

**SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES AND EFFECTS ON INTERNAL  
DISPLACEMENT PERSONS IN BOSASO SOMALIA**

**BY**

**KHADIJO ALI ALASOW  
2018-08-00717**

**A THESIS REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTER'S  
DEGREE IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY**

**OCTOBER, 2021**

## **DECLARATION**

I declare that this my original work and that any other person's work have referred to has been properly cited and not plagiarized. I also declare that this work has never been submitted anywhere else for the award of any certificate, Diploma or Degree.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: **30<sup>th</sup> October, 2021**

**KHADIJO ALI ALASOW**

(Candidate)

## **APPROVAL**

This Research report was done by the candidate and is ready to be submitted to the University under my supervision as a University Supervisor.

**Dr. GRACE LUBAALE**

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Date

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate the work to my beloved parents, my daddy, Mr. Alasow and my beloved mother, Mrs. Rukia who ensured that I got the entire necessary requirement and complete my course successfully, I pray to God Almighty to reward him abundantly for his efforts towards my education.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

To Almighty God I owe the Highest Gratitude for preserving me to witness the successful completion of my studies and this Research Report. Equally, I am sincerely grateful to my parents for their financial support all through my academic program and for their fervent prayers, advice and word of caution, motivation and encouragement. My supervisor, Dr. Grace Lubaale deserves utmost appreciation for making time to respond to my questions and also for making corrections where necessary. Lastly, to sisters and brothers for their love, kindness, support, and generosity!

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION .....	I
APPROVAL .....	II
DEDICATION .....	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	IV
ABSTRACT .....	IX

### **CHAPTER ONE..... 1**

#### **INTRODUCTION ..... 1**

1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.1.1 Historical Perspective.....	1
1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective .....	3
1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective.....	4
1.1.4 Contextual Perspective.....	5
1.2 Statement of the Problem .....	6
1.3 Purpose of the Study .....	7
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	8
1.5 Research Questions .....	8
1.6 Scope of The Study .....	8
1.6.1 Geographical Scope .....	8
1.6.2 Content Scope.....	8
1.6.3 Time Scope .....	9
1.7 Significance of the study.....	9
1.8 Operation definitions of the key terms .....	9

### **CHAPTER TWO..... 11**

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW ..... 11**

2.0 Introduction.....	11
2.1 Theoretical review .....	11
2.2 Conceptual frame work.....	12
2.3. Related Literature.....	13

2.3.1 Education as Human Rights Strategy promotion for IDPs .....	13
2.3.2 Health Care as human rights strategy promotion for IDPs .....	15
2.3.3 Effects of IDPs on the social reintegration in the host community .....	17
2.4 Empirical Review .....	21
2.5 Research Gaps of the study .....	24

## **CHAPTER THREE..... 25**

### **METHODOLOGY ..... 25**

3.0 Introductions .....	25
3.1 Research Design .....	25
3.2 Population of The Study.....	25
3.3 Sample Size Determination .....	25
3.4 Sampling Procedure .....	26
3.5 Sampling Procedures .....	26
3.6 Source of Data .....	27
3.7 Research Instruments.....	27
3.7.1 Questionnaire.....	28
3.7.2 Interview Guide.....	28
3.8 Validity And Reliability of the Research Instrument.....	28
3.8.1 Validity of Instruments.....	28
3.8.2 Reliability of Instruments .....	29
3.9 Data Analysis .....	29
3.10 Data Gathering Procedures .....	30
3.10 Ethical Considerations.....	31
3.11 Limitations of the Study .....	31

## **CHAPTER FOUR ..... 33**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS ..... 33**

4.0 Introduction.....	33
4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents .....	33
4.2 EFFECT OF EDUCATION PROVISION ON SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT PERSONS (IDPs) IN BOSASO, SOMALIA. ....	35

4.3 Effect Of Health Care Service On Social Reintegration Services Provided To The Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) In Bosaso, Somalia. ....	38
4.4 Effect Of Housing service delivery On Social Reintegration Services Provided To The Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) In Bosaso, Somalia.....	42
4.5 Social Reintegration Services in Bosaso, Somalia. ....	45
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>47</b>
5.0 Introduction.....	47
5.1 Discussions of findings.....	47
5.1.1 Effect of social education service on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia .....	47
5.1.2 Effect of housing service delivery on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in bosaso, Somalia .....	48
5.1.3 Effect of Health Care Service on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia .....	49
5.2 Conclusions.....	50
5.2.1 Effect of social education service on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia .....	50
5.2.2 Effect of housing service delivery on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia .....	50
5.2.3 Effect of Health Care Service on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia .....	50
5.3 recommendations.....	51
5.3.1 Effect of social education service on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia .....	51
5.3.2 Effect of housing service delivery on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia .....	51
5.3.3 Effect of Health Care Service on social reintegration services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia .....	52
5.4 Contribution to knowledge .....	52
5.4 Areas of further Research .....	53



<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>54</b>
APPENDIX I: TIME FRAME.....	57
APPENDIX II: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS.....	58
APPENDIX III: PROVISIONAL BUDGET .....	61

## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to assess Social Reintegration Services and effects on Internal Displacement Persons in Bosaso Somalia. The objectives of the study were to establish education provision effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia, to establish Health Care Service effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia and to establish housing service delivery effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso Somalia. A comparative case-study approach was chosen and a qualitative descriptive research was employed in this research study. The research was designed as such to enable the researcher to employ both primary and secondary sources of data in order to obtain reliable data and achieve the main objectives of the study. The study was drawn on primary data collected by the use of few semi-structured open-ended interviews and informal discussions with strategically selected key informants. The researcher utilized two sampling techniques namely random sampling of which was used to select the targeting population and purposive sampling which was used to select the sample size. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics like mean and standard deviation; Pearson correlation analysis was tested to link the relationship between social reintegration services and Internal Displacement Persons in Bosaso Somalia.

Findings on education provision had an effect on Social Reintegration Services provided to the displaced communities in Bosaso, Somalia indicated that there was a significant effect education provision on protection of Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) of which was weak and its significance was definite. The study established the Housing service delivery had an effect on Social Reintegration Services provided to the IDPs, Somalia. These findings indicated that there was a significant effect of social protection services on protection of Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) of which was undisputable. Findings on Health Care Service had an effect on Social Reintegration Services provided to the displaced communities indicated that there was a significant effect of Health Care Service on protection of Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) of which was weak and its significance was definite.

The study based on the first objective concluded that education provision had a significant effect on protection of Internal Displacement Persons in internally Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Puntland. The study concludes that Education Services delivery need to be developed to better suit the protection of Internal Displacement Persons in the education environment. Secondly the study conclude that Housing service delivery were rarely prevailing, the Internal Displacement Persons were in the IDPs provided with less livelihood hence conclude that limited livelihood led to the poor state of Internal Displacement Persons as parents go unable to access the required resources. Thirdly, the study concludes that Health Care Service improvements were much needed to be developed if the Internal Displacement Persons' protection was to be enhanced.

The study recommend for the more diversified interventions regarding the Education Services delivery in order to boost protection of Internal Displacement Persons in schools since these was quite poor. There is need for establishment of more schools and provision of scholastic materials to enable the Internal Displacement Persons' well-being in schools. Secondly the study recommend for recommend for the extension of agricultural, lobbying by social organizations to other organizations so that their activities can be improved to generate effectiveness in the livelihoods.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The natures of impacts of IPDs influx on host communities are many and diverse. The knowledge of these impacts and how they affect host communities is nevertheless enough (Maystadt and Verwimp, 2009). What is known is that refugee camps are commonly established in remote areas of poor and underdeveloped conditions where often host populations are struggling to sustain their livelihoods. This implies that Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) influx will have some effects on the lives of the people living in the area and it impacts on them nonetheless depends on several factors and approaches where both positive and negative outcomes may be experienced (Maystadt and Verwimp 2009). In this context, this chapter entails the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study, the operational definitions of terms and concepts as applied to suit the context of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

#### **1.1.1 Historical perspective**

Globally, based on the latest reliable data on global figures of IDPs, in 2009 there was 27.1 IDPs in 54 countries [Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC, 2010b)]. Unfortunately, the statistics apply only to the IDPs displaced due to conflict, generalized violence or human right violations and therefore we can expect the real number of IDPs to be strikingly higher. For example, there were 1.6 million people displaced in the Philippines due to tropical storms and typhoons during last year alone (IDMC, 2009b). While writing this (August, 2010) various media's report about hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in Pakistan, due to floods.

In Africa, Global Displacement Overview of Trends and Developments (2009) states that more than one third of IDPs (11.6 million) originate from Africa, which makes it the most affected region. Sudan is the country with the largest IDP population in

Africa and also in the world (IDMC, 2010b). In 2009 its IDP population increased by 530,000 and reached a total number of about 5 million. The highest increase of displacement during 2009 - 1 million new IDPs, was in the Democratic Republic of Congo, an African country with the second highest number of IDPs (about 2 millions). Somalia, which is the third most affected country in Africa, has the highest rate of displacement compared to its total population (16.5%) and this especially in Mogadishu and Bosaso regions (UNHCR, 2019).

Somalia has experienced complex emergency conditions and continued inter/intra and factional warfare since 1991. This armed conflict that began with the war to topple the Siyad Barre regime extended into political violence, banditry and lawlessness. To date, Somalia lacks a functioning national government. Several regional administrations have emerged in the north and southwest of the country, and a Transitional National Government was created in August 2000 in Arta, Djibouti (USAID and UNHCR, 2017). However in most cases, with the limited exception of Somaliland, the effectiveness of these authorities has been impeded by various factors including an inability to capacity to control clan-based competition over resources, leading to intermittent conflict (IDMC, 2009b).

Throughout Somalia, an estimated 350,000 of the country's 7,000,000 inhabitants are internally displaced persons (IDPs) who, as a result of protracted conflict and insecurity, have experienced impoverishment, often combined with drought, which induces mass population displacement. Additionally, Somali IDPs have lost most of their assets and sources of livelihood including livestock and land, and have little access to stable employment. Despite a gradual return of IDPs to their locations of origin between 1993 and 1995, violence, food insecurity and water shortages continue to exacerbate the IDP situation. Notably, IDPs constitute nearly half of the estimated 750,000 Somalis who live in a state of chronic humanitarian need. This made Somalia to be the third most affected country in Africa since it has the highest rate of displacement compared to its total population (16.5%) and this especially in Mogadishu and Bosaso regions (UNHCR, 2019).

The nature and consequence of Somalia's civil conflicts make the issue of displacement highly complex. Communities have suffered multiple displacements and violations of their human rights, especially in the south. Populations that initially fled conflict and insecurity suffered further as a result appropriation of their farming lands along the banks of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers during their absence (UN/OCHA, 2017). Many of these IDPs eventually moved north in search of economic livelihoods. IDPs in the north are mostly agriculturalists that belong to sub clans from the south including Rahanweyn, Ajuran, Jarso, Madhiban and Ashraf and the minority group, Bantu. These IDPs lack access to power and decision making, income generating opportunities and do not enjoy protection provided by the dominant sub clans of the north. Additionally, gender based discrimination and violence, particularly rape of young girls and women is widespread. Women are often attacked when they go out to collect firewood or to earn a living for their families. Women are vulnerable to male attacks both from within their clan as well as from other clans (Zetter, Griffiths, Sigona and Hauser, 2016).

