



Government of the Netherlands



**A REPORT ON THE PROTECTION RISKS FACED BY INTERNALLY DISPLACED  
PERSONS (IDPs) IN BOSASO, QARDO, GAROWE AND GALKACYO NORTH DISTRICTS IN  
PUTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA**

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**DIRISWANAAG II**

*(Good Neighbourliness, Hospitality)*

**EXTERNAL BASELINE ASSESMENT**

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**CLIENT: CARE SOMALI EMERGENCY PROGRAMME**

**SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER**

**2013**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This protection risk assessment was conducted by a private consultant on behalf of CARE Somalia. Much appreciation and thanks goes to CARE Somalia sub-office in Garowe. In particular, the researchers would like to thank Mr. Ahmed Ismail- the Protection Advisor, and Mr. Muhumed Dubow- the Emergency Program Coordinator for their invaluable effort and assistance in the supervision and facilitation of this assignment. Their insight, invaluable experience and regular contributions have indeed made this process a success.

The consultant would also like to extend a vote of thank to the government of Puntland for the support, facilitation and responses received from the following relevant agencies; The Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Family and Social Affairs (MOFAS) and the Police

A big thank you also goes to the respondents of this assessment; members of the IDP communities' visited, camp managements and all the individuals in the community, who in one way or the other, supported the activity. The list also include; the prominent religious elders, prominent traditional elders from the host communities. Acknowledgement goes to the representatives from NGOs and other protection service providers contacted, and who are committed to the betterment of the protection situation of IDPs in Somalia.

Finally, this acknowledgment will not be conclusive without giving a special mention to the enumerators of the household survey conducted in the course of this assignment. The three very committed and competent Somali national; Mr. Kamaal, Miss. Qabuul and Miss. Mulki showed a remarkable commitment and passion in the assignment. Their contribution was indeed invaluable.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- CP -Child Protection
- FEWS Net - Famine Early Warning Systems Network
- FGM - Female Genital Mutilation
- FDGs - Focus Group Discussions
- GBV -Gender Based Violence
- HADMA -Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency
- IDPs - Internally Displaced Persons
- ICWG - Inter-Cluster Working Group
- IRIN - Integrated Regional Information Networks
- KIIs - Key Informant Interviews
- MOFAS - Ministry of Family & Social Affairs
- MCHs - Mother Child Health
- SGBV -Sexual Gender Based Violence
- SFG - Somali Federal Government.
- TFG - Transitional Federal Government
- UNHCR - United Nations High Commission for Refugees
- UN - United Nations
- CSOs Civil Society Organizations
- CFSs - Child Friendly Spaces

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This protection risk assessment was carried out by a private protection consultant, between September, 29<sup>th</sup> and October 10<sup>th</sup> among the IDP population living in the Puntland region of Somalia. The study was commissioned by CARE International in Somalia with the objective of establishing the exact nature and prevalence of protection and human rights violations and risks faced by IDPs in Puntland. In addition, the study was aimed at providing baseline for an integrated livelihood and protection project<sup>1</sup> by CARE in the area which is currently in its inception phase.

The assessment was conducted among IDPs in the four main Puntland towns; Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkacyo North. The study applied multiple methodologies in the collection of data, these included; qualitative data collection tools: focus group discussions (24) and Key Informant Interview (12) and quantitative data collection tool: household survey questionnaires (384).

The sample sizes were largely from the IDPs communities in targeted location. Marginally included, however, were also representatives from the host communities and the local authorities (mainly in the KII category).

The research team consisted of the consultant who visited all the target areas and was directly responsible for conducting the focus group discussions and key informant interviews and three research assistants who administered the household survey questionnaires.

The following summary highlights the findings of the assessment;

Safety and Security: The safety and security of IDPs across the areas of focus remain precarious. The IDPs reported that various forms of protection violations are committed against them and that generally they do not feel safe in their various camps

Restrictions faced by IDPs: Owing to their inherent vulnerabilities, 86.3 % of the IDPs are faced with a number of restrictions which affect their physical and social wellbeing

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<sup>1</sup> Diriswanaag II project

Access to Justice: Access to justice by IDPs remains invariably insufficient as stated by 77.4% of the respondents. With corruption, general biases and prevalent heavy undercurrent of prejudices against IDPs reported in the formal justice systems, most IDP (78.1%) communities prefer the traditional justice system/ clan elder whose dispensation of justice often falls below internationally acceptable standards.

Gender Based Violence-Prevention and Response: GBV is rampant in the IDP camps visited (88.2%). Among the most common ones include: domestic violence, FGM, rape and attempted rape. There is in existent in the camps, a reporting network for GBV/SGBV, however, it was noted that most perpetrators of these violations rarely get caught in the first place.

Displacement/Eviction Issues: IDPs in Puntland largely hail from the following regions in Somalia;- Bay/ Bakool, Banaadir, Galgaduud, Hiran, Lower Jubba, Lower Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and local Pastoral drop- outs mainly from Qardho and Sool areas. . 71.2% of the IDPs contacted stated that they have been relocated from their former camps.

Child Protection: Children in the camps face various risks which include being beaten, child labor, discrimination, SGBV, harassment and early marriages. It was also noted that there are very insufficient child protection networks in the IDP camps to monitor and report on the abuses against children.

Relationship between the IDPs and the host communities: Relations between the IDPs and their hosting communities is largely informed by prejudices and defined by resentment and mutual intolerance. Most of IDPs (76.5%) interviewed confirmed that majority of violence meted against them are perpetrated by members of the host communities or the government' security apparatus.

Durable Solutions: The IDPs response to what they thought as durable solutions ranged from staying in their current IDP location (88.3%) to returning to their regions of origin (10%). On average, however, the popular perception is that IDPs prefer to stay in their current locations and be provided with permanent/ free land to live on as well as essential services like schools and shelter.

Majority of the women representatives preferred to stay in their current locations if there would be improved services like free land, shelter and education services, while a good number of men opted to return. Local integration was the least preferred option (10%) due to challenges such as lack of resources like money to rent with premises. In addition, some IDPs have noted that the host



communities do not like to rent out their houses to IDPs because of suspicion and that fact that IDPs have many children which they see as a problem

## **Recommendations**

This report would like to make the following set of recommendations to address the protection issues noted;

- Increased level of awareness on protection and human rights issues among both the IDPs and the Host communities
- Given the multiplicity of challenges facing the communities, especially the IDPs, it is recommended that integrated livelihood activities intended to improve the general resilience of households should be enhanced.
- Given that protection issues are not only restricted to IDPs, it also recommended that activities targeting IDPs should also target sections of the host communities. This is also to reduce the suspicion and improve positive co- existence between the communities.
- Improving the level and scope of awareness and sensitizations of both the host and the IDP communities on the need for positive co- existence is also recommended.
- Community- based protection measures along such models as strengthening community-based structures like Child Protection Networks and GBV Focal Points as well as enhancing preventive community- based structures like community policing and street lighting should be prioritized to respond to the safety and security of IDPs.
- Advocacy activities aiming improvement of access to justice by vulnerable communities should be increased. In addition, legal aid for IDPs should be instituted.
- Adjustment of the project logframe output indicator on reduction of related security incidents from 20% to 50% as necessitated by how unsafe 92.4% of the IDPs feel in the camps.
- Psychosocial support should be fostered in the IDP camps considering the many GBV/SBV and child abuses that were reported in most of the IDP camps visited.
- 55% target groups (clan elders, local authorities, IDP leaders, women) reporting increased understanding of IDP rights as an output indicators should be adjusted to 65% considering the high level of ignorance on IDP rights

## SECTION ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background Information.

Protection refers to all activities which are aimed at ensuring that respect to the safety and dignity of all individuals regardless of age, gender, social, ethnic national or even religious background in accordance with relevant bodies of the law like the human rights law<sup>2</sup>.

The protection of civilians in Somalia remains a challenge. Factors responsible for this include lack or limited government authority and the sustained conflict situation. Key protection violations that are faced in Somalia include: forced displacement, GBV, SGBV, child rights violations and family separation. The most affected members of the community in such crises are the women and children and also minority group like vulnerable youth<sup>3</sup> and the traditionally marginalized communities.

The conflict environment that exists in most parts of Somalia today continues to pose serious challenges to the physical, social and psychosocial protection of communities. In most parts of the country, access to basic security services remain non- existence rendering individuals and communities as highly vulnerable to human rights and protection violations. The situation is further worsened by the depletion of the traditional means of social protection among communities by the protracted conflict.

In terms of humanitarian access, Puntland is acceptably accessible to aid agencies. However, communities are still faced with a number of challenges including limited financial resources, food insecurity and growing vulnerable population mainly in urban centers, with about 25-30% of the population lives in urban areas<sup>4</sup>. A recent assessment by Puntland's HADMA has indicated that at least 80,000 pastoralists and IDPs are in need of continued humanitarian support due to lack of access to water and livelihoods.

Currently, Puntland hosts about 149,000 IDPs as well as refugees and asylum seekers largely from Ethiopia. Majority of the IDPs (84,000) live in Galkacyo in 31 IDP settlements, an estimated 49,000

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<sup>2</sup> UNOCHA, 2013

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

live in Bossaso in 21 IDP settlements while another 10,000 IDPs live in Garowe in 11 congested settlements and an estimated 13,000 live in Qardho<sup>5</sup>.

