The data collected contains in both qualitative and quantitative and have been analyzed using qualitative and quantitative techniques to provide insights into the problem and help to bring out ideas. Content analysis technique has been used to analyze the qualitative data gathered in each questionnaire. The quantitative data is summarized and organized using Excel.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the findings of the study. It begins with information on the questionnaires return rates, followed by the demographic data on the respondents. The researcher analyzed data in view of the set objectives of the study and the research questions. The researcher presented the findings under the following paragraphs as per the objectives and the research questions: to determine the security Factor to local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe; to examine the economic factor to local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe; to assess Clan factor to local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe.

B. RESPONSE RATE

Questionnaire response rate is the proportion of the sample that participated in the survey as intended in the research. According to the sample size and sample frame, there were 63 questionnaires that were to be used. 60 were for the IDPs and 3 for the key informants. A total of 60 interview schedules were used to conduct sixty household heads to reach the sample size for the research which was 60 individuals. Another three interview schedules were used to get information from key informants from the UNHCR, Ministry of Interior and IDP community leaders in Jawle IDP settlement, Garowe.

a. OVERALL RESPONSE RATE

The response rate of the respondents is as shown in Table 4.1. The response rate shows that the research target population was 60 IDPs households reached through 60 individual interviews with households' heads. Also 3

interviews with key informants from UNHCR, Ministry of Interior and Head of the Community committees were conducted in Jawle IDP settlement in Garowe. This was 100% response rate. The good response rate was as result of the high interest from respondents to partake the interviews.

	Number of respondents To be interviewed	Number of respondents interviewed
IDPs	60	60
Key informants	10	10
Total	70	70

Table 4.1

C. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The study required to find the demographic information on the IDP respondents. The respondents were asked to indicate their gender to establish the gender sensitivity of the study. The main purpose behind was to make sure equal chances were given to respondents of either gender to share their opinion and reduce biasness. The analysis of the information is shown in below tables.

a. GENDER

The Gender of the respondents was as shown in Table 4.2. The table clearly shows that it can be noted the concept of women being more than the men in the IDP settlement.

	Frequency	Percentage
Female	38	63.33%
Male	22	36.66%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.2

b. AGE

The age of the respondents was as shown in Table 4.3. The majority of the respondents were young male and female below the age of 30 yrs. The study target group was between the ages 18- above years to allow research information represent the age composition of the whole IDP population.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-30	36	60%
31-40	14	23.33%
Above 40	10	16.66%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.3

c. MARITAL STATUS

The Marital Status of the respondents was as shown in table 4.4. The majority of the IDP populations interviewed were made up of family head houses. The early marriage is very notable in the IDP settlement.

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	3	5%
Married	48	80%
Divorced	7	11.66%
Widow/widower	2	3.33%

Total	60	100%
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d. PERIOD OF ENTRY TO PUNTLAND

The entry period of the respondents was as shown in Table 4.5. A high rate of respondents arrived to Puntland before 2007. Thus, majority of them are in protracted situation.

	Frequency	Percentage
Before 2007	52	86.7%
After 2007	8	13.3%
Totals	60	100%

Table 4.5

D. SECURITY

The first objective of the study was to find out if Security influences the local integration for IDPs in Garowe. The respondents were asked relevant questions to understand the effect of Security to local integration.

a. SECURITY THREATS

The Security effect to the local integration was as shown in Figure 4.1.

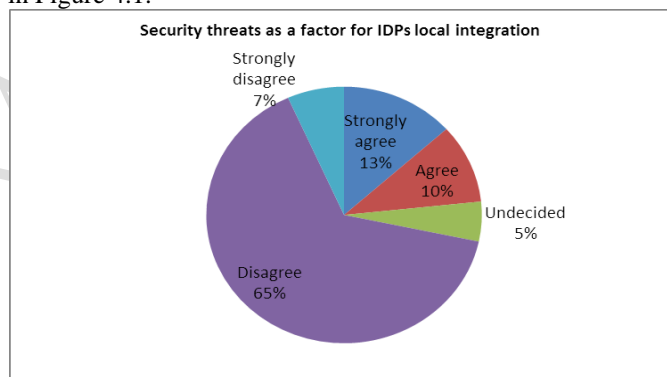


Figure 4.1

The above Chart can be established that the majority of the respondents (71.66%) felt that security factor plays little role in pursuit of local integration contrary to the findings of (Leslie Lefkow, 2013) who forwarded that majority of IDPs are prone to Gender based Violence (GBV). However, the community committee key interview indicated that there are arbitrary arrests targeted to the young male IDPs by the police who claim that they are suspected of having link with Al-shabaab terrorists, which agreed with researches done by UNHCR (UN 5 May 2010, p35) who forwarded that members of minority clans in Puntland are essentially without recourse to justice through either formal or informal legal mechanisms, thus leaves IDPs very vulnerable.

