

**INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs) AND  
PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) IN  
SOMALIA, A CASE STUDY OF DANISH REFUGEE  
COUNCIL (DRC)**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I Abdinasir Ismail Isse declare that this thesis, “INGOS and protection of IDPs in Somalia” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been submitted for any award at any academic institutions, and that all sources of materials used for this thesis have been properly acknowledged.

Signature ..... A — R .....

Date ..... 04/11/2021 .....



## APPROVAL

This is to certify that **ABDINASIR ISMAIL ISSE** has carried out his research work on the topic entitled “INGOs and protection of IDPs in Somalia, a case study of Danish Refugee Council (DRC)” under my supervision.

Signature:  Date: 

**DR. ABEERA O. KATURAMU**

## **DEDICATION**

This research thesis is dedicated to my parents for their parental guidance and education they gave me, my brothers, my supervisor **Dr. Kathurama Odetha** for his guidance and directions in writing this report, and not forgetting my friends for giving in their love and ideas during my studies.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AVR.....	Armed Violence Reduction
CCCM.....	Camp coordination, camp management and governance'
DDG.....	Danish Demining Group
DRC.....	Danish Refugee Council
EAPs.....	Emergency Assistance Packages...
IDPs.....	Internally Displaced Persons
INGs.....	International non-governmental organizations
NFI.....	Non-Food Items
NVC.....	Nonviolent Communication
UN.....	United Nations
UNHCR.....	United Nations High Commission of Refugees
IDMC.....	Internally Displacement Monitoring Centre

## ABSTRACT

This study was to assess the Danish Refugee Council mandate in guaranteeing IDPs' rights in Somalia. The study was guided by three objectives; (i) To assess the role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed violence reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia, (ii) To examine the role of Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDP Camps in Somalia and (iii) To evaluate the role of Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia. This study employed a case study research design for an in-depth understanding of study phenomena. The study employed both probability and non-probability sampling techniques i.e., simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques to select respondents. The study targeted a population of 800 respondents from which a sample of 266 was taken with a valid response of only 150 respondents contributing to 56.4%. The Questionnaire was the main instrument of data collection, and the data collected were analyzed using SPSS software; where the data was presented, analyzed, and interpreted by the researcher for more clear results. The study findings in Table 4.3 showed that for a total of 150 respondents, the mean score of 4.56 (SD = .504 indicates that the Danish Refugee Council acknowledges that communities and individuals are affected by other threats to human security like suicide bombings and explosions. This explains the importance of international none governmental organizations to protect IDPs in Somalia. Thus most of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council facilitates up-to-date extensive fact-finding missions, engage in dialogue with a wide range of groups involved in conflicts by the mean score of 4.62 and SD of 0.492 which appears to be the reason for improved development in the IDPs in Somalia. The study found out that, DRC does involve its self in humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding activities to ensure a dignified life for refugees and IDPs; and that the range of their work is everything from relief work to foraging opportunities for refugees and IDPs futures. While, the study concludes that, the DRC Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster works to ensure that everyone has the right to adequate housing and live-in dignified circumstances. While still, the study concluded that, regardless of the DRC efforts, there still exists a lack of commitment to respecting the human rights of refugees and providing adequate humanitarian assistance, including health care except for international conventions and protocols that establish the duties of states in terms of treatment of refugees. The study however recommends that DRC should Partner with human-rights groups and refugee advocacy organizations to publicize the protection problems that go uncovered by operational humanitarian agencies. As well, the government of Somalia should collaborate with DRC to ensure accessible and affordable housing mortgages to the displaced and refugee persons through building a sustainable and efficient housing finance system in Somalia to benefit all parties.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study, and the operational definitions of key terms and concepts as applied to suit the context of the study.

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

#### **1.1.1 Historical Perspective**

Globalization during the 20<sup>th</sup> century gave rise to the importance of International non-governmental organizations. Many problems could not be solved within a nation. International treaties and international organizations such as the World Trade Organization were perceived as being too centered on the interests of capitalist enterprises. In an attempt to counterbalance this trend, International non-governmental organizations have developed to emphasize humanitarian issues, developmental aid, and sustainable development (Wikipedia, 2006). In the last two decades, International non-governmental organizations have been active in assisting in fighting people's human rights. Many International non-governmental organizations' missions have been working in the country to enhance the general well-being of people and in particular, those who are disadvantaged, needy, and among the vulnerable groups. The international protection of the majority of the world's IDPs has traditionally been the domain of the Danish IDP Council. For some time, however, several operational humanitarian International Non-Governmental Organizations have claimed territory in this area as well. They have developed protection policies and/or designated protection capacities within their offices and field teams (Hysome, 2019)



Humanitarian response, in general, is founded on two inextricably linked pillars: assistance and protection. “Humanitarian assistance” disaster or crisis-affected population, in this case, IDPs that primarily seek to save lives and alleviate human suffering. “Protection” of IDPs, in contrast, aims to ensure full respect for the rights of this IDP population by international human rights law and IDP law. While historically, human rights INGOs and IDPs

The Danish Refugee councils have always been involved in the protection of IDPs, the interest of humanitarian INGOs in protection issues developed in the mid-1990s. In this period, several large humanitarian International non-governmental organizations blamed DRC for focusing on the provision of assistance at the expense of its protection mandate, particularly in the Balkans. In Central Africa, too, DRC and International non-governmental organizations were faced with a protection crisis. Among the IDPs, in the camps in (then), Eastern Zaire and Tanzania were many who should have been excluded from IDP status because they were implicated in the Rwandan genocide in 1994. Humanitarian International non-governmental organizations publicly questioned how DRC could execute its mandate in such a situation. Several of them published reports or made public statements in which they denounced violations of the rights of Rwandan IDPs, and there were even a few International non-governmental organizations that left the camps in Tanzania and Zaire (Simone, 2019)

Some eight years later, many of the same International non-governmental organizations have a deep engagement in protection. They have realized that humanitarian action is more than providing relief, or “truck and chuck,” as one large Nongovernmental organizations internally call it. Humanitarian staff must have an eye for the human rights context in which they operate and for the impact of their operations on the rights of the people for and with whom they work.

In the late 1990s, DRC involved International non-governmental organizations in the “Reach out Process on International Protection.” This process will be set up by DRC to respond to the mid-1990s protection crisis and to find renewed commitment from states and others for the IDP agency’s mandate. Meetings with International non-governmental organizations in New York, Bangkok, and Nairobi were, unfortunately, given little follow-up and the objective of “developing a common protection agenda” will be never realized Global International non-governmental organizations, 2018)

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia continue to face serious risks, including forced evictions and gender-based violence. The prevalence of forced evictions is linked to widespread insecurity, disputes over land ownership, and the reclaiming of state property, and often involves violence and the destruction of housing (DRC, 2020).

The registration of IDPs, a prerequisite for effective protection, is not always undertaken. Under such circumstances, insecurity and violence can plague IDP camps and settlements. IDP women and children are, particularly at risk. In their efforts to prevent and stop human rights violations, International non-governmental organizations have often reported on incidents of rape and other sexual and gender-based violence or forced abductions and recruitment, problems that continue in many African and other IDP camps. In Africa, regional legal instruments on IDPs have strengthened DRC’s original 1951 mandate (Barnett, 2020).

Decolonization in the 1960s triggered large IDPs movements in Africa, creating a massive challenge that would transform DRC; unlike the IDP crises in Europe, there were no durable solutions in Africa, and many IDPs fled one country only found instability in their new country of asylum. By the end of the decade, two-thirds of the Danish Refugee Council budget will be

focused on operations in Africa and in just one decade, the organization's focus had shifted from an almost exclusive focus on Europe (IDM, 2019)

The protection of IDPs by the Danish Refugee Council in Somalia has majorly been through ensuring IDP safety from being returned to the dangers they have fled; access to asylum procedures that are fair and efficient; measures to ensure that their basic human rights are respected, and to allow them to live in dignity and safety while helping them to find a more durable, long-term solution. States bear the primary responsibility for this protection, in conformity with their obligations under international IDPs law, including regional treaties which concern them. Danish Refugee Council, therefore, works closely with governments, advising and supporting them as needed. This is notably in the case of asylum procedures through which IDP status is determined. When such procedures do not exist, Danish Refugee Council has the authority to determine IDP status under its mandate. Non-governmental organizations (INGOs) also play an important role in defending the rights of IDPs and ensuring that certain recognized standards are met (UNCHR Report, 2014).

### **1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective**

The study was based on the Human need theory developed by Burton (1990). The theory of basic human needs is an approach to understanding the protracted social conflict that Burton continues to espouse and to refine (Burton, 1990). The theory is related to this study since it is premised on the origin of conflicting claims particularly as it seeks to address the viability of meeting people's needs while also considering the expectations of others in it. This theory ensures all human needs are adequately complied with in its analysis also identifies a set of needs, which he considers to be universal in their occurrence but with no hierarchical significance. His list of needs includes distributive justice, safety and security, belongingness, self-esteem, personal

fulfillment, identity, cultural security, and freedom. The theory indicates certain universal needs that must be satisfied if people are to prevent or resolve destructive conflicts, but he gave it its most impassioned and uncompromising expression (Burton, 1990). Human need theory is very fundamental in working with violent conflict because of the wide applicability it possesses. This theory can be acknowledged for its diverse actions towards reconciliation and nonviolent communication (NVC) as seen in some states. The same model can be considered applicable in diverse social contexts in multi-ethnic conflict, interpersonal conflicting interest, and the international society (Rosenberg, 2011). One relevant point must be drawn from the improvement of the basic needs approach, related to improving the general welfare and welfare of all IDPs, which is the Human needs theory (Burton, 2019).

### **1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective**

Danish Refugee Council is an international Non-Governmental Organization with the largest presence in Somalia; the council responds rapidly to crises and the needs of refugees, Internal Displaced Persons, and migrants. The council operates in 40 countries with over 9,000 employees that protect, advocate and build sustainable futures for IDPs and other conflict-affected people and communities. Danish Refugee Council works during displacement at all stages: In the acute crisis, in exile, when settling and integrating into a new place, or upon return. Danish Refugee Council provides protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance. Danish Refugee Council supports displaced persons in becoming self-reliant and included in hosting societies. Danish Refugee Council works with civil society and responsible authorities to promote the protection of rights and peaceful coexistence. Danish Refugee Council works in conflict-affected areas, along the displacement routes, and in the countries where IDPs settle (Danish Refugee Council, 2020).

Despite the efforts of the Danish Refugee Council in the protection of IDPs in Somalia the people continue to experience gross violations of their rights as a result of numerous cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against IDPs, some are denied opportunities to engage in joint income generating activities and establishment of other small businesses within the settlement, resulting in improved low welfare and poor standards of living, and there is also undermining of IDP youths who are frequently overlooked, and often unable to fully participate in decision making. (DRC Report, 2017). The Danish Refugee Council assists internally displaced persons across the globe and provides emergency aid, fight for their rights, and strengthen their opportunity for a brighter future. Danish Refugee Council works in conflict-affected areas, along the displacement routes, and in the countries where refugees settle (Danish Refugee Council, 2020).

#### **1.1.4 Contextual Perspective**

Somalia has witnessed over two decades of conflict, violence, human rights violations and natural disasters, all of which have triggered repeated waves of displacement (NOOR, 2017).

There are still an estimated 1.1 million Somalis – approximately a tenth of the population who are internally displaced. Most internally displaced Children continue to live in dire conditions in protracted displacement with poor protection. For many, prospects for durable solutions remain remote (Newland, 2017).