Since 1999, with exception of Gedo (April - June 2002), there have been no major population displacements in Somalia. Nonetheless, a number of intermittent but temporary displacements have occurred due to sporadic insecurity in the south, including Mogadishu, Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions. It has become increasingly difficult to distinguish normal from abnormal movements and to identify IDPs from general pastoral movement due to the combined effect of the armed conflict coupled and the lack of systematic monitoring procedures of population movements. Furthermore, with the departure of UNOSOM II from Somalia the UN and international NGO community has been distanced from the country through its relocation to Kenya from where cross-border operations are conducted.

### **1.1.2 Theoretical perspective**

This research study was conceptualized based on Welfare theory formulated by Herbert L.A. Hart in 1959. According to the Will theory, a precondition for having rights is the ability to make rational choices that lead to either waiving or claiming

them. Hence, the existence of an obligation toward a person and the ability of that person to activate this obligation constitute a right toward that person (Herbert, 1959). In this context, this theory was chosen because, if the government takes care of the IDPs, along with other vulnerable persons such as children, elderly (above 65) and social welfare beneficiaries will be favored to be provided the medical assistance which is always required. An IDP is only legally recognised as such once she/he has been registered as an IDP in the municipality of displacement, which may differ from their actual place of residence. Furthermore, to access health services, an IDP head of household must present her/his IDP card and JMBG to the local social welfare centre, which issues a certificate listing all household members. The IDP health certificate is valid for three months, and IDPs must go to the social welfare centre when the certificate expires in order to extend its validity. There is no payment or fee for the certificate or its renewal. The foregoing process is thus only open to IDPs who have resolved all documentation issues, a good example that has been experienced in Serbia of which the Federalism Republic of Somalia would take into consideration. However, Bosaso as regions with large IDP populations have not been given adequate financial means to face the increased health care costs. There is no specific mechanism in place to meet the additional needs linked to large population movements. Consequently, in those regions with a high influx of IDPs relative to the resident population, per capita spending on health has been severely curtailed. This affects the provision of care to vulnerable groups and contribution payers alike (Global IDP Project-Norwegian Refugee Council, 2018).

### **1.1.3 Conceptual perspective**

**Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs):** Internal Displacement Persons are persons, forced to flee from their homes, due to well-founded fear for their lives. A person who flees from its home-place and manages to cross a border to get to another country is becoming a refugee. A refugee status brings an international protection and certain rights. If a person, fleeing from home, stays within the borders of its own country, he/she is becoming an IDP. IDP, as already explained, is not a legal status and those persons are under the jurisdiction of their own government. In most emergencies, number of IDPs is twice as high as the number

of refugees (Cohen, 2006). "Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. " (UN OCHA, 2004).

**Social Reintegration Service:** Denov (2010) defined social reintegration service as the process through which citizens' transition into civil society and enter meaningful roles and identities as civilians who are accepted by their families and communities in a context of local and national reconciliation. In the case of this study, the IDPs will be provided education service delivery, health care service and shelter or house once being integrated in the community of Bosaso. Sustainable reintegration is achieved when the political, legal, economic and social conditions needed for citizens to maintain life, livelihood and dignity have been secured. This process aims to ensure that citizens can access their rights, including formal and non-formal education, family unity, dignified livelihoods and safety from harm.

#### **1.1.4 Contextual perspective**

Bosaso is a city in the northeastern Bari province (Gobol) of Somalia. It is the seat of the Bosaso District. Located on the southern coast of the Gulf of Aden, the municipality serves as the region's commercial capital and is a major seaport within the autonomous Puntland state. Since the existence of internal displacement in Bosaso Somalia, the citizens are affected by disruption of infrastructure, forced movement, loss of relatives, direct involvement in hostilities, presence of land mines, insecurity and fear, increased poverty of household, and most of all breaking up of family structures (Report on Assessment of Needs in the Conflict affected Areas, 2017). Due to reasons such as being displaced in isolated or remote locations without camps; inability to physically and financially make it to the camp areas; the closure of camps by the state for political reasons, and the fear of being detected by the authorities who may be viewed as hostile towards them; the majority of the world's IDPs prefer to live or end up living outside camp-like settings in both urban

and rural areas (USAID and UNHCR, 2017 & CCCM, 2014). Moreover, in Bosaso, the problems of reaching IDPs are complicated by the fact that most IDPs remain “outside of identifiable camps or settlements (UNHCR, 2019) and instead live in dispersed urban, rural or remote settings” (Crawford et al, 2015). In countries where IDPs are living both in camps and outside camps, the state authorities and humanitarian actors are “twice as likely to provide assistance and protection...” to IDPs living in camps as those living outside camps. This is because “it is generally easier for authorities, organizations and agencies to provide assistance in camps than in non-camp settings since IDPs outside camps are almost by definition difficult to identify. IDPs living outside camps are often scattered, not easy to reach with services and “tend to remain under the radar screen of government authorities and international actors concerned” (USAID and UNHCR, 2017).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Forced displacement involving IDPs is “one of today’s biggest humanitarian issues” (USAID and UNHCR, 2017). At the end of 2019, the number of people internally displaced by conflict, violence or disasters around the world had reached an all-time high of 50.8 million. Contributing to these record figures, 33.4 million new displacements were recorded in 2019, the highest annual figure since 2012. (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2017). Forced displacement destroys or at least weakens the fabric of communities, creating new vulnerabilities and needs among the deprived individuals and families, often stripped of their livelihoods and property (UNHCR, 2016) required for them to survive while in displacement.

In this case, the government Somalia implemented a policy to tackle the problem of IDPs of which aborted negatives (UNHCR, 2017). Regardless of the effort made by the Federal government of Somalia, in Bosaso, most IDPs living outside camps “often prefer, or have little option, to reside with host families” in the communities in which they seek refuge (UNHCR, 2017). The issue of displaced persons living outside camps is becoming more persistent as estimates “suggest up to 80%” of IDPs currently live outside camp-like settings. This is true for Somalia, where it is estimated that the vast majority of IDPs in the country have sought refuge in host



communities (UNHCR, 2018). Therefore, this has reduced opportunities for IDPs and they are affected in different ways with the conflict, such as lost of livelihood, refugee, female headed household, disabled and sexually exploitation. Many have been thrust abruptly into position of female headed households in which they suffer from lack of welfare for their families and the security situation is instability, welfare centers provide limited facilities and women lose their privacy (UN, 2016). Both men and women have failed to handle family responsibilities (shelter, food, basic services, education and means of livelihood for sustenance), because of losing their income, the conflict prevent them to access to do their jobs such as traditional agriculture and fishing (Boyden, 2014).

Moreover, the majorities of IDPs in Bosaso suffers harmful conflict experiences, that is to say there is no formal access to education and they face troubles taking family head ships, and taking care of children and the elderly. Entrepreneurs also face some obstacles, unstable political environment, and lack of financials, lack of government support, lack of support from society, family and friends and lack of knowledge (Agborsangaya, 2013).

The community members that are welcoming the IDPs are not wealthy enough to provide Health Care service delivery to them; at the same time, IDPs are not systematically registered with the local health authorities. Consequently, health institutions do not always keep appropriate medical records on these patients. When this happens, such discriminatory practice prevents adequate health care follow up and ultimately undermines the quality of health care received and even housing service delivery, i.e. accommodations itself is not enough; hence the family are risking to get affected with contagious diseases such as mudbugs, flu and cough, etc. Based on all these conditions this research study investigated the influence of Internal Displacement on Social Reintegration in Bosaso, Somalia.

### **1.3 purpose of the study**

The aim of this study was to assess Social Reintegration Services and its effects on Internal Displacement Persons in Bosaso Somalia.

## **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The objectives of the study were to:

- i. To examine the effects education service on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia
- ii. To determine the effects Health Care Service on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia
- iii. To find out the effects of housing service delivery on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso Somalia

## **1.5 Research questions**

The research questions of the study were as follows:

- i. What are the effects Education Services delivery on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia?
- ii. What are the effects Health Care Service on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia?
- iii. What are the effects of Housing Service delivery on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso Somalia?

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

### **1.6.1 Geographical scope**

This research study was done in Bosaso region of Somalia. Bosaso is a city in the northeastern Bari province (*gobol*) of Somalia. It is the seat of the Bosaso State. Located on the southern coast of the Gulf of Aden, the municipality serves as the region's commercial capital and is a major seaport within the autonomous Puntland state. This area was chosen because it is reputed to have hospitality and charismatic cares to receive IDPs from areas affected by wars in Somalia. i.e Mogadishu, Kismayo, etc. and therefore as evidenced in the UNHCR (2019) Annual Report, Bosaso is the second first IDPs' shelter in the Federalism Republic of Somalia.

### **1.6.2 Content scope**

This study took into account Social Integration Services as an Independent Variable (IV) and Internal Displacement Persons as a Dependent Variable (DV).

### 1.6.3 Time scope

This research was done within a period of six months, that is to say from August 2020 to January 2021 and took into account data from (2013-2018) because it was during this time period when Bosaso region faced a flow of IDPs due to the increase of human rights violations within Mogadishu capital city.

### 1.7 Significance of the study

The **government** of Somalia will use the study findings to have a clear picture (insight) of the risks that citizens run during internal displacement period in the Host communities in Bosaso Somalia.

The **NGOs** will use the study findings also to identify the workable mechanisms of social integration in the Host communities in Bosaso Somalia in order to mitigate, reduce or stop the conflicts which lead to displacement of people.

**Further researchers** will use the study findings to carry out groundwork on the situation of citizens associated with internal displacement.

The **policy makers** will use the study findings to come up with robust solutions on citizens' problems during internal displacement by addressing the root causes of the conflicts and implement adequate social integration mechanisms.

### 1.8 Operation definitions of the key terms

**Refugees:** These are the people who leave their home-places without knowing if there is a bed waiting for them somewhere. They do not migrate to secure themselves or their families a better future; they migrate on purpose to secure a future (McKenzie et al, 2007). According to Article 1 of The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and its 1967 Protocol, a refugee is a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country..." (UNHCR, 2007a). This is a legal

definition, internationally recognized and used for determining whether a person fulfils the criteria for being a refugee. A person, recognized as a refugee, is provided with "international refugee protection", which entitles one to certain rights, benefits, protection and assistance. It also binds them with specific obligations, defined by the host country of a refugee (UNHCR, 2005a). The above-mentioned definition of IDPs has been taken from the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement a document that has been published at the end of the twentieth century upon request of UN Commission on Human Rights, who realized need for international standards which would protect IDPs (IDMC, 2010a). Guiding principles and the definition that has been created are ever since used world-wide as a basic document for protection of IDPs. Yet, this definition has its shortcomings and is often a target of critics. First of all, it does not have a legal status, but rather indicates the factual situation of displacement within a country and presents a more descriptive rather than a legal definition of IDPs (Mooney, 2005). There is no international law applying exclusively to IDPs, but it is up to each country to protect its IDPs rights. Unfortunately, many of the countries with a high number of IDPs are those passing through conflict, and so it happens that governments are unable (or unwilling) to protect its IDPs. A good example can be presented by Somalia in which there are more than a million IDPs, but no permanent national government, nor national legal system which could protect their rights (CIA, 2010a). In a case like this, it is international organizations and institutions which should participate in securing the protection of IDPs rights (Drlíková, 2007).

