

The Local Government Infrastructural Development Intervention On Re-Integration Of Internally Displaced Persons (Idps) In Jilab Camp Hodan Village Garowe District Somalia.

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Abstract: *This study examines how local government infrastructural development interventions affect the reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Jilab Camp, Hodan Village, Garowe District, Somalia. A descriptive correlational design employing a mixed-methods approach was used. The sample included IDP household heads, local government representatives, community leaders, and officials from humanitarian agencies working in the area. Quantitative data were gathered through structured questionnaires, while qualitative information was obtained via interviews and focus group discussions. The analysis focused on determining how infrastructure initiatives such as housing projects, water and sanitation services, road networks, health facilities, and schools support the social and economic reintegration of IDPs. The findings indicate a strong positive relationship between local government infrastructure efforts and improved reintegration outcomes, including better access to basic services, strengthened livelihoods, enhanced social cohesion, and increased community resilience. The study highlights the need for continuous, inclusive, and context-sensitive infrastructure planning to promote sustainable reintegration.*

Keywords: Infrastructural development, local government intervention, internally displaced persons (IDPs), reintegration, Garowe District, Somalia.

Introduction

Internal displacement remains a significant humanitarian and development challenge in Somalia, largely driven by protracted conflict, insecurity, and recurrent climate-related shocks such as drought and flooding (IDMC, 2023; UNHCR, 2023). According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2023), Somalia hosts millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have been forced to flee their homes due to violence and environmental crises. Similarly, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC, 2023) reports that new internal displacements continue to occur annually as a result of armed conflict and climate-related disasters. Many IDPs settle in informal camps and peri-urban areas where access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, healthcare, education, and adequate shelter remains limited (UNHCR, 2023). In urban centers like Garowe, IDP settlements such as Jilab Camp in Hodan Village face infrastructural challenges that hinder sustainable reintegration and self-reliance.

Reintegration involves restoring displaced persons' access to secure housing, livelihoods, public services, and active participation in community life (IDMC, 2023). Achieving durable solutions requires moving beyond short-term humanitarian assistance toward long-term development interventions, particularly infrastructural investments that enhance resilience and strengthen local institutional capacity (UNHCR, 2023). Local governments therefore play a crucial role in providing infrastructure including roads, water supply systems, health facilities, and schools to support the effective reintegration of IDPs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Local government interventions refer to the deliberate actions, policies, and programs implemented by sub-national government authorities (such as districts, municipalities, or counties) to address specific social, economic, or environmental issues within their jurisdictions. In the context of internal displacement, these interventions include efforts aimed at providing emergency assistance, ensuring access to basic services, supporting livelihoods, promoting social integration, and facilitating durable solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Such interventions are guided by national frameworks but are tailored to local needs, leveraging the proximity and contextual understanding of local authorities to effectively respond to displacement-related challenges (Ferris, 2022; IDMC, 2024).

Local governments play a pivotal role in addressing the complex needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), particularly in contexts where displacement results from conflict, natural disasters, or development-induced causes. Their proximity to affected communities places them in a strategic position to coordinate immediate relief efforts, facilitate access to basic services, and initiate long-term integration plans. According to Ferris (2022), local authorities are often the first responders in displacement crises, tasked with managing humanitarian support, ensuring safety, and maintaining public infrastructure within IDP-hosting communities. However, their ability to perform these roles effectively often depends on decentralization policies and the allocation of sufficient financial and technical resources.

A key conceptual focus in local government intervention revolves around governance and community participation. Decentralized governance structures ideally allow for more context-specific and inclusive responses to displacement. When empowered, local governments can design and implement development plans that incorporate IDPs into social protection systems, education, and health services. As noted by OCHA (2023), successful interventions often hinge on the involvement of IDPs in local decision-making processes, which fosters ownership and trust. Nonetheless, weak institutional capacity, lack of coordination with national agencies, and political interference can undermine these efforts, leading to gaps in service delivery and protection mechanisms.