In 2018, Somalia experienced a complex situation of internal displacement, organized and spontaneous repatriation of refugees, people returning from the diaspora, and the arrival of deported asylum seekers and migrants from other countries. The central and southern regions of Somalia have been particularly affected by displacement with the majority of displaced people originating from and remaining in the country (Tana, 2017). Three-quarters of Somali IDPs

originate from Lower Shabelle, Bay, Mudug, and Bakool, and the vast majority of IDPs, returnees, and diaspora move to Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu. The enormous scale of these movements towards the cities has led to overcrowding and added pressure on infrastructure, housing, and services within them. Poor living standards, protection issues, and restricted livelihoods are the norm for many displaced and returning people. Forced evictions are also a major concern as these push vulnerable groups to increasingly peripheral areas of the cities, and undermine their access to basic services and livelihoods (Samuel, 2015).

In a survey conducted in 2019 reveal that over 300,000 refugees are in the internally displaced People's camps (IDPs). The state of refugees in IDPs is not well, many of them are not very safe given the continued, the food environment for the children is quite limited as they can't access all the required food values and nutrients on time. The state of shelter, water and sanitation despite the provision of a clean environment by the WASH program remain limited. The access to health and education is still limited, the state of the children have had limited access to the health environment and limited services that has limited the children state of life in life caused diseases and limited acquisition of education by the children.

Following internal displacement, Women violated in refugee Camps are often more vulnerable to abuse, particularly if they become homeless or forced to move to inadequate housing. The lack of shelter and privacy can lead to increased exposure to sexual and other forms of violence (Petrova, 2014). Despite their own stress and anxiety, women in the IDP Camp often attempt to recreate a secure family environment and mend the pieces of a shattered community. In many places, women face severe discrimination relating to ownership of housing and land, including marital property, as well as inheritance. In some social and cultural contexts, housing, land and property are often understood, recorded or registered in the name of men, and women are

consequently left dependent on their male relatives for tenure security. In this context, most IDP women are more exposed to eviction upon the death of their husband or father (Plessis, 2013). Such discrimination can be enshrined in statutory laws as well as in customary laws and practices that fail to recognize IDP laws.

They are disproportionately at risk of gross abuses of human rights, especially women and unaccompanied children (Nwannekanma et al, 2009). Sexual and gender-based violence is widespread within the camp. Many IDPs from minority clans suffer pervasive discrimination since they often lack vital clan protection and connections despite the existence of INGOs (Newland, 2017). Despite the intervention of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in providing services such as shelter, counseling etc, the ever growing population has gradually caused land grabbing, services are limited leaving many internally displaced persons not attended to (UNDP, 2016). This study explores the experiences of some of the most marginalized IDPs in the world analyzing the case of urban displaced Somalis in the semi-autonomous region of Mogadishu. While there does exist studies on migration and urbanization (Metcalf and Pavanello, 2011 and Buchanan- Smith, 2011), there is very little known on the paradox of what constitutes a displaced migration to urban living.

Danish Refugee Council monitors government compliance with international IDPs law which has been seen by DRC staff promoting the laws among all people involved in IDP protection in Somalia (Blair, 2013). At the field level DRC staff work to protect IDPs through a wide variety of activities like responding to emergencies, relocating IDP camps away from border areas to improve safety, ensuring that IDP women have a say in food distribution and social services, reuniting separated families, providing information to IDPs on conditions in their home country so that they can make an informed decision about return, documenting a IDPs need for resettlement

to the second country of asylum, visiting detention center and giving advice to governments on drafting IDP laws, policies, and practices. DRC's protection services include legal aid, return/repatriation counseling and assistance, and expanding access to land, property, and individual rights. DRC seeks to prevent sexual and gender-based violence in all forms and it raises awareness about how to access rights (Hysone, 2019).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The armed conflict that rocked Somalia close to 30 years ago has created a lot of internal displacements in the country. There are high numbers of IDPs existing in Somalia with many living in a complex environment of insufficient resources that limit their proper state of Livelihood., the extent of uncertainty about Somalia's internal displacement, particularly in the capital city where more than 30 international relief agencies have operated in recent years, speaks volumes about the international community's ongoing struggles to mount an effective humanitarian response nearly a quarter-century into Somalia's chronic crisis (UNHCR, 2018). Similarly, data about the number of IDP sites found in Mogadishu diverge dramatically, from 513 sites identified by UNOSAT to 1,341 IDP settlements counted by ICRC, to 432 settlements mapped by the interagency cluster system (Oxfam, 2016). Although the humanitarian assistance offered by the international Organizations has increased in the recent years, very little or no progress has been realized for instance, there are 90,000 IDPs roaming in Camps. About 37 per cent of our IDP are in poor conditions for instance most of them are underweight, 39 per cent are stunted, 21 per cent are wasted and 8 per cent are severely acutely malnourished," said the study. While the percentage of stunted IDPs reduced from 48% in 2015-16 to 39% in 2018-19, the percentage of IDPs who are wasted increased slightly from 19.8% to 21%, according to the UNHCR reports in 2017 (UNHCR, 2017). Approximately 43 per cent of IDPs in Camp drink



unsafe water and one in five die before their undependable age. A lack of clean water and basic sanitation is responsible for thousands of preventable deaths each year within the camp and most of these IDPs suffer from waterborne illnesses, such as typhoid, worms and diarrhea (UNHCR, 2017). Over 88,000 school age children still need emergency education, health and protection assistance in Camp.

Despite the vital role played by INGOs the Internal Displaced person camps are also at heightened risk of exploitation, child labor, and early marriage (Simone, 2019). Furthermore, there is also a dearth of literature about international non-governmental organizations' activities in response to the plight of internally displaced people forced to abandon their homes as a result of human rights violations and armed conflict in Somalia. However, International Non-governmental Organizations' activities weaken by the increase of IDPs and insecurity in Somalia. The literature is full of works on conflict and instability in Somalia but there is a lack of literature about the role of International Non-Governmental Organizations on IDPs in Somalia. To achieve a full understanding of the International Non-Organizations dilemma in Somalia, comprehensive qualitative and quantitative research is required focusing on Danish Refugee council activities in Somalia can help develop more strong theories of the role of International non-governmental organizations on IDPs in Somalia particularly the role of Danish Refugee council on IDPs in Somalia.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of the study was to assess the Danish Refugee Council mandate in guaranteeing IDPs rights in Somalia.

### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

- i) To assess the role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed violence reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia
- ii) To examine the role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDP Camps in Somalia
- iii) To evaluate the role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia

### **1.4 Research Questions**

- i) What is the role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed violence reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia?
- ii) What is the role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDP Camps in Somalia?
- iii) What is the role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia?

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

#### **1.5.1 Geographical Scope**

The study was conducted in Puntland which is the regional state of Somalia. Puntland is a Federal Member State in northeastern Somalia. Its town is Garothe researcher in the province of Nugal (Puntland State, 2018). The Federal Republic of Somalia is located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the northwest, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east, and Kenya to the southwest (Fernando, 2019). The reason for selecting Puntland is that most of the agencies ensuring the effective operation of IDPs' rights and contribution of Danish Refugee Council mandate in Puntland operates. Therefore much information shall be got from this area.

### **1.5.2 Content Scope**

The study focused on the extent to which IDPs' rights have been violated in Somalia, the contributions of the Danish Refugee Council towards the protection of IDPs in Somalia, and the challenges facing DRC towards the protection of IDPs in Somalia.

### **1.5.3 Time Scope**

The study covered a period of 5 years from 2015 to 2020 this will be the time that the above-mentioned case study experienced its role in the protection of IDPs in Somalia.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding the contribution of the international non-governmental organizations on Internal Displaced Persons in Somalia.

The findings will also be relevant to the donor organizations as purposeful and constructive advice for increased productivity of aid workers in diverse disciplines. Its utmost goal is to help IDPs on what their problems are and seek the best methods of solving them.

This study will be useful to future scholars and academicians as it will form a basis for future research and provide literature for reference. The findings of the study will also provide a framework for policy.

### **1.7 Operational Definitions of Key terms**

**The Danish Refugee Council (DRC)** is a humanitarian, non-governmental, non-profit organization founded in 1956 by providing direct assistance to conflict-affected populations – refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), and host communities in the conflict areas of the world (European Commission, 2020).

**International Non-Governmental Organizations (Ingo's)** are not-for-profit voluntary associations operating at the international, transnational, or global level, with members or

participants from many countries. They are active in humanitarian, educational, health care, social, human rights, environmental, and other areas to effect changes according to their objectives (John Boli, 2020).

**IDP:** An internally displaced person (**IDP**) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders. (IJR, 2018).

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the literature from different scholars and authors by the objectives of the study. This was sub-divided into three sections, that is; theoretical review, conceptual framework, and review of related literature.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Review**

The study was underpinned by the Human needs theory developed by Burton (1990). The theory of basic human needs is an approach to understanding the protracted social conflict that Burton continues to espouse and to refine (Burton, 1990).

Peace is a prerequisite for development in the community, society, and the world; basic human needs like security, identity, well-being, and self-determination have to be satisfied. Human needs act as a very deterrent force in the description of Human behavior and their communication with other beings in society. Every human being irrespective of origin, race, color, caste has individual needs that are of great significance to him/her and which he tries to fulfill and satisfy throughout his life through his actions and deeds. The Human needs theory is significant and important as it shows us how conflicts can be managed and resolved through the satisfaction of basic human needs. Human Needs can be defined as a 'State of felt deprivation and necessity which have to satisfy (Jean et al, 2015)

Burton in his book 'Conflict: Resolution & Prevention' states that the nature of human needs remains constant in the spite of changing environments. An example of this is the Human need for safety, which remains constant and is only visible when there is a perceived threat towards it. Needs form an integral part of a human being and actions are directed towards the satisfaction of these needs. According to Daniel J Christie, the Human Needs policy is critical of the policy of

deterrence, which relies on the assumption that a would-be aggressor will refrain from committing violence against an opponent because of the threat of retaliation (Christie, 2017).

