



The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

The Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

**Training on the UN Guiding Principles on
Internal Displacement**

9-11 August 2004

Bossaso, Puntland, Somalia

Training on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Bossaso, Puntland

Executive Summary

About 35 people, representing authorities, UN agencies, local and international NGOs as well as IDPs participated in the workshop. The workshop was organized by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs with the facilitation of the Norwegian Refugee Council.

Main findings

Civil war, clan violence, and natural disasters (drought and floods) have all caused internal displacement in Somalia. According to the participants, approximately 60,000 people are displaced in Puntland, particularly from Bay/Bakol, Shabelle regions and the Juba valley, and live in camps or with host families today. The most vulnerable IDPs are the Bantus, Digil/Mirifle, Benadiri and Ajuraan.

While the majority of the current displaced population of Puntland has fled from other regions during the war, those belonging to majority clans have generally found some form of durable solutions. The people still feeling displaced after years of living in Bossaso are members of minority clans who live in precarious conditions and who have had little chance to integrate into the rest of society.

In the absence of effective law enforcement mechanisms in Puntland, IDPs and the local population have had to rely on their clans for protection. As most IDPs do not belong to the dominant clans in Puntland, they find themselves deprived of the protection provided by such alliances. They are then particularly exposed to physical abuses, such as gender-based violence, and robbery.

IDPs in Puntland generally rent poorly built shacks/huts on private land, which are often destroyed by fires or heavy rains. IDPs have insufficient access to basic services in all camps, in particular drinking water and sanitation. The vast majority of displaced children do not attend school due to the high school fees.

The response to the needs of the displaced has been insufficient and far from systematic. There is no Ministry or other body clearly responsible to protect and assist IDPs at the government level. Few international and local organizations have assisted the displaced, and there is a lack of coordination of the different activities and actors. IDPs present in the workshop regretted the lack of consultation of IDP groups in the planning and implementation of the limited activities that has been implemented to date.

Main recommendations

Special attention should be given to IDPs in camps who, as members of minority clans, are particularly vulnerable. All relevant actors are encouraged to develop and implement programmes focusing on the displaced, with special regard to women, children, elderly people and physically handicapped people.

Authorities should provide free access to land, free primary health care, access to water and sanitation, as well as free education to IDPs in camps and other vulnerable groups with the support of other humanitarian actors. Security in IDP camps should be strengthened to prevent lootings and gender-based violence.

The views of IDPs should be given more attention by all relevant actors, and IDPs in Puntland should have political rights like other residents. IDPs should have better access to income-generating activities. Projects to improve perceptions between the host communities and the IDPs should be promoted.

The Puntland government should identify a focal point to respond to the needs of IDPs, and clarify the responsibilities of other ministries and local authorities in regard to IDPs. It should design a comprehensive plan to respond to both short- and long-term needs of IDPs with the support of and in consultation with local and international stakeholders, including IDPs.

The coordination on IDP issues among all stakeholders needs to improve. UN OCHA and the Ministry of International Cooperation and Planning will convene a meeting with all relevant actors to create a working group on IDPs to facilitate coordination and address issues of protection and assistance. Donors should provide sufficient and long-term funding to support sustainable programmes benefiting IDPs.

Introduction

Since the collapse of the central government of Somalia in 1991, armed conflict and displacement have been prevalent in this country of seven million inhabitants. The peak of displacement occurred at the height of fighting in 1992, when close to two million people became internally displaced, another 800,000 found refuge in neighbouring countries, and up to half a million died. While many people have since returned to their former homes or integrated in more peaceful regions of the country, at least 370,000 people remained displaced in Somalia as of April 2004.¹ The 14th peace process was launched in 2002 with the support of the international community and a ceasefire agreement was signed in Oct 2002. Unfortunately, fighting in the towns of Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa and in the regions of Galgadud, Bakool, Shabelle and Gedo, have made this ceasefire meaningless and caused renewed displacement. For over a decade, IDPs in Somalia have been among the most vulnerable in the world, and international protection standards as set forth in the Guiding Principles have been difficult to

¹ IDP Estimates for Somalia, Updated April 2004, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Somalia.

implement in the prevailing context of armed conflict and state collapse. Nevertheless, Puntland, which declared its regional autonomy in 1998, has set up an administration that expressed its intention to elaborate a programme response to IDPs. The UN Internal Displacement Unit, which undertook a mission to Somalia in April 2004, recommended the organization of a training based on the UN Guiding Principles on internal displacement in the country, particularly in Puntland and Somaliland.²

This training workshop is a first step to look comprehensively at the IDP situation in Puntland and to discuss measures for a more integrated response to IDPs' needs. It was followed by a similar training workshop in Somaliland.