### **1.3 Objective and Time Frame of the Assessment**

Despite the fact that in November 2012 the Puntland State of Somalia developed a National IDP policy which was aimed at addressing the humanitarian and protection needs of IDPs, there are still protection risks by IDPs in Puntland face. These include; mistreatment, discrimination, marginalization, forced relocation and evictions, violence, arbitrary arrests, reprisals, extortion by land owners, deprivation, repression, aid diversion and gender based violence.

On the basis of the above reality, CARE international in Somalia felt the need to carry out this assessment with the objective of establishing the exact nature and prevalence of protection risks and human rights violations faced by IDPs in Puntland. In addition, the study was aimed at providing baseline to the Diriswanaag II project on integrated livelihood and protection by CARE Somalia in the area which is currently in its inception phase. The project aimed at improving the relationship between host communities and IDPs and increased awareness on protection issues.

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid

## **SECTION TWO**

### **STUDY METHODOLOGY**

#### **2.1 Assessment Design**

The assessment adopted a survey research design to determine specific information about IDPs in Puntland region of Somalia. To a more specific sense, descriptive survey was applied which involved administering questionnaires to household, focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

#### **2.2 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques**

Random sampling was used in the administration of household questionnaires while at the same time, purposive sampling as a technique was used in administration of the FGDs and the KIIs since they targeted specific people with certain information needed. The areas under study were: Bosasso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkacyo North Districts.

#### **2.3 Assessment Instruments**

The assessment applied the use of various instruments that ranged from desk review to set the stage for the assessment to in-depth interviews with focus groups (FDGs) key informants (KIIs) and a household survey.

## 2.4 Tools and Data Analysis Techniques

Approach	Qualitative			Quantitative
<b>Data Collection Approach</b>	Desk Review	In-depth Interviews	Focus Group Discussions	Survey
<b>Tool</b>	Extensive Literature Review	Key Informant Interview Guide	FDG Guides	Questionnaire
<b>Targeted Respondents</b>		Ministry of Interior	Women & Men Between age 18-35 years	House Hold members in the IDP Camps
		Prominent Elder of Host Community		
		Prominent Religious Elder		
		MOFAS Representative		
		IDP Camp Leaders		
		Police Representative		
		NGOs working in the area		
<b>Districts</b>	Bosaaso	6	4	117
	Qardho	6	2	75
	Garowe	6	2	75
	Galkacyo North	6	4	117
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>384</b>

**Table 1: Tools and Data Analysis Table**

## SECTION THREE

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 Response Rate

The level of response from the stakeholders is a clear indication that indeed the people in the IDP camps are facing challenges with regards to protection which call for decisive intervention.

#### Gender of Respondents

While men formed greater percentage of the respondents in the FGDs and categories IIs (70%), majority of the respondents who took part in the household survey from all the districts were female (94.1%) as compared to their male counterparts who formed less than 10% of the respondents as indicated in table 2 below. The gender disparity can be attributed to the fact that at the time of the survey, the majority household heads found in the various camps were female. This is common among the Somali community, since women are generally the keepers of homes as men go the markets only to return in the evening.

Gender	Bosasso (%)	Galkacyo North (%)	Garowe (%)	Qardho (%)
Male	8.2	4.4	7.1	3.9
Female	91.8	95.6	92.9	96.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 2: Gender of Respondents

#### 3.2 Analyses of Responses

##### 3.3.1 Displacement Issues

##### **Reasons for Original Displacement**

The assessment also sought to establish the main reasons for the original displacements of IDPs. Both qualitative and quantitative investigations revealed that the main causes of displacement was inter- clan conflict (civil wars) that is continuously sustained in most parts of Southern Somalia. This was followed by the existence of general violence including robbery and dispossession of properties in the areas. Other factors included; drought and famine.

Figure 1 below, from the household survey conducted concludes as follows; civil wars, (41.8%) followed closely by general violence (33%) in the regions of origin. Drought and famine contributed to 19% of the displacement while floods (6.3%) contributed to the least reason for displacement.

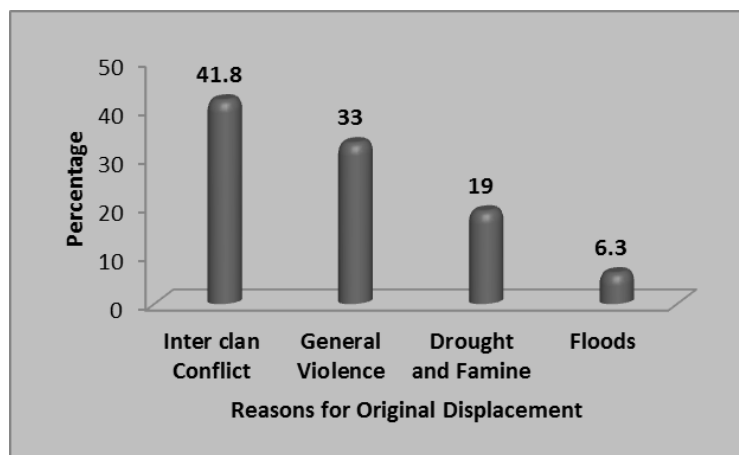


Figure 1: Reasons for Original Displacement

### **Resident Status of Respondents**

IDPs camps visited were inhabited by different communities. While communities displaced from Southern Somalia formed the greatest proportion, other constituents like refugees, host communities and returnees also lived in.

As tabulated in table 3 below, 80.5% are IDPs, 14.6% are refugees, and host community members formed 4.7% and finally returnees made the least of the population (0.3%).

	<b>IDP</b>	<b>Refugees</b>	<b>Returnee</b>	<b>Host community member</b>
Bosasso	101	10	1	
Galkacyo North	82	25		7
Garowe	53	9		5
Qardho	57	9		5
<b>Total</b>	<b>293(80.5%)</b>	<b>53(14.6%)</b>	<b>1(0.3%)</b>	<b>17(4.7%)</b>

Table 3: Resident Status of Respondents

### **Original Place of Displacement**

Majority of the IDP communities assessed hailed from different areas in South/ Central Somalia. Even within South/ Central areas, proportion differed with greater percentage coming from areas worst hit by conflicts such as Mogadishu and Baidoa;- two areas that have witnessed widespread

conflict as a result of fighting between different clans and, recently between the government forces and the Alshabab group.

This information is corroborated by the quantitative information in table 4 below which puts the two areas mentioned at 30.7% and 30.4% respectively.

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Bakool (Diinsoor)	5	1.3
Banaadir (Mogadishu)	114	30.7
Bay (Baidoa)	117	30.4
Ethiopia (Qalafe)	20	6.9
Galgaduud (Cabudwak)	2	0.5
Hiran (Baladwayne)	31	8.4
Lower Jubba (Kismayu)	17	4.6
Lower Shabelle (Afgoye)	10	2.7
Lower Shabelle (Brava)	6	1.6
Middle Shabelle (Jowhar)	35	9.4
Pastoral drop- outs (Qardho)	5	1.3

**Table 4: Original Place of Displacement**

### 3.3.2 Safety and Security

The assessment sought to understand the safety and security situation of IDPs in Puntland. In so doing, specific tools to establish, not only the prevalence of insecurity, but also to identify the exact nature of insecurity were subjected to respondents. From the investigation, the general perception deduced is that physical security of IDPs in Puntland remains threatened. Such indicators as fear of theft and attacks especially at night and rape/ attempted rape are generally prevalent.

The presence of police is either low or absent in all the IDP camps visited. The IDPs reported to be responsible for their own security at night.

#### **Whether IDPs Feel Safe in the Camps**

The question of whether IDPs felt safe in their current settings was asked to all categories of respondents. Both qualitative and quantitative data have revealed that majority of IDPs do not feel safe in their current camps as the fear of one form of insecurity or the other existed.

Table 5 below, provides data on how IDPs in the different camps visited felt about their own safety and security. Supportive of the conclusion above, majority of the respondents believe that they do



not feel safe, with proportions as follows; Qardho (97.4%), Galkacyo North (95.5%), Garowe (78.3%) and Bossaso (44.7%).

District	No	Yes
Galkaiyo North	117(95.5%) Female: 95% Male: 5%	5(4.1%) Female:100%
Qardho	74(97.4%) Female: 97.5% Male:2.5%	2(2.6%) Female:100%
Garowe	54(78.3%) Female:98.3 Male: 1.7%	15(21.7%) Female: 100%
Bosasso	89(44.7%) Female: 98.1% Male: 1.9%	30(15.1%) Female: 100%

**Table 5: Whether IDPs Feel Safe in the Camps**

No remarkable divergent views along gender lines were established with regards to the question of safety and security in IDP camps as was evident from the FDGs which comprised of 50-50 proportion of men and women. The same was also evident from the quantitative information as provided in the table 4 above, even though the respondents in this category were comprised of over 94% women.

#### **Existence of Security Related Problems in the Camps**

To further corroborate information generated from the above question, the happenings or existence of incidents of insecurity were assessed in the different IDP camps visited. All categories of respondents were asked whether they were aware of any security- related incidents taking place in their camps. Supportive of the findings in the previous questions, majority of the respondents have indicated of being aware of incidents of insecurity taking place in their camps.

Data received from the household survey also suggests supportive evidence. Table 6 below presents respondents' views concerning the existence of security- related incidents in their camps. Like with the information above, majority of the respondents who reported security- related

incidents in their camps hailed from Galkacyo North with over 90% of respondents confirming the existence of security problems in their camps. 91%, 89% and 65% of respondents in Bosaso, Qardho and Garowe respectively believe that there are high security- related incidents in their camps.