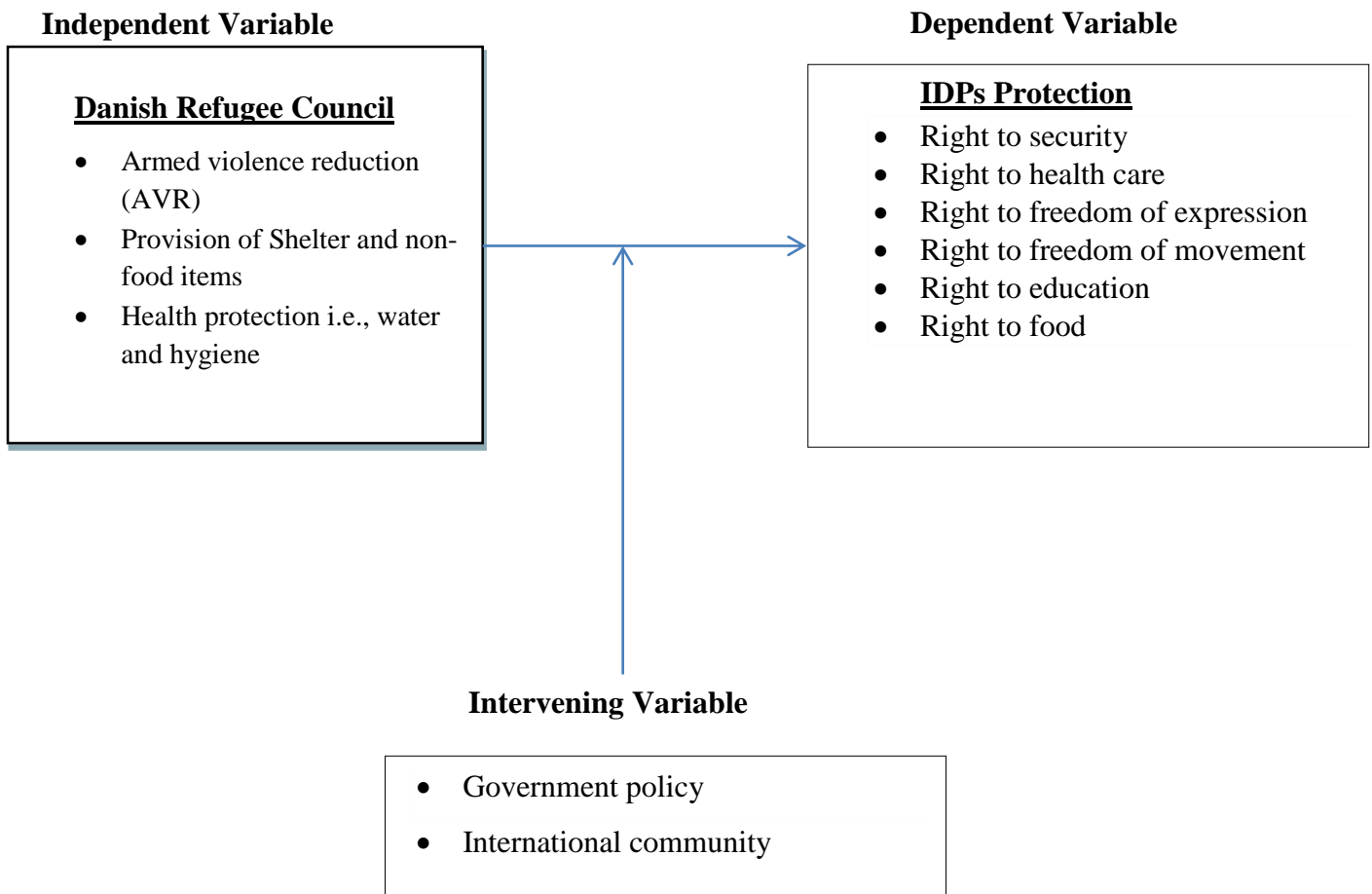
The Human Needs theory can be used in all the strata of the community, for intergroup and intra-group disputes, and even conflicts that are international in nature. The Needs theory stresses the source or the origin of the dispute and looks towards resolution by satisfying the needs of the parties involved. Another reason why the Human needs theory is treated as an asset is that it works towards uniting human beings, makes us understand how the other party feels when their needs are deprived, and provides us with a platform to aid in Conflict Resolution and Management (Cosgrave, 2013). Human Needs theory supports the integrative approach to conflict resolution and aims at a win-win solution for all the parties involved in the conflict. Conflicts are analyzed by studying and identifying the needs of the parties involved in the conflict. The unmet or the unsatisfied needs which are contributing to the conflict are identified and using the integrative approach a negotiated settlement is sought after for all the parties in the dispute. This is one of the main advantages of the Human Needs Theory and this integrative approach is the undermining factor of this theory's success towards conflict resolution and management when compared to other conflict resolution theories (Troy et al, 2014).

In conclusion, the best thing about the Human Needs theory is that it would provide an objective platform, transforming local political and cultural differences, making it relatively easier to understand the various sources of conflict and the whole process of conflict resolution. By focusing on the underlying issues and needs such as security, identity, well-being, and self-determination, and satisfaction, it becomes viable to attain a favorable win-win situation for all the parties involved in the conflict. To highlight the importance of the Human need theory and its

contribution towards the process of conflict analysis, have identified the various key fundamental elements of the human need theory and how their deprivation can lead to conflict.

## 2.2 Conceptual Framework

**Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework to show the interconnection between the study variables**



**Source:** Researcher (2020)

### Explanation of the Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework above indicates that the independent variable is the Danish Refugee Council and the dependent variable is IDP rights. The independent variable concerns; Armed

violence reduction (AVR), Provision of Shelter and non-food items, Health protection i.e., water and hygiene. The independent variable concerns; IDPs protection, right to health care, right to food, right to education, right to security, right to freedom of expression, right to freedom of movement, right to security. However, both variables are intervened by moderating factors like; Government policy since its establishment in 2012, the Federal government of Somalia has sought to promote peace, good governance and better relations with parts of the country which have been seeking degrees of autonomy. However, political and social challenges to the consolidation of the federal structure remain. In 2014, the Somali National Armed Forces and African Union Mission in Somalia launched a military offensive in order to reduce the control of the Islamic militia Al-Shabaab over parts of southern and central Somalia. This led to the new displacement of over 80,000 people. Although more territory is under the control of the central government than at any time since the early 1990s, Al-Shabaab remains a major threat to peace and security (IDMC, 2015). IDPs continue to face risks to their lives, safety, security and dignity. They are disproportionately at risk of gross abuses of human rights, especially women and unaccompanied children. Sexual and gender-based violence is widespread, even in areas of Somalia enjoying relative security. Many IDPs from minority clans suffer pervasive discrimination since they often lack vital clan protection and connections (IDMC, 2015).

However it is thus particularly important for the authorities and the international community to increase efforts to gradually upgrade the living conditions of IDPs in protracted displacement pending a durable solution, in order to address the risk of dependency and facilitate pathways out of chronic poverty. The newly adopted Policy Framework on Displacement within Somalia offers concrete examples of how this can be done. It recommends interventions focused on improving and expanding existing services, increasing access to shelter, helping facilitate access



to HLP rights, ensuring livelihoods through dedicated programmes and protecting IDPs against forceful movement to unsafe areas.

Furthermore an opportunity to factor in displacement issues in development, peacebuilding and state building efforts as part of the durable solutions for Somalia has been provided for by the New Deal compact which defines priority areas of interventions and aims to channel funding in a more predictable and structured way in alignment with national priorities. This was a key focus for the international community and donors for Somalia in 2014 (ReDSS/Samuel Hall, December 2014). There has been a push from the international community to incorporate durable solutions for the displaced into the New Deal, but sustained advocacy will be critical to make it happen (NGO Consortium, January 2015).

## **2.3. Review of related literature**

### **2.3.1. The role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed violence reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia**

Successful Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) must not only address the direct elements of conflict and violence (for example, the perpetrators of violence, the tools of violence, and the norms, values, and institutions enabling or preventing violence), but also the underlying drivers of conflict (for example, scarcity of resources and lack of livelihoods) (Susan, 2013).

As a unit within the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Danish Demining Group (DDG) is well-positioned to operationalize the principles of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (Samuel, 2015).

In Somalia, for example, this is operationalized through a joint strategy aimed at contributing to the stabilization of fragile parts of the country by enhancing community safety and improving the quality of lives and livelihoods of conflict-affected populations. In South Sudan, it is

implemented through joint community-driven conflict reduction and recovery projects, and in Uganda and Yemen, communities are targeted for both community safety activities by DDG and livelihoods activities by DRC, ensuring synergies in efforts and enhanced impact (Mohamed, 2019).

Danish Refugee Council Armed staffs have been able to educate people within IDP camps in Somalia on the safe storage and handling of small arms and light weapons (SALW). The researchers help local security and civil society institutions build capacity as part of our mission to manage or mitigate conflicts at the community level. Danish Refugee Council has developed a wide range of conflict prevention and resolution activities including monitoring conflict and providing early warning of new violence; opening dialogue between adversarial parties; playing a direct mediating role; strengthening local institutions for conflict resolution; and helping to strengthen the rule of law and democratic processes in countries affected by violent conflict within Somalia (Fitzpatrick, 2012)

Samuel, (2015) contends that Danish Refugee Council also acknowledges that communities and individuals are affected by other threats to human security than landmines and unexploded ordnance, the Danish Demining Group (DRC) has developed a comprehensive Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) approach. This aims to reduce the impact of conflict and armed violence by mitigating the threats that small arms and light weapons pose to human security.

Danish Refugee Council enhances safety for individuals and communities through AVR initiatives; DRC helps create the preconditions for sustained peace and economic recovery. To provide a coherent strategy for the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all of DRC's AVR projects, while allowing for local variations, DRC has developed an AVR

Framework. The AVR Framework also serves as a key policy tool for the conceptualization and design of new initiatives. It is designed to encapsulate key concepts, policies, guidelines, and best practices. It builds upon the practical experiences gained from DRC's AVR projects in the field, while also drawing inspiration from established international standards and analytical tools. The systematic use of this framework ensures consistency in how DRC's AVR activities are designed and managed (Christine, 2019).

Danish Refugee Council facilitates up to date extensive fact-finding missions, engage in dialogue with a wide range of groups involved in conflicts, map out strategies for defusing conflict and galvanize action by national governments and international organizations to help stabilize tense situations. Situations in Somalia provide examples of where DRC has played a decisive role in heading off major conflicts. The framework outlines the theoretical foundations for DRC's AVR work, the theory of change underpinning DRC's AVR operations and the overall operational guidelines, as well as entry and exit criteria for establishing DRC AVR programs. As part of DRC's policy for transparency, along with a wish exchange and dissemination of information, the DRC AVR framework is made free to use for anyone interested. The researchers hope our partners, colleagues; friends, and new visitors to our organization around the world can make use of it, be inspired, and find assistance in proceeding with the daily work for which they are responsible (Samuel, 2015).

The AVR Framework serves as an addition to the overall Danish Refugee Council (DRC) "Programme Handbook". It is a "living" document, which is regularly updated to accommodate new developments and experiences. The Armed Violence Lens DRC "s AVR framework takes as its starting point the OECD "armed violence lens". This lens captures all the elements and levels that shape armed violence patterns, namely the people affected by armed violence, the

agents of violence, the instruments used for violence, and the wider institutional/cultural environment that enables and/or protects against violence (Cosgrave et al 2013)

Danish Refugee Council takes a bottom-up focus on the security needs and perceptions of the individuals, communities, and societies impacted by armed violence. All programming is therefore designed with a firm focus on people. Agents: DRC seeks to uncover the motives for armed violence and address the factors that fuel the “demand” for weapons and existing patterns of violence on the ground. DRC seeks to address the instruments of armed violence (i.e., small arms and light weapons, mines, and other explosive remnants of war) with a focus on their accessibility and availability (Fitzpatrick, & Joan, 2012).

According to Kalin, (2018), Danish Refugee Council seeks to positively impact both formal institutions and informal cultural norms, rules, and practices that enable and/or protects against violence. By addressing all of these elements Danish Refugee Council ensures a comprehensive approach to armed violence reduction. As indicated in the figure these elements can and should also be addressed on several levels; local, national, regional, and global.

According to Egeland, (2011), Danish Refugee Council operates to a varying degree on all of these levels to ensure maximum impact of our work. Local-level: Addressing local conditions and risk factors that can encourage the penetration and entrenchment of armed violence and conflict is important to create the foundation for sustainable peace. By enhancing local capacities for preventing and resolving behavior that contributes to violent conflict in emerging “pockets of stability” in conflict-affected areas, DRC seeks to strengthen local resistance to pressure and local resilience mechanisms. By bolstering such pockets of stability, escalation of violent

conflicts can be prevented and, in some cases, this may even have a positive spill-over effect on the remainder of the conflict-affected area (Santini, et al 2012).

Addressing armed violence at a national level is important for generating a widespread understanding of the problem and the response, for implementing strategies, policies, or laws, and for creating an enabling environment for local-level peace building and AVR initiatives. Bringing together development and security actors in a multi-sector agenda for action needed to create sustainable peace also has to take place on a national level. Therefore, Danish Refugee Council seeks to support local structures and institutions with finding sustainable solutions to deal with armed violence in a manner that enables economic and social development, to contribute to active coordination between development and security actors, to participate in policy dialogues, and to provide assistance within its areas of competency (Tana 2017).

As the causes and consequences of conflict and armed violence tend to transcend boundaries, frontlines, and borders, so should the search for solutions. Initiatives at the local and national level benefit from being conceived, implemented, and coordinated within a framework that addresses root causes and needs, not only within a conflict zone but also in neighboring areas and/or countries affected by trans-border organized crime, arms trafficking, massive population movements, etc. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis and mapping of regional patterns related to a given conflict are important when designing assistance and whenever feasible DRC seeks to “regionalize” the planning and implementation of AVR assistance activities (Jean, 2015).