Participants

Approximately 35 participants attended the workshop on the Guiding Principles on internal displacement in Bossaso, Puntland, for three days. Participants included representatives from administrative and health authorities of Puntland, UN, international and local NGOs, as well as IDPs. The composition of participants reflects the collaborative response to internal displacement, according to which all partners should work together to respond to the protection and assistance needs of IDPs. At the beginning of the workshop, participants expressed their hopes to learn more about the framework of IDP rights, to exchange ideas with other participants to be better equipped to address the situation of IDPs, and to explore policy steps to improve the situation of IDPs.

Findings

1. Who is an IDP in Puntland

According to the participants, people who found refuge in Puntland have been displaced as a result of the civil war in Somalia such as clan violence, factional fighting as well as natural disasters, such as flooding and drought. Participants mentioned that IDPs' assets, including farms and livestock, in areas of origin have been looted and destroyed, and that women have been raped. The number of displaced persons in Puntland is estimated to be about 60,000, scattered in 25 camps or with host families. IDPs come from Bay/Bakol, Shabelle regions, Juba valley and other regions. Most displaced rely on working for the host communities on daily basis. Their main coping strategies include working as masons, house maids, laborers, porters, cleaners, engaging in small scale business, fishing, etc. Many have been displaced several times, as illustrated by the story of one participant who endured displacement up to six times. IDP representatives reported that both the relative security of Puntland and the presence of economic opportunities influenced the decision of IDPs to find refuge in this area.

The case of pastoral populations who lost their livestock due to drought was also discussed. To the question on how to distinguish between economic migrants and IDPs, participants responded that economic migrants were men who moved to improve their

² UN Internal Displacement Unit, Mission to Somalia : Mission Report, 16 April 2004

economic situation, while IDPs generally come as families and groups. However, many people who are considered as economic migrants now live in IDP camps. Participants also mentioned that returning refugees, for example people who fled Mogadishu to Nairobi and came back to Puntland.

The most vulnerable groups among the displaced population generally belong to the following ethnic groups: Bantus, Digil/Mirifle, Benadiri and Ajuraan. Participants also indicated that displaced women, children, elderly and sick are in an especially difficult situation.

Participants described in detail the camps established around Bossaso, and mentioned for each camp the cause of displacement, the clans displaced and the number of households in the camps. According to figures compiled by OCHA, there are about 28,000 IDPs in and around Bossaso.

Cause of displacement	Name of Camp	Origin/Clan	Number of Households	When did people flee
Insecurity and floods	Buulo Elay camp	Rahan Weyn	500	1992 → 2003
Insecurity and floods	100ka Bush	Bantu, Shiidle, Shabele, Biimaal	800	1994 → 2003
Insecurity and floods	Bullo Qodah	Dhulbahante, C-Maxum	50	1991 → 1998
Insecurity	10ka Bush	Shiidle, Shabeele, Ogaden (Ethiopia, 20 percent)	200	2000 → 2004
Insecurity	Baarladde	Bantu, Madhibaan	60	1998 → 1999
Insecurity and economic	Shiidle	Shiidle	200	1994 → 1995
Insecurity and floods	Tuur Ajuran	Ajuran, Shabeele	250	1998 → 2004
Insecurity and floods	T-Shabeele	Shabeele	400	1995 → 2004
Insecurity and floods	TuurJaalle	Madhibaan	100	1994 → 1998
Insecurity and floods	Buulo Mingis	Rahanweyn, Shabeele	300	1994 → 2003
Insecurity and floods	Tuur Absame	Ogaden, Bartire, Juba regions	100	1998 → 2003
Insecurity	Enji	Absame, Bi Ibyahan	150	1995 → 2003

The issue of end of displacement was also discussed. Most of the participants said they had fled to Puntland from other regions because their clan is originally from Puntland, and that they did not feel they are internally displaced. A participant explained that he had left Hargeisa for Mogadishu in 1998, and later moved to Puntland. He said he no longer considered himself an IDP. Since 1991, the population of Bossaso has swelled from a few thousands to about hundreds of thousands of people. Those still feeling displaced after years of living in Bossaso are members of minority clans who live in

precarious conditions and who may have limited chances to integrate into the local communities.