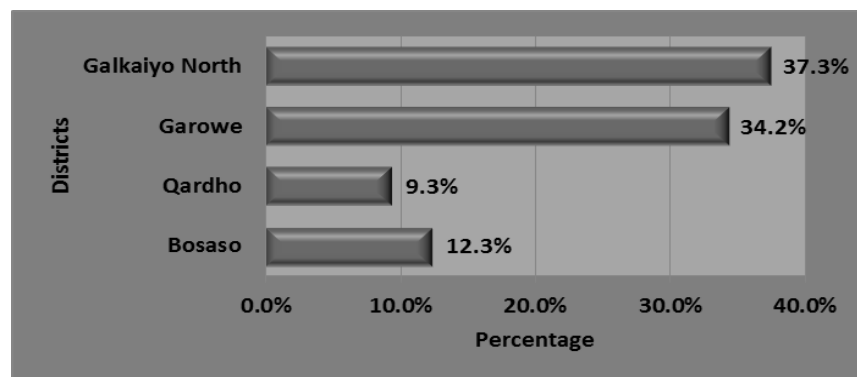
District	No	Yes
Galkacyo North	11(9%)	111(91%)
Qardho	8(10.5%)	68(89.5%)
Garowe	24(34.8%)	45(65.2%)
Bosasso	40(35.1%)	74(64.9%)

**Table 6: Existence of Security Related Problems in the Camps**

Despite the above reality, it is important to point out that some respondents expressed that the security situation improved following the relocation of IDPs from within the towns to the peripheries.

**Frequency of Security Related Problems**

In a bid to understand the frequency in which security incidents occur in the different camps assessed, the assessment sought to establish the number of security problems recorded in the different camps over the last 3 months. *Figure 2* below provides data on this aspect of the investigation.



**Figure 2: Frequency of Security Related Problems**

Respondents were also asked about the exact time and places where these security incidents occur in the camps. Majority have noted that incidents of insecurity mostly occur at night in vulnerable spots such as areas that are not covered by street lights, houses that are on the outer edges of the

camps and also during the day when residents of the camps go to the market and children and youth are left behind alone. SGBV especially against women and girls occur as they go to pick firewood from the neighboring bushes and mountains surrounding the camps.

**Response Services to Safety and Security**

Enhancement of safety and security in IDP camps visited remain generally poor based on observations made. Safety and security service provision continue to be informal and un-coordinated. There are in existence security structures mainly in the form of volunteer youths that are largely responsible for keeping the security of the camps. Other actors include; local authorities and the police.

Table 7 below provides data on the different actors responsible for the maintenance of safety and security of IDPs;

District	Local Security	Police
Bosaso	82(67.3%)	3(2.5)
Qardho	65(86.6%)	10(13.3%)
Garowe	61(87.1%)	15(21.4%)
Galkacyo North	59(50%)	20(16.9%)

Table7: Response Services to Safety and Security

As indicated above, majority of respondents (67.3%, 86.6%, 87.1% and 50% in Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkacyo North respectively) say that the community members take charge of their own security through adhoc watch groups/ youth especially at night. The local authority through the police also supports communities with security (having the police patrol both inside and outside the camps to respond to any security related incidents); however, respondents stated that both the scope and effectiveness of these was low and also the security structures through the youths are neither paid nor motivated.

**3.3.3 Protection risks /Violations Experienced by IDPs**

**Nature, prevalence and distribution of protection risks**

The nature, prevalence and distribution of protection risks/ violations that were taking place in the IDP camps were also investigated by the assessment. According to the findings of this study, the protection risks/ violations experienced by IDPs include the following; fear, robbery/ theft

especially at night , lack of services for children including schools and child friendly spaces except in Bosaso and Garowe, verbal assault/ discrimination, dispossession of rights and dues, rape/ Attempted rape, domestic violence, lack of proper shelter and the problems of gate- keepers responsible for unjust distribution of services in the camp, corruption, Denial of services, bondage and lack of representation especially in Galkacyo and Bosaso.

Quantitatively, the prevalence and distribution of these protection risks are tabulated in table 8 below:

	<b>Bosaso</b>	<b>Qardho</b>	<b>Garowe</b>	<b>Galkaiyo North</b>
Domestic violence	113(92.6%)	72(96%)	65(92.9%)	108(91.5%)
GBV/ SGBV	10(8.2%)	1(1.3%)	31(44.3%)	47(39.8%)
Rape	11(9%)	5(6.7%)	43(61.4%)	43(36.6%)
Attempted Rape	15(12.3%)	6(8%)	47(67.1%)	49(41.5%)
Physical Assault	75(61.5%)	58(78.7%)	52(74.3%)	55(46.6%)
People fighting	95(77.9%)	60(80%)	53(75.7%)	71(60.2%)
Trafficking/ Disappearance	5(4.1%)	0(0%)	21(30%)	7(5.9%)
Child Abuse	16(13.1%)	0(0%)	23(32.9%)	41(34.7%)
Eviction	61(50%)	16(21.3%)	27(38.6%)	20(16.9%)
Insult	69(56.6%)	48(64%)	49(70%)	44(37.3%)
Discrimination	69(56.6%)	25(33.3%)	36(51.4%)	62(52.5%)

Table 8: Protection Risks Experienced by IDPs

Domestic violence was the most common (92.6%, 96%, 92.9% and 91.5% respectively) followed by fights that occur among people in the camps (77.9%, 80%, 75.7% and 60.2% respectively). Gender based/ sexual based violence is common in Garowe (44.3%) and Galkacyo North (39.8%) compared to Bosaso (8.2%) and Qardho (1.3%). Rape is quite rampant in Garowe (61.4%) followed by Galkacyo North (36.6%) and minimal in Bosaso (9%) and Qardho (6.7%). Insult was also quite common (56.6%, 64%, 70% and 37.3% respectively). Child abuse happened majorly in Galkacyo (34.7%) while physical assault is also prominent in all the districts (61.5%, 78.7%, 74.3% and least in Galkacyo North 46.6% respectively). From the qualitative data available

### **Reporting of Protection Violations**

The study was also interested in establishing the critical question of whether protection violations committed against IDPs were reported. Responses of respondents on this particular question reveal that reporting rate, though not still perfect, was relatively fair. This has been attributed to the fact that community committees trained on reporting of protection violations existed in all IDP camps assessed.

In conformity with information received from FGDs and KIIs, data from the households survey conducted are tabulated in the figure below;

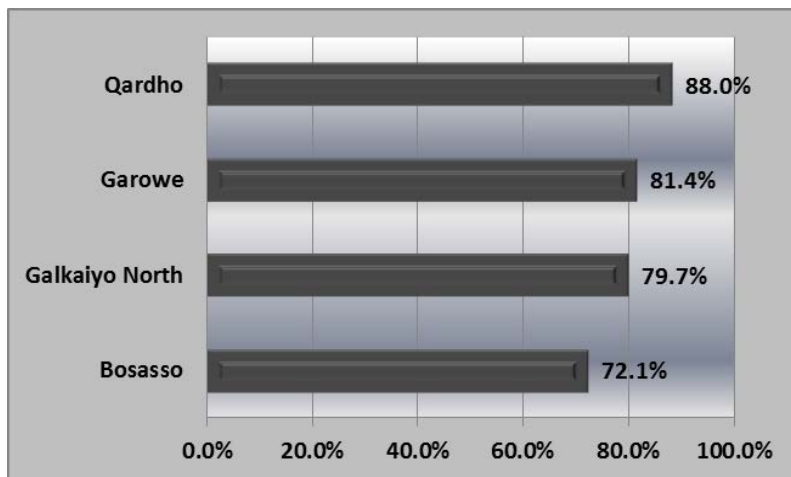


Figure 3: Reporting of Protection Violations

As shown in *figure 3* above, the study established fair reporting rate of protection violations with Qardho leading at 88%, followed by Garowe 81.4%, while Galkacyo North and Bossaso at 79.7% and 72.1% respectively.

Asked about why all protection violations were not reported, majority of the respondents cited; the fact that some forms of violations like GBV/ SGBV were surrounded by cultural sensitivity that prevented their reporting as well as laxity from the justice systems and the authorities in responding to perpetrators as the main reasons.

### **To Whom Violations are reported**

The study further learnt that violations which occur in the IDPs camps are mostly reported to the camp leadership which invariably consists of elected community committees including women representatives and traditional elders, the police, NGOs and religious leaders. The popularity of the

camp leadership in this regard is as a result of their accessibility and availability in the camp, in contrast with the other actors.

Table 9 below tabulates this data;

District	The Police	Camp Leadership	Religious Leaders	NGOS
<b>Bosaso</b>	16(13.1)	81(66.4%)	2(1.6%)	18(15.3%)
<b>Qardho</b>	44(58.7%)	60(80%)	1(1.3%)	25(32%)
<b>Garowe</b>	31(44.3%)	53(75.7%)	2(2.9%)	12(17.1%)
<b>Galkacyo North</b>	23(19.5%)	71(60.2%)	8(6.8%)	26(22%)

Table 9: To Whom Violations are reported

As indicated, the choice of camp leaders as the most popular point of report is favored by 66.4%, 80%, 75.7% and 60.2% in Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkacyo North respectively. Next in choice are the police at 13.1%, 58.7%, 44.3% and 19.5% in Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkacyo North respectively. While NGOs and religious leaders are at the bottom in terms of popularity in this regard.

### **GBV/SGBV Committed Against IDP Women and Girls in Puntland**

An investigation on the nature and extent of incidents of GBV/SGBV committed against women and girls in the camps revealed a worrying statistics. Majority of the different categories of respondents across the areas visited were believed that the most rampant forms of GBV/ SGBV in the camps were domestic violence. Others that were mentioned included FGM, rape and forced marriage. Respondents mentioned that the high incidents of domestic violence are a result of confrontations of couples over scarce economic resources in the household.