DRC recognizes that armed violence is a high-level barrier to global development and believes that armed violence reduction should be made a central focus of national and international policy-making, practical action, and development cooperation. The international community

needs to work together in delivering effective policy, programming, and advice on armed violence reduction, including mine action and action to curb the uncontrolled proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons. Through active participation in various international forums, DRC, therefore, seeks to contribute to the global armed violence reduction agenda and create frameworks and supporting structures for coordinated action (Tana, 2017).

DRC operates with five intervention areas within its AVR assistance: Building local institutions for safety, addressing small arms as a tool of violence, building capacity for conflict management and peace, Addressing the threat posed by mines and other explosive remnants of war, and strengthening relationships between security providers and communities (Samuel, 2015).

### **2.3.2. The role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDPs Camps in Somalia**

Danish Refugee Council provides comprehensive shelter and settlement solutions in both emergencies and during cases of protracted displacement. It engages in everything from the provision of temporary tents to rebuilding homes and repairing damaged dwellings. These initiatives enable vulnerable displaced populations to live in dignity and security. The researcher also offers cash grants and distributes non-food items, such as emergency bedding, kitchenware, and other critical supplies (Barnett, 2020).

The Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) Danish Refugee Council works to ensure that everyone has the right to adequate housing. The cluster brings together local authorities with UN agencies and NGOs to coordinate and improve the provision of emergency shelters and NFIs. The result is a harmonized effort to support affected Somali people to claim their right to adequate housing and live-in dignified circumstances. Danish Refugee Council members

distribute NFIs, such as plastic sheeting, cooking sets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, sanitary items, and shelter. The cluster provides minimum standards that guide members in the provision of Shelter/Non-Food Items and shelter-related interventions (Samuel, 2015).

Danish Refugee Council contributes to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs), improve living conditions and facilitate access to durable solutions for displaced people. Through the cluster approach, the Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster assures the provision of an accountable, predictable, and reliable emergency response to all affected people in need of shelter and NFIs in Somalia. Shelter and basic NFIs provide the bedrock of recovery from the shock of displacement and offer early relief from disaster. Without this foundation, the chances of protecting basic human dignity are reduced, health is compromised, the ability to cope with poor nutrition is diminished and it is increasingly difficult to improve lives in the settlements (Tana, 2017).

Emergency response - Enhancing the cluster's capacity to respond to new displacement in a timely, transparent, and accountable manner. Transitional shelter - Provision of transitional shelter to stabilized IDP settlements, as of yet mainly located in Puntland and Somaliland. Support for durable solutions - When conditions are conducive, support a voluntary return to the place of origin or voluntary relocation, and help with settlement planning and realization (Barnett, (2020).

According to Cosgrave, (2013), response strategy populations have moved into different forms of displacement, with differing needs and constraints which will shape the shelter and NFI cluster's response strategy. Response models will be broadly dictated by population

concentration and fluidity of movement, accessibility, and stability. In relatively accessible, stable areas, the cluster will scale up to ensure delivery at appropriate levels, based on registration and verification of the affected populations. In areas that remain more volatile and difficult to access, the cluster will strengthen Juba-based mobile teams that can implement more flexible and rapid response methodologies. Working with the CCCM, Protection and WASH clusters, the Shelter and NFI Cluster will focus its shelter interventions on the following categories - protection of civilian sites in UN bases (12 percent of all people displaced), collective centers (3 percent of all people displaced), spontaneous sites (35 percent of all people displaced) and displaced people residing in host communities or taking refuge on islands (50 percent of all people in need) Taking into account security and access constraints, in the Crisis Response Plan the cluster targets 400,000 people in immediate need. Basic NFI will reach all of these: acute emergency shelter support will be delivered in addition to 340,000 people. The cluster will encourage the response process to be inter-agency as far as possible to ensure transparency and accountability, as well as efficient use of resources (Hysone, 2019).

Emergency shelter solutions will be provided according to the types of settlement of people in need. Two emergency shelter designs have been developed: one for an acute emergency, taking into account key logistics considerations such as the need to airlift supplies; and a second which employs more durable materials to achieve a shelter capable to endure the rainy season and meet humanitarian standards more closely, but which depends on road or river access (Barnett, 2011).

As a step forward, the Cluster will deliver additional emergency shelter as needed, for people returning home to damaged or destroyed houses, though this phase is not covered extensively within the parameters of the Crisis Response Plan. In these cases, using sustainable locally adapted shelter solutions will be considered according to the situation (Kalin, 2018).



Furthermore, the REACH assessment team has been engaged to conduct an assessment on the type and extent of shelter damage in the worst affected towns, which will be used to inform the return strategy. The Cluster will also explore potential links with local livelihoods, including cash-for-work and vouchers, as an alternative to the in-kind provision of materials, in cases where it can be cost-effective and supportive of local economies (Egeland, 2011). The cluster is committed to the Initial Rapid Needs Assessment model and will base response on IRNA recommendations. The IRNA was developed following South Sudan's implementation of the transformative agenda as a country pilot, as one of the specific tools developed to manage each phase of the humanitarian response. This assessment tool aims to strengthen the coordination within the cluster but also and especially among the different clusters (Marguerite, 2011).

Experienced cluster members who can also deliver in the location should be part of every IRNA team. IRNA members will be nominated from the cluster partners that are able and ready to implement response in the given location rapidly following the IRNA. This will help to prevent undue delay between IRNA and delivery of commitments, and allow for greater consistency of the person engaging with specific communities (Tana, 2017).

Where IRNA findings do not provide sufficient substantive or practical information to design a response, the cluster will conduct an in-depth, cluster-specific assessment. Cluster-specific assessments will be approved by the Cluster Coordinators and will be conducted by inter-agency teams wherever possible (Marguerite, 2011).

### **2.3.3. The role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia**

Danish Refugee Council has been actively involved in health research within Somalia to ensure that the measures proposed to break out of the vicious cycle of ill health and poverty are based,

as far as possible, on the evidence so that the resources available to finance these measures are used most efficiently and effectively possible. There are many different types of health research. Danish Refugee Council involved in health research has primarily undertaken operational and action research, but many have also participated in other types of research such as epidemiological research, social science research, product development research, translational research, health services research, and policy research (Idris, 2012).

Danish Refugee Council is contributing at all stages of the research cycle, fostering the relevance and effectiveness of the research, priority setting, and knowledge translation to action. They have a key role in stewardship (promoting and advocating for relevant global health research), resource mobilization for research, the generation, utilization, and management of knowledge, and capacity development. Yet, typically, the involvement of the Danish Refugee Council in research is downstream from knowledge production and it usually takes the form of a partnership with universities or dedicated research agencies (Davey, 2012).

Traditionally, many NGOs like Danish Refugee Council which have undertaken activities that address health issues in resource-poor settings are service-oriented and concentrate their efforts on implementing "action" programs. This type of Danish Refugee Council finds it difficult to identify resources that would allow them to conduct research. While there are NGOs involved in actually conducting research, for most the focus is usually evaluation (Fernando, 2019).

Danish Refugee Council undertakes innovative field-based experimental research. The effectiveness of these initiatives is often learned by trial and error. Unfortunately, while this enhances effective and efficient implementation in the field, research results are only infrequently analyzed appropriately. There are also barriers to dissemination or sharing of

research results to a wider audience (e.g., other districts within the same country) and different audiences (e.g., to other researchers, research institutions, etc.). Typically, DRC involvement in research is more downstream of knowledge production and it usually takes the form of a partnership with more traditionally-oriented research organizations such as universities or dedicated research agencies. There is a need to include International non-governmental organizations in the reconceptualization of global health research to ensure completion of the cycle from generation of knowledge to its effective use (Marguerite, 2011).

In places of scarcity, on rare occasions when Danish Refugee Council hires health staff already working in the public sector, International non-governmental organizations pledge to do so in coordination and with the consent of local health authorities. This coordination will be accompanied by a commitment to expand overall human resource capacity in the public sector through pre-service training, salary support, and/or other means (Burton, 2017).

Danish Refugee Council provides humanitarian aid workers with better working conditions to stay in the public sector, including good compensation and benefits packages. Danish Refugee Council has preferentially invested in long-term commitments to pre-service education and training, particularly at the in-country university level where there can be a lasting benefit. In areas where health workers are scarce, the international Danish Refugee Council has adopted measures that increase the number and capacity of professionals in a country of operation over time. Danish Refugee Council has also been able to support training in a broad sense to support both the service and management capacity of Ministries of Health; the goal is to transfer skills to national workers and eventually build sufficient capacity to obviate the need for International non-governmental organizations operating in Somalia (Danish Refugee Council, 2020).

## **2.4 Gap in Literature**

The Human need theory did not indicate practical strategies to protect Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS). As the foregoing review reveals, terrorism as a factor that influences internal displacement in Somalia, has not been extensively tackled. A number of studies such as that of Samuel, (2015); Mohamed, (2019); and Christine, (2019) have been done covering the subject of internal displacement however, none of them has covered the aspect of Internally Displaced Persons rights through political instability and armed conflict hence providing a content gap that this study covered. The gaps in the literature review were filled during field data collection, which was guided by the purpose and the objectives of the current study.

The study explored the different studies conducted about International non-governmental organizations and the protection of IDPs in Somalia, a case study of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Despite an attempt by authors to conduct a study on the International non-governmental organizations and protection of IDPs in Somalia, Susan F. Martin and Elizabeth Moller May (2013) set to investigate International non-governmental organizations and practical protection in humanitarian crises. Through International non-governmental organizations, IDPs have been given full human security, good health, water, shelter, food, and clothing. Thus, International non-governmental organizations have traditionally avoided overt involvement in protection activities; instead, this work has typically been seen as the preserve of specifically mandated organizations such as DRC. However, when these agencies are absent or over-extended gaps in the protection regime emerge, particularly for internally displaced and other war-affected people. As a result, the current protection regime is coming under increased scrutiny. International non-governmental organizations are discussing new roles in protection at the field level, and looking

for practical approaches to improving the safety and security of refugees and the displaced in regions of Somalia.

Phil, (2020), contends that International non-governmental organizations like DRC have also offer continuous Protection training. DRC has developed a training Programme based on self-learning and self-testing. This requires participants to complete several exercises over several months and to test the results in the course of their work. DRC has also designed specific modules to train staff generally in protection. After completing the self-taught course, staff attends learning and discussion workshops in war-affected countries like Somalia.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the methodology that was used in this research. It entails the research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, research instrument, reliability and validity, data collection techniques, data analysis procedure, ethical considerations, and limitations in the study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study employed a case study research design which took an in-depth study of the study on International non-governmental organizations and protection of IDPs in Somalia rather than a sweeping statistical survey or comprehensive comparative inquiry. Therefore, the case study research design was also useful for testing whether a specific theory and model applied to the phenomena of IDPs protection in the real world. Hence this study was based on Tawakal Camp for internally displaced people in Bosaso because they were thought useful in obtaining enough data to sufficiently describe the situation of IDPs in the selected camps and address the research questions. The methods for the study are time savings and are less of the costs for the population than the researcher costs. The qualitative and quantitative research design enabled the attainment of the data from the field. The quantitative approach was used to collect and analyze data on the International Non-Government Organisations because it allows for a broader study, involving a greater number of subjects, and enhancing the generalisation of the results. The qualitative approach on the other hand was used in the protection of internally displaced persons in Somalia because it provides depth and detail since it looks deeper than analysing ranks and counts by recording attitudes, feelings and behaviours. Therefore this design was used because it brings out

clearly the effect of International Non-Government Organisations on protection of internally displaced persons in Somalia a case study of Danish Refugee Council.