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter highlights concepts, ideas, theories, and opinions from Authors/experts, theoretical perspectives. Also it describes related studies; it involves secondary data obtained from textbooks and journals

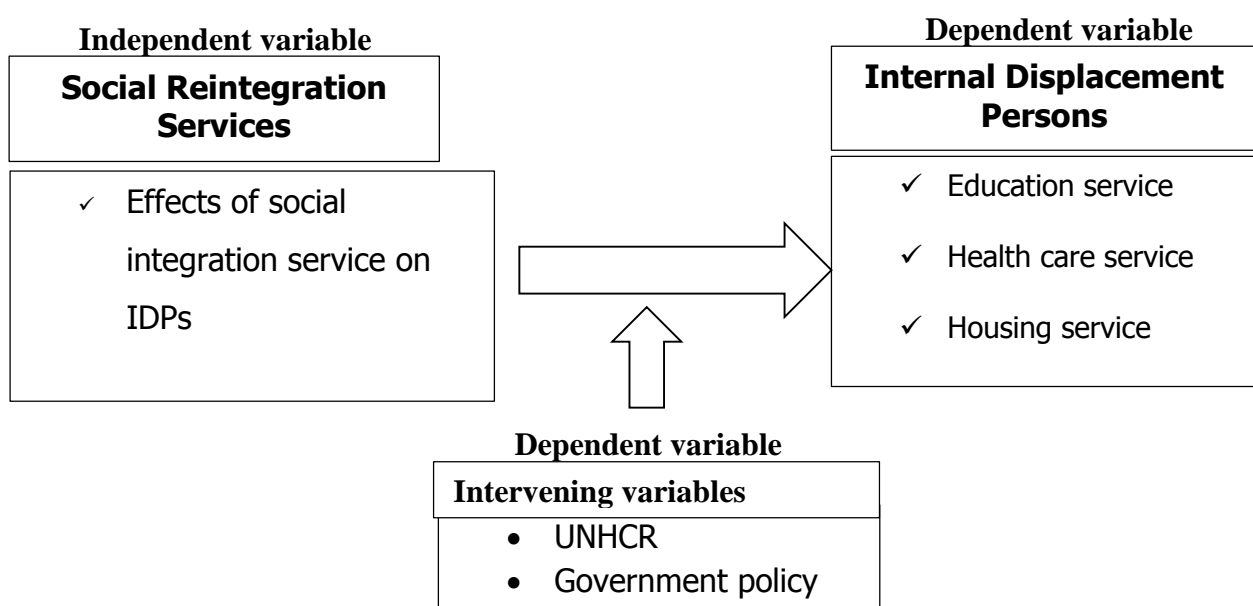
#### **2.1 Theoretical review**

This research study was done focusing on Welfare theory stated by Herbert L.A. Hart in 1959. According to the Will theory, a precondition for having rights is the ability to make rational choices that lead to either waiving or claiming them. Hence, the existence of an obligation toward a person and the ability of that person to activate this obligation constitute a right toward that person (Herbert, 1959). These propositions of the theory are problematic; however, as they raise questions about the appropriate representation for the child and the extent to which such a representative can be true to the child's own wishes when conflict arises (Herbert, 1959).

In many child custody cases, for example, both parents claim to represent the child's interests and yet each of them argues for conflicting arrangements. An additional difficulty is related to the way such a representative is to decide what the child's true wish. The study was also premised on the development of welfare theory by Adam Smith (1776) which has played an important role in the development of welfare theory. The reasons are at least two. In the first place, he created the invisible hand idea that is one of the most fundamental equilibrating relations in Economic Theory; the equalization of rates of returns as enforced by a tendency of factors to move from low to high returns through the allocation of capital to individual industries by self-interested investors. The self-interest will result in an optimal allocation of capital for society. He writes: "Every individual is continually exerting himself to find out the most advantageous employment for whatever capital he can command. It is his own advantage, indeed, and not that of society, which he

has in view. But the study of his own advantage naturally, or rather necessarily leads him to prefer that employment which is most advantageous to society. He does not stop there but notes that what is true for investment is true for economic activity in general. "Every individual necessarily labours to render the annual revenue of the society as great as he can. He generally, indeed, neither intends to promote the public interest, nor knows how much he is promoting it. The theory content that the presence of welfare environment for the children will improve their stakes in the life in society.

## 2.2 Conceptual frame work



**Source:** Becker (2003)

The Dependent Variable (Social Reintegration provision) was measured in terms of promotion of Education provision, Health provision and Housing service delivery and the Independent Variable (DV) of this study was Internal Displacement Persons and was measured in relation to Effects of social integration service on IDPs. Considering the Host communities in Bosaso Somalia situation, it is thus important to say that some moderate variables such as abduction, sexual violence and killings will affect the social economic status of the stakeholders for social reintegration. Due to insecurity parents are forced to leave their village and seek for security in the town with their children. Once in town life becomes difficult and unaffordable and as the matter of fact, their children will not go to school.

## **2.3. Related literature**

### **2.3.1 Education as Human Rights Strategy promotion for IDPs**

Education humanitarian services reduce welfare costs and future dependence. It reduces current dependence and frees other household members from caring responsibilities, allowing them to increase employment or other productive activities (Wilman and Sandhu, 2014). The ideas of Wilman and Sandhu (2014) and world bank concur with the ideas of Filmer (2013) who contend that education humanitarian services also increases children's potential productivity and wealth creation which will in turn help to alleviate poverty. These findings are in disagreement with Lamichhane & Yasuyuki (2012) who argued that children in IDPs have lower educational attainment than other children which leads to lower economic status. Neufeldt, cited in a World Bank literature review entitled Poverty and Disability, found they are more likely to leave school earlier with fewer qualifications. A World Bank paper, Disability, poverty and schooling in developing countries, argues that the schooling gap between children with and without disabilities starts at Grade 1 and then widens throughout schooling.

UNESCO (2015) on the other hand reveal that one of the important exit routes out of poverty is identified as formal education, especially where it improves the quality of labour, but due to discrimination and stigmatization, the chances to access education and employment are very restricted for people with disabilities. This means that the disabled poor are likely to remain poor, as are their children. The situational prevalence reveals an utmost environment that supporting the education will enhance social welfare of children. Humanitarian Education Services delivery can reduce discrimination against children with disabilities and tackle poverty. Education, particularly inclusive education, is able to reduce discrimination through enabling children with and without disabilities to grow up together. Education gives children with disabilities skills to allow them to become positive role models and join the employment market, thereby helping to prevent poverty (Filmer, 2013) even Singal (2011) contends that the best way to improve education for children in IDPs is to improve the education sector as a whole.

In countries where teachers are untrained, working with large class sizes and few resources in structurally unsafe classrooms, pragmatic context-specific and cost-effective decisions are necessary. UNESCO (2015) argued that inclusive education relates to accessibility to education and quality of education. UNICEF notes that integrated education tends to focus more on children with disabilities attending school whereas inclusive education focuses more on ensuring children with disabilities are learning. UNICEF argues that inclusive education is about restructuring the cultures, policies and practices in schools so that they respond to the diversity of students in their locality. This means that all children, including children with disabilities, not only have access to schooling within their own community, but that they are provided with appropriate learning opportunities to achieve their full potential. However, it is also essential that parents, children and communities are supported to change their attitudes and understanding of why inclusion matters, as this is what will sustain change. Khan (2007) argued that there are two basic options for tackling disability issues through mainstreaming the issues across our work and through targeted projects that specifically aim to increase the number of children with disabilities completing school (Khan, 2007).

*"To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall ensure that such persons, in particular displaced children, receive education which shall be free and compulsory at the primary level. Education should respect their cultural identity, language and religion. "Principle 23, Paragraph 2, UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.*

At the outset it is important to assess the country context and develop program options that are sensitive to that context. An early appreciation of existing laws, policies and plans, as well as accurate data, will form the basis for subsequent interventions, providing better value for money (Khan, 2007). UNESCO (2007) further reveals that ensuring compliance with education humanitarian services in countries where governments have signed up to international conventions, advisers can use these obligations to influence change in country. As stated above, 145 countries are signatories to the international Convention on the Rights of Persons



with Disabilities and many more have signed up to the Millennium Development Goals, Dakar Framework for Action and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. All of these emphasize the need to educate all children including those with disabilities. The useful resource for advisers wanting to know more about the Convention and how it is monitored. Furthermore policy development needs to be based on a thorough situation analysis outlining the country context, which identifies the prevailing needs and states clear policy requirements to achieve the inclusion of children with disabilities.

World Vision (2013) contends that draw upon checklists for policy development. The UNESCO Policy Guidelines on Inclusion in Education provides checklists which focus on issues such as attitudinal change, creating an inclusive curricula and teachers to improve the status of the children. Forster (2010) on the other hand is in disagreement with World Vision reveal that each policy concern it offers policy questions, gaps to be resolved and suggested actions. Although developed for inclusive education as a whole, the questions are relevant for planning for children with disabilities.

Forster (2010) contend that ensuring the Education Services delivery with people in IDPs is under the authority of the mainstream education ministry and not seen as a separate issue or charitable act. The findings are in agreement with (Lamichhane and Yasuyuki, 2012) who contend that major constraints to inclusion can arise where the education of some groups comes under the responsibility of different ministries, which can increase segregation according to medical classifications of disability. This is not to say that education, health and other ministries should not work together. Children with disabilities in community schools and private sector schools also need to be considered.

### **2.3.2 Health Care as Human Rights Strategy promotion for IDPs**

Most of the research has focused on IDPs health care and education with a bit of research on mental health and very little on life inside host community." It was understandable that research had not been done in

short-lived host communities, such as the Somalia and Ethiopian. For Mayotte", when IDPs return to their homes, the continuum of their lives is interrupted. IDPs arrive in their homes wholesome. They carry within themselves peace and war, strength and fragility. He enumerates their needs in exile while giving case studies of Mogadishu, Afghanistan, Eritrea and Sudan. What is clear from his work is that while the needs of these IDPs are being met it is at times at the expense of the host community since they come back without any cash in hand (Simmonds and Gabaudan (2015).

Other scholars like Ayiemba and Oucho " have written in a bid to point out issues that debase human dignity of individual IDPs at the household or family level, also political consequences of refugee movement at the national and international levels are examined. Their article concludes by suggesting policy intervention strategies that could help stem the tide of refugeeism. Furthermore, it suggests policy measures appropriate for ameliorating problems faced by IDPs. Kagwanja and Montclos " study was an investigation of the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps' socio-economic dynamics being reflective of cities than refugee camps while my study looked at the socio-cultural, economic activities of the IDPs' and their impact on the host community. Nobel (1985) talks of the assistance given to IDPs creating an unfair situation without necessarily going into the details of substantiating this. The study looked at how the competition over scarce resources affects the refugee-host relationships.

Holborn (1975) has written extensively on IDPs. She notes civil wars, power struggles and inter-ethnic rivalries, among others as having caused refugee flow in Africa. She also traced the international efforts on behalf of the IDPs from the League of Nations to responses by the international community to the problem through the 1951 UN Convention stipulations of protection and resettlement as permanent solutions. With such a title as hers one expects that she would have covered on how IDPs impact on the host community but she didn't.