Table 10 below provides quantitative data on the distribution of the different forms of GBV/ SGBV committed against women and girls across the different areas assessed;

	Bosaso	Qardho	Garowe	Galkacyo North
Domestic violence	108(88.5%)	70(93.3%)	61(87.1%)	88(74.6%)
Attempted Rape	12(9.8%)	2(2.7%)	34(48.6%)	45(38.1%)

Forced Marriage	34(27.9%)	3(4%)	28(40%)	7(5.9%)
GBV/ SGBV (Rape)	8(6.6%)	1(1.3%)	26(37.1%)	48(40.7%)
Physical Assault	138(74.8%)	107(65.4%)	88(58.3%)	67(44.5%)
Early Marriage	54(44.3%)	34(45.3%)	44(62.9%)	25(21.2%)
Rape	9(7.4%)	3(4%)	39(55.7%)	39(33.1%)
FGM	89(73%)	37(49.3%)	39(55.7%)	50(42.4%)

**Table 10: GBV/SGBV Committed Against IDP Women and Girls in Puntland**

In addition to domestic violence, the other forms of GBV/SGBV issues that emerged high were physical assault, early marriage and FGM. While the high prevalence of physical assault is as a result of the existing conflict environment, early marriage and FGM are deeply engrained cultural practices among the community.

### **3.3.4 Restriction Related Issues**

Regarding restrictions of IDPs, the study identified a number of issues posing a feeling of restrictions on the IDPs in Puntland. The ability of the people to be able to access lower cadre jobs in the Non-Governmental Organizations working in the areas they inhabit was limited and this was so particularly in Galkacyo North and Bosaso; this situation resulted from local host community who feel that they deserve the jobs more than the IDPs thus discrimination. Some IDPs in Galkacyo reported that they have been restricted from accessing natural resources which include the harvesting of bushes and the exploitation of quarries that are around the area by still local host communities on grounds that IDPs are not entitled to anything of value around them

#### **Restrictions faced by IDPs in Puntland**

Establishing the existence of restrictions faced by IDPs in Puntland, as well as its various forms was an issue of importance for the assessment.

According to information from the FDGs and KIIs, the following comprise the different forms of restrictions and their perpetrators;

- Restriction from accessing local resources: IDPs, mainly those in Galkacyo and Bossaso, have reported incidents in which they are restricted by the host community from accessing local resources like harvesting bushes and quarries.

- Restriction from accessing basic services and humanitarian support: This was mainly reported in Bossaso and Galkacyo. Respondents noted that gatekeepers (consisting of camp committees and representatives from the local government) restrict them from adequately accessing humanitarian support by NGOs through diversion and corruption. They also noted that they are restricted by gate- keepers from contacting humanitarian organizations.
- Restrictions from developing land: Most of the IDP households are restricted from making any form of development on the pieces of land they live on. Land on which most IDPs live belongs to private land owners who do not wish extra structure put up on their land. In addition, most IDPs are charged on any extra structure they try to put up.
- Restriction on movement: IDPs in Bossaso have reported to face restriction on movement. They say, host communities suspect them of being among terrorist groups when they are seen walking around the surrounding mountains and bushes. Because of this fear they feel they are restricted in terms of movement. In addition, distance of IDP camps from town and husbands who do not want their wives to be away from home pose challenges to IDPs in terms of restriction of movements.

On average, responses from the different categories of respondents indicated that denial of access to services topped the list. This was closely followed by prevention from work and then distantly followed by restriction on movements.

This information is further corroborated by data from the household surveys as provided in table 11 below;

	<b>Bosaso</b>	<b>Qardho</b>	<b>Garowe</b>	<b>Galkacyo North</b>
<b>Restriction on movement</b>	5(4.1%)	3(4%)	5(7.1%)	4(3.4%)
<b>Denial of access to services</b>	35(28.7%)	16(21.3%)	21(30%)	45(38.1%)
<b>Denial to work</b>	30(24.6%)	3(4%)	9(12.6%)	11(9.3%0

**Table 11: Restrictions faced by IDPs in Puntland**



### **Groups/ individuals Responsible for Restrictions facing IDPs in Puntland**

The study went on further to identify the groups/ persons who are responsible for the restrictions that exist in the IDP camps: the highest was of restrictions by the Gate-Keepers (consisting of land owners and camp committees) (27%, 14%, 27.1%, and 33.1% respectively) and also the husbands restrict their wives especially in Bosaso at (16.4%) considering it is a port town, the women leave early and come back home late from work and their husbands are not comfortable with the insecurity situation in and around the camp. Armed Militia also offers restrictions in Qardho (1.3%) not to forget the local authorities who are also known of restricting IDPs in all the districts except Galkaiyo. Host communities are also known to some level to offer restrictions especially in Qardho (2.7%) and Garowe (1.4%)

	<b>Bosaso</b>	<b>Qardho</b>	<b>Garowe</b>	<b>Galkaiyo North</b>
<b>Gate Keepers</b>	33(27%)	11(14.7%)	19(27.1%0	39(33.1%)
<b>Armed militia</b>	0%	1(1.3%)	0%	0%
<b>Local authorities</b>	1(.08%)	1(1.3%)	1(1.4%)	0%
<b>Host Community</b>	0%	2(2.7%)	1(1.4%)	0%
<b>Husbands</b>	20(16.4%)	0%	0%	0%

**Table 12: Groups/ individuals Responsible for Restrictions facing IDPs in Puntland**

### **3.3.5 Access to Justice**

#### **Whether IDPs have adequate access to Justice**

The assessment sought to investigate whether or not IDPs in Puntland have access to adequate and appropriate justice when their rights are violated. Information from the FGDs and KIIs suggest that existing social power- imbalance and weak justice system in the target areas create convenient environment for abuses and violations against vulnerable IDP communities. The conflict environment that exists in areas visited only serves to exacerbate violence and impunity in a tradition where social stratification based on clan dominance is culturally promoted.

As indicted above, majority of respondents believe that they have no adequate access to justice. This is further supported by data from the household survey as indicated in the *figure 4* below;

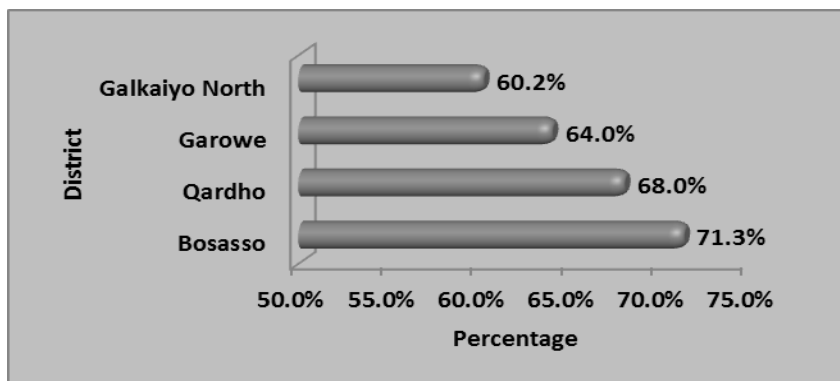


Figure 1: Whether IDPs have adequate access to Justice

IDPs in Bossaso have reported the poorest access to justice, with 71.3% of the respondents there saying that they do not access adequate justice. This was closely followed by Qardho at 68% with Garowe and North Galkacyo posting the lowest at 64% and 60.2% respectively.

The category of respondents who said that they accessed justice indicated that the form of justice they accessed was the traditional/ clan- based form of justice which is widely believed to be below standards and is particularly biased against women and girls.

### **Form of Justice System Preferred by IDPs in Case of Violations**

The forms of justice systems available for the IDPs in Puntland include the following:

1. Traditional system of justice (also called *maslah*)
2. Formal system of justice (which is through the national courts)
3. The religious/ Islamic form of justice which is administered by religious scholars through the Islamic teachings

With regards to accessing justice in the different forms of justice above, information for the FGD and KII indicate that families and individuals noted that they receive justice at a very high cost in the formal and religious systems. Across IDP camps assessed, cases have been noted where IDPs were told to pay up to \$ 10 dollars in order to get justice which is really burdensome to the IDPs.

According to the IDPs, in the formal courts systems, justice always goes to the highest bidder and since the IDPs are very poor, they end up not getting a fair trial and eventually suffer the consequences of a corrupt justice system.