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

The target population is the entire set of units for which the survey data are to be used to make inferences. Thus, the target population defines those units for which the findings of the survey are meant to generalize. According to world meters (2020), the total population of Somalia is 16,094,837 inhabitants. The country was stratified into seven states. These seven states were; Puntland, Benadir, Galmudug, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Somaliland. Thereafter, the researcher used the purposive sampling method to select one out of seven states; and this was Puntland. The basis of the selection of these two was that they were the center of the administration of Somalia. After the selection of the two zones, the researcher used a simple random method to select 120 from each of the zones to give as a study population of 240, which will include Danish refugee council staff and directors, senior staff, and directors from the Ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management, Members of Civil society, and Opinion leaders (Primary data, 2021).

### **3.3 Sample Size**

Out of the target population of 240, a sample size of 150 was selected using Slovene's formula. The sample is sufficiently high and representative enough to validate the findings.

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

**Where** n= minimum sample size    N= target population    e = level of significance (0.05)

$$n = \frac{240}{1 + 240(0.05)^2}$$

**n = 150 respondents**

**Table 3.1: Population and sample size distribution**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Sampling procedure</b>
Danish refugee council staff	40	25	Simple Random sampling
Minister of humanitarian affairs and disaster management	60	38	Random sampling
Members of Civil society	100	62	Simple Random sampling
Opinion leaders	40	25	Purposive sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>150</b>	

*Source: Primary Data, 2020*

### **3.4 Sampling procedure**

The sampling techniques that were used in this study included; Simple random sampling and purposive sampling.

A random sample is a subset of individuals chosen from a larger set (a population). Each individual was chosen randomly and entirely by chance, such that each individual had the same probability of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process, and each subset of individuals has the same probability of being chosen for the sample as any other subset of individuals (Yates, 2018). Purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective, or



subjective sampling, is a form of non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in their study.

### **3.4.1 Simple Random Sampling**

The participants in the study will be selected through a simple random sampling method for respondents among them Danish refugee council staff and Members of Civil society to have an equal chance of being selected to be part of the study. Simple random sampling is best because it is easy to collect data when the population members are similar to one another on important variables (Gay, 1996). It also ensures a high degree of representativeness and ease of assembling the sample (Thompson, 2002; Levy & Lemeshow, 2018).

### **3.4.2 Purposive Sampling**

Purposive sampling was used to select the particular groups of people in the population especially the Minister of humanitarian affairs and disaster management and Opinion leaders. This sampling procedure was used for its cost efficiency and effectiveness to collect specific information and allows for probing for clarity (Kothari, 2004).

## **3.5 Research Instruments**

The study utilized the following instruments in this study, questionnaire, and interview.

### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

The questionnaires were the main primary source of data collection and were of great relevance tool in gathering information from a large audience of the respondents including members of the Danish refugee council staff and directors, senior staff, and directors from the Ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management, Members of Civil society, and Opinion leaders.

### **3.5.2 Interview guide**

An interview means face-to-face interaction between the interviewee and the interviewer. The researcher organized key informant interviews with 2 directors from the ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management and 1 top official from the Danish Refugee Council in the Banadir office to enrich the study findings. The questions for the interview were open-ended. The open-ended questions gave chance for more discussions. The questions were filled on the spot and the respondents were interviewed from their offices to save time. This method allowed further probing and clarification of questions that were tended to be difficult and not clear to the respondents. It also enhanced responses to questions that were regarded as sensitive.

### **3.5.3 Documentary Review Guide**

The documentary review method was used for ascertaining trends, gaps, and the way forward. Some of the documents reviewed include; government, non-government documents, and reports, dissertations, library books, the Internet, new papers, and magazines as were presented in the literature review.

## **3.6 Validity and reliability**

Validity refers to the appropriateness of an instrument while reliability refers to its consistency in measuring whatever it is intended to measure.

### **3.6.1 Validity of the instrument**

The questionnaires were evaluated by an expert in evaluation and assessment to judge the face validity of questions according to the objectives. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the

necessary adjustments were made bearing in mind the objectives of the study. Then a content validity index (CVI) was computed using the following formula;

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of Questions Declared Valid in the Questionnaires}}{\text{Total Numbers of Questions}}$$

Where CVI is Coefficient Variable Indicators

$\text{CVI} = \frac{34}{37} * 100\% = 92\%$  therefore the instrument was valid since the CVI was above 70%, meaning that the instruments were valid based on the Content validity index.

### **3.6.2 Reliability of the instrument**

Reliability of an instrument is the dependability or the trustworthiness of an instrument. According to Amin (2005), it is the degree to which the instrument consistently measures what it is supposed to measure. This method was picked on a single pre-test group and showed the degree to which the items in the questionnaire were inter-correlated. That is, a respondent who had completed the questionnaire would again be politely asked to complete another fresh questionnaire (retest) after two weeks to prove the answers earlier filled for consistency or how close they were related (Amin (2005). Internal consistency of the items in the questionnaire was established using Cronbach's formulae to compute the alpha co-efficiency of reliability.

To get the reliability, the data was entered into the computer and analyzed using the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS), which was useful for providing a Cronbach Co-efficient Alpha test for testing reliability. After approval, 80 copies were given to the respondents to ensure completeness, consistency, and coding of data systematically in its entirety on the same day to allow contact of respondents for further information or clarification if needed (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). The Formula states;

$$\alpha = \frac{K-1}{K-1} \left[ \frac{1 - \sum \sigma^2 K}{\sigma^2} \right]$$

$\sigma$  = Variable of the total test

$\sum \sigma K$  = Sum of variance of the questions in the instrument]

K=No. of questions in the research instrument

The researcher measured the reliability of the instruments using Cronbach's Alpha results.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.826	34

Therefore, the instrument was reliable since the Cronbach Alpha's value was 0.826 which is above 0.75.

### 3.7 Data Analysis

#### 3.7.1 Quantitative data analysis

The raw data obtained from questionnaires cleaned, sorted and coded. The coded data was entered into the Computer, checked and statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software package 22 was used. Descriptive statistics and simple regression to attain the effect of independent variable on dependent variables (Gibbs, 2017). The demographic characteristics were analyzed based on frequency and percentages in frequency tables. The first, second and third objectives were analyzed using descriptive statistics of means and standard deviations, there after simple linear regression was used to determine the effect International Non-Government Organisations on protection of internally displaced persons in

Somalia a case study of Danish Refugee Council. The following numerical values and response modes was used to interpret the means;

<b>Mean range</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
4.22- 5.00	Strongly agree	Very Good
3.42 - 4.22	Agree	Good
2.62 – 3.41	Not Sure	Fair
1.81 - 2.61	Disagree	Poor
1.00 - 1.80	Strongly disagree	Very Poor

Measurement is the assignment of numerals to objects or events according to rules. A five-point Likert scale of strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree was used for the respondents to test their perception of the study variables. The study used a nominal scale by assigning numbers or letters to objects to serve as labels for identification or classification. The ordinal scale was used to include the characteristics of the nominal scale plus an indicator of order from lower to higher. The use of the nominal scale helped to show a statement of “greater than” or “less than” without stating how much greater or less (Sekaran, 2003).

### **3.7.2 Qualitative data analysis**

Under qualitative method, data was thematically analyzed from the themes and sub themes developed from the research objectives. Qualitative data from the interviews was analyzed by use of content and context analysis. Content analysis involved coding and classifying data, also referred to as categorizing and indexing and the aim of context analysis is to make sense of the data collected and to highlight the important messages, features or findings.

### **3.8 Ethical considerations**

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented. The study required the respondents to sign the consent form. As well, the researcher acknowledged the authors quoted in this study and the authors of standardized instruments through citations and referencing and present the findings in a generalized manner.

Maintaining honesty and avoiding exceptional and deceptive behavior such as creating false impression in the minds of participants through withholding information, establishing false intimacy or telling lies as this can potentially harm research participants.

Reporting what is actually found and not manufacture and publish dream up data and also giving due recognition to any one whose work was used in this research and didn't try to pass it as the researchers original work

### **3.9 Limitation of the study**

**Financial constraints:** The cost of the research was high for accessing relevant stationery, printing, photocopying, binding, transport, and telephone charges. The financial constraints were solved by seeking aid from other sources such as family and friends.

**Insufficient time:** there was a problem of limited time allocated to collect data from internally displaced persons in Tawakal camp Bosaso. However, the researcher managed this by hiring a research assistant to act on his behalf and help him beat the deadline.

**Language barrier:** The questionnaire that was structured in English caused major limitation because most of the respondents were not English speakers that made it hard for them to

understand the concept. However, this was solved through improvising translators to help and provide local people with their local languages.

**Poor security:** there is also a major challenge of insecurity in the main lands of Somalia posed by the Al-Shabaab Militias who have claimed a lot of people's lives and destroyed many properties. The researcher solved this by making appointments with the respondents in safer places ignoring the war zones for the safety of his life.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of empirical results in line with the study objectives. This chapter presented empirical results on INGOs and protection of IDPs in Somalia, a case study of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) with only descriptive statistics including mode (frequency table), mean, and standard deviation. It also presented qualitative findings from interviews. This was all done objective by objective to generate responses to the research questions.

#### 4.2 Response rate

**Table 4.1: Response rate of the study**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Returned	150	100
Not returned	00	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data, 2021

Table 4.1 above shows that out of the 150 questionnaires distributed, 150 filled questionnaires were returned giving a percentage response rate of 100%. The overall response rate was 100%. This response rate was above the recommended two-thirds response rate. This indicates that the researcher was able to obtain adequate and useful data for a comprehensive report.

#### 4.3 Descriptive statistics

This section presents findings of characteristics of the respondents in the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Frequencies and percentages were used to reflect the findings.



### 4.3.1 Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of the respondents considered included: gender, age group, level of education, and the years spent working/living in the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The analysis was as shown in table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2: Characteristics of respondents**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	100	66.7
Female	50	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age group</b>		
19-25	25	16.7
26- 30	25	16.7
31-45	30	20
46 and above	70	46.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Education level</b>		
Master	8	5.4
Bachelor degree	70	46.6
Diploma	40	26.6
Certificate	2	1.4
Other	30	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>		
Single	30	20
Married	72	48
Widow	40	26.6
Other	8	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Length of service in the organization (in years).</b>		
Less than 3 years	25	16.7
3 to 9 years	25	16.7
10 to 12 years	30	20
Above 12 years	70	46.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Primary data 2021**

According to table 4.2, **the Gender** – characteristics shows that male respondents were the majority constituting 66.7% in the sample as compared to their female counterparts who were 33.3 percent of the entire sample. This means that the percentages were representative of all sexes which made the research valid and considerate.

**Age Group** – characteristics; the results in table 4.2 above revealed that most of the respondents were in the age group of 46 and above years comprising 46.6% and were followed by those in the age group of 31-45 years representing 20% of the sample. This indicates that study results were obtained from a target population comprised of both males and females without bias and thus gender-sensitive.

**Education level** – characteristics; Table 4.2 above indicates that 46.6% of the respondents had attained Bachelor degree level of education, 26.6% equally represented the diploma holders as well as 20% representing others holders. The implication is that the respondents were well knowledgeable of the subject matter and as such made informed decisions.

**Marital status** – characteristics; Table 4.2 above shows that the majority of the respondents were married comprising 48% of the sample and were followed by the respondents who were widows constituting 26.6% of the sample. The above statistics indicate that all respondents were mature and knowledgeable about the operations in Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

**Years spent in Danish Refugee Council (DRC)** – characteristics; Table 3 above indicates that majority of the respondents had worked/ lived in Danish Refugee Council (DRC) for a period of Above 12 years constituting 46.6% of the sample while 20% had worked/ lived in the area for a

period of 10 – 12 years. The above statistics indicate that most respondents had worked/ lived in Danish Refugee Council (DRC)for a long period, and were more knowledgeable about the housing condition in the area. Therefore, they were in a position to provide reliable data for the study.