2. Legal sources of the Guiding Principles

The Guiding Principles are based on three pillars of international law: international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law by analogy. These bodies of law can be found in both conventions and treaties ratified by states. Some of these instruments are regional, such as the African Charter of Human and People's Rights. Other standards can also be found under international customary law.

Somalia is a party to most major international human rights and humanitarian law treaties and conventions, including:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), *ratified in 1990*
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), *ratified in 1990*
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), *ratified in 1975*
- Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), *ratified in 1990*
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), *signed by the Transitional Government in May 2002*

Refugee law principles have also been incorporated into the Guiding Principles, based on the analogy existing between the plight and protection needs of IDPs and those of refugees.

3. Assistance and protection needs

Participants currently displaced in Bossaso shared their living conditions with other participants:

Fatuma lives in a camp north of Bossaso. She lives in a hut. She collects garbage from resident houses. Occasionally, she also washes clothes for local residents and cleans carpets. She can also clean houses and deliver babies. She feels safe where she lives. The camp is sometimes visited by gunmen, but this happens rarely.

Abdi lives in camp in eastern Bossaso, which he considers a safe place. However, daily living conditions are very difficult. Displaced in the camp have not received any assistance to help improve their situation from any organization. Housing conditions are very poor: he is living in a shelter made of cardboard. When the wind is strong, he is afraid that his house will be destroyed by fire. Access to water is difficult. The land on which the camp is established belongs to a private person and camp residents have to pay a rent, which can be as high as 100,000 shillings (ca US\$ 7.5).

Participants deplored that despite the right of vulnerable groups, such as displaced persons, to protection under international law, the Puntland Constitution, Shari'a and cultural Somali customs, this right is often not respected in practice. Based on the testimonies of IDP representatives and on their own knowledge of the situation, participants identified some of the problems currently faced by IDPs in Puntland.

Physical security: In the absence of effective law enforcement mechanisms in Puntland, IDPs and the local population have to rely on their clans for protection. As IDPs generally belong to minority groups/clans, they find themselves deprived of the protection provided by dominant clans. As a result, they are more likely to be exposed to physical abuses and robbery with little access to justice.

A displaced woman tells us about the danger that women and girls faced in camps

Four nights ago, nine armed men looted the camp. The police tried to catch them, but without success. Another time, a wife was taken away from her husband in front of his eyes. Another night, a gunman tried to rape a girl. Some of the displaced managed to surround him and brought him to the police station. He was later sentenced to one year in prison.

A representative of UNICEF shared the experience of his organization in assisting and protecting IDPs. In 2003, UNICEF conducted a survey to identify the protection needs of Somali children (see annex 3). In Puntland, the survey focused on the three regions where the majority of IDPs are hosted, i.e. Bari, Nugal and Mudug. According to this survey, gender-based violence has been occurring both among the general population and in IDP camps, but is more prevalent in IDP camps, where 29 % of the adults reported problems with rape affecting their families. UNICEF has discussed the results of the survey with representatives of the authorities and different groups of civil society, and in radio programmes. UNICEF's Child protection advocates also encourage IDP communities to organize themselves to prevent cases of gender-based violence, especially since rape perpetrators are generally isolated individuals. Another mechanism is the child protection network set up by UNICEF, which comprises of all concerned parties, including members of the police force, that disseminates information on gender-based violence.

Psycho-social trauma: According to the participants, IDPs have often been seriously affected by the events causing their displacement and other trauma during their flight. Today, they are still very fragile and fear renewed displacement in the event of a new conflict, following which they do not know where they could find refuge.

Education: The Constitution of Puntland recognizes the right to education for all, but this right is rarely implemented because many families cannot afford to pay the school fees. Participants confirmed that the displaced generally have less access to education than the rest of the population due to their poor financial situation.