In the traditional/ elders system, there is no existence of corruption and soliciting of money but inaccessibility to justice happens in a very rather subtle way; due to cultural biases, especially

against women and girls; unjust distribution of the presumes of the retribution where the victim has to share reparations with the entire community including the elders themselves

With regards to the question of preference of justice system by the IDPs, it was noted that 31.28% of the responedents across the locations who said that they accessed justice insicated that they preferred the traditional form of justice administration, while 10% said they preferred the religious system. The unpopularity of the formal justice system among IDPs has been explained to be as a result of biases and corruption especially against IDPs. Figure 5 below provides corraborative data to this effect;

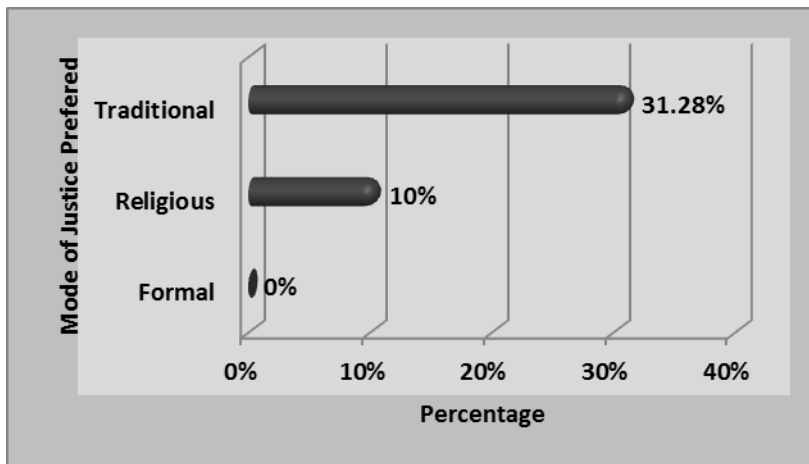


Figure 2: Form of Justice System Preferred by IDPs in Case of Violations

### Measures Taken against perpetrators

Regarding the perpetrators, most respondents from the FGDs and the KIIs remarked that in cases where perpetrators were identified and brought to justice, retribution/fines and in some cases imprisonment was sentenced. This is also supported by data from the household survey indicated in table 13 below which provide the views of the respondents concerning the fate of protection violators;

	Bosaso	Qardho	Garowe	Galkacyo North
<b>Imprisoned</b>	66.40%	66.70%	60%	50.80%
<b>Punished</b>	9%	12%	1.40%	11.90%
<b>Fined</b>	36.15	29.30%	31.40%	14.40%

Table 4: Measures Taken Against perpetrators

### 3.3.6 Child Protection Issues and Response

#### **Protection Violations Committed Against Children in the IDP Camps in Puntland**

Children in IDP camps across Puntland suffer wide range of protection violations. Information from FDGs and KIIs of this assessment has revealed that IDPs children experience violations ranging from abuse and exploitation to abduction and harmful cultural practices like FGM and early marriage.

Table 14 below provides quantitative information on the proportion of protection violations that children in IDP camps in Puntland are faced with;

	Bosaso	Qardho	Garowe	Galkaiyo North
<b>Physical Assault (Beating)</b>	68(55.7%)	59(78.7%)	61(87.2%)	70(59.3%)
<b>verbal Assault</b>	69 (56.6%, )	55 (49.3%)	45 (64.3%)	24 (33.9%)
<b>Recruitment into armed conflicts</b>	5(4.1%)	-	12(17.1%)	22(18.6%)
<b>Forced Marriage</b>	32(26.2%)	1(1.3%)	25(35.7%)	2(1.7%)
<b>SGBV</b>	3(2.5%)	61(81.3%)	22(31.4%)	23(19.5%)
<b>Early Marriage</b>	45(36.9%)	21(28%)	34(48.6%)	17(14.4%)
<b>Harassment</b>	43(35.2%)	25(33.3%)	48(68.6%)	25(21.2%)

<b>Child labour</b>	26(21.3%)	27(36%)	53(75.7%)	13(11%)
<b>Abduction</b>	11(9%)	2(2.7%)	23(32.9%)	6(5.1%)
<b>Discrimination</b>	53(43.4%)	23(30.7%)	38(54.3%)	27(22.9%)
<b>Verbal Assault</b>	69(56.6%)	37(49.3%)	45(64.3%)	40(33.9%)

**Table 5: Protection Violations Committed Against Children in the IDP Camps**

**3.3.7: Relocation of IDPs**

From the FGDs and KIIs the study discovered that most of the IDP camps had been relocated from within towns to the peripheries on several instances. The respondents stated that the manner in which the relocation was done was convenient and stakeholder’s like NGOs were involved. The relocation has come with both positive and negative implications the positive being that there is now more space, better sanitation and reduced physical insecurity while the negative effects include inability to go for work in the markets and this was in exemption of Galkaiyo where transportation to the market is provided for free.

**Figure 6: Whether Ever Relocated from other Camps**

The study was keen to identify on whether the IDPs have ever been relocated from other camps and as shown in *figure 6* below: most of the respondents (55%) stated that indeed they have been relocated from other camps while on the other hand 45% of the respondents cited having never been relocated.

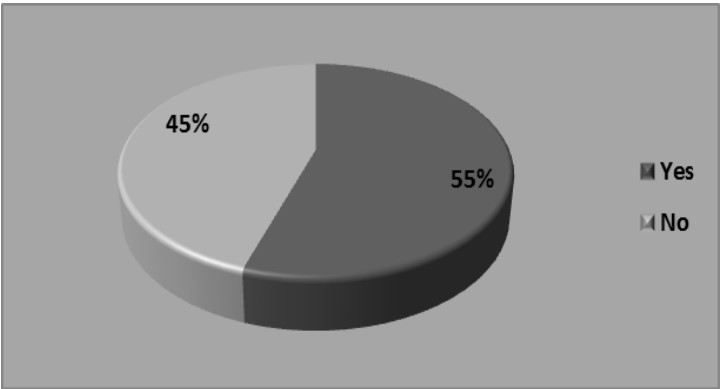


Figure 6: Whether Ever relocated from other Camps

The study has found out that most of the relocations happened after the local authorities felt the need to move IDPs to bigger spaces outside of towns so as to improve security and town plans.

Other reasons cited included the desire of private land owners to develop their lands and the inability of IDPs to pay land rents to private land owners necessitating evictions, although often intervened by the relevant government agencies.

### 3.3.8 Relationship between IDPs and Host Community

#### **The nature of Relationship between the IDPs and the Host Communities in Puntland**

According to information gathered from the FGDs and KIIs, relations between the IDP and their hosting communities is largely informed by prejudices and defined by resentment and mutual intolerance. Most of IDPs interviewed confirmed that majority of violence meted against them are perpetrated by members of the host communities or the government' security apparatus. Dispossession of land, forced eviction, frequent hiking of rents and lack of equality in the justice system, arbitrary arrests as well as wrongly accusation of crime by the police include issues IDPs complained about.

On their part, most of the local host communities visited complained of insecurity and lack of sanitation which they claim the IDPs have significantly contributed. Many host communities are also uncomfortable with what they term as undue prioritization of IDP communities by humanitarian organizations in terms of support.

Supportive to the information above, data from household survey also revealed that relationship between the two communities as being far from good. *Table 15* below is a presentation of the views of the respondents on how they thought relationship between IDPs and host communities were. In Bossaso and Galkacyo North from where majority of the respondents hailed, the findings were that relations were poor, while in Garowe and Qardho, majority of the respondents have termed the situation as being fair. In general, the respondents who termed the situation as being good were insignificant number.

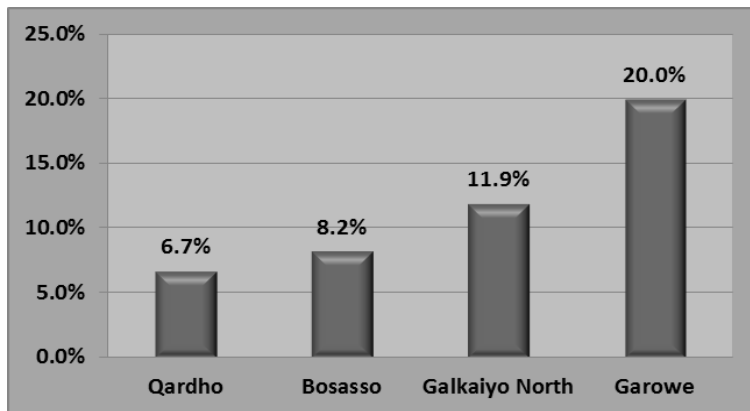
<b>District</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Poor</b>
Bosaso	8(6.6%)	37(30.3%)	76(62.3%)
Qardho	-	51(68.0%)	23(30.7%)
Garowe	4(4.3%)	47(61.1%)	15(21.4%)
Galkacyo North	11(9.3%)	50(42.4%)	52(44.1%)

**Table 6: Relationship of IDPs with Host Communities**

### **Mistreatment of IDPs by Host Community**

Data gathered from the FGD and the KIIs suggest that no major mistreatment of IDPs by the host communities were taking place. It was learnt that lack of acceptances and hostility were shown in rather subtler ways than any direct physical mistreatment.

Figure 7 below provides quantitative data on where and to what extent IDPs were mistreated by the host communities;



**Figure 7: Mistreatment of IDPs by Host Community**

As indicated, Garowe and Galkacyo North had the highest number of respondents who believed that they were mistreated by the host communities (20% and 11.9% respectively). It was noted that the IDP camps in the two locations hosted communities from the host population and this accounted for the mistreatment raised as a result of the frequent encounters and interaction

### **Existence of Programs on Peaceful Co-Existence**

The study also sought to establish whether activities on peaceful co- existence between the IDPs and the host communities were taking place. Specifically, respondents were asked if they were aware of any actors that were engaged in promoting the peaceful co- existence between the two communities in their locations.

The general feelings expressed by the respondents from the FGDs, was that while some humanitarian organizations had initiated some activities aimed at enhancing peaceful co- existence between the communities, such actions were not sufficient.

Data from the household surveys and KIIs, however, revealed that activities aimed at peaceful co- existence had indeed taken place in their camps. Data on this is given in *Table 16* below;

District	Yes	No
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<b>Bosaso</b>	73(59.8%)	45(36.9%)
<b>Qardho</b>	42(56%)	31(41.3%)
<b>Garowe</b>	38(54.3%)	28(40%)
<b>Galkacyo North</b>	55(46.6%)	59(50%)

*Table 16: Existence of Programs on Peaceful Co-Existence*

Respondents from all categories, however, expressed that more actions aimed at peaceful co-existence between the two communities were needed as actions done so far remain insufficient.