#### **4.4. Descriptive Statistics**

##### **4.4.1. The role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia**

Responses based on a Likert scale of strongly disagree (SD), disagree (D), undecided (UD), agree (A), and strongly agree (SA) were obtained to determine the functionality of the housing policy in Kira Municipal Council. The average responses are indicated as shown in table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.3: The role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Danish Refugee Council acknowledges that communities and individuals are affected by other threats to human security like suicide bombings and explosions.	150	1	8	4.56	.504
Danish Refugee Council facilitate up to date extensive fact-finding missions, engage in dialogue with a wide range of groups involved in conflicts	150	1	8	4.62	.492
Danish Refugee Council has enhanced safety for individuals and communities through Armed Violence resistance initiatives,	150	1	8	4.00	1.078
Danish Refugee Council's policy for transparency has been effective in Armed Violence Reduction through the exchange and dissemination of information.	150	1	8	4.19	.397
Danish Refugee Council Armed staff have been able to educate people within IDP camps in Somalia on the safe storage and handling of small arms and light weapons	150	1	8	3.81	.397
Danish Demining Group can offer services directly dealing with conflict and armed violence reduction, such as conflict management education, small arms sensitization, explosive ordnance disposal, and community-police dialogue	150	1	8	4.24	.647
Policy reforms are normally used as effective tools for the conservation and restoration of natural resources	150	1	8	3.71	.859
DRC operates with five intervention areas within its Armed Violence resistance assistance through building local institutions for safety, addressing small arms as a tool of violence, building capacity for conflict management and peace,	150	1	8	3.81	.965
Average mean					

**Source: Primary data 2021**

The study findings in Table 4.3 show that for a total of 150 respondents, the mean score of 4.56 (SD = .504 indicates that the Danish Refugee Council acknowledges that communities and individuals are affected by other threats to human security like suicide bombings and explosions. This explains the importance of international non governmental organizations to protect IDPs in Somalia.

Most of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council facilitates up-to-date extensive fact-finding missions, engage in dialogue with a wide range of groups involved in conflicts by the mean score of 4.62 and SD of 0.492 which appears to be the reason for improved development in the IDPs in Somalia.

The majority of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council's policy for transparency has been effective in Armed Violence Reduction through exchange and dissemination of information as represented by the mean score of 4.19 and a relatively low (SD = .397). This means that the Danish Refugee Council's policy has improved transparency and there has been also a reduction in Armed violence in Somalia

On average, most of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council Armed staff have been able to educate people within IDP camps in Somalia on the safe storage and handling of small arms and light weapons according to the mean score of 3.81 and the low (SD = 0.397). This shows combined efforts from the different stakeholders in the Danish Refugee Council which is believed to be one of the reasons behind the development of the IDPs. This find was also concluded by (Kalema, 2020) key stakeholders have contributed to the protection and development of the IDPs in Somalia.

Danish Refugee Council has enhanced safety for individuals and communities through Armed Violence resistance initiatives, with an average score of 4.00 (SD =1.078). This show that the majority of the respondents agreed that the Danish Refugee Council has helped in and protection of individuals and communities in Somalia

Most of the respondents agreed that the Danish Demining Group can offer services directly dealing with conflict and armed violence reduction, such as conflict management education, small arms sensitization, explosive ordnance disposal, and community-police dialogue as indicated by the mean score of 4.24 and (SD = 0.647). This means that the Danish Refugee Council has been harmonized with a neutral system that offers services directly to the armed violence reduction units

About interviews conducted on how INGOs promoted the IDPs in Somalia, the majority of respondents were quoted that,

*“.....since 2006, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has the legal power in ensuring that all Somalis are protected as long as they are living under the internally displaced areas in Somalia, he said that “No one leaves home unless home is the mouth of a shark.....” Interview I*

Throughout the globe and over the century's societies have accepted people coming from another territory. Where people have a roof over their head it's normal, they never want to leave their shelter, circumstances force them to leave. Sometimes they are forced to left the place and sometimes to stay alive they flee. As every human being has rights reserved same as the displaced people also have rights, just because they entered into another territory it doesn't mean

that their rights also flee. Government guarantees the basic human rights and physical security not only of their citizens but also to refugees on their territory.

In an exclusive interview with the manager of the Danish Refugee Council he said:

*“Internally displaced persons are not refugees because they don’t cross the border to take shelter. Internally displaced persons can be defined as a person who is forced to flee from her or his house but who may remain within her or his country.....” Interview II*

*“..... The protection of refugees has many aspects. From providing shelter to securing basic human rights and allow them to live with dignity all are come under protection. Generally, government secures the basic human rights and physical protection to the civilians, apart from their own citizen's government also secures the rights of those displaced people who take shelter in their territory. International Non-governmental organizations (INGOs) play an important role in the protection of refugees. DRC also is a crucial part of this protection. It works closely with the government by advising and supporting them as needed”. Interview II*

According to the UN Official, security Mogadishu Somalia, *there exist vast insecurity in Mogadishu Somalia with local Al-Shabaab consisting of a Sufi alliance of the central regions of Hiiran and Galgudud has long been seen as a moderate Islamic movement in defense of traditional Sufi practices. It has been met with some politically and military successes, and notably managed to regain some territories previously controlled by Al-Shabaab.*

However, one mother in the focus group discussion pointed out saying that, *“Children in the camps get lots of diarrhoea. The camp is crowded and dirty. We go out*

*of the camp to avoid dirt and noise. Many people quarrel and children make noise. When a child defecates on a neighbour's compound, it results in quarrels and yet sometimes the latrines may be locked, dirty or full. Then the mothers have to go out of the camp in the ground where the children use the grass and get fresh air and return to the camp to sleep”.*

*Another participant added that, “In the camp, everything is dirty and nobody cares. There is no ground for our children to play. Sanitation is bad, no shade for old women and children to sit and there are many disagreements. So we decide to go with our children to the garden and come back in time before the curfew and get inside our huts”.*

*Another participant said that, “Despite some highly prominent attacks and terror incidents against westerners and international workers, on the ground, Shabaab commanders appear to be able to hold on a more moderate stand. Some have for instance not implemented its policies against Sufi Islam, while providing some sense of public good and offering alternatives to the youth, in the areas under its control. Though Al-Shabaab used to be very popular, its popularity has been recently eroded because of its authoritarian and rigorist Islamic rule. Al-Shabaab is a very heterogeneous organization, with divisive leaderships”.*

#### **4.4.2. Findings on the role of Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDPs Camps in Somalia**

The role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDPs were tested using a Likert scale where 5 represents Strongly Agree, 4-Agree, 3 –Neither Agree



nor Disagree, 2-Disagree and 1-Strongly disagree, to quantify the responses. The average responses are indicated as shown in table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.4: Descriptive statistics of the role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDPs Camps in Somalia**

Statements	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Danish Refugee Council has contributed to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of Emergency Assistance Packages	150	1	5	3.71	.859
Danish Refugee Council works to ensure that everyone has the right to adequate housing. The cluster brings together local authorities with UN agencies and NGOs to coordinate and improve the provision of emergency shelter	150	1	5	3.81	.965
Danish Refugee Council has to reach the assessment team that has been engaged to conduct an assessment on the type and extent of shelter damage in the worst affected towns, which will be used to inform the return strategy.	150	1	5	4.81	.397
Danish Refugee Council Staff engage in everything from the provision of temporary tents to rebuilding homes and repairing damaged dwellings.	150	1	5	4.19	.397
Danish Refugee Council provides comprehensive shelter and settlement solutions in both emergencies and during cases of protracted displacement	150	1	5	3.75	.440
Valid N (listwise)	150				

**Source: Primary data (2021)**

Table 4.4 above indicates Danish Refugee Council has contributed to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of Emergency Assistance Packages with a mean score of 3.71 and (SD = .859). This is perceived to be one of the major impediments facing the Danish Refugee Council in Somalia.

The majority of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council works to ensure that everyone has the right to adequate housing. The cluster brings together local authorities with UN agencies and NGOs to coordinate and improve the provision of an emergency shelter according to the mean score of 3.81 (SD = 0.965). The Danish Refugee Council has facilitated the development of fact-finding missions in IDPs in Somalia as agreed by Barnett, (2020) that Provision of transitional shelter to stabilized IDPs settlements, as of yet mainly located in Puntland and Somaliland.

On whether Danish Refugee Council has to reach an assessment team that has been engaged to conduct an assessment on the type and extent of shelter damage in the worst affected towns, which will be used to inform the return strategy., most of the respondents agreed to the statement as indicated by the mean score 4.81 (SD = .397). This means that IDPs are very safe since the Danish Refugee Council has provided shelter and food support to the IDPs as supported by Barnett, (2011) Emergency shelter solutions will be provided according to the types of settlement of people in need. Two emergency shelter designs have been developed: one for an acute emergency, taking into account key logistics considerations such as the need to airlift supplies; and a second which employs more durable materials to achieve a shelter capable to endure the rainy season and meet humanitarian standards more closely, but which depends on road or river access.

The findings further showed that Danish Refugee Council Staff engage in everything from the provision of temporary tents to rebuilding homes and repairing damaged dwellings. This was confirmed by the majority of the respondents with a mean score of 4.19 and a low standard deviation (0.397). This explains why Danish Refugee Council has been very effective in the protection and provision of services to IDPs in Somalia

Conversely, most of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council provides comprehensive shelter and settlement solutions in both emergencies and during cases of protracted displacement as indicated by the mean score of 3.75 (SD = 0.440). This has made the establishment of a well-planned education policy in IDPs very easy and thus promoting the security of IDPs in Somalia. This is in line with the findings of Samuel, (2015) who said that The cluster provides minimum standards that guide members in the provision of Shelter/Non-Food Items and shelter-related interventions

The finding by USAID (2020) showed that there are many other challenges included; poor economic growth, fixed capital formation, poor employment creation, poor ensuring macroeconomic stability, poor quality of life and productivity of the population; shortage of affordable and decent housing, the prevalence of slums and informal settlements, and high rental costs which factors caused overall socio-economic development.

The data collected through interview is further presented below.

According to Women Working with Ministry of Human Rights, *The displaced women and their families living in the camp lacked enough facilities such as toilets, shelter, cooking facilities, clinics and other necessary requirements. The majority of the displaced depended on relief aid for survival. The women suffered more in camps than*

*men because they had to search for scarce food, water, and firewood in the insecure environment while their male counterparts remained in hiding for fear of being abducted or killed by the Al-Shabaab. The women were prone to physical violence in these camps at the hands of drunken soldiers or male partners.*

*International Non-organizations services has been inspirational in protecting the rights of our children, where by it has been encouraging the children to report cases of abuse or violation of their rights, and also encouraged them to always confide in their elders they trust in situations of torture, denial of food, clothes, water and all other basic needs they require”* (Camp resident, 18<sup>th</sup> June 2021)

In the same scenario, a IDPs living with the camp emphasized that;

*“the people working in International Non-organizations officials normally visit our camps to inquire if we are being physically beaten, discriminated or sexually abused by older people in the camps especially men.....”* (Khalid Musa- (child) Camp, 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2021)

#### **4.4.3 Findings on the role of Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia**

Responses based on a Likert scale of Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D), Neither Agree nor Disagree, agree (A), and Strongly Agree (SA) were obtained on the role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia as shown in table 4.5 below.