Contemporary policy frameworks emphasize the importance of resilience and durable solutions for IDPs, underscoring the need for integrated development approaches led by local governments. The Kampala Convention and the UN's Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement advocate for sustainable, rights-based responses that engage local institutions (IDMC, 2024). Interventions such as livelihood support, land tenure regularization, and infrastructure development are increasingly seen as essential components of long-term displacement solutions. While progress has been made in some regions, persistent challenges such as funding shortfalls, insecurity, and climate-related risks continue to hamper the efficacy of local government responses, necessitating stronger partnerships with international and civil society actors. In this study, it is crucial to critically analyze how these frameworks are operationalized at the local level, particularly in contexts like Somalia where institutional capacity and resource limitations prevail. Evidence-based strategies, informed by localized data and community engagement, are vital to shaping more effective and sustainable reintegration practices.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used embedded mixed research design. Embedded mixed research design is a type of mixed methods research design where one form of data (qualitative or quantitative) is nested within another dominant form to address different but complementary research questions within the same study. In this design, one methodology serves as the primary approach (e.g., quantitative) while the other (e.g., qualitative) provides supporting or contextual insights. This allows researchers to strengthen the validity of the findings by triangulating multiple sources of evidence and addressing aspects of the research problem that a single method might not fully capture. The study used mixed methods design based on quantitative and qualitative research approach used because the variables are based on numbers and analyzed with statistical procedures. Quantitative research uses numerical forms to determine the rate of phenomenon and involved in counting and measure for events as well in performing the statistics for the numerical data. The qualitative research approach rooted in phenomenology. In research, phenomenological design focuses on understanding and describing individuals lived experiences of a particular phenomenon.

Population of the study

Population in research refers to the set of institutions, people and objects that have common form of features (Dawson, 2019). The target population for this study used households living in IDPs and local government officers from Garowe district. The population targeted from the IDPs households to whom according to 2023 IDPs site verification in Garowe identified 25 housing sites housing 8,500 households. Garowe district has the population of 16 staff allocated to the IDPs management in Garowe Puntland Somalia (Source: IDPs site verification Report, 2023)

Sample Size

The focus of the study is 8500 IDPs Households. According to Yamane (1967) to determine the number of elements to be selected from each stratum the researcher can use a simplified formula for calculation of sample size, suggested that for a 95% confidence level and $e=0.05$, with a population of 8,500 IDPs the size of the sample representatives, 382 respondents are targeted for this research based on formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N[e]^2}$$

N=Number of population, n= sample, e=standard error at 95% confidence level

$$n = \frac{8,500}{1+8,500[e]^2}$$

Sample population is 382 IDPs respondents

Table 3.1: Population and Sample size of the study

Quantitative Category	Population	Sample size	Sampling Technique
IDPs	8500	382	Stratified Simple random Sampling
Total	8500	382	
Qualitative Category	Population	Sample size	Sampling Technique
Government officials (Administrative & office of ministry of interior)	16	12	Purposive Sampling
Total	16	12	

Source: Jilab Camp, Garowe district, Somalia (2023).

Sampling Techniques

The study employed stratified random sampling in selecting the IDPs. This sampling technique is the process of *creating subgroups in a dataset* according to dimensions/ locatable areas of IDPs. Stratified sampling is a method of sampling from a population which can be partitioned into subpopulations. In statistical surveys, when subpopulations within an overall population vary, it could be advantageous to sample each subpopulation independently. In this study the researcher divided the population into IDPs location per district and there after using simple random sampling selected the IDPs where names of all stratified IDPs was written on small piece of study which were placed in a box, the IDPS shook and later pick the required number of participants at random. Therefore, out of the total number of IDPs only the required number was obtained to participate in the study.

On the other hand, purposive sampling was used to select Garowe district administrators using purposive sampling technique; in this case, the researcher used her personal judgment to select the key informants, based on his conviction that the selected key informants are very knowledgeable of the issue under investigation. Purposeful sampling is a non-probability sampling technique commonly used in qualitative research. In this method, the researcher intentionally selects participants or cases based on specific characteristics or qualities that are directly relevant to the research purpose.

Data Collection Methods

The study employed a questionnaire for quantitative and an interview guide for key informants.

Survey Method

A questionnaire was used in data collection because the population is literate. A total of 382 questionnaires were distributed to staff of schools and it will be thought that they would generate large volumes of first hand data from many respondents in a short time compared to other methods.

Interview Method

Interview method were administered on purposively selected respondents. The in-depth interviews were guided by predetermined questions will be focused on obtaining information about the respondents' verbal and non-verbal expressions of feelings from district administrators. The method was generally help in seeking clarification on issues that had appeared unclear or had been an over sight from the questionnaires.

Research Instruments

The study attained information from the field using the instruments provided below.