### **3.3.9 Service Mapping**

Service provisions in the protection sector remain invariably low in all the locations. Although a number of organizations and service providers have reported to be implementing different protection projects, the study found out that both the scope of interventions as well the competency is poor.

In particular, the study discovered that there are no services for the children in most IDP camps and that no child protection networks exist for the monitoring and reporting of CP violations; schools do not also exist in most of the IDP camps except for Bossaso and Garowe where, even though not enough, at least there is in existence primary schools.

Besides, the capacity and knowledge- base of community- based protection structures remain poor. Awareness of protection, human rights and positive co- existence of communities need to be enhanced.

On a positive note, GBV vocal points are present in most IDP camps thus emergency medical support and referrals services (for reported cases) are provided to survivors of GBV/ SGBV violations. Dignity kits and GBV service delivery institutions are also available from various humanitarian organizations.

Table 17 shows the services that are available to the IDPs who reside in the various camps of Puntland region: Child friendly spaces are available in Garowe (55.7%), Bossaso (52%), and Galkaiyo (39%) while none available in Qardho. In Qardho again, services such as community policing, psychosocial centers and protection network are lacking completely. Generally in all the



camp, women have access to MCHs with the least accessibility being in Qardho (2.7%). Psychosocial Centers are very minimal in all the camps (1.6%, 0%, 1.4% and 1.7% respectively).

	Bosaso	Qardho	Garowe	Galkaiyo North
<b>Child Friendly Spaces</b>	52%	0%	55.70%	39%
<b>Community policing</b>	1.6%	0%	0%	16.90%
<b>Psychosocial centres</b>	1.60%	0%	1.4%	1.7%
<b>Protection Network</b>	3.30%	0%	0%	5.90%
<b>Education services</b>	49.20%	6.70%	87.10%	42.40%
<b>Nutrition Centres</b>	27%	2.70%	28.60%	8.50%
<b>MCHs</b>	54.10%	2.7	85.70%	39.80%

**Table 17: Services Available to IDPs**

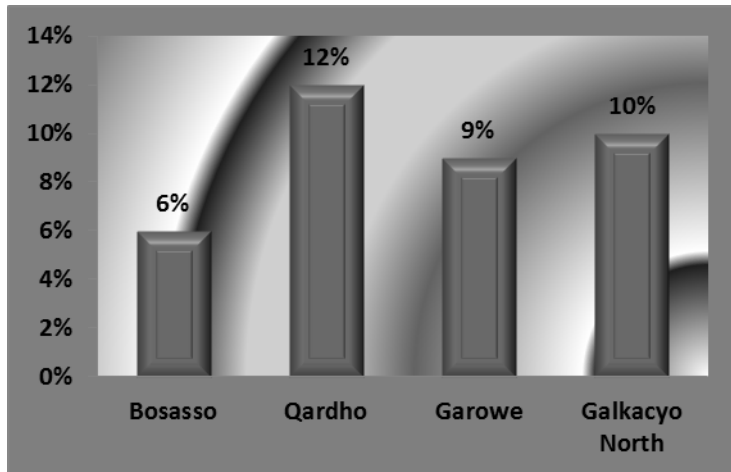
### 3.3.10: Durable Solutions

#### **Willingness of IDPs to Return to their Places of Origin**

The respondents were asked whether, if given an opportunity, they would return to their places of origin. On average, respondents across the locations were found to be of the view that their places of original displacements were either still not safe or the standard of living and prospects of meaningful livelihood were low and hence are not willing to return at the moment.

From the FGD and the KIIs the respondents stated they prefer to stay in the current camps that they are in (especially the women) and be provided with permanent free land and services like education. These revelations are also supported by data from the household survey.

Figure 8 below, shows the proportion of IDPs based on their current locations who want to return to their regions of origin; the highest (12%) of the respondents who said they wanted to return to their places of origin are from IDPs are in Qardho. This can be attributed to the poor amenities and services available in the camp.

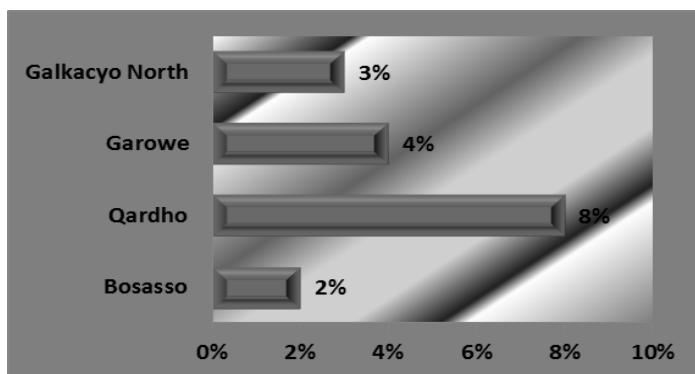


**Figure 8: Willingness of IDPs to Return to their Places of Origin**

**Households that have returned to Places of Origin**

Of interest to the study was also to establish the number of IDP households that have returned to their place of origin. Most respondents stated that very few households known to them have been able to return to their places of origin and they further on commented on knowing households that have come back to the camps after having been supported to return to the places where they were initially displaced from.

Figure 9 below shows the numbers of households per district that have are known by the respondents to have returned to their places of origin:



**Figure 9: IDP Households that have returned to Places of Origin**

As indicated above, overall very few IDPs are known to have returned to their places of origin. Majority of these households who returned were reported in Qardho (8%) which was followed by Garowe (4%), while Galkaiyo North and Bosaso recorded the lowest at 3% and 2% respectively.

**Preference to Integrate with Local Community**

The assessment went ahead and studies about the issue of local integration by the IDPs. Respondents were asked to express their views on integrating to the local populations (which meant leaving the camps and settling in towns across Puntland). Information gathered from both the FGDs and the household surveys indicate that this was not preferred option for most IDPs.

Some of the reasons cited by respondents as to why they would not integrate with the local communities included: the lack of financial resources to rent houses, lack of basic services which they currently receive from humanitarian agencies and discrimination by the host communities.

Figure 10 below provides data on how respondents feel about local integration;

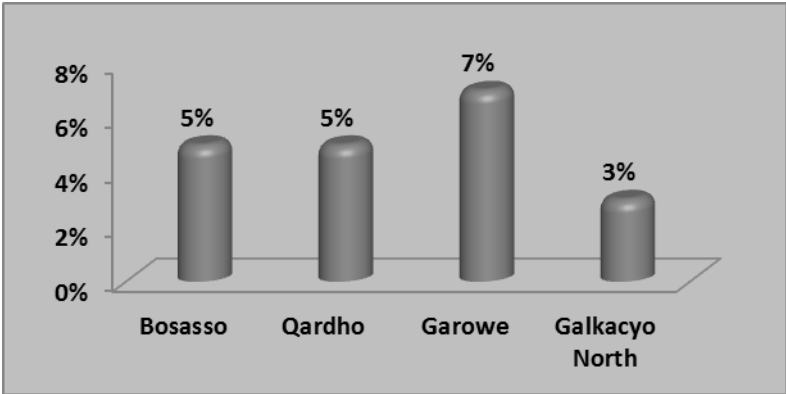


Figure 10: Preference to Integrate with Local Community

**IDP Households that have integrated with Local Community**

The study finally established whether there were IDP households who had already integrated into the host communities. Respondents were asked of their awareness/ knowledge on this. Data from the different categories of respondents have revealed that indeed very few IDPs have so far done so. It was noted from the FGDs that the few IDPs who have managed to integrate with the local communities were skilled individuals mainly in the construction sector.

Figure 11 below show the data on this aspect of the study;

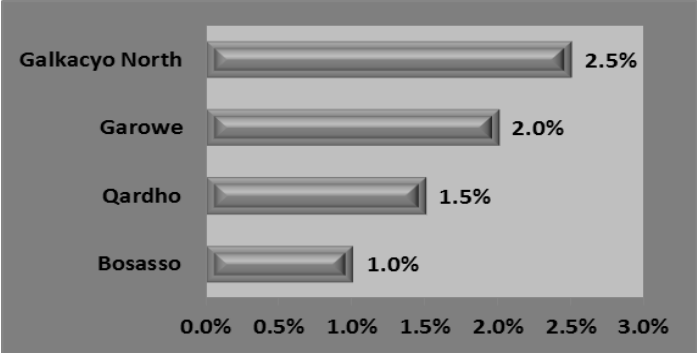


Figure 11: IDP Households that have integrated with Local Community

## SECTION FOUR

### 4.1 Study Conclusions

The conflict environment that exists in most parts of Somalia today continues to pose serious challenges to the physical, social and psychosocial protection of communities. In most parts of the country, access to basic security services remain non- existence rendering individuals and communities as highly vulnerable to human rights and protection violations. The situation is further worsened by the depletion of the traditional means of social protection among communities by the protracted conflict.

In the area of interest, despite the fact that in November 2012 the Puntland State of Somalia developed a National IDP policy which was aimed at addressing the humanitarian and protection needs of these people, there are still protection risks that are faced by IDPs in Puntland. These include; mistreatment, discrimination, marginalization, forced relocation and evictions, violence, arbitrary arrests, reprisals, extortion by land owners, deprivation, repression, aid diversion and gender based violence.