b. PROTECTION GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Government protection was as shown in Table 4.6

How do you feel the Government As the protector of your security & safety	Frequency	Percentage
Very good	16	26.66%
Good	4	6.66%

Undecided	15	25%
Not so good	19	31.66%
Never good	6	10%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.6

The above table shows that only a total of 33.33% feel the government has provided necessary protection for IDPs safety and security in Garowe. This percentage is very much less than the total of those who feel the government is not protecting them 41.66% plus those who have declined to comment the question 25%. This result supports the research of UNHCR (UN 21 Jan. 2010, para. 46) and US state department (US 8 Apr. 2011, Sec. 2.d) that reported the suspicion with which IDPs in Puntland are regarded to a general belief that, coming from southern and central Somalia mean Al-Shabaab supporters responsible for insecurity and crime in the regions of Puntland.

E. ECONOMIC CONDITION

The second objective of the study was to find out if economic factor influences the local integration for IDPs in Garowe. The respondents were asked questions to derive their ability to manage their daily income, financial supports provided and support of the government to IDPs to facilitate their local integration in Garowe. The responses were weighted using frequency and percentage scale as shown in table below.

a. INCOME

The Income of the respondents was as shown in Table 4.7

Your income is the main factor for your Integration into local community	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	8	13.33%
Agree	15	25%
Undecided	5	8.33%
Disagree	27	45%
Strongly disagree	5	8.33%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.7

The above table shows that a total of 38.33% feel income is the main factor to determine IDP local integration in Garowe. The key informative interview with IDP community committee highlighted the fact that the major source of income for IDPs is garbage collection for women, casual labor for construction works for men. Very few of IDPs are employed by the local companies who receive monthly salary. The findings support Schwenken and Eberhardt (2008) study of IDP migration can be interpreted as a human capital investment.

However, a higher total of 53.33% disagree/strongly disagree that income is the main factor for local integration. This is in conformity with the key interview with IDPs community committee leaders who indicated that daily income is not enough to cover their need to purchase necessary food and clothing for IDPs.

b. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The financial support requirement of the respondents was shown in the Fig. 4.2

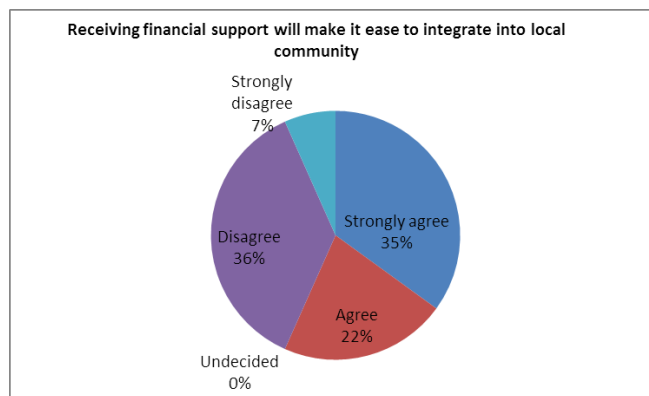


Figure 4.2

The above figure shows that a total of 35% strongly agree that financial support can facilitate their local integration in Garowe and a total of 21.66% agree the financial support factor. This result supports (USAID report 2014) that explains need for continues financial support to IDPs is requires since Somalia’s civil war produced a generation with little education and a limited supply of the skills demanded in the current labor market.

However, a total of 43.3% show their opinion that provision of financial support alone may not be adequate to integrate locally in Garowe. The interview with IDP community leaders tend that even if they are neutralized by the government as local community, lack of land assets, skills and financial capacity will preserve them to similar situation as before integration.