*...my mother had a brain stroke and needs to be taken care off, but my father is also sick, so he can not do it. I could not cope with all that around me after everything I have already been through, so I started seeing a psychiatrist... (from a conversation with a teenage IDP living in Bosaso, January, 2020).*

Health state of vulnerable groups is often at high risk due to increased stress and improper living conditions, sometimes residing in tumble-down houses exposed to mould, with no proper heating or bathroom. Those people should have right to access health care services such as anyone else. Health care system in Serbia is financed from salary based contributions, which employers are obliged to pay for their workers, as well as from governmental funding, which should cover costs of health care for persons who can not afford it (Gajić- Stevanović et al, 2009). As such, it has been severely weakened by the arrival of refugees and IDPs, who in the majority of cases had no income and could not participate in the financing of the health care system. Deterioration of provision of health services has been experienced the most by IDPs, who suffer from greater health problems than the domicile non-displaced population (UNHCR & PRAXIS, 2007).

### **2.3.3 Effects of IDPs on the social reintegration in the host community**

The nature of impacts of IDP influx and camp establishments on host communities are many and diverse. Exact knowledge of these impacts and how they affect host communities is nevertheless lacking according to researchers of the field such as Martin (2005) and Maystadt and Muggah (2009). What is known is that IDP camps are commonly established in remote areas of poor and underdeveloped conditions where often host populations are struggling to sustain their livelihoods. That implies that IDP influx will have some effect on the lives of the people living in the area. How it will impact nonetheless depends on several factors and approaches where both positive and negative outcomes are possibilities (Maystadt and Muggah 2009).

In situations of IDP camp establishments it is appointed usually to the United Nations High Commissioner for IDPs (UNHCR) the leading organization in addition to the hosting government and various implementing partners (UNHCR b.

2012). For obvious reasons is UNHCR mostly concerned with assisting IDPs as their mandate responds to the same. Martin (2005: 246) argues that, research tends to emphasize more on the IDPs in such situations as they are in an obvious crisis situation while the hosting part receives limited attention.

Literature on issues relating to impacts of IDP camps on host communities has received equally limited attention. Maystad and Muggah (2009:1-2) claims that knowledge and literature on these issues has not improved much since the analysis of Martin from 2005. Responding to these claims is this research aiming at contributing to the gap in knowledge of the complexity of impacts on host communities by IDP camps, and how this further affects the relationship between hosts and IDPs.

*"People of communities hosting IDPs are often experiencing similar difficult situations although they tend to be neglected in the increasing demand for attention and assistance of the IDP situation. However, it can be argued that host communities are likely to even if in a small amount receive more attention and assistance than prior to the IDP presence due to the influx of relief and aid agencies to the area".*

The increasing demand for relief and aid assistance in areas hosting IDPs will have the possibility to raise awareness of also the host communities' challenges. The effects from IDP assistance and endorsements of economic functions are likely also to some extent benefit the livelihoods of the host community. Host communities can also suffer from such developments in terms of losing out to overexploitation of limited natural resources vital for sustaining livelihoods. This emphasizes the reality of the diverse set of impacts that IDPs and camp presence may have on hosting communities where mixed consequences are the most likely outcomes. In such perspectives is it argued that more research and knowledge on these issues are needed for understanding the dynamics of consequences of how IDP camps affects host communities (Maystadt and Muggah 2009).

Bolesta (2005) explains likely cost and benefits for hosts in an IDP-hosting situation into three groups of hosts; surplus farmers, subsistence farmers and laborers with negligible or no land. Further on Martin offers five dimensions of analysis of the cost benefit relationship which is accordingly dependent upon food/land, labor/wages, services, common property resources (CPRs) and economic development. In early stages of IDP influx it is likely that before imported food aid assistance is fully implemented that depletion of local food supplies will drive up food prices. The outcome for the ones selling food such as surplus farmers would likely be positive, while negative for the ones who are depending on buying food supplies such as subsistence farmers and landless laborers (Bolesta, 2005).

As with all possible impacts of IDP presence on host communities is the issue of food access and availability. For example many presence of IDPs make food scarcer for the poorer host in terms of raising prices and pressure on resources. Nevertheless, it may also have the opposite effect through relief food becoming available to hosts in terms of accessibility through trade. Although food aid distributed to IDPs is obviously for personal use, it is common that portions of it are sold or exchanged for different food or other items at local markets in camps. Whitaker (1999) argues that around 75% of food rations distributed to IDPs in camps in Tanzania during the early 1990s (1992-1993) were sold at local markets. The World Food Project (WFP) and UNHCR (1998) on the other hand claim that the numbers are closer to 20 or 30%. This does indicate that a significant part of food aid finds its way to markets also available for non-IDPs. Such local markets and trading areas could also have social effects on the relationship between the host and IDP populations where mutual benefits could be a possible outcome (Bolesta, 2005).

Similarly to the issues of land, do also labor and wages vary in their impacts towards host communities. For some it could result in cheap labor from IDPs on abundant land to helping producing more goods. Alternatively if land and natural resources are scarce, hosts are likely to get hurt as competition for such resources could increase (Bolesta, 2005). The argument by Chamber on varying impacts is supported by empirical research such as by Maystadt and Muggah (2009) from

Tanzania where IDPs provided cheap labor to hosts in sectors such as agriculture, construction and others. Martin (2002) support Martin claims that in areas where land and natural resources are scarce IDPs can increase competition over these resources for host communities as experienced in IDP camps in The Horn of Africa. In terms of social services it is usual that areas such as health and education receive assistance through development of schools and health centers. In the initial face of IDP influx is it typical that these accesses are reserved for IDPs, although in long term they may also bring benefits to local communities as they will also receive more access to these services. A Development Report from 2011 (World Bank 2011:16-17) supports Martin arguments that social services often are improved in IDP hosting communities, referring to experiences in Mexico in the early 1990s. Similarly UNHCR is arguing that health and sanitation services improve in IDP hosting communities. Data from IDP camps in Tanzania (between 1991 and 2001) suggests that around 30% of health service beneficiaries were local people (Maystadt and Wervimp, 2009).

Competition for common property resources (CPRs) is a typical possible conflicting issue between IDPs and locals according to Martin (2005). Cultivation of land through camp development resulting in exploitation of grazing land, trees, firewood, food and water are some of the outcomes in the equation. In areas where these resources are limited is it likely that hosts will feel like losing out to the CPRs and possibly become a source of hostility towards the IDP population. Conflicts between hosts and IDPs (also between non-IDP pastoralist communities) over CPRs have been experienced especially in the Sudan-Uganda-Kenya border region according to Martin (2005).

Economic development within host communities as a result of IDP presence can vary a great deal. As expressed by Alix-Garcia and Saah (2009) through a World Bank economic review discussing the economic impacts of IDP camps on host communities which can both be positive and negative. New market opportunities for locals to sell local merchandises may have a positive effect for some, while at the same time competition over already scarce resources may bring

challenges for others. Experiences from IDP camps in Tanzania between 1993 and 1994 shows that hosts with farming opportunities experienced positive economic impacts through increased food demand (excluding food-aid) from IDPs. On the other hand non-farming hosts suffered from increasing food prices (Alix- Garcia and Saah 2009).

Cheap labor, trading, framing etc. can stimulate economic development of the hosting area. Infrastructural improvements such as new roads, access to markets and goods can also raise economic activity. Population growth through non-IDP migration to the area due to opportunities accompanied by the IDP presences may also impact in different ways. The nature of the economic development will nevertheless depend on official policies and interventions of the hosting country (Martin 2005). This shows some of the complexity of possible impacts IDP influx may have on the economic as well as overall situation for people of host communities.

## **2.4 Empirical review**

Empirical research by Aukot (2003) suggests that the relationship between the host Turkana and IDP communities was relatively good in the first years of the camp existence. Although, it is documented that this good relationship has declined over time. The rising tension was especially between Turkana and the Sudanese Dinka tribe who were amongst the majority of the residents in the early days of the camp presence. Incidents were reported by hosts such as IDPs entering their villages stealing, provoking fights, raping of women and murdering of Turkana people (Aukot 2003). On the contrary IDPs claimed that Turkana`s conducted criminal activities such as cattle-rustling and other means of violence. Either way has these conflicts between the host Turkana and IDPs had a negative impact on their relationship and coexistence. Both Aukot (2003) and Crisp (2003) have identified the absence of security in Kakuma where UNHCR is expected to provide security for the IDPs also in relation to the host community. Bartolomei et al (2003:88) is equally supporting the views of the Kakuma security situation as critical and affecting the relationship between the hosts and IDPs. Further Bartolomei et al

(2003) and Crisp (2003:14) reveals that tensions between the local Turkana and IDP community is high. In addition is the presence of weapons such as AK-47 high and violent incidents also resulting in death between the two groups are frequent. Aukot (2003) recognizes the camp presence as an area of growing locality of social conflict, economic decline and political abuse. In that respect, one should for no reason underestimate the possible impacts of IDP camps on host communities.

Crisp (2003) identifies two common areas where tension and conflicts is likely to prevail in the influx stage of IDPs to host communities. The first area is depending on how locals recognize their benefits from humanitarian projects and services provided to IDPs. In other words Crisp (2003) is arguing that the approach from humanitarian agencies when setting up IDP camps in host communities can impact the relationship between the hosts and IDPs. Loescher and Milner (2006), and Aukot (2003) are in line with Crisp's (2003) view on the important role the humanitarian regime plays in shaping the relationship between host communities and IDPs. The host communities' experience of being marginalized when hosting IDPs is also according to them a strong potential source creating tension and conflict toward the IDP presence.

Increased pressure on vital resources that host communities are depending on is another theory of how conflict may prevail presented by Crisp (2003). If the IDP presence and camp development are using and creating competition over limited resources that are vital for the host community it is likely that host communities will channel their frustration towards the IDP population. Nevertheless, it should be added that the role of humanitarian agencies also have the possibility to be a source promoting coexistence channel between the two parties. If the host community is also recognized at some level and benefits or at least not feel like losing out to the IDP presence this may also be a mechanism for creating coexistence with the IDP population. Jacobsen (2002) is presenting such a theory. She emphasizes that if livelihood support by humanitarian agencies are empowering both IDPs and the host community this can have a positive impact on their relationship. To include both parties in humanitarian assistance is according to



Jacobsen (2002) of great importance for promoting a peaceful relationship between host communities and IDPs.

Jacobsen (2002) does claim that economic impacts of IDP influx are mixed and also have the possibility to gain host communities. According to her , IDPs can also contribute to economic stimuli to the area, in such may it also promote coexistence and improve the relationship. The theory by Jacobsen (2002) is supported by Alex Garcia and Saah (2009) who argues that new market opportunities for locals to benefit from through trade with IDPs promotes interaction and coexistence in the relationship.

According to theories presented here are the mechanisms which conflict and coexistence are created much related to the experiences of the host community in relation to the IDP influx. Host experiences such as being marginalized in relation to IDPs they are hosting, losing out to vital resources, and not benefitting from humanitarian services are according to these theories all potential sources for conflict between hosts and IDPs. These experiences by the host community are not necessary that the IDPs are to blame. Nonetheless, the frustrations experienced by the host community often get channeled towards the IDP population which further may escalate into conflict. The mechanism`s through which coexistence is created is much related to the same impacts that are creating conflict according to the theories presented. The role of humanitarian agencies present and economic benefits accompanied by the IDP presence is mechanisms that may promote coexistence according to theory. The chosen theories from the literature discussed here will work as the framework for analyzing the collected data and findings in relation to the research questions. Although these theories will function as a framework for the analysis, an inductive approach applied in this study where observations and findings will generate theory can be also relevant. As argued by Bryman (2008) do many researchers views of theory change as a result of collected data and *"the relevance of a set of data for a theory may become apparent after the data has been collected"*(Bryman, 2008).