Land and Shelter: In principle, the Constitution of Puntland recognizes the right to shelter and IDPs should be provided with land to settle. However, in practice, most IDPs live on private land, for which they have to pay rent. Many cannot afford the rent and fear to be evicted by their landowners. Some of the displaced sleep in front of mosques.

Participants highlighted that IDPs live in poorly built huts/shacks usually made of cartons, plastic bags, textile, etc, which are usually built on rented land belonging to a private person. These poorly built shacks are easily destroyed by fire and floods can also cause serious damages in camps as their shelter cannot resist heavy rains. As a result, at every occasion of fire and/or floods, IDPs have to rebuild everything from scratch.

Basic services: Participants deplored the insufficient access to basic services in all IDP camps, in particular drinking water and sanitation. They also said that every year, there are cholera outbreaks in IDP camps of Bossaso, but that IDPs cannot afford health services.

4. Responsibilities and coordination

At the government level, it is not clear where the responsibility to protect and assist IDPs lies. Until now, according to the IDP participants, authorities provided assistance only on an ad hoc basis. Although substantial, the response of the authorities has focused on the urgent needs of IDPs at critical moments, such as upon their arrival in the region or following fires in the camps. Moreover, there seems to be a problem of transparency as the IDPs are not consulted enough prior to and when assistance is provided to them, and lack information on existing activities. Representatives at the workshop suggested that existing committees of IDPs be consulted when assistance is delivered.

Assistance to IDPs is also provided by a few humanitarian organizations, primarily UNICEF, WFP, Africa 70, Horn Relief and local NGOs. Participants deplored the lack of coordination among agencies. Participants from Shabelle and Tuur Absame camps complained that only WFP and local organizations have provided some assistance in their camps. Another participant from Ajuraan camp, said that UNICEF was the only organization which had provided assistance in his camp, particularly food to malnourished children and education. Another participant from the Somali Women Reunification Unit (SWRU) said that landlords had evicted IDPs from facilities (schools, wells, latrines) built by UNICEF for IDPs living on their land or used these new facilities for themselves. Participants agreed that international organizations should provide more support in the education sector.

It was also mentioned that local NGOs have been successful in advocating on behalf of the rights of the displaced. Following a discussion with local NGOs, the President of Puntland instructed the Minister of Interior to provide free land to the displaced. Unfortunately, this has not yet been implemented, as most of the land around Bossaso is already privately owned.

5. Durable solutions

Participants were asked to identify the conditions required to ensure the durable return of IDPs to their home areas. Participants insisted that there should be political stability and security. Armed militia should be disarmed and law enforcement should be strengthened. Return should not be forced and IDPs should be consulted and decide freely whether to return or not. Rapid assessment surveys should be conducted in areas of return. Basic services in areas of return should be established, and opportunities for income-generation identified. As the land belonging to IDPs before their displacement is now occupied by other people, including former neighbours and local warlords, mechanisms for property restitution need to be established. There should also be negotiations between returnees and host communities to settle potential land disputes. Humanitarian organizations and development agencies should have access to areas of return, and human rights organizations should monitor the return conditions.

Until the return home in safety and with dignity is possible, efforts should be made to strengthen the capacity of IDPs to sustain their own life since they currently lack sufficient sources of income. Many rely on begging, and few of them receive support from relatives in the host community or remittances from abroad. Participants discussed whether local integration of IDPs was possible. The majority of participants recognized that after years of displacement, people should be given opportunities to settle in Puntland. Others said that people have strong ties to their areas of origin, such as family and property, and that return was probably a better solution. A displaced person said that by integrating better into his area of displacement, he would have more resources to return home when there is a functioning government.

Recommendations

Special attention should be given to IDPs in camps who, as members of minority clans, are particularly vulnerable. All relevant actors are encouraged to develop and implement programmes focusing on the displaced, with special attention to women, children, elderly and physically handicapped persons.

Participants made specific recommendations regarding the following sectors and topics:

Basic Services and Education

Authorities should establish basic services in IDP camps, including health facilities, sanitation and access to water, with the support of other humanitarian actors.

Authorities should provide free primary health care to displaced people and other vulnerable groups with the support of international organizations.

Authorities should provide free primary education to displaced and other vulnerable children with the assistance of the international community, using the experience and capacity of local organisations already active in the education sector. Literacy

programmes should be implemented in camps, e.g. along the line of what Africa 70 and Horn Relief have already developed.