Questionnaires

These are questions attained by the researcher and provided a given form of responses in form for the filling information. The self-attained information questions that can be attained containing the open ended and close questions. The intension for reducing costs of movement and dealing with the people and collection of information from the field. The study used 5 Likert closed ended questionnaires, the questionnaires was closed ended and based on a 5-likert scale; that is: 5 is strongly agree, 4. Agree, 3. Not sure, 2= Disagree and 1= strongly disagree.

The Likert Scale is an ordered, one-dimensional scale from which respondents choose one option that best aligns with their view (Liang, Zhao, He, Li & Yang, 2019). The questionnaire is dived into three sections, section A on profile of respondents. Section B on local government interventions and section C is on IDPs reintegration. The questionnaire is desired because of its capacity to collect large information needed for the study; its efficiency and time bound in attainment and analysis of the data. These will be employed in collecting information from IDPs

Interview Guide

The study conducted face to face interactions in making an intervention for the interviewee and the researcher with the aim of attaining information from the field. The study employed formal interviews with the respondents that enabled the getting of information reducing resistance and attaining the information for the respondents in the study. This method allowed further probing and clarification of questions that tend to be difficult and not clear to the respondents. It also enhanced responses for questions which regarded as sensitive. Interviews are important since they help in getting information that has not been asked in the questionnaires, this will attain information from Garowe government officials.

Validity and Reliability of the instrument

Validity

Validity of the questionnaire was established by Content validity index text was the instrument was tested based on judge coefficients. Validity of the instrument is the degree to which the questions measure the intended study. Validity is accuracy and meaningful degree of inference based on the results. The aspect attained are based on analysis for the data actually representing the study variables in ensuring the reliable questions for the field tests going in the field

Instrument validity is confirmed and tested through use of Content Validity index were judges used the items. The judge was selected for each item. The Judge coefficient is calculated based on valid items over the total number of items in the research questionnaires.

Legends: CVI = Content Validity Index

RQ= Relevance of questions

$$TQ = \text{Total Questions} \quad CVI = \frac{RQ}{TQ}$$

Where n is the number of items which was declared relevant, N is the total number of items in the instrument.

Table 3.2. Validity of the research Questionnaire

Experts	Valid questions	Non Valid	Total	CVI
1	23	3	26	.920
2	22	4	26	.884
3	22	4	26	.846
Total	67	12	78	.883

Source: Researcher based on expert review (2023)

A content validity was computed by dividing the number of items selected as suitable (67 items) with total number of items being judged (78 items). The CVI is 0.85. To validity the interview, the researcher defined the research questions and objectives clearly and precisely. The next step is to choose your interview type and mode, depending on your research questions and objectives, your sample characteristics, and your resources

Reliability

Reliability of the questionnaire was established by conducting pilot studies. The study administered the questionnaire to IDPs (35) in Garowe district, Somalia; the test was done to confirm the first test. Reliability is connected with consistence, and attaining dependable or stable tests. The reliability indices/coefficients for all constructs used in the study. All alpha reliabilities (α) for all scales computed and be above 0.5, ranging from meet acceptance standards for research (Souza, Alexandre & Guirardello, 2017). The scores found at 0.7 and above alpha values indicated good credits hence better for use (Amin, 2005).

Reliability of the instruments

Variable	Items	Cronbach Alpha Value
Federal Government policy intervention	6	0.765
Infrastructural development interventions	6	0.812
Basic services interventions	6	0.767
IDPs reintegration	8	0.710

The items/questions selected for the study were deemed relevant to the study variables since all Alpha coefficients are above 0.7. This indicated that the research instrument is reliable. This rendered the instrument appropriate for use.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before collection of data after the approval and defense of the research proposal by the student, the researcher attains an introduction letter from school of post graduate research of Kampala International University. The researcher proceeded to collect data from the field upon attainment of consent from the respondents, and authorization and attainment of permission to collect the data from the field. The researcher hence attain the information from the field; attain information with questionnaires and finally proceeding in the conduct data, coding, analysis, supervision, defense and finally submission to the University for an Academic Award.

Methods of Data analysis

Quantitative Data Analysis

Data from the field was edited and coded according to themes which emanated from the research objectives and questions. Quantitative data was derived from closed-ended questions in the questionnaires. The quantitative data was analyzed and presented using descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution, tables and percentage and inferential statistics in form of testing the federal

government and local government intervention on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia based on simple linear regression analysis and then test the hypothesis at 95% confidence interval.