## **2.5 Research Gaps of the study**

Several research works have been done on refugees in the global world, Africa included. Few of the studies in Somalia, however, have specifically focused on the linkage between Internal Displacement and Social Reintegration In Host Communities in Bosaso. The studies conducted so far do not provide an integrated and holistic view on the matters of challenges faced by IDPs living in Somalia in the social, economic and political sectors. So much of the literature has not drilled down to specific causes of IDPs in Bosaso. They dwell more on the symptoms and the problem specifically provide applicable remedies to be addressed. Although host communities are providing support and assistance to IDPs, not much has been written about them. Host communities play a central role in the survival and wellbeing of IDPs, yet there is not much work on how the hosts play a role in supporting and assisting IDPs (Brun, 2010). UNHCR (2016) in the study on Global trends: Refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, internally displaced and stateless persons highlighted that there is “weak evidence base (2013) on the subject of IDPs host communities and the topic of host communities have not been “examined in much detail” (UNHCR, 2016). The issue of IDPs living in host communities is still relatively unexplored” (Phuong, 2016). In comparison to the issue of IDPs living in camps, therefore very little is known about IDPs in host communities. There is also little written about IDPs host communities and the available material on them is mostly written by NGOs working in the area, with less academic sources” (UNHCR, 2016).

Furthermore, host communities usually respond first “to people facing displacement” (UNHCR, 2016); yet their contribution has not been recognized especially in the academia. Despite their significance in the protection and assistance of displaced persons, very little attention has been given to the role of local communities and their contributions to IDPs survival, safety and protection. Community hosting has proved essential during conflicts and natural disasters and is “becoming a well-recognized form of shelter for displaced persons and their families (Maystadt and Verwimp, 2015). However, despite the growing significance of IDPs community hosting, there is “little systematic writing” about it.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introductions**

This chapter presents the overall procedure and methodology, which was followed during the process of carrying out the research. It further described the manner, in which data are going to be collected, analyzed, presented and interpreted. It entails the research design, population, research area, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A mixed methods approach was used in this research study. This is because the researcher combined both qualitative and quantitative research approaches for the broad purposes of breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration. The researcher used qualitative research by interviewing the responded from the field. Hence the researcher designed an interview guide for this purpose. Quantitative analysis was used to analyze collected data by using SPSS and this helped the researcher to better making informed decisions about the effects between the attributes such as Education, Health and Housing service deliveries.

#### **3.2 Population of the study**

The population that was used in this research work comprised the individuals from IDPs. According to Annual report of UNHCR (2020), the numbers of IDPs are estimated to 2,355 persons. To avoid statistical biases, the researcher selected randomly among 320 individuals of which constituted the targeting population in this study. These were selected among UNHCR agents (Donors funders), OPM agents, Police officers and Focus groups or community members.

#### **3.3 Sample size determination**

The sample in this study was determined using Slovine's formula as follows: in this context, A sample size was selected from the population of 320 people using, Slovine's formula as shown below:

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

Whereby  $n$  = sample size

$N$  = population of the study

$e$  = Level of significance = 0.05 (Constant)

Basing on Slovene's formula, the minimum sample size is as follows;

$$n = \frac{320}{1.8}$$

=**178** respondents

**Table 3.1: Qualitative population and sample size summary**

Category	Population	Sample size	Sample Technique used
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	150	81	Purposive Sampling
UNHCR agents	50	20	Purposive Sampling
Police officers	20	14	Purposive Sampling
OPM agents	30	30	Purposive Sampling
Focus groups or community members	70	33	Purposive Sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>178</b>	

Source: Primary data, 2020

### 3.4 Sampling Procedure

The researcher utilized two sampling techniques namely random sampling of which was used to select the targeting population and purposive sampling which was used to select the sample size in this research study that is to say IDPs, UNHCR agents, OPM agents, Police officers and Focus groups or community members to participate in the study to whom an interview instrument was applied to collect data of which a questionnaire was used to collect data.

### 3.5 Sampling Procedures

According to Amin (2003) sampling is the process of selecting elements form the population in such a way that the sample elements selected represents the population. The study used both random sampling to select the targeting population

and purposive sampling techniques as the population of the study area was precise and limited to the number of refugees and immigrants in the area of investigation.

### **3.6 Source of data**

The study employed various suitable methods of data collection that helps me in a systematic evaluation data sources. As such this study was drawn on both secondary and primary data on refugee situations in general and in Somalia in particular.

The study was based on document analysis and literature review as a secondary method of data collection and analysis of previous studies undertaken by other researchers. These sources include articles, research materials and academic books on the subject. Data used also stems from first-hand references to official documents from the Government of Somalia's refugee policy framework. These include documents from the Somalia Refugee Board, Somalia Immigration Service and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) among others. The essence is to review literature about refugee-centred studies that assisted the researcher in the document analysis and as well serve as both theoretical and empirical base for the analysis of the data collected.

The study was drawn on primary data collected by the use of few semi-structured open-ended interviews and informal discussions with strategically selected key informants which took place between February and March, 2021. The information of the key informants were written down as field notes during the discussions. The semi-structured open-ended questions were strictly based on the objectives of the study.

### **3.7 Research Instruments**

The study adopted both a questionnaire and an interview guide as a data collection method. The interview guide was structured comprising of open ended questions.

### **3.7.1 Questionnaire**

The questionnaire survey was the major method used for data collection. The questionnaires were used as the instrument for data collection from most of the sample population. The instrument was used because of its suitability in researching respondents in a large sample and to enable respondents to give information free of influence. At least 178 questionnaire drafts were prepared and administered. The questionnaire contained closed question. The questions were used to collect quantifiable data relevant for precise and effective correlation of research variables.

### **3.7.2 Interview guide**

An interview guide is an instrument of data collection in which a researcher obtains information from respondents by face-to-face interaction, oral or telephone conversation (Kane, 1995). Open ended questions intended to enable informants confirm their views and provide detailed data on certain research variables. Interviews were used to obtain data that were more detailed which may not be effectively got through the questionnaires. Interviews were administered to consolidate the study findings. This data collection method was used to facilitate data collection from respondents. The main research instruments were the interview guide. The researcher employed interview guide. Key informant interviews who were included by Refugees, UNHCR agents, OPM agents, Police officers and Focus groups or community members.

## **3.8 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument**

### **3.8.1 Validity of Instruments**

Validity is the extent to which the instruments use during the study measure the issues they are intended to measure (Amin, 2005). To ensure validity of instruments, the instruments were developed under close guidance of the supervisor. After designing the questions, the researcher conducted a pre-tested. This helped the researcher to identify ambiguous questions in the instruments and contributed to re-align the questionnaires to the objectives. The interview guide was given to the supervisor to judge the validity of questions basing on to the objectives. After this

assessment, the necessary adjustment was made bearing in mind the objectives of the study. Then a content validity index (CVI) of 0.81 was measured by using the following formula,

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of items rated as relevant}}{\text{Total number of items rated in the questionnaire}} = \frac{178}{178} = 100$$

Thus, if the CVI computed is above 100% , the standard Cronbach alpha, the instruments has to be considered valid. This was also in line with Amin (2005) who noted that the overall CVI for the instrument should be calculated by computing the average of the instrument and for the instrument to be accepted as valid the average index should be 0.70 or above.

### **3.8.2 Reliability of Instruments**

Reliability is the extent to which the measuring instruments produce consistent scores when the same groups of individuals are repeatedly measured under the same conditions (Amin, 2005). The researcher organized an interview with some selected individuals from the area of investigation. As well the researcher used Cronbach's alpha. The composite reliability takes into account that indicators have different loadings and can be interpreted in the same way as Cronbach's  $\alpha$  (that is, no matter which particular reliability coefficient is used, an internal consistency reliability value above .70 is regarded as satisfactory, whereas a value below .60 indicates a lack of reliability). Nevertheless, the interpretation of internal consistency reliability using composite reliability coefficient was based on the rule of thumb provided by Bagozzi & Yi (1988) as well as Hair *et al.* (2011), suggested that the composite reliability coefficient should be at least .70 or more.

### **3.9 Data Analysis**

After the administration of the interview guide, data were collected, encoded and analyzed. The data were categorized and coded to enable easy analysis. In this process, the data underwent the processes of editing and checking to avoid omissions or mistakes. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. After gathering all the data from the instrument, the researcher coded the collected data and edit so that only the data relevant to the research questions and objectives were

retained. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics like mean and standard deviation; Pearson correlation analysis was tested to link the relationship between social reintegration services and Internal Displacement Persons in Bosaso Somalia. The coefficient of determination was carried out to measure how well the statistical model predicted the future outcomes. As such it explained the percentage variation in the dependent variable (Internal Displacement Persons) that was explained by all three attributes (Education provision, Health provision and Housing service delivery).

### **Analytical Model**

The regression model was used as follows:

$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + b_5x_5$$

Where:  $y$  =DV (Dependent variable= Internal Displacement Persons)

$a$ =constant (0.005),

$b$ = Beta,  $x$ =independent variables (IVs)

$X_1$ = Education provision

$X_2$ = Health provision

$X_3$ = Housing service delivery

$y$ = Internal Displacement Persons

The test of significance for the regression model was determined by using ANOVA. The coefficient of determination, ( $r^2$ ) was the square of the sample correlation coefficient between outcomes and predicted values. As such it explained the extent to which changes in the dependent variable was explained by the change in the independent variables or the percentage of variation in the dependent variable (Internal Displacement Persons) this was explained by all the five (attributes) independent variables.

### **3.10 Data Gathering Procedures**

#### ***Before the administration of the questionnaires***

- i. An introduction letter was obtained from the college of humanities and social sciences for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study from respective heads of organizations.



- ii. After being approved, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from the organization authorities in charge and select through simple random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
- iii. The respondents were explained about the study and requested them to sign the Informed Consent Form.
- iv. Selected research assistants from the field assisted the researcher in data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

### ***During the administration of the questionnaires***

1. The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires without being unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants were emphasized on performing retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all were answered.
4. After the administration of the questionnaires, the data gathered were collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). 20.0 Version.

### **3.10 Ethical considerations**

At the onset of data collection, the researcher sought permission from the academic research department to obtain an introductory letter which was used to seek permission in the study area. The respondents were further assured of confidentiality of the information provided and that the study findings were used for academic purposes only. Respondents were further assured of their personal protection and that they had the authority to refuse or accept to be interviewed.

### **3.11 Limitations of the study**

The problems were both methodological and theoretical. First and foremost, research is known to a number of research fellows as a costly venture, in terms of time, human resources, financial and other logistics. This study also might have been disposed to such problems. Secondly, the study was conducted only in

Somalia, especially in Bosaso. This implies that the study had geographical limitations. The study would have been conducted on a countrywide geographical scope in Somalia. However, time and other logical issues might be abundantly available. Nonetheless, the researcher used the resources available effectively and efficiently within the period scheduled to conduct the study.