Land and shelter

Authorities should provide free access to land to IDPs currently residing on land belonging to private owners; IDPs should be allowed to relocate to new sites voluntarily, in compliance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Relocation sites should be close to the rest of the population and allow for reasonable access to public services and income-generating activities.

In order to prevent fires and limit the impact of floods in camps, more space and better building materials should be made available to displaced families.

Physical Protection

Authorities should provide additional security to IDP camps to prevent lootings and gender-based violence, such as police patrols for the camps.

IDPs should discuss measures to improve their own security, for example through the IDP committees.

IDPs' Participation

The views of IDPs should be given more attention by all relevant actors. IDPs and their representatives should be involved in any decision related to their affairs, including aid distributions in camps. The capacity of IDP committees in camps should be reinforced where needed.

IDPs in Puntland should have equal political rights to other residents of Puntland.

Self-Reliance and Durable Solutions

IDPs should have better access to income-generating activities, for example through micro-credit projects and vocational training.

Perceptions between the host communities, i.e. members of majority clans, and IDPs, i.e. members of minority clans, should be changed to allow integration of IDPs in Puntland.

Authorities should ensure that IDPs have equal opportunity as other inhabitants of Puntland to own land.

Policy and Coordination

The Puntland government should identify a focal point to respond to the needs of IDPs, and clarify the responsibilities of other ministries and local authorities. The capacity of this focal point should be strengthened with the support of the United Nations. This focal point should have the capacity to assess, plan, coordinate and monitor the response to internal displacement in Puntland.

The Puntland government should design a comprehensive plan to respond to both short- and long-term needs of IDPs with the support of and in consultation with local and international stakeholders, including IDPs.

International organisations and local authorities should strengthen their coordination and consult with local NGOs and IDP representatives. UN OCHA and the Ministry of International Cooperation and Planning will convene a meeting with all relevant actors to create a working group on IDPs to facilitate coordination and address issues of protection and assistance.

International agencies need to better inform IDPs of their programmes and increase their efforts to protect and assist IDPs.

Donors should provide sufficient and long-term funding to support sustainable programmes benefiting IDPs.

Methodology and facilitation

The workshop was funded and organized by UN OCHA with the support of the Norwegian Refugee Council's Global IDP Project. Two facilitators of the Global IDP Project conducted sessions devoted to the origin of the Guiding Principles and the international response to internal displacement, the legal background of the Guiding Principles, standards relating to the protection from arbitrary displacement and during displacement, as well as durable solutions (see agenda in annex 1). Facilitators primarily used the modules developed by the Global IDP Project of the NRC in collaboration with the UN Office for Human Rights (UN HCHR). These modules, which examine key elements to protect IDPs throughout the displacement cycle, have been used in over 30 workshops around the world.

Two presentations were also given on two different surveys conducted in 2003 and 2004. Mr. Salad Dahir Aden, UNICEF Child Protection Advocate, explained the methodology behind the survey on child protection conducted in 2003, and presented UNICEF's programmes related to IDPs, especially women and children, in Puntland. Ms. Isnino Ahmed Muse, who worked as a consultant for the inter-agency survey on IDPs in Puntland carried out in June 2004, briefed participants about the findings and recommendations regarding displaced in Puntland (see a summary of these presentations in annex 3).

The workshop lasted for three days and included interactive presentations and group work. Participants received a series of documents including the Guiding Principles in English and in Somali and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (in Somali).

Annex 1- Agenda

9 August 2004

8:30 – 8:45	Registration of participants
8:45 – 9:15	Opening statement by UN representatives and authorities
9:15 – 9:45	Presentation of agenda and participants (by NRC, Christophe Beau)
9:45 – 10:30	Background of Guiding Principles and definition of an Internally Displaced Person (IDP) (by NRC, Christophe Beau)
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:45	Exercise on definition (by NRC, Christophe Beau)
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch
13:45 – 15:00	Legal origins of the Guiding Principles (by NRC, Greta Zeender)

10 August 2004

8:30-10:30	Protection and assistance prior to and during displacement (by NRC, Greta Zeender)
10:30 –11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 –12:30	Protection during displacement (group work)
12:30 –13:30	Lunch
13:30 –14:30	Results of IDP survey in Puntland (by Isnino Ahmed Muse, consultant)