**Table 4.5: The role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Danish Refugee Council has had a historical role in creating conditions that lead trained and skilled personnel humanitarian aid to workers in the country.	150	1	5	3.81	.965
Danish Refugee Council has been actively involved in health research within Somalia to ensure that the measures proposed to break out of the vicious cycle of ill health and poverty	150	1	5	2.51	.965
DRC involvement in research is more downstream of knowledge production and it usually takes the form of a partnership with more traditionally oriented research organizations such as universities or dedicated research agencies	150	1	5	4.25	1.164
Danish Refugee Council is contributing at all stages of the research cycle, fostering the relevance and effectiveness of the research, priority setting, and knowledge translation to action	150	1	5	2.06	.669
Danish Refugee Council provides humanitarian aid workers with better working conditions to stay in the public sector, including good compensation and benefits packages.	150	1	5	2.62	1.008
Valid N (listwise)	150				

**Source:** Primary data (2021)

The findings in Table 4.5 above revealed Danish Refugee Council have had a historical role in creating conditions that lead trained and skilled personnel humanitarian aid to workers in the country which was confirmed by the mean score of 3.81 (SD = 0.965). This means that Danish

Refugee Council is in steady progress regarding IDP development especially when these strategies are effectively implemented as supported by (UNHCR, 2020).

On average, the majority of the respondents disagreed on whether Danish Refugee Council has been actively involved in health research within Somalia to ensure that the measures proposed to break out of the vicious cycle of ill health and poverty according to the mean score of 2.51 (SD = 0.965). This means the people of Somalia are not well pleased with the activities of the Danish Refugee Council as regards health research. This is in line with the findings from The Marguerite, (2011) which revealed that there is a need to include International non-governmental organizations in the reconceptualization of global health research to ensure completion of the cycle from generation of knowledge to its effective use.

DRC involvement in research is more downstream of knowledge production and it usually takes the form of a partnership with more traditionally-oriented research organizations such as universities or dedicated research agencies had a mean score of 4.25 (SD = 1.164). This is shown by the majority of the respondents who agreed that DRC involves its self in so much research to know the status of the IDPs in Somalia.

Most of the respondents disagreed that Danish Refugee Council is contributing at all stages of the research cycle, fostering the relevance and effectiveness of the research, priority setting, and knowledge translation to action which is indicated by the mean score of 2.06 and SD = 0.669. This shows that a lot needs to be done by Danish Refugee Council to help the IDP's effectiveness in Somalia as this finding was also supported by Kalema (2020).

A bigger proportion of respondents disagreed that Danish Refugee Council provides humanitarian aid workers with better working conditions to stay in the public sector, including

good compensation and benefits packages which were confirmed by the mean score of 2.62 and standard deviation of 1.008. This finding relates to the ones by Burton (2017a) who looked at the places of scarcity, on rare occasions when the Danish Refugee Council hires health staff already working in the public sector, International non-governmental organizations pledge to do so in coordination and with the consent of local health authorities. This coordination will be accompanied by a commitment to expand overall human resource capacity in the public sector through pre-service training, salary support, and/or other means.

### **The interview revealed that**

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

*Supplementary to this, during some other interview sessions with a top authority of Camp on the issue of how International non-organizations have contributed towards protection of Internally Displaced persons in Camp, he said that; this organization has made my people happy especially the IDPs children as they now have a voice to be heard, thanks to UNICEF which has given a platform to voice to listen to their different problems and intervene to those problems that need immediate attention like Brutal beating, assault and defilement of children.....”*

(Camp Management, 2021)

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains, discussion of findings, conclusions of the study findings, recommendations presented objective by objective, and areas for further research.

#### **5.2 Discussion of findings**

##### **5.2.1 The role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia**

The study findings in Table 4.3 showed that for a total of 150 respondents, the mean score of 4.56 (SD = .504 indicates that the Danish Refugee Council acknowledges that communities and individuals are affected by other threats to human security like suicide bombings and explosions. This explains the importance of international none governmental organizations to protect IDPs in Somalia. Thus most of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council facilitates up-to-date extensive fact-finding missions, engage in dialogue with a wide range of groups involved in conflicts by the mean score of 4.62 and SD of 0.492 which appears to be the reason for improved development in the IDPs in Somalia. The findings were in line with Fitzpatrick, (2012), who noted that Danish Refugee Council Armed staffs have been able to educate people within IDP camps in Somalia on the safe storage and handling of small arms and light weapons (SALW). The researchers help local security and civil society institutions build capacity as part of our mission to manage or mitigate conflicts at the community level. Danish Refugee Council has developed a wide range of conflict prevention and resolution activities including monitoring conflict and providing early warning of new violence; opening dialogue between adversarial parties; playing a direct mediating role; strengthening local institutions for conflict resolution; and helping to strengthen the rule of law and democratic processes in countries affected by violent conflict within Somalia (Fitzpatrick, 2012).



More so from the study findings presented in table 4.3, the majority of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council's policy for transparency has been effective in Armed Violence Reduction through exchange and dissemination of information as represented by the mean score of 4.19 and a relatively low ( $SD = .397$ ). This means that the Danish Refugee Council's policy has improved transparency and there has been also a reduction in Armed violence in Somalia. The findings were also in line with Samuel, (2015), who contended that Danish Refugee Council also acknowledges that communities and individuals are affected by other threats to human security than landmines and unexploded ordnance, the Danish Demining Group (DRC) has developed a comprehensive Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) approach. This aims to reduce the impact of conflict and armed violence by mitigating the threats that small arms and light weapons pose to human security.

Furthermore from the study results presented in table 4.3, on average, most of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council Armed staff have been able to educate people within IDP camps in Somalia on the safe storage and handling of small arms and light weapons according to the mean score of 3.81 and the low ( $SD = 0.397$ ). This shows combined efforts from the different stakeholders in the Danish Refugee Council which is believed to be one of the reasons behind the development of the IDPs. This find was also concluded by (Kalema, 2020) key stakeholders have contributed to the protection and development of the IDPs in Somalia.

### **5.2.2 The role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDPs Camps in Somalia**

From the study results in table 4.4 above indicates Danish Refugee Council has contributed to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of Emergency Assistance Packages with a mean score of 3.71 and (SD = .859). This is perceived to be one of the major impediments facing the Danish Refugee Council in Somalia. However the majority of the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council works to ensure that everyone has the right to adequate housing. The cluster brings together local authorities with UN agencies and NGOs to coordinate and improve the provision of an emergency shelter according to the mean score of 3.81 (SD = 0.965). The Danish Refugee Council has facilitated the development of fact-finding missions in IDPs in Somalia as agreed by Barnett, (2020) that Provision of transitional shelter to stabilized IDPs settlements, as of yet mainly located in Puntland and Somaliland. The study findings were in line with Barnett, (2020), who noted that Danish Refugee Council provides comprehensive shelter and settlement solutions in both emergencies and during cases of protracted displacement. It engages in everything from the provision of temporary tents to rebuilding homes and repairing damaged dwellings. These initiatives enable vulnerable displaced populations to live in dignity and security. The researcher also offers cash grants and distributes non-food items, such as emergency bedding, kitchenware, and other critical supplies (Barnett, 2020).

More so from the study results on whether Danish Refugee Council has to reach an assessment team that has been engaged to conduct an assessment on the type and extent of shelter damage in the worst affected towns, which will be used to inform the return strategy., most of the respondents agreed to the statement as indicated by the mean score 4.81 (SD = .397). This means that IDPs are very safe since the Danish Refugee Council has provided shelter and food support

to the IDPs as supported by Barnett, (2011) Emergency shelter solutions will be provided according to the types of settlement of people in need. Two emergency shelter designs have been developed: one for an acute emergency, taking into account key logistics considerations such as the need to airlift supplies; and a second which employs more durable materials to achieve a shelter capable to endure the rainy season and meet humanitarian standards more closely, but which depends on road or river access.

The findings further showed that Danish Refugee Council Staff engage in everything from the provision of temporary tents to rebuilding homes and repairing damaged dwellings. This was confirmed by the majority of the respondents with a mean score of 4.19 and a low standard deviation (0.397). This explains why Danish Refugee Council has been very effective in the protection and provision of services to IDPs in Somalia. This study findings was in line with Cosgrave, (2013), He stressed out that the response strategy populations have moved into different forms of displacement, with differing needs and constraints which will shape the shelter and NFI cluster's response strategy. Response models will be broadly dictated by population concentration and fluidity of movement, accessibility, and stability. In relatively accessible, stable areas, the cluster will scale up to ensure delivery at appropriate levels, based on registration and verification of the affected populations. In areas that remain more volatile and difficult to access, the cluster will strengthen Juba-based mobile teams that can implement more flexible and rapid response methodologies.

### **5.2.3 The role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia**

The findings in Table 4.5 above revealed Danish Refugee Council have had a historical role in creating conditions that lead trained and skilled personnel humanitarian aid to workers in the country which was confirmed by the mean score of 3.81 (SD = 0.965). This means that Danish Refugee Council is in steady progress regarding IDP development especially when these strategies are effectively implemented as supported by (UNHCR, 2020).

Furthermore on average, the majority of the respondents disagreed on whether Danish Refugee Council has been actively involved in health research within Somalia to ensure that the measures proposed to break out of the vicious cycle of ill health and poverty according to the mean score of 2.51 (SD = 0.965). This means the people of Somalia are not well pleased with the activities of the Danish Refugee Council as regards health research. This was in line with the findings from The Marguerite, (2011) which revealed that there is a need to include International non-governmental organizations in the reconceptualization of global health research to ensure completion of the cycle from generation of knowledge to its effective use.

Most of the respondents disagreed that Danish Refugee Council is contributing at all stages of the research cycle, fostering the relevance and effectiveness of the research, priority setting, and knowledge translation to action which is indicated by the mean score of 2.06 and SD = 0.669. This shows that a lot needs to be done by Danish Refugee Council to help the IDP's effectiveness in Somalia as this finding was also supported by Kalema (2020).

A bigger proportion of respondents disagreed that Danish Refugee Council provides humanitarian aid workers with better working conditions to stay in the public sector, including good compensation and benefits packages which were confirmed by the mean score of 2.62 and standard deviation of 1.008. This finding relates to the ones by Burton (2017a) who looked at the

places of scarcity, on rare occasions when the Danish Refugee Council hires health staff already working in the public sector, International non-governmental organizations pledge to do so in coordination and with the consent of local health authorities. This coordination will be accompanied by a commitment to expand overall human resource capacity in the public sector through pre-service training, salary support, and/or other means.

## **5.3 Conclusions**

### **5.3.1 The role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia**

The study concludes that the Danish Refugee Council works with humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding activities to ensure a dignified life for refugees, the displaced and displacement-affected people. DRC work in conflict-affected areas, along the displacement routes, and in the countries where refugees settle. The range of our work is everything from relief work to strengthen the opportunity for a brighter future for refugees and internally displaced persons.

Certainly, the displacement affected areas in which DRC works, climate change, and environmental degradation not only potentially accelerates localized conflict over natural resources but also deepens vulnerabilities as livelihoods or living conditions erode. Climate change and environmental degradation are a threat multiplier for displaced people.

As part of DRC's policy for transparency, along with a wish exchange and dissemination of information, the AVR framework is made free to use for anyone interested.

Assist in the development of internationally accepted and validated Small Arms Control Standards - Assist in review and development of internationally accepted and validated Mine Action Standards.

On a global level, DRC's approach to armed violence reduction is framed by the Organizations emphasis on the importance of coordination, cooperation, standardization, and quality assurance. DRC therefore actively engages in the development of internationally accepted and validated standards that will provide comprehensive guidance to practitioners and policymakers on fundamental aspects of armed violence reduction. Furthermore, DRC supports efforts to see armed violence recognized as a development issue that needs to be analyzed and addressed through new laws, new policies, and stronger practical action.

### **5.3.2 The role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDPs Camps in Somalia**

The study also concluded that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) represent 85% of all those living in settlements in Somalia, which is approximately 69,000 households and almost 400,000 individuals. 55% of the IDP population currently resides in Somalia. The Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster works to ensure that everyone has the right to adequate housing. The cluster brings together local authorities with UN agencies and INGOs to coordinate and improve the provision of emergency shelter and Non-Food Items. The result is a harmonized effort to support affected Somali people to claim their right to adequate housing and live-in dignified circumstances. DRC members distribute Non-Food Items, such as plastic sheeting, cooking sets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, sanitary items, and shelter. The cluster provides minimum standards that guide members in the provision of Non-Food Items and shelter-related interventions.