The researcher believed to have overcome the limitations by assuring the respondents their information was treated with utmost confidentiality. The researcher mitigated this by encouraging the respondents to be truthful since the results of the study if released would help them understand internal displacement and social reintegration in host communities in Bosaso, Somalia.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter is a presentation of data from questionnaire and interviews with the respondents. The chapter is arranged in two sections. Section one presents the demographic characteristics of respondents that participated in the study. Section two shows the description of respondents' responses to the items of the questionnaire.

#### 4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The demographic information was deemed necessary because the researcher wanted to show that respondents with different profile characteristics were represented in the study implying that the findings were not only for a particular group or category of respondents.

**Table 4.1: Demographic characteristics of respondents**

Main category	Sub-category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	78	43.8
	Female	100	56.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Marital status	Married	95	53.4
	Single	83	46.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Education level	Primary	42	25.6
	Secondary	65	36.5
	Tertiary	71	39.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Age of respondents	Below 20 years	50	28.1
	20-39 years	90	50.6
	40-59 years	30	16.8
	Above 60 years	8	4.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field data survey, 2021**

Table 4.1 illustrates that in respect to gender, the males were 78 (43.8%) and female 100 (56.2%), this implies that the number of women was higher than that of men since women are usually the majority in refugee camps. This is because when fleeing, it is usually the women who go with their Internal Displacement Persons to the refugee camps. This is in line with Nwannekanma et al, (2009) who noted that IDPs continue to face risks to their lives, safety, security and dignity. They are disproportionately at risk of gross abuses of human rights, especially women and unaccompanied Internal Displacement Persons. Furthermore, sexual and gender-based violence is widespread within the camp. Many IDPs from minority clans suffer pervasive discrimination since they often lack vital clan protection and connections despite the existence of NGOs (Lime, 2011).

With regard to education level, 42 (25.6%) were at primary school level, 65 (36.5%) were at secondary school level, 71 (39.9%) were at tertiary level. This implies that most of the respondents were relatively educated and thus they might be very well informed about protection of rights of internally Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs).

In the aspect of age of respondents, 90(50.6%) were between that category of age 20-39 years, 30(16.8%) were between 40-59 years and lastly, only 8 (4.5%) were above 60 years. This implies that the majority of the respondents were in the age bracket of 20-39 years who are middle aged adults.

## 4.2 Effect of education provision on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia.

The first research objective of the study was to determine the effect of education provision on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia. The results based on simple regression analysis are presented below.

**Table 4.2: Effect of education provision on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Interpretations</b>
There is schools with provided school services supported by the humanitarian organization	2.697	1.390	Fairly good
The humanitarian providers provide scholastic materials in our IDPs	2.905	1.414	Fairly good
The humanitarian providers support in education management	3.112	1.342	Fairly good
The humanitarian service provided have constructed the schools in this area	3.002	1.245	Fairly good
Humanitarian providers have provided children with education supportive requirements	3.088	1.351	Fairly good
The humanitarian providers pay school fees for the children in the IDPs	2.945	1.212	Fairly good
IDPs support in the provision of educational emotional support to children in IDPs schools	3.471	1.359	Fairly good
<b>Overall means</b>	<b>3.031</b>	<b>.458</b>	<b>Fairly Good</b>

**Source: Field data survey, 2021**

The study results concerning the effect of education provision on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, based on the mean response, the average mean was 3.031, SD=.458 indicating that education provision provided to the Internal Displacement Persons

(IDPs) in Puntland Somalia is quite fair. Although some response items present negative responses, the average reveal that education provision in Bosaso-Puntland Somalia has under gone some level.

One of the officials of UNICEF agent who was interviewed argued that;

*"one of the strategies adopted by their organization towards Education Services delivery provided to the children of Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Puntland was the education program with the collaboration of the Local government which aimed to eradicate illiteracy from local areas of Bosasa ..."*

(UNICEF, Field Supervisor, 2021)

Furthermore, according to interview session with a top authority in charge of education in Bosaso, the reported that;

*"I am greatly informed about the poor state of the internally Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) within this community, and therefore I and the rest of the team of UNICEF, are working tirelessly to overcome the rampant denial of Internal Displacement Persons of Internal Displacement Persons on their rights to Right to education since we have less support from the Somalia Government"*

(Bosaso Coordinator, 2021)

**Table 4.3: Regression analysis on education provision and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso**

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.186 <sup>a</sup>	.035	.032	.46011

a. Predictors: (Constant), Education provision

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.804	1	2.804	13.245	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	78.119	369	.212		
	Total	80.923	370			

a. Dependent Variable: Internal Displacement Persons

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.748	.104		26.400	.000
	Education provision	.143	.039	.186	3.639	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Internal Displacement Persons

b. Predictors: (Constant), Education provision

The Regression Model was used as follows:

$$y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3$$

Where: y =DV (Dependent Variable= Internal Displacement Persons), a=Constant (0.005), b= Beta, x=Independent variables (IVs)

X<sub>1</sub>=Education Services delivery

X<sub>2</sub>= Housing services

X<sub>3</sub>= Health services

y=Internal Displacement Persons

Results in table above regarding the effect of education provision on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in

Bosaso, Somalia present the R-square value of .186 the value indicate that education provision affect protection of Internal Displacement Persons in Bosaso, Somalia by 18.6%.The presence of the error estimate reveal that .46011 reveal the closer scatter of data.

The ANOVA table reveal that there was a significant effect of education provision on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia, and the Sig value of 0.020 indicates that there was a significant effect between education provision and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso.

Concerning the coefficients the study reveals that both coefficients of significance are below the level of significance with the constant at 000 and that of education provision was at 0.000. The results imply that there is a significant effect of education provision on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs). The researcher rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that there was a significant effect of education provision and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso. It means that improving the state of education provision can enhance Internal Displacement Persons in the refugee camp.

#### **4.3 Effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia.**

The third research objective was to establish the effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia. The data collected based on simple regression analysis is presented in the findings below



**Table 4.4: Effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia.**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Interpretations</b>
Humanitarian health providers support the establishment of health facilities in IDPs	3.011	1.246	Fairly good
There is support of the IDPs with health equipment in the IDPs	3.077	1.350	Fairly good
Humanitarian health providers provide the improvement of health services in IDPs	2.942	1.212	Fairly good
Humanitarian health services provide funding for health services	3.458	1.360	Fairly good
Humanitarian health services for the children are well provided in the IDPs	3.388	1.281	Good
There is support for technical health staff development in the IDPs	3.303	1.313	Fairly good
IDPs provide the means for the provision sanitation services in the IDPs	3.258	1.444	Good
<b>Overall means</b>	<b>3.205</b>	<b>.466</b>	<b>Fairly Good</b>

**Source: Field data survey, 2021**

The study results concerning the effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, based on the mean response, the average mean was 3.205, SD=.456 indicating that Health Care Service given to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Puntland Somalia is quite fair. Although some response items present negative responses, the average reveal that Health Care Service in Bosaso-Puntland Somalia has under gone some level.

The data collected based on the field findings on then second objective is presented in the regression analysis below.

**Table 4.5: Regression analysis on Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.117 <sup>a</sup>	.014	.011	.46510

a. Predictors: (Constant), Health Care Service

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.103	1	1.103	5.100	.025 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	79.820	369	.216		
	Total	80.923	370			

a. Dependent Variable: Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Health Care Service

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.805	.140		20.022	.000
	Health Care Service	.103	.045	.117	2.258	.025

a. Dependent Variable: Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs)

Results in table above regarding the effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia present the R-square value of .014, the value indicate that Health Care Service affect protection of Internal Displacement Persons in Bosaso, Somalia by 1.4%.The presence of the error estimate reveal that .46510 reveal the closer scatter of data.

The ANOVA table reveal that there was a significant effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia, and the Sig value of 0.025 indicate that there was a significant effect between Health Care Service and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso.

Concerning the coefficients the study revealed that both coefficients of significance are below the level of significance with the constant at 0.000 and that of Health Care Service was at 0.025. The results imply that there is a significant effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs). The researcher rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that there was a significant effect of Health Care Service and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso. It means that improving the state of Health Care Service can enhance Internal Displacement Persons in the refugee camp.

The interview with the UNHCR agent revealed that:

*They've developed programs that concentrate on Internal Displacement Persons that are at risk, aspiring for the security of all Internal Displacement Persons which include; creating child friendly spaces in emergencies, reunifying separated and unaccompanied Internal Displacement Persons with their families in emergencies, developing public awareness campaigns against child trafficking, piloting training programs for social workers to provide supportive care to families and Internal Displacement Persons, and advocating for more effective national protection policies and child welfare reform.*

The interview with the OPM agent revealed that:

*Supplementary to this, during some other interview sessions with one of OPM agent from Bosaso on the issue of how Social organizations have contributed towards Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, he said that;*

The interview with the senior Police officer continuously said that:

*"This organization has made my people happy especially the Internal Displacement Persons as they now have a voice to be heard, thanks to UNICEF which has given a platform to voice to listen to their different problems and intervene to those problems that need immediate attention like Brutal beating, assault and defilement of Internal Displacement Persons..."*

#### 4.4 Effect of Housing service delivery on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia

**Table 4.6:** Regression analysis on Housing service delivery and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Interpretations</b>
Housing service delivery providers support the establishment of security facilities in IDPs	2.701	1.389	Fairly good
There is support of the IDPs with housing service delivery in the IDPs	2.908	1.409	Fairly good
housing providers give the improvement of safety services in IDPs	3.115	1.338	Fairly good
Housing service delivery services provide funding for welfare services	3.007	1.241	Fairly good
Humanitarian shelters' services for the children are well provided in the IDPs	3.093	1.349	Fairly good
There is support for the distributions of tents to IDPs is full implemented	2.948	1.209	Fairly good
IDPs provide the means for the provision shelter and housing security to the IDPs	3.474	1.357	Fairly good
<b>Overall means</b>	<b>3.035</b>	<b>.456</b>	<b>Fairly Good</b>

**Source: Field data survey, 2021**

The study results concerning the effect of Housing service delivery on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, based on the mean response, the average mean was 3.035, SD=.456 indicating that Housing service delivery provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Puntland Somalia is quite fair. Although some response items present negative responses, the average reveal that Housing service delivery in Bosaso-Puntland Somalia has under gone some level.

The data collected based on the field findings on then second objective is presented in the regression analysis below.

**Table 4.7: Regression analysis on Housing service delivery and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs)**

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.164 <sup>a</sup>	.027	.024	.46197

a. Predictors: (Constant), Housing service delivery

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.174	1	2.174	10.185	.002 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	78.749	369	.213		
	Total	80.923	370			

a. Dependent Variable: Internal Displacement Persons

b. Predictors: (Constant), Housing service delivery

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.481	.117		29.840	.000
	Social Livelihood services	.147	.046	.164	3.191	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs)

**Source: Field data survey, 2021**

Results in table above regarding the effect of Housing service delivery on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia present the R-square value of .164<sup>a</sup> the value indicate that education provision affect protection of Internal Displacement Persons in Bosaso,

Somalia by 16.4%.The presence of the error estimate reveal that .46197 reveal the closer scatter of data.

The ANOVA table reveal that there was a significant effect of Housing service delivery on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia, and the Sig value of 0.002 indicates that there was a significant effect between social protection services and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso.

Concerning the coefficients the study revealed that both coefficients of significance are below the level of significance with the constant at 000 and that of Housing service delivery was at 0.000. The results imply that there is a significant effect of social protection services on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs). The researcher rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that there was a significant effect of Housing service delivery on internally Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso. It means that improving the state of social protection services can enhance Internal Displacement Persons in the refugee camp.