11 August 2004

8:30 – 10:30	Child Protection in Puntland (by Salad Dahir Aden, UNICEF)
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:30	Return and Resettlement
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:00	Conclusions and recommendations (by Christophe Beau, NRC)
14:00	Closing statements by Cecilia Kaijser, Protection Coordinator, OCHA/UN Country Team, and Abdi Gobe, Director General, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

Annex 2- Workshop participants

	NAME	ORGANIZATION/ MINISTRY
1.	Isninino Axmed	IDP Consultant
2.	Mohamud Soofe	DDR
3.	Abdi Mohamud	G/Director
4.	Abdi Ali Yusuf	Admin. Director, DDR
5.	Huseen Haashi	IDP
6.	Abdi Cismaan	IDP
7.	Abdi Mareg	IDP
8.	Waci Barkhadle	IDP
9.	Abukar A/laahi	IDP
10.	Mohamud Amomooy	IDP
11.	Fadumo Oobon	IDP
12.	Ardo A/laahi	IDP
13.	Saciid Abdi	DHRE
14.	Abdinasir Abshir	YDB
15.	Axmed	SCA
16.	Eng. Mohamed Said	Government
17.	Ali Doy	OCHA
18.	Omar M. Irbad	Horn Relief
19.	Zainab Mwazige	Horn Relief
20.	Abdulahi Daahir	SRWV
21.	Bosteeya Said	SRWV Bosaso
22.	Abdiaziz Ahmed	OCHA
23.	Mohamud Xasan	YDP
24.	Ali Hassan Artan	
25.	Mohamed Artan	Bosaso Hospital
26.	Mahamed Baari	DHRC
27.	Mohamud Muuse	D/Hoose
28.	Bashiir Daahir	D/Hoose
29.	Abduljabaar Diini	CARE
30.	Ahmed Ali	CARE
31.	Huseen Osman	
32.	Salaad Daahir	UNICEF Bosaso
33.	Mohamed Ahmed	YDP
34.	Mohamed Osman	YDP

Annex 3- Puntland IDP Survey (June 2004) Summary Findings

In June 2004, UN agencies carried out a survey to better determine the locations, numbers and needs of vulnerable IDPs in Puntland, in the context of threats of expulsion and deterioration of the security of Somali IDPs in Somaliland. The survey assessed the humanitarian situation of IDPs in Puntland, investigated the likelihood of return, and recommended short term and long term solutions. The survey was mainly funded and supported by UNICEF.

Indicator	Number	Percentage
Target Population and Locations		
All populations living within IDP camps		
Target locations (see attached tables)	3 regions	
Interviewed households	4,237	
Population		
Under five children	6,178	28.3
Between 5 and 18 yrs old	7,239	33.1
Above 18 yrs old	8,450	38.6
Sub-total Population	21,867	100
Additional population - Relatives living with IDPs	3,868	
Total population of Puntland IDPs	25,735	
History of Displacements (6 Rounds)		
Round 1	4,237	100
Round 2	667	15.7
Round 3	240	5.7
Round 4	63	1.5
Round 5	15	0.4
Round 6	4	0
Causes of Displacements		
Economic	2,715	64.1
Political	27	0.6
War	1,160	27.4
Tribal conflict	62	1.5
Lack of protection	16	0.4
Expulsion	160	3.8
Threat of expulsion	36	0.8
Others	61	1.4
Total	4,237	100
Reasons for not Returning to Home		
Economic	2,901	68.5
Security	1,194	28.2
Lack of governance	101	2.4
Lack of access (roads, transport, etc)	21	0.5
Others	20	0.5
Total	4,237	100

Reasons Selected to the Current Residence		
Economic	2,309	54.5
Security	1,880	44.4
Availability of governance	2	0
Clan relations	29	0.7
Others	17	0.4
Total	4,237	100
Access to Assistance/Coping Mechanisms		
Education	580	13.7
Food	4,197	99.1
Health care	3,861	91.1
Clean water	2,047	48.3
Sanitation	1,266	29.9
Shelter	4,180	98.7
Security	4,206	99.3
Free Charge of Basic Needs		
Education	57	1.3
Food	24	0.6
Health care	25	0.6
Clean water	78	1
Sanitation	601	14.2
Shelter	1,257	29.7
Security	4,237	100
Sources of Assistance		
Community	46	1.1
Local authority	27	0.6
Relief organisations	237	5.6
Earning of Daily Livelihood		
Casual labour	4,216	99.5
Begging	15	0.4
Remittance	6	0.1
Total	4,237	100