IDPs in Puntland face a number of restrictions ranging from accessing justice and basic services to restrictions in freely moving around their localities thanks to an ingrained suspicion by the host communities towards the IDPs. IDPs are also restricted from doing farming in their small pieces of land they have; due to the fact that the camps are located in the rural areas far away from town, the IDPs lack the means of transport to go to urban centers to seek jobs. The people who are responsible for this restrictions include the mostly the gate keepers and to some low extent the local communities and civil government.

On the issue of eviction, most of the IDPs (55%) stated that they have been evicted from their former IDP camps. Evictions were noted to have occurred to relocate the IDPs away from towns to the rural areas which had both positive and negative effects the positive being: improved sanitation, more physical space and reduced physical security while the negative effect was lack of access to urban areas to seek jobs and earn a living.

When it comes to security in the IDP camps, it is organized locally and very few policemen are in the camps to protect the IDPs while on the other hand also community policing has not been fully implemented since its existence is rather weak and not known to many of the IDPs.

With regards to the relationship between the IDPs and the host community, it was termed on average to be generally poor.

In relation to instances of harsh treatment there were reports in all the camps from the host communities. Groups that promote peaceful co-existence among IDPs and host communities indeed do exist as the study found out but they meet on rare occasions to deliberate on the issues affecting both parties (host community and IDPs)

On safety and security, the IDPs organize their security locally. Cases of violations are normally reported to the camp leader, the police, NGOs or religious leaders for action to be taken against the perpetrators.

Generally the study concludes that inadequate justice is gotten by those who face protection violations as suggested by the quantitative data from the household questionnaire but going with the qualitative information too, indeed the minority group including the poor, women and vulnerable host communities, there is no room for justice since there is corruption, favoritism and discrimination.

The IDPs prefer the informal system of justice to the formal system of justice since it is known among the IDPs out of experience that the formal system is unfair and those who have money are able to buy justice. At the same time it was noted that even in the informal setting especially the religious leaders, corruption does not exist but those seeking justice.

When it comes to justice, the IDPs do not have access to legal services since the perpetrators of some of the crimes committed are either not caught or action is not taken against them. From a hypothetical and practical ground the IDPs have no proper access to legal services since most of the violators of crimes get away with them.

The most common gender based violence as confirmed with both the qualitative and quantitative is domestic violence. This was said to be mainly as a results from the husbands wanting to take money from their wives by force which they have earned to go and by with Khat (Miraa), FGM, rape and attempted rape especially for the young girls when they go out of the camp to collect firewood and also early marriages. The main perpetrators of these acts are majorly youth from the local communities and militia from around the camp areas.

Reporting networks for GBV/SGBV were noted to be in existent but not all the cases are reported due to fear of being reprimanded especially women who are raped and the idea that justice will not be given due to the corrupt system of justice.

From the service mapping that was done, there are sexual assault referral centers in the area but they are not very many.

The study can report that the IDPs in Puntland have been displaced from various regions as depicted in table 16 of Section Three; the main reasons for this displacement are inter-clan conflict (41.8%), general violence (33%), drought and famine (19%) and floods (6.3%).

The children living in IDP camps face specific risks as the assessment discovered the most common ones being: beating, verbal assault, SGBV, child labor, discrimination, harassment and early marriage. The study found no child network service was available in the camps thus no monitoring or report on child protection is currently being done in Puntland region IDP camps.

Most of the IDPs are unwilling to return to their camps: in Qardho 82.7% are unwilling, Garowe (77.1%), Bossaso (62.3%) and Galkaiyo (61%) thus on average, more than half of the camp members are unwilling to return to their places of origin. The major factors that are hindering the IDPs from returning to their places of origin is the lack of funds and insecurities such as lack of land, poor standards of living and insecurity.

There are households that were noted by the IDPs to have integrated with the local community and on average there are about 25% of the IDPs from all the districts of Puntland state and some of the challenges facing the integration process include: lack of basic services, discrimination and also lack of land.

## **4.2 Study Recommendations**

This report would like to make the following set of recommendations to address the protection issues noted;

- Increased level of awareness on protection and human rights issues among both the IDPs and the Host communities. Improved capacity building and awareness programmes need to be conducted both for the IDPs and the local host communities in order to achieve increased awareness on protection issues.
- Given that protection issues are not only restricted to IDPs, it also recommended that activities targeting IDPs should also target sections of the host communities. This is also to reduce the suspicion and improve positive co-existence between the communities.
- Given the multiplicity of challenges facing the communities, especially the IDPs, it is recommended that integrated livelihood activities intended to improve the general resilience of households should be enhanced.

- Improving the level and scope of awareness and sensitizations of both the host and the IDP communities on the need for positive co- existence is also recommended.
- Community- based protection measures along such models as strengthening community- based structures like Child Protection Networks and GBV Focal Points as well as enhancing preventive community- based structures like community policing and street lighting should be prioritized to respond to the safety and security of IDPs.
- Advocacy activities aiming improvement of access to justice by vulnerable communities should be increased. In addition, legal aid for IDPs should be instituted.
- Psychosocial support should be fostered in the IDP camps considering the many GBV/SBV and child abuses that were reported in most of the IDP camps visited.
- IDPs in the region are subject to diverse forms of restrictions; ranging from restrictions from exploiting the available resources and job opportunities to access of humanitarian services. Measures to reduce this issue should be instituted. Advocacy in the government and mass awareness among the host communities should be central to these measures. In addition, it is recommended that DRC staff should as much as possible try to reach vulnerable households and beneficiaries during such activities like needs assessments given the existence of gate- keepers.
- The 20% reduction of security related incidents as stipulated in the project log frame should be increased to 50% based on the rationale that more than 90% of the IDPs do not feel safe in their camps and that incidents of crimes and violations keep on being reported.
- 55% target groups (clan elders, local authorities, IDP leaders, and women) reporting increased understanding of IDP rights and protection issued compared to the base line should be adjusted to 65% considering the high level of ignorance about IDP rights from: local host community, IDPs themselves and local authorities.



### 4.3. Annexes

#### 4.3.1: Baseline Household survey questionnaires

<b>PERSONAL DATA OF RESPONDENT</b>			
<b>#</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Code</b>
1.	Name of Location:	.....	
2.	District:	.....	
3.	Region:	.....	
4.	Gender of Respondent:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<b>1</b>
			<b>2</b>
5.	Respondent Age:	.....Years	
5.	Number of Family members ( <i>those living in one house</i> ):	..... Persons	
6.	Marital Status:	<input type="checkbox"/> Single	<b>1</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Married	<b>2</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<b>3</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Widowed/Widower	<b>4</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) .....	<b>5</b>
7.	Education level	<input type="checkbox"/> Never had schooling	<b>1</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Primary level	<b>2</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Post Secondary level	<b>3</b>
8.	Resident status	<input type="checkbox"/> Host community member	<b>1</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> IDP	<b>2</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Returnee	<b>3</b>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) .....	<b>4</b>
<b>SURVEY QUESTIONS</b>			
Q1	When have you/ your household first arrived in this IDP camp?	----- <b>Months/ Years</b>	
Q2	Where have you originally been displaced from?	----- <b>Months/ Years</b>	
Q3	What were the reasons for your origin displacement?	<input type="checkbox"/> Inter- clan conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Drought/ famine <input type="checkbox"/> Floods <input type="checkbox"/> General violence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....	
Q4	Before moving into this camp, have you and your household members, ever been evicted from other camps?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Q5	If yes, how many times have these evictions taken place?	----- ----- -----	
Q6	Do you and your household members feel safe in this camp?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Q7	Do you experience safety and security	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

	problems in this IDP camp?	
Q8	How often do you experience safety and security problems?	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequently <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely
Q9	Is there any individual or group that is responsible for enhancing your safety and security in this IDP camp?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q10	How is your relationship with members of the host communities that live around you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor
Q11	Have you ever, as an IDP, felt any harm or threat from members of the local host communities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q12	Since you moved into this camp, have you seen any individual or groups like elders, religious leaders and camp committees that are involved in promoting peaceful co-existence between IDPs and the local host communities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q13	How often do they usually carry out these activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequently <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely
Q14	In your current location, have you encountered the following problems/ violence happening either to you, your household member or in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence <input type="checkbox"/> GBV/ SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Rape <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted Rape <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Assault <input type="checkbox"/> People fighting <input type="checkbox"/> Trafficking/ Disappearance <input type="checkbox"/> Child Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Eviction <input type="checkbox"/> Insult/ <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) -----
Q15	What forms of GBV/ SGBV is commonly committed against women and girls in your household or community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence <input type="checkbox"/> GBV/ SGBV <input type="checkbox"/> Rape <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted Rape <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Assault <input type="checkbox"/> FGM <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Early Marriage
Q16	Are there children in your household who work in the market?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q17	Do these children go to school?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q18	When the above problems happen, are they normally reported?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q19	Who are they reported to?	<input type="checkbox"/> The Police <input type="checkbox"/> IDP leaders <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Leaders <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify) -----
Q20	Are there people/ network responsible and trained for reporting these violations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q21	How often are these violations reported?	<input type="checkbox"/> All the time <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely

Q22	Do you and your household member experience any form of restrictions in this IDP camp?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q23	What forms of restrictions do you face?	<input type="checkbox"/> Restriction on movement <input type="checkbox"/> Denial of access to services <input type="checkbox"/> Denial to work <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) -----
Q24	Who are responsible for these restrictions?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gate Keepers <input type="checkbox"/> Armed militia <input type="checkbox"/> Local authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) -----
Q25	When you or a member of your household experiences some form of violations and abuse, do you get adequate access to justice?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q26	Are the following services available in your IDP camp?	<input type="checkbox"/> Child Friendly Spaces <input type="checkbox"/> Community policing <input type="checkbox"/> Psychosocial centres <input type="checkbox"/> Protection Network <input type="checkbox"/> Education services <input type="checkbox"/> MCHs <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) -----
Q27	Do you wish to return to your region/ town of origin?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q28	What is preventing you from returning back at the moment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of money <input type="checkbox"/> Insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) -----
Q29	Do you prefer to integrate with the host communities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Q30	If no, what are the challenges to local integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of basic services <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) -----

#### 4.3.2 Key Informants Interview Questionnaire

Q1: - What can you say about the general situation of IDPs in this locality?