*Social reintegration services has been inspirational in defending the rights of our Internal Displacement Persons, where by it has been encouraging the Internal Displacement Persons to report cases of abuse or violation of their rights, and also encouraged them to always confide in their elders they trust in situations of torture, denial of food, clothes, water and all other basic needs they require"*

(Bosaso resident, 2021)

In the same scenario, a child living with the camp emphasized that;  
*"..The people working in social organizations normally visit our camps to inquire if we are being physically beaten, discriminated or sexually abused by older people in the camps especially men..."*

(Mohamud Ali Warsame (Child)- Bosaso, 2021)

#### 4.5 Social reintegration services in Bosaso, Somalia.

The independent variables of the study were social reintegration services in Bosaso, Somalia. In order to fulfill this objective, the researcher attained data based on the questionnaire 5 point likert scale measure. The data collected is descriptively presented on education provision and then on the protection of rights of internally Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia. There after simple linear regression was used to determine the effect of education provision on protection of rights of internally Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia.

**Table 4.8: Internal Displacement Persons Services provision in Bosaso, Somalia**

<b>Descriptive Statistics (n=178)</b>			
<b>Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>interpretation</b>
The Internal Displacement Persons are provided by scholastic materials to enable them in school	2.695	1.391	Fairly good
Internal Displacement Persons are given the school dues required to be in schools	2.903	1.416	Fairly good
Parents take their Internal Displacement Persons to school as required	3.110	1.344	Fairly good
There is food provided to Internal Displacement Persons to enable them in school and after school	3.000	1.247	Fairly good
The Internal Displacement Persons in the IDPs receive security for their lives	3.086	1.352	Fairly good
There is provision of food for the Internal Displacement Persons in the IDPs	2.943	1.214	Fairly good
The Internal Displacement Persons are given appropriate care and treatment on diseases	3.469	1.362	Fairly good
There is provided avenue of respect for life among the Internal Displacement Persons	3.393	1.284	Good
Internal Displacement Persons have freedom to speak against brutality against them	3.307	1.316	Fairly good
The Internal Displacement Persons participate in the state of their affairs on will without force	3.261	1.446	Good
<b>Overall means</b>	<b>3.117</b>	<b>.467</b>	<b>Fairly Good</b>

**Source: Field data survey, 2021**

The study results concerning the Internal Displacement Persons Services provision in Bosaso, Somalia, based on the mean response, the average mean was 3.117,

SD=.467 indicating that Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Puntland Somalia is quite fair. Although some response items present negative responses, the average reveal that Internal Displacement Persons Services provision in Bosaso-Puntland Somalia has under gone some level. In fact there is actual aspect of protection provided. The results are in agreement with the interview findings which point to the same direction.

### **Interview responses;**

One of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who was interviewed, said that;

*"If peace comes early, if there is no transport, some of us may remain in Bosaso if not assisted. Most of us will then be staying here. Some of us have been here 12-20 years without going home, even to attend burials. You cannot have \$150 to use for transport home and back. You have children and family and can't pay. Most of us even if peace comes will remain here because of transport."*

To leave everything and spend all your resources on returning poses risks both in terms of security (the violence has recurred in waves before), and on what supports will be available to them in the future. The urban IDPs do not know whether they will be included in the return and resettlement frameworks if they show up in Bosaso Town. Some told stories of being rejected when trying to register in the internally displaced camps in Bosaso.

*"When going back to camp, we could go. But what got us here is Al shabab being threatening our families and insecurity in general. And second, feeding. Now people have been considered as relatives where they are living in here. We living in Bosaso are safe. Of course, we don't have land. How would you go the long distance from Bosaso to Mogadishu? All of us I believe are willing. It is our motherland."*

Favouring IDPs over people living in the same communities can create jealousy and impede integration. Looking at the community as a whole is therefore preferred. However, the urban context is special. In an urban context people settle according to their income, effectively reflecting the status of people around them. What are not taken into account are the reasons they ended up there, and their own perceptions of displacement.

*"We used to have camel, but during the time of war, camels were taken by Alshabab insurgents. According to our culture we depend on hard work and keeping animals. Here there are no proper food, no employment. Here we have to stay in others houses."*

(Internally Displaced Persons, 2021)



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses, concludes and recommends reflecting on the study findings presented in the previous chapter.

#### **5.1 Discussions of findings**

##### **5.1.1 Effect of social education service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

The study established the education provision had an effect on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia. These findings indicated that there was a significant effect education provision on protection of Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) of which was weak and its significance was definite. These findings are backed by previous research studies that undertook to establish a similar purpose as elaborated below.

Wilman & Sandhu (2014) contend that education provision reduce welfare costs and future dependence. It reduces current dependence and frees other household members from caring responsibilities, allowing them to increase employment or other productive activities. The ideas of Wilman & Sandhu (2014) and world bank concur with the ideas of Filmer (2013) who contend that education provision also increases Internal Displacement Persons' potential productivity and wealth creation which will in turn help to alleviate poverty and finally UNESCO (2015) argued that inclusive education relates to accessibility to education and quality of education. Social organizations notes that integrated education tends to focus more on Internal Displacement Persons with disabilities attending school whereas inclusive education focuses more on ensuring Internal Displacement Persons with disabilities are learning also Khan (2007) argued that there are two basic options for tackling disability issues through mainstreaming the issues across our work and through targeted projects that specifically aim to increase the number of Internal Displacement Persons with disabilities completing school. At the outset it is important to assess the country context and develop program options that are

sensitive to that context. Even UNESCO (2007) further reveals that ensuring compliance with education provision. In countries where governments have signed up to international conventions, advisers can use these obligations to influence change in country.

### **5.1.2 Effect of Housing service delivery on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

The study established the Housing service delivery had an effect on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia. These findings indicated that there was a significant effect of social protection services on protection of Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) of which was undisputable. These findings are backed by previous research studies that undertook to establish a similar purpose as elaborated below

Hansen (2011) contends that social action to Local credit both in the form of purchasing goods 'on account at local stores and non-payment of bills for water, electricity and other local services is one of the most important factors in keeping households afloat. Needy families are increasingly using borrowed or gifted money to make partial payments to local creditors, simply to keep the credit Even Crisp (2009) had it that social organizations support in building and protecting human capital;-This strategy is about respecting and appreciating the right to sustainable livelihood. This is rooted in the need to build the capital of people, especially the rural poor finally Dahl (2017) contends that Housing service delivery creates opportunities:-This strategy is about fulfilling the right to a sustainable livelihood. The strategy focuses on creating conducive conditions for the poor to be able to participate actively in decision-making regarding their development. This means that the rules of doing development should ensure that the poor are included in the mainstream development economy. For example, emphasis could be placed on the need for the poor to be integrated in market value chains and, at the same time, ensure that they are protected from import competition.

### **5.1.3 Effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

The study established the Health Care Service had an effect on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia. These findings indicated that there was a significant effect of Health Care Service on protection of Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) of which was weak and its significance was definite. These findings are backed by previous research studies that undertook to establish a similar purpose as elaborated below:

Mont (2012) contends that Health Care Service and rights of Internal Displacement Persons. In many countries programmes and services targeting young Internal Displacement Persons are often inadequate to meet their health developmental needs, and when available they are often costly, not inclusive and located in urban areas Even Wilman and Sandhu (2014) argued that a comprehensive approach is required for appropriate care and support including: early identification; assessment and early intervention planning; provision of services; and monitoring and evaluation then Singal (2011) also contend that some health conditions associated with Internal Displacement Persons may be detected during pregnancy where there is access to prenatal screening, while other impairments may be identified during or after birth finally WHO (2011) just like Kay and Jane 2005 argued that where possible all centre-based health services should incorporate early identification, intervention and family support components as part of existing services. Food and nutrition programmes should also include Internal Displacement Persons with disabilities and should be designed with consideration given to any specific digestive problems and nutritional requirements that may be associated with their disability.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

The study set to examine the effect of social reintegration services on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia. The study objectives were to determine the effect of education provision on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia. To examine the effect of social protection services on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia and to establish the effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia.

### **5.2.1 Effect of social education service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

The study based on the first objective concludes that education provision had a significant effect on protection of Internal Displacement Persons in internally Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Puntland. The study concludes that Education Services delivery need to be developed to better suit the protection of Internal Displacement Persons in the education environment.

### **5.2.2Effect of Housing service delivery on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

Secondly the study conclude that Housing service delivery were rarely prevailing, the Internal Displacement Persons were in the IDPs provided with less livelihood hence conclude that limited livelihood led to the poor state of Internal Displacement Persons as parents go unable to access the required resources.

### **5.2.3 Effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

Thirdly, the study concludes that Health Care Service improvements were much needed to be developed if the Internal Displacement Persons' protection was to be enhanced. The study concludes that health services of social organization

development can enhance the development and performance of the organizations and capacity for the Internal Displacement Persons.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

#### **5.3.1 Effect of social education service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

The study recommend for the more diversified interventions regarding the Education Services delivery in order to boost protection of Internal Displacement Persons in schools since these was quite poor. There is need for establishment of more schools and provision of scholastic materials to enable the Internal Displacement Persons' well-being in schools. Both refugees and host community members wish for a peaceful co-existence. For this to effectively happen, international agencies operating in Puntland should create and implement strategies for incorporating the local community in the existing education, skills-building, medical and psychosocial projects in the refugee camp. They should research and introduce projects that address the concerns of the IDPs' education, particularly sexual and natural resources exploitation. So to designate a better part of their yearly spending towards projects that will nurture peaceful co-existence amongst the two groups. This should start from a participatory needs assessment where the two groups are involved right from identification of their needs, prioritizing them, planning, implementation and even evaluation of such a programme.

#### **5.3.2Effect of Housing service delivery on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

Secondly the study recommend for recommend for the extension of agricultural, lobbying by social organizations to other organizations so that their activities can be improved to generate effectiveness in the livelihoods. Community sensitization and mobilization towards income generation activities need to be developed and enhanced. Most importantly, the IDPs agencies should raise funds aimed at offering housing service delivery that are at par with those that are directed to IDPs since this imbalance was cited as the main cause of the rifts between

the two groups. The deprivations, needs, and capabilities of the weaker hosts as well as those of the refugees deserve to be taken into account otherwise majority hosts are more vulnerable and will continue being hurt while refugees are helped.

### **5.3.3 Effect of Health Care Service on Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Bosaso, Somalia**

Thirdly the study recommend for the development of health services and improvement of sanitations since sanitation seemed not be much focused on in the refugee camps. The state of improvement provides a guide that can enhance the functioning of the child protections. It is important for the UUCHR and WHO to note that in the provision of Health Care Service, the IDPs are as poor and as much in need of assistance as the refugees. The donor community should re-examine its commitment to addressing the needs and concerns of IDPs in the community by recognizing that discriminative justice is a major cause of conflict. It should acknowledge the major impact of the IDPs on the Social Reintegration Services and come up with initiatives to reduce prevalence of poor Health Care Service delivery.