Recommendations for the short and long term actions:

Short Term Action:

- Puntland government should continue to support the IDPs in its territory and facilitate all assistance (financial, economic, logistics, etc) from international community;
- All international organisations and local authority should continue to support the IDPs and manage every effort to work together and co-ordinate their activities for better achievements;
- The most of IDPs are vulnerable people such as mothers, children, elderly people and physically handicapped people those are always in need for humanitarian assistance;
- The IDPs need urgent assistance on health care, sanitation and hygiene promotion in their respective camps;
- The IDPs need food, especially those who are vulnerable.

Long Term Intervention:

- Provision of improved shelter materials;
- Capacity building for adult through vocational training;
- Establishing schools, health clinics and other social services in the IDP camps;
- Organisations should be assigned to work specifically with the IDPs as focal point, study their problems and identify solutions;
- Those who are willing to go back home should be repatriated with financial support and transport means;
- Those who want to stay, the local authority should help them on having access to education, health care, clean water, sanitation and other social services;
- The IDPs should be involved to any decision-making related to their affairs such as planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of any programme in their camps.

Annex 4- Presentation by UNICEF Child Protection Section

UNICEF SOMALIA –NEZ OFFICE

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN PUNTLAND *PROBLEMS – INTERVENTIONS - PLANNED*

A- Protection Issues

It is within – and because of – this unstable environment that UNICEF decided to conduct the first comprehensive qualitative and quantitative study of the current child protection situation in Somalia. Such a study is clearly vital in order to gain a clear factual understanding of the situation on the ground, and to lay the foundation for the design of practical and effective interventions on behalf of all vulnerable Somali children, including those living in the IDP camps.

Human Rights Based Approach

In order to adhere as closely as possible to a human rights based approach to programming, the study selected research samples with equal numbers of children and adults and of boys and girls, and attempted to interview children affected by the protection issues identified above. The rights based approach seeks to respect all the human rights principles identified in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), including the equality and inherent dignity of each individual, the right to self-determination, and the right to live in peace and with security. Among all international human rights instruments, the CRC and CEDAW are the most widely ratified.

Displacement ‘Camp’ Population:

An additional sample of children and adults was selected from IDP camps in all zones and in Puntland in particular 120 adults and 119 children from IDP settlements were among the interviewed population:

Child Labor in IDP Camps:

- 42% of the children and 30 of the adults living in **displacement camps** reported being fully or partly supported by a child’s earnings. This suggests that a higher number of children living in the camps are working.

- **Causes:** Economic pressures, conforming to cultural norms, and providing for their own consumption, or because employers find them cheaper, more compliant and less problematic.

Risks Facing Children Working on the Street:

- Exposed to violence from bigger children
- Destroy his brain by sniffing glue
- Learn to abuse others
- Serious health problems
- Will be abused by others
- Will abuse *qat*
- Pushed into crime
- Will become emotionally disturbed
- Will become mentally ill
- Never be educated
- Live in poverty forever

Hazardous and Exploitative Labour

Although many children in Somalia must work in order to survive, it is important to determine when their work becomes hazardous or exploitative. To determine exploitation, it is important to consider the total situation of the working child, including his or her:

- Age;
- Working hours;
- Level of physical or psychosocial stress caused by work;
- Working conditions;
- Amount of pay;
- Level of responsibility;
- School attendance;
- Level of dignity or self-esteem maintained;
- Whether work contributes or harms the child's psychosocial or physical development.

Voices of IDP Working Children

“I live in an IDP camp. I carry things on my back for 10 hours a day and earn 10-20,000 shillings. I help my family. I will always work and earn a living. No one else cares about my family. Being safe in this unpredictable city makes me happy”.