F. CLAN STRUCTURE

The third and last objective of the research is the linkages between clan and local integration for IDPs in Garowe. The respondents were thus asked to respond to questions that were derived from the objectives.

a. CLAN AFFILIATION

The clan structure of the respondents was as shown in Fig. 4.3

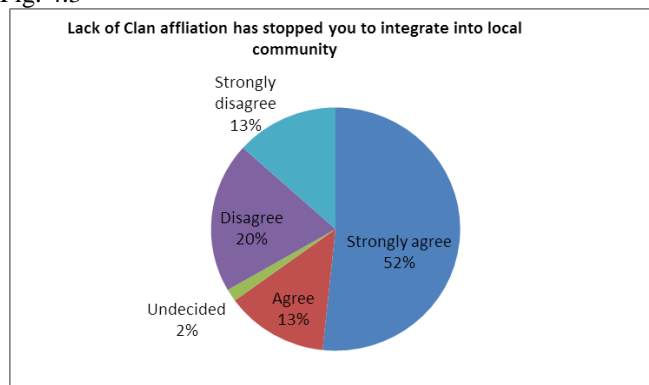


Figure 4.3

As shown in table 4.9 majority of the respondents 51.66% feel lack of clan affiliation has direct influence for their local integration in Garowe. While another 13.33% also agree the concept of clan influence. This makes a total of 64.99% believe clan as a main factor stopping them to be locally integrated with local community in Garowe. The Global

Program on Displacement research (2014) supports that in the absence of a strong state, the clan system continues to provide services, and IDPs may be particularly dependent on clan affiliation to secure protection and services. The interview with local community leaders found out that Somalia social network is the defecto power to accept or rejects outsiders; therefore, without their acceptance government support may not be enough. IDP communities do not share an intermarriage and other cross-cultural values that both communities can make a reliable coexistence.

This also fully supports to (Renus, Penninx 2013) who concludes the research that the receiving society, in terms of its institutional structure and the way it reacts to newcomers, has much more say in the outcome of the local integration process.

b. MARRIAGE AND LOCAL INTEGRATION

The Intermarriage situation was as shown in Table 4.8.

The ease of getting married within the Local community would influence your Desire to integrate with the local community Return to your area of origin within Somalia	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	73.32%
No	15	25%
Undecided	1	1.66%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.8

As shown in the above table 4.8 majority of the respondents 73.32% agreed intermarriage is a factor which can strongly influence desire of IDPs local integration into local community. The findings are in agreement with the research done by Gundel Heil (Gundel, 2016) which confirms in the absence of a functioning strong central state in Somalia, the characteristic of your clan matters since clan protection is regarded as main insurance scheme within Somali society and continues to provide services such as social protection, justice and physical protection.

c. RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN

As shown in Table 4.9 majority of the respondents who constitute 56.66% of the respondents were of the opinion that returning to their area of origin is not favorable solution to their living status since there are ongoing conflicts in their area of origin. The finding is similar to that of the report by (Leslie Lefkow, 2013). However, a total of 36.66% consider returning to their area of origin as an option.

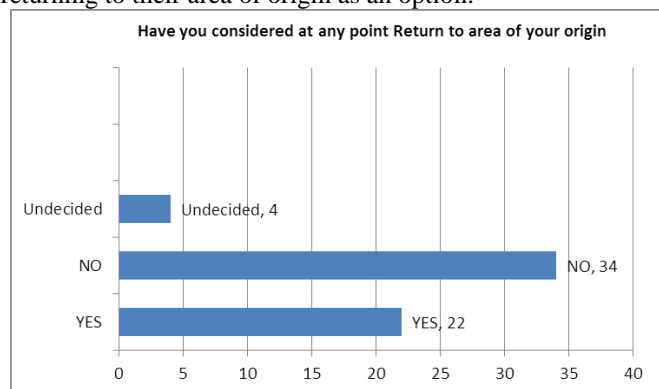


Figure 4.4

V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes the main findings of the study. The summary is followed by conclusions drawn from the findings, and thereafter recommendations for purposes of giving directions to policy makers so that they may come up with policies to address the challenges IDPs in Garowe face in their pursuit of integration to local communities. Finally, the chapter suggests areas for further research envisaged to contribute towards finding long term solutions to the IDPs situation in Garowe.

B. SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

This study focused on the factors affecting local integration of IDPs into local community in Garowe. The purpose of the study was to examine factors affecting to local integration for Internally Displaced Persons in Garowe, Puntland with specific focus on Security, Economical and Clan factors into the process of the local integration for IDPs in Garowe. A review of related literature was done based on these factors. The conceptual framework was drawn to show a relationship between variables. A sample of 60 IDP respondents and 3 key informants was used to conduct the study. Two sets of questionnaires containing both the open ended and closed ended questions were used to collect data from the IDPs and key informants. The summary of the findings of the study are as follows; The study established that though a higher percentage (86.7%) of IDPs came into Puntland, Garowe before 2007 as a result of inter-clan conflicts in Mogadishu and South Somalia. This was the time when mass influx of IDPs from Central and South Somalia started to flee to Puntland, Garowe. However, a smaller number of 36.66% IDPs prefer going back to their area of origin compared to integrating into local communities.