## **5.4 Contribution to Knowledge**

Today's IDPs policy mainly consists of responding to crises as they happen rather than trying to prevent them and this does not make much sense as the internal displaced persons' problem in Africa is indeed grave and appears to be worsening and, in practical terms a lot needs to be done. Underdeveloped and burdened with the precarious task of welding numerous heterogeneous groups into viable modern states and confronted with both internal and external destabilizing forces, Somalia is likely to have to deal with larger numbers of IDPs unless urgent preventive and curative measures are taken. More often than not it is observed in Puntland that root causes of IDPs flows are actually a major part of refugee problems. There is little wisdom in treating only the symptoms. The study about social reintegration services and Social Reintegration Services provided to the Internal

Displacement Persons (IDPs) in Puntland was conducted entirely in the environment of the refugee camps focusing on the status of the social protection, health and Education Services delivery provided and the protection of Internal Displacement Persons in Punt land, the study reveals that even with the protection efforts for the Internal Displacement Persons, the status of Internal Displacement Persons in the refugee camps of Puntland still remain in a poor situation.

#### **5.4 Areas of further research**

More research needs to be done on the following;

Impact of international organizations towards protection of Internal Displacement Persons' rights in Bosaso. Effect of CSOs on protection of Internal Displacement Persons' rights in Bosaso

## REFERENCES

- Alix-Garcia, J. and Saah D. 2009. *The Effects of refugee Inflows on Host Communities: Evidences from Tanzania*. (Online), *World Bank Economic Review* 2010. <http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/1/148.short> (accessed 28.10.11)
- Bolesta, A. 2005. *Refugee Crises and International Response: Towards Permanent Solutions CIA: Somalia*. [online]. © 2010a\* [cit. 2010-07-01]. URL:<<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/so.html>>
- Cohen, R ( 2006). *Developing an international system for internally displaced persons*. [online]. © 2006 [cit. 2010-07-03]. URL:<<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/118606996/PDFSTART>>
- Drlíková, J.: Pražský model OSN–XIII. ročník, III. výbor VS – Problematika IDPs. [online]. © 2007 [cit. 2010-07-02].
- Filmer, D.(2013). *Disability, poverty and schooling in developing countries: results from 11 household surveys*. World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper Series.
- Forster A, (2010). *Rehabilitation for older people in long-term care*. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Online).
- Gajić-Stevanović, m., Dimitrijević, S., Vukša, N., JOVANOVIĆ, D.: Zdravstveni sistem i potrošnja u Srbiji od 2004 do 2008. [online]. © 2009 [cit. 2010-07-30].URL: <<http://www.batut.org.rs/web%20dokumenta/Potrosnja.pdf>>
- Global IDP Project (Norwegian Refugee Council) (2018). Profile of Internal Displacement: Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of)– Compilation of the information available in the Global IDP Database of the Norwegian Refugee
- Holborn, L.W., *Refugees: A Problem of our Time*, UNHCR Publication, 1951-1972. vol, II, New Jersey, The Scarecrow Press Inc. 1975
- IDMC (2017). Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Development”
- IDMC, NRC: Internal displacement. Global overview of trends and developments in 2009. [online]. © 2010b [cit. 2010-07-02]. URL:<[http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/8980F134C9CF4373C1257725006167DA/\\$file/Global\\_Overview\\_2009.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/8980F134C9CF4373C1257725006167DA/$file/Global_Overview_2009.pdf)>
- IDMC: Phillipines: Cycle of conflict and neglect: Mindanao's displacement and protection crisis. [online]. © 2009b [cit. 2010-07-03]. URL:<[http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/2487E9AEA0AA9B91C](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/2487E9AEA0AA9B91C)
- Implementation [online]. © [cit. 2018-07-03]. URL:



- <<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/200mbd.pdf>>
- Lamichhane, K. and Yasuyuki, S. (2012). *Disability and returns to education in a developing country, CIRJE Discussion Paper*. [www.e.u-leon.edu.pl/](http://www.e.u-leon.edu.pl/)
- Leon Koźmiński Academy of Entrepreneurship and Management, Warsaw, Poland.
- Martin, A. 2005. Environmental Conflict Between Refugee and Host Communities. (Online) *Journal of Peace Research* May 2005, vol 42, no. 3, pp 329-346.
- Maystadt, J. F. and Verwimp, P. 2009. Households in Conflict Network (Working Paper 60): Winners and Losers Among a Refugee-Hosting Population. *The Institute of Development Studies – at the University of Sussex – Falmer – Brighton*.
- Mckenzie, D., Gibson, J., Stillman, S (2007).: A land of milk and honey with streets paved with gold: Do emigrants have over-optimistic expectations about incomes abroad? [online]. © [cit. 2010-07-06].  
URL: <<http://eprints.ucl.ac.uk/14273/1/14273.pdf>>
- Mooney, E.: The Concept of internal displacement and the case for internally displaced persons as a category of concern. [online]. © 2005 [cit. 2010-07-01].URL: <<http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/24/3/9>>
- Muggah, R. 2009. *No Refuge: The Crisis of Refugee Militarization in Africa*. Zed Books, London – New York.
- PRAXIS: Pristup dokumentima za interno raseljene osobe u Srbiji. [online].
- Simmonds and Gabaudan (2015). M., *Refugee Camp Health Care: Selected Annotated References*, London: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 1982 Tanzania. *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*, pages 1{23.
- UN OCHA: Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. [online]. © 2004 [cit. 2010-07-01].
- UN/OCHA (2017). Humanitarian situation, protection and assistance: Internally displaced persons in Somalia. [online]. © 2017[cit. 2018-07-29].
- UNESCO.(2015). *Policy Brief on Early Childhood*.
- UNHCR (2007b). Internally displaced people. Questions and answers. [online].© [cit. 2010-07-04].URL: <<http://www.unhcr.org/basics/BASICS/405ef8c64.pdf>>
- UNHCR (2016). Global trends: Refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, internally displaced and stateless persons in Somalia. [online]. © 2016a[cit. 2017-07-07].URL: <<http://www.unhcr.org/4c11f0be9.html>>
- UNHCR (2017). *Child sexual abuse in sub-Saharan Africa: East, Central and Southern African Health Community*

- UNHCR).(2018). *Action for the Rights of Children A Training and Capacity-Building Initiative On Behalf of Refugee Children and Adolescents*. CH-1211 Geneva 2 Depot (Switzerland)
- UNHCR. 1998. *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees*. HCR/IP/4/Eng/REV.1 Reedited, Geneva
- UNHCR: Refugee status determination: Identifying who is a refugee. [online]. © 2005a [cit. 2010-07-07].URL: <<http://www.unhcr.org/43144dc52.html>>
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (2017) *Sri Lanka: Emerging from the ruins. The Road to Recovery, Refugees, Vol. 1, Iss. 130*
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (2017, 2018 & 2019) *on Somali Refugees, Vol. 1-5, Iss. 130*
- URL: <[http://www.amnestyusa.org/pdf/UN\\_guidingprinciples\\_intdispl.pdf](http://www.amnestyusa.org/pdf/UN_guidingprinciples_intdispl.pdf)>
- USAID and UNHCR (2017). Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons Policy, Annual Report, Somalia Refugees, Vol. 3-6, ISS. 100
- Wegelin, E.(2016). Refugee-related housing issues in selected SEE countries. [online]. © [cit. 2017-07-26].URL: <<http://www.ica.coop/house/part-2-chapt5-refugee-paper.pdf>>
- WFP (World Food Programme) and UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees). 1998. *Household food economy assessment greater lukole camp. ngara district tanzania*. World Food Program/United Nations High Commission for Refugees Joint assessment 10 July- 12 August 1998.
- Whitaker, B. E. 1999. Changing opportunities: refugees and host communities in western WHO | Children: *reducing mortality*. Who.int. Retrieved on 25 August 2013.
- Wilman, R. and Sandhu, J. (2014). *Integrating appropriate measures for people with disabilities in the infrastructure sector*.
- Zetter, R., Griffiths, D., Sigona, N., Hauser, M (2016). Survey on policy practice related to refugee integration. [online]. © 2002 [cit. 2010-07-23]. URL: <[http://repository.forcedmigration.org/show\\_metadata.jsp?pid=fmo:5892](http://repository.forcedmigration.org/show_metadata.jsp?pid=fmo:5892)>

## APPENDIX I: TIME FRAME

PERIOD	SCHEDULED TASK
10 <sup>th</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2020	Vetting of the research topic
Aug. 04 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2020	Thesis report writing. Develop and validate research tools, present thesis reports to the graduate school. Submission of the final copy of the thesis report.
30 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2020	Submission of final thesis report
December , 2020	Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretations
Mid Dec. 2020	Discussions of findings, Conclusion and Recommendations
5 <sup>th</sup> January, 2021	Submission of the draft of the Research Report
25 <sup>th</sup> March , 2021	Work in progress

## **APPENDIX II: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS**

### **For the respondents (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), UNHCR agents, Police officers, OPM agents and Focus groups or community members**

My name is Khadijo Ali Alasow, a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Masters of Human Rights and Development. I am currently carrying out a study about "Social reintegration services and effects on Internal Displacement Persons in Bosaso Somalia." as a requirement for the award of Masters of Human Rights and Development. I humbly request you to be one of the participants in this study and your cooperation will be of great importance to this study. Your answers will be kept with utmost confidentiality.

#### **SECTION A: Background Information**

**1. Gender**

Male ☐

Female ☐

**2. Marital Status**

Married ☐

Single ☐

**3. Highest Educational level**

Primary ☐

Secondary ☐

Tertiary ☐

University ☐

**4. Age.**

Below 20 ☐

Between 20-39 ☐

Between 40-59 ☐

60 and above ☐

**SECTION B: To establish education provision effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia**

	<b>education provision effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
1	There is schools with provided school services supported by the humanitarian organization					
2	The humanitarian providers provide scholastic materials in our IDPs					
3	The humanitarian providers support in education management					
4	The humanitarian service provided have constructed the schools in this area					
5	Humanitarian providers have provided children with education supportive requirements					
6	The humanitarian providers pay school fees for the children in the IDPs					
7	IDPs support in the provision of educational emotional support to children in IDPs schools					

**SECTION C: To establish Health Care Service effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia**

	<b>Health Care Service effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso, Somalia</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
1	Humanitarian health providers support the establishment of health facilities in IDPs					
2	There is support of the IDPs with health equipment in the IDPs					
3	Humanitarian health providers provide the improvement of health services in IDPs					
4	Humanitarian health services provide funding for health					

	services					
5	Humanitarian health services for the children are well provided in the IDPs					
6	There is support for technical health staff development in the IDPs					
7	IDPs provide the means for the provision sanitation services in the IDPs					

**SECTION D: To establish housing service delivery effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso Somalia**

	<b>housing service delivery effects on the rights of IDPs in Bosaso Somalia</b>					
1	<b>housing service delivery</b> providers support the establishment of security facilities in IDPs					
2	There is support of the IDPs with <b>housing service delivery</b> in the IDPs					
3	<b>housing</b> providers give the improvement of safety services in IDPs					
4	<b>housing service delivery</b> services provide funding for welfare services					
5	Humanitarian shelters' services for the children are well provided in the IDPs					
6	There is support for the distributions of tents to IDPs is full implemented					
7	IDPs provide the means for the provision shelter and housing security to the IDPs					

### APPENDIX III: PROVISIONAL BUDGET

Item	Quantity	Amount
Ream of papers	1.5	20,000
Typing and printing	5 Copies	50,000
Transport	5 trips	20,000
Binding	5 copies	50,000
Communication costs [Internet & phone]	1	50,000
Other expenses		50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>240,000</b>