Reasons for Continuing Displacement:

- Remain displaced due to insecurity 60.8%*
- Remain displaced due to poverty 12.8%
- Moved here to find better work opportunities 6.7%
- Moved here to marry 3.7%
- Refugee from outside the country 2.4%
- Other 13.6%

Reasons for Choice of Displacement Location:

- Organized camp with security 37%
- Community let me stay here 12%
- Organized camp with assistance 12%
- I like it here 5%
- We get charity here 4%

Living Conditions: Those living in the displacement ‘camps’ reported being less satisfied with their living situation than the general population:

Family Problems in IDP Population

- Children and adults living in the ‘camps’ reported prevalence of a range of problems in their families. They reported *unemployment, poverty, lack of education, poor healthcare and problems with children* as the most common problems.
- Problems with violence, immorality and disputes were significantly higher among the displacement ‘camp’ families than among the general population.
- Pressures due to lack of employment, dire poverty, congested and sub-standard living conditions often result in stress and precipitate psychosocial problems.

Consequences of the Hostilities on IDPs:

- The displacement ‘camp’ sample reported themselves to be significantly more affected by the hostilities than the general sample, with 38% of camp residents compared to 19% of the general population reporting being affected more than most people:

A few problems affected them significantly more than the general population:

- The displaced adults reported the loss of home/property, fear, displacement and murder significantly more than the general adult population;
- The displaced children reported the loss of home/property, assault, and murder and rape significantly more than the general population of children.

Gender-based violence in IDP

- The study found that 29% of the adults in the ‘camps’ reported problems with rape affecting their families. Due to the small sample size, this was not significantly different from the level of 21% reported by adults in the general population.

Exposure to Traumatic Events

- Within the displacement ‘camps’, 27% of adults and 20% of children reported a serious traumatic event, emotional distress, nightmares and flashbacks.

UNICEF INTERVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

UNICEF: From Protection Perspective

Problems: As identified in the study findings above

Interventions:

- Training and Recruitment of Protection Advocates throughout Somalia to:
 - Disseminate study findings among authorities to protect vulnerable population
 - Advocate vulnerable persons, particularly IDPs among community leaders and religious groups.
 - Mobilize hosting communities to assist and/or protect IDPs
 - Mobilize IDPs and assist them develop action plans toward organizing themselves to deviate and/or protect their problems.
 - Make referral for the IDP serious individual problems
- Prepare and broadcast radio programs about IDP problems and the interventions required at various levels (community, authority and international agencies)
- Establishment of Child Protection Networks at regional level which protection of IDP is one of their main activities.
- Presentation of **SIX** basic principles of sexual abuse and exploitation among local organizations and authority to protect vulnerable persons

UNICEF: From Education Perspective

Problems:

- Lack of access to existing schools
- High school fees (poverty)
- Lack of public land to build schools for IDPs
- Integration problem at the community level

Interventions:

- Supported pilot Non-Formal-Education - women literacy programme in IDP camps in collaboration with WAWA.
- Provision of education kits for IDPS and marginalized communities

Plans for 2004:

- Conduct study on IDP education to plan activities to be implemented in 2005

UNICEF: From Water & Sanitation Perspective**Problems:**

- Lack of specific land allocated for IDPs to provide water and sanitation facilities.
- Often constructed water points and sanitary facilities are controlled by landlords limiting access of IDPs to water points.
- Poor sanitary behaviors of IDP people themselves.
- Limited knowledge on poor sanitary environment and water borne diseases.

UNICEF intervention since 1994 - IDPs in Puntland:

- Constructed/rehabilitated more than 40 shallow wells with Afridev hand pumps.
- Constructed 50 twin latrines.
- Extended Bossaso Water Supply System to two main IDP camps in Bossaso, where the local water company subsidized the cost of water at these two points - affordable price.
- Supported IDPs camps with chlorine powder during cholera outbreaks.
- Conduct social mobilization and awareness activities during cholera seasons.

Planned activities

- Assessment of IDPs settlements (drought affected populations) in Sool and Sanaag to determine their needs - W&HS.
- Extension of Garowe and Galkaio water supply systems to IDP settlements. Initiate negotiation with respected water companies to subsidize water prices at these camps.
- Provision of water receptacles at destitute camps in the drought affected areas of Bari, Sool and Sanaag plateaus.
- Training of chlorinators when and where it is needed - cholera season.
- Rehabilitation of shallow wells and installation of Afridev hand pumps.