C. CONCLUSION

From the conclusion of the study it appears that the role the government support systems is vacant. In addition, in the absence of clan protection and support, IDPs belonging to non-majority groups are vulnerable to human rights violations. The respondents and key informant interview with community leaders are in agreement with the research of UNHCR (UN 5 May 2010, p35) which highlighted that members of minority clans in Puntland are "essentially without recourse to justice through either formal or informal legal mechanisms". The study concluded that the Clan factor is major obstacle to the IDPs achieve an effective local integration in Garowe. The study revealed that there are number of influences for IDPs to decline interest in local integration: their prolonged stay, security/access to Justice, socio-cultural and economic attachment with host communities. Those willing to return are waiting an opportunity for the return to their area of origin.

a. SECURITY

The study established that there was a high number of respondents (71.66%) who feel security factor has very little influence to their local integration contrary to the findings of (Leslie Lefkow, 2013) who forwarded that majority of IDPs are prone to Gender based Violence (GBV) and therefore security is a major concern, especially women. However, the community committee key interview indicated that there are arbitrary arrests targeted to the young male IDPs by the police who claim that they are suspected of having link with Al-shabaab terrorists, which agreed with researches done by UNHCR (UN 5 May 2010, p35) who forwarded that members of minority clans in Puntland are essentially without recourse to justice through either formal or informal legal mechanisms, thus leaves IDPs very vulnerable.

b. *ECONOMIC CONDITION*

A total of 38.33% feel income is the main factor to determine IDP local integration in Garowe. The key informative interview with IDP community committee highlighted the fact that the major source of income for IDPs is garbage collection for women, casual labor for construction works for men. Very few of IDPs are employed by the local companies who receive monthly salary. The finding supports Schwenken and Eberhardt, (2008) study of IDP migration can be interpreted as a human capital investment. However, a higher total of 53.33% disagree/strongly disagree that income is the main factor for local integration. a total of 35% strongly agree that financial support can facilitate their local integration in Garowe and a total of 21.66% agree the financial support factor. This result supports (USAID report 2014) that explains need for continues financial support to IDPs is requires since Somalia's civil war produced a generation with little education and a limited supply of the skills demanded in the current labor market. However, a total of 43.3% show their opinion that provision of financial support alone may not be adequate to integrate locally in Garowe. The interview with IDP community leaders tend that even if they are neutralized by the government as local community, lack of land assets, skills and financial capacity will preserve them to similar situation as before integration.

c. *CLAN STRUCTURE*

Majority of the respondents 51.66% feel lack of clan affiliation has direct influence for their local integration in Garowe. While another 13.33% also agree the concept of clan influence. This makes a total of 64.99% believe clan as a main factor stopping them to be locally integrated with local community in Garowe. The Global Program on Displacement report (2014) supports that in the absence of a strong state, the clan system continues to provide services, and IDPs may be particularly dependent on clan affiliation to secure protection and services. Majority of the respondents who constitute 56.66% of the respondents were of the opinion that returning to their area of origin is not favorable solution to their living status since there are ongoing conflicts in their area of origin. The finding is similar to that of the report by (Leslie Lefkow, 2013). However, a total of 36.66% consider returning to their area of origin as an option.

D. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above findings, the study recommends the following to be adopted in order to improve the integration of IDP into local communities in Garowe.

✓ *SECURITY*

Puntland Government to empower IDPs to have legal access and recourse to justice through both formal and informal legal mechanisms.

✓ *ECONOMIC CONDITION*

The study recommends that skills empowerment to be considered towards improving the livelihood of the IDPs and thus increases the gap that leads to the desire of many IDPs to seek local integration to local communities as a means of enabling income and economic capacity.

✓ *CLAN STRUCTURE*

Puntland government to ensure IDP policy to address clan affects to the local integration process for IDPs in Garowe. The government to provide strategic framework that facilitates host community to closely cooperate with IDP leaders and establish reliable coexistence between the two communities.

E. AREAS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

In view of the limitation and the findings of this study, the study focused on from the perspective point of IDPs and how local integration with local community is possible. Further research can be done to determine the local community perspective point of view on how local integration for IDPs in Garowe is possible.

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