The DRC contributes to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs), improve living conditions and facilitate access to durable solutions for displaced people.

Through the DRC approach, the Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster assures the provision of an accountable, predictable, and reliable emergency response to all affected people in need of shelter and NFIs in Somalia. Shelter and basic NFIs provide the bedrock of recovery from the shock of displacement and offer early relief from disaster. Without this foundation, the chances of protecting basic human dignity are reduced, health is compromised, the ability to cope with poor nutrition is diminished and it is increasingly difficult to improve lives in the settlements.

The cluster's response strategy contains three pillars that reflect different shelter-related needs:

- Emergency response - Enhancing the cluster's capacity to respond to new displacement in a timely, transparent, and accountable manner.
- Transitional shelter - Provision of transitional shelter to stabilized IDP settlements, as of yet mainly located in Somalia.
- Support for durable solutions - When conditions are conducive, support a voluntary return to the place of origin or voluntary relocation, and help with settlement planning and realization.

The Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster also advocates that all members conduct post-distribution Monitoring exercises to measure the appropriateness of the items distributed, the effectiveness of the distribution methodology, and the possible protection risks encountered during and after the distributions.

Second, a relief DRC can protect through education and training. The availability of primary and secondary education tends to reduce the number of children conscripted into the military, for example. When women are trained in income-generation skills and can reduce their dependence on relief, they also reduce their vulnerability to abuse. They have less need to trade sex for food or other assistance, and they can better protect themselves and their children from other abuses.

Third, DRC can encourage self-protection by mobilizing vulnerable groups. A community that is educated about its rights and endowed with a sense of entitlement can organize its members for mutual protection. This can prove an even more effective deterrent than the presence of outside DRC.

Finally, a wide range of DRC can partake indirect primary protection activities. For example, to better protect unaccompanied and separated children from physical abuse, DRC can help identify family members, reuniting children with relatives, or developing networks of foster families. Human rights training can help reduce attacks and other abuses by the local police. Having advance teams scout out and secure areas before displaced people return helps ensure safe repatriation. The design of a refugee or IDP camp also plays a role in protection. Well-planned latrine placement, for instance, protects women by reducing their exposure to sexual aggression; promoting food security reduces the vulnerability of refugees and displaced people to physical and sexual exploitation.

### **5.3.3 The role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia**

As well, the study also concluded that Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are extremely vulnerable to human rights abuses, particularly the lack and or denial of physical and mental



health care. The basic framework of refugee protection has been established and accepted worldwide for more than 50 years. Still, there is a lack of commitment to respecting the human rights of refugees and providing adequate humanitarian assistance, including health care. Several international conventions and protocols establish the duties of states in terms of the treatment of refugees.

The findings revealed that DRC has traditionally avoided overt involvement in protection activities; instead, this work has typically been seen as the preserve of specifically mandated organizations such as UNHCR and ICRC. However, when these agencies are absent or over-extended gaps in the protection regime emerge, particularly for internally displaced and other war-affected people. As a result, the current protection regime is coming under increased scrutiny. DRC is discussing new roles in protection at the field level and looking for practical approaches to improving the safety and security of refugees and the displaced.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

#### **5.3.1 The role of the Danish Refugee Council in Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia**

The Organization (DRC) should Partner with human-rights groups and refugee advocacy organizations which play an important role in publicizing protection problems that go uncovered by operational humanitarian agencies. In one situation, a call from international non-governmental organizations in Somalia alerted an advocacy agency that IDP women and children were being harassed.

The Government of Somalia should ensure Protection training be more continuous. This requires participants to complete several exercises over several months and to test the results in the course

of their work. Another effective way to train is through mentoring, where less experienced people are paired with more experienced colleagues on a particular project.

There should be a partnership between the different stakeholders in armed violence reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia. This will ensure the smooth running of the reduction processes and programs in Somalia.

### **5.3.2 The role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDPs Camps in Somalia**

The camps and the management of DRC should ensure that they have a strategic urban development plan which is the major component of the best strategies for improving housing policy that requires improvement. This can be through a participatory approach to planning for the housing sector through effective coordination of stakeholders, communication, and information.

The government of Somalia and the management of DRC should ensure accessible and affordable housing mortgages to displaced persons. This must be solved by building a sustainable and efficient housing finance system in Somalia private commercial banks to benefit all levels of people in IDPs based on income and give them chance to low and affordable quality housing as opposed to the current very rigid mortgage and other housing facilities or products and services which only favor the rich.

The government of Somalia and DRC management should ensure efficient and promenade ways of providing shelter and food reliefs to IDPs to ensure that people in the IDPs do not starve.

### **5.3.3. The role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia**

The government of Somalia should promote the right to health, and mainstream refugee and migrant health in the global, regional and national policies, planning, and implementation. Increasingly, governments and states in the region are including non-discrimination provisions in their national legal and policy frameworks, providing a base for refugees and migrants to assert their rights to access health services that are available to citizens of their countries of residence.

The government of Somalia and the management of DRC should also promote and implement refugee and migrant-sensitive health policies; legal and social protection; and interventions to provide equitable, affordable, and acceptable access to essential health services for refugees and migrants. Migrants' accessibility to and appropriate utilization of health services are often compromised by lack of familiarity with enrolment processes and entry points, financial and structural barriers to receiving care, and discouraging or discriminatory treatment by the staff. Migrant-sensitive health systems and programs aim to consciously and systematically incorporate the needs of migrants into all aspects of health services' financing, policy, planning, implementation, and evaluation through a broad range of measures, from single-site interventions to comprehensive national policies.

The government of Somalia and the Management of DRC should toll to offer migrant health services to both migrants and host communities. Initially, the Centre offered free TB treatment but has expanded its scope and currently offers free primary healthcare (PHC) services, including comprehensive TB and HIV services, sexual and reproductive health services, maternal and child health services, nutrition services, and health promotion through a community approach, as well as interpretation services. The National Hospital Insurance Fund<sup>4</sup> provides unrestricted

secondary and tertiary healthcare to subscribers. Subscribers also enjoy out-patient care in health facilities they select during the registration (subscribers have the possibility of changing facilities over the course of the year).

#### **5.4 Contribution to Knowledge**

The study about International Non-organisation service providers and protection of internally displaced persons in Somalia was conducted entirely in the environment of the refugee camps focusing on the status of the International Non-organisation protection, health and education services provided and the protection of IDPs in Somalia, the study reveals that even with the protection efforts for the IDPs, the status of IDPs in the refugee camps of Somalia Still remain in a poor situation.

#### **5.5. Further area of study**

The area of further study should focus on finding out how best the International none governmental organizations can be integrated with all the institutional obstacles and with all stakeholders to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness in the promotion of rights of internally displaced persons in Somalia.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear respondent;

I am **ABDINASIR ISMAIL ISSE, Reg No.: 2019-04-05619**, a student of Kampala International University undertaking a Master's Degree in International Relations and Diplomacy. I am currently carrying out a research study on "INGOs and protection of IDPs in Somalia, a case study of Danish Refugee Council (DRC)". This questionnaire is therefore intended to seek information on the above subject matter. The information is purely for academic purposes and all the answers will be handled with the utmost confidentiality. I therefore humbly request that you complete this questionnaire correctly in the spaces provided or options given. (Please, tick the appropriate answers where options are given).

#### Section A: General information.

##### a) Gender:

1. Male

2. Female

##### b) Age (in years):

19-25

26- 30

31-45

46 and above

**c) Marital status:**

a) Single

b) Married

c) Widow

Other; please specify.....

**d) Educational level:**

Master

Bachelor degree

Diploma

Certificate

Other: .....

**e). Length of service in the organization (in years).**

Less than 3 years

3 to 9 years

10 to 12 years

Above 12 years

**SECTION B:** The role of Danish Refugee Council in Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) in IDP Camps in Somalia

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of the level of motivation. Kindly use the scoring system below:

<b>Score</b>	<b>Response Mode</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	Very satisfactory
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	Satisfactory
3	Not sure	You are not sure about any	None
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	Fair
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	Poor

		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
A	Danish Refugee Council acknowledges that communities and individuals are affected by other threats to human security like suicide bombings and explosions.					
B	Danish Refugee Council facilitate up to date extensive fact-finding missions, engage in dialogue with a wide range of groups involved in conflicts					
C	Danish Refugee Council has enhanced safety for individuals and communities through Armed Violence resistance initiatives,					

D	Danish Refugee Council's policy for transparency has been effective in Armed Violence Reduction through the exchange and dissemination of information.					
E	Danish Refugee Council Armed staff have been able to educate people within IDP camps in Somalia on the safe storage and handling of small arms and light weapons					
F	Danish Demining Group can offer services directly dealing with conflict and armed violence reduction, such as conflict management education, small arms sensitization, explosive ordnance disposal, and community-police dialogue					
G	Policy reforms are normally used as effective tools for the conservation and restoration of natural resources					
E	DRC operates with five intervention areas within its Armed Violence resistance assistance through building local institutions for safety, addressing small arms as a tool of violence, building capacity for conflict management and peace,					

**Part 2:** The role of the Danish Refugee Council in the provision of Shelter and non-food items in IDPs Camps in Somalia

		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
A	Danish Refugee Council has contributed to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of Emergency Assistance Packages					
B	Danish Refugee Council works to ensure that everyone has the right to adequate housing. The cluster brings together local authorities with UN agencies and NGOs to coordinate and improve the provision of emergency shelter					
C	Danish Refugee Council has to reach the assessment team that has been engaged to conduct an assessment on the type and extent of shelter damage in the worst affected towns, which will be used to inform the return strategy.					
D	Danish Refugee Council Staff engage in everything from the provision of temporary tents to rebuilding homes and repairing damaged dwellings.					
E	Danish Refugee Council provides comprehensive shelter and settlement solutions in both emergencies and during cases of protracted displacement					

**Part 3: The role of the Danish Refugee Council in health protection in IDP Camps in Somalia**

		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
A	Danish Refugee Council has had a historical role in creating conditions that lead trained and skilled personnel humanitarian aid to workers in the country.					
B	Danish Refugee Council has been actively involved in health research within Somalia to ensure that the measures proposed to break out of the vicious cycle of ill health and poverty					
C	DRC involvement in research is more downstream of knowledge production and it usually takes the form of a partnership with more traditionally oriented research organizations such as universities or dedicated research agencies					
D	Danish Refugee Council is contributing at all stages of the research cycle, fostering the relevance and effectiveness of the research, priority setting, and knowledge translation to action					
E	Danish Refugee Council provides humanitarian aid workers with better working conditions to stay in the public sector, including good compensation and benefits packages.					

**Thank you for your cooperation**

**APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE**

1. What is the historical role in creating conditions that lead trained and skilled personnel humanitarian aid to workers in the country?

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2. How do INGOs promote the IDPs in Somalia?

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3. How active is DRC in health research within Somalia?

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4. How has DRC helped to break out the vicious cycle of ill-health and poverty in Somalia?

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5. Does DRC work with other traditionally-oriented research organizations? If yes, how?

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6. How does DRC contribute at all stages of the research cycle in IDPs in Somalia?

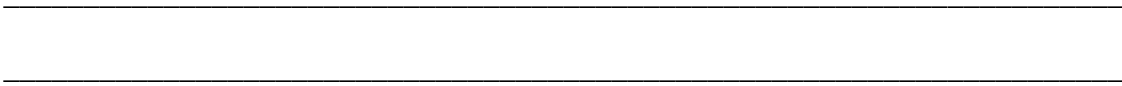
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7. How does DRC foster the relevance and effectiveness of the research, priority setting,



and knowledge translation to action?



**THE END**