Q2: - What do you think are the main protection challenges facing vulnerable communities including IDPs here? *(Probes: I am talking about violations, abuses and/ or deprivations that affect the physical, social and psychological wellbeing of these communities. In your opinion, what are the factors responsible for these protection challenges? How do you think they could be addressed?)*

Q3: - Tell me about your feelings regarding the impact of GBV/ SGBV incidents on women and girls in particular in your IDP camp? *(Probing questions: How prevalent are these incidents? What services exist for this particular group? In your opinion, do they usually get timely and appropriate services? What about accessing justice? Are perpetrators normally punished? Are these incidents normally reported to the police? If not, what factors do you think inhibit effective reporting of cases to the police and other authorities?)*

Q5: - What can you tell us about the existence and impact of the following violations against children in your IDP camp; physical harm, family separation, exploitation and abuse, GBV/ SGBV, recruitment into armed forces and negative influences and psychosocial problems. *(Probing questions: What services are available in the local IDP camps that support children against the above problems? How reliable are they?)*

Q6: - Are there specific protection challenges that face such vulnerable groups like minorities, traditionally marginalized and the disabled, either among IDPs or other vulnerable communities in your locality?

Q7: - Let us talk about the evictions of IDPs. What are your opinions about these? *(Probing questions: What are the circumstances responsible for these evictions? How often do evictions occur in IDP camps in your locality? Who are the actors that are responsible for these evictions? Do you think the evictions are justified?)*

Q8: - What do you see are your roles in promoting the rights and wellbeing of IDPs in your locality? *(Probes: What activities do you currently do to promote the protection and human rights of IDPs and other vulnerable communities in your locality? What would you like to be supported with in order to promote your actions?)*

Q9: - Have you, in the past, been trained about human rights, protection as well as monitoring and reporting of protection violations among IDPs? *(Probes: Do you think you have enough knowledge and competency to help promote the rights and protection of these communities? What is your understanding of protection, human rights and the protection needs of vulnerable communities like IDPs?)*

Q10: - Have you heard about the existence of the Puntland IDP Policy? *(Probes: what is your knowledge about what it provides to IDPs? Have you been trained on it before? How effective is it in promoting the rights and protection of IDPs?)*

Q11: - What is your impression about the relationship between IDPs and local host communities in this locality? *(Probes: Do they live in harmony? Are there conflicts between them? Do you think there are mistrusts, suspicions or hatred among them? If, there are, how do you think this could be addressed? In your opinion, what do you think are the impediments to effective local integration by IDPs in this locality?)*

Q12: - Let us discuss the question of durable solutions to IDPs. What do you think can be a permanent solution for IDP communities in this locality? *(Probing questions: what do you think can be done to completely respond to the displacement situation of IDPs?)*

#### **4.3.3 Focus Group Discussion Guide**

The objective of this assessment is to establish the existing protection risks and violation experienced by vulnerable communities and individuals, particularly the IDPs in Puntland. Information gathered will be useful in helping CARE Somalia understand the exact/ potential protection problems experienced by these communities to enable it design programs that are need- responsive and enhance evidence- based programming. All the information provided will be held in confidence.

**Guide for group composition:**

The FGDs sessions will be held with four (4) groups in each IDP camp. For the purpose of this FGD assignment, we are going to refer to these groups a follows;

Group A: - Women between 18- 35 years

Group B: - Adolescent Girls

Group C: - Men between 18- 35 years

Group D: - Adolescent Boys

**REGION:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DISTRICT:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**FACILITATOR:** \_\_\_\_\_

FGD type (Women, Men, Adolescent Girls, Adolescent Boys) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of FGD participants \_\_\_\_\_

**1: General Protection Situation of IDPs in Puntland**

- a. What protection issues do communities in this IDP camp face? *(Leading remarks: protection issues are problems that affect the life, dignity and wellbeing of communities and individuals and communities. Can you list them in order of their importance? Who do you think are the main perpetrators/ contributing factors?)*
- b. Are there any services that are currently available in your camp that provide support against the problems that you have mentioned? *(Probing questions: What type of services are these? Who provides them? Are they provided within the IDP camp or they come from outside? What do the local authorities do to support you against these problems?)*
- c. Specifically, what risks do minority groups, the elderly, traditionally marginalized, persons with disabilities face in this IDP camp? *(Probing questions: Who are the perpetrators of these risks? Why do you think this is happening? What do you think can be done to prevent this?)*
- d. Are there any restrictions that IDPs in Puntland face? *(Probing questions: How prevalent are they? What do you think are the reasons for this? Who is responsible for these restrictions? What do you see are the roles of gate- keepers in your IDP camp? Are they helpful?)*

- e. Let us talk about the evictions of IDPs. What are your opinions about these? *(Probing questions: What are the circumstances responsible for these evictions? How often do evictions occur in your IDP camps? Who are the actors that are responsible for these evictions? Do you think the evictions are justified?)*

### Q3: Safety and Security

- f. How do you feel about the safety and security of communities here? *(Probing questions: Is the safety and security good/ bad? Why do you say so? What security problems exist here? Etc.)*
- g. How is the relationship between the IDPs and the Host communities? *(Probing questions: Are there any problems between the IDP communities and the local host communities? If any, which are these problems and what are the causes? How do you think they can they be addressed?)*

### Q4: Access to Justice

- a. Do victims of violation and abuses in your IDP camp access justice? *(Probing questions: Do they solve within the camp? Do they approach other institutions? Do they usually get adequate services?)*
- b. What are the forms/ types of justice system that are available to your communities? *(Probing questions: What is your impression of these justice systems? Do you believe that they are effective? If they are not effective, what do you think is the problem with them? Do IDPs usually get adequate legal assistance?)*
- c. Out of these justice systems, which ones do people in your communities usually prefer/ like? *(Probing questions: Why do you think they prefer those ones over others? Are there discriminations in some of those systems? What types of discrimination exists? Who is responsible for these discriminations? What do victims of violations from your communities do when they are discriminated against?)*
- d. Are there some specific risks faced by most vulnerable sections of your communities like minorities, women and girls in accessing justice? *(Probing questions: Are there specific discriminations faced by groups like minorities, traditionally marginalized, persons with disabilities, orphans, etc.? Why do you think this is the case?)*

### 5: Gender Based Violence -Prevention and Response

- What are the most common forms of GBV/ SGBV that are experienced by communities in your IDP camp? *(Probing questions: Can you list them in order of their prominence? Which groups are mostly at risk? Who are the perpetrators? What time and period do they normally take place? Are there specific locations in your camp where they usually take place? Why is this so? What other factors do you think are contributing/ facilitating them?)*
- What support/ response services are available to survivors of GBV/ SGBV in your IDP camp? *(Probing questions: If any, who provides responses/ support? How fast are these supports/ services provided? Do believe these services are effective? Why do you think so? Are there people within the camp who are responsible for monitoring and reporting of such cases? How effective are they?)*
- Tell us about your feelings regarding the impact of GBV/ SGBV incidents on women and girls in particular in your IDP camp? *(Probing questions: How prevalent are these incidents? What*

*services exist for this particular group? In your opinion, do they usually get timely and appropriate services? What about accessing justice? Are perpetrators normally punished? Are these incidents normally reported to the police? If not, what factors do you think inhibit effective reporting of cases to the police and other authorities?)*

## 6: Child Protection

- Do children in your IDP camp face any problems that affect their safety, security, wellbeing and dignity? *(Probing questions: How prevalent do you think these problems are? Can you list them in order of their importance? What factors do you think are responsible for these problems? How do you think these problems could be addressed?)*
- Are there any services available in your IDP camp that supports children against the above problems? *(Probing questions: If any, what type of services are these? who provides responses/support? How fast are these support/ services provided? Do believe these services are effective? Why do you think so? Are there people within the camp who are responsible for monitoring and reporting of such cases? How effective are they?)*
- In particular, could you please tell us your opinion about the existence and impact of the following violations against children in your IDP camp; physical harm, family separation, exploitation and abuse, GBV/ SGBV, recruitment into armed forces and negative influences and psychosocial problems. *(Probing questions: What services are available in your camp to support children against the above problems? Who provides them? Are they continuous?)*

## 7: Durable Solution

- Let us discuss the question of durable solutions to IDPs. What do you think can be a permanent solution for communities in your IDP camp? *(Probing questions: what do you think can be done to completely respond to the displacement situation you are currently facing?)*
- Do you think members of this community are willing to return to their regions/ districts of origin? *(Probing questions: If yes, what is preventing them from returning? If no, why?)*
- Do communities in this locality prefer to be integrated in the local host communities? *(Probing questions: Do people feel comfortable in integrating in the host communities? Are there challenges that prevent IDPs from doing this? What are these challenges?)*
- If not return or integration, what other solutions do you think can provide durable solutions to the IDP situation of this community? *(Probing question: How else do you think you can be supported to get out of this situation of displacement?)*