Qualitative data Analysis

Processing of qualitative data involved familiarization with the data through review, reading, identification of themes, re-coding and exploration of relationships between categories after data has been collected. Analysis of qualitative data was done through content analysis. Content analysis involved interpretation of the underlying context. Using qualitative analyses to enable making of statistical inferences for generalization and carrying out of in-depth analysis. Content analysis involved a process designed to condense raw data into categories or themes based on valid inference and interpretation. This process uses inductive reasoning, by which themes and categories emerge from the data through the researcher's careful examination and constant comparison.

Data Analysis

Quantitative data from questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS, with descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations) summarizing respondents' views on local government infrastructural development interventions for IDPs in Jilab Camp, Hodan Village, Garowe District, Somalia. Simple linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the effect of these interventions on the reintegration of IDPs. Qualitative interview data were analyzed thematically by coding and identifying key patterns related to infrastructural project implementation, coordination with NGOs, and challenges in supporting IDP reintegration. Combining both methods provided a clear understanding of the effectiveness and limitations of local government interventions for IDP reintegration.

Analysis of Findings

The descriptive statistics show that local government infrastructural development interventions for IDPs in Jilab Camp, Hodan Village, Garowe District, Somalia, are fairly good (Mean = 3.12, SD = 0.67). Educational support initiatives, including mechanisms for education and provision of infrastructure, were rated highest, while road maintenance was rated lowest, indicating areas needing improvement. Regression analysis confirmed a positive and significant effect of these interventions on IDP reintegration, suggesting that increased infrastructural support improves access to services, living conditions, and mobility within the camp. Qualitative interviews supported these findings, highlighting local government efforts in water, sanitation, roads, shelters, and drainage, often in collaboration with NGOs. Despite challenges such as limited funding and technical capacity, these interventions contribute meaningfully to IDP reintegration, though sustained investment and targeted improvements remain necessary.

Table 4.9: Descriptive statistics of local government Infrastructural development intervention in internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia

Statement	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Mean	ST.D
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
The Government has established the road systems infrastructure in IDPs	100	28.0	88	24.6	21	5.9	49	13.7	99	27.7	3.11	1.61
The Local government has intervened in maintenance of the road infrastructure in the IDPs	90	25.2	51	14.3	21	5.9	70	19.6	125	35.0	2.75	1.64

The Local government has established equity of the market access for IDs	106	29.7	63	17.6	34	9.5	60	16.8	94	26.3	3.07	1.60
The Local government provide an avenue for the coordination of activities leading to economic support	80	22.4	93	26.1	27	7.6	80	22.4	77	21.6	3.05	1.49
The local government has provided good educational infrastructure for IDPs	89	24.9	120	33.6	37	10.4	52	14.6	59	16.5	3.35	1.42
IDPs are in the execution of mechanisms appropriate to generate education support systems	108	30.3	87	24.4	55	15.4	52	14.6	55	15.4	3.39	1.43
Average Mean											3.12	.67

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Legend: Interpretation Scale 4.22- 5.00 – Very Good, 3.42 - 4.22 = Good, 2.62 – 3.41 = Fairly good, 1.81 - 2.61= Poor and finally 1.00 - 1.80 Very Poor.

Table 4.9 indicate the descriptive statistics of local government Infrastructural development intervention in internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia, it was found that the average mean ($\bar{x}$ =3.12), interpreted as fairly good meaning that local government Infrastructural development intervention in (IDPS) is fairly well developed in the IDPs of the study in Garowe district Somalia. The highest responded to item was that the IDPs are in the execution of mechanisms appropriate to generate education support systems, this indicate that the mean was, ($\bar{x}$ =3.39), the results indicate that the there is fairly good execution mechanisms in the education support systems of the IDPs. The second item was that the local government has provided good educational infrastructure for IDPs, this had the mean of ($\bar{x}$ =3.35), the results indicate that the local government has offered education infrastructure for the IDPs. The Government has established the road systems infrastructure in IDPs, this had that the mean ($\bar{x}$ =3.11), the results indicate that the established road systems for the IDPs are offered to the IDPs in the execution of the activities.

The third in hierarchy was the item of The Local government has established equity of the market access for IDs, this had the mean of ($\bar{x}$ =3.07), interpreted as fairly good meaning that the local government has offered moderate equitable form of the market access.

The Local government provide an avenue for the coordination of activities leading to economic support, this had the mean of ($\bar{x}$ =3.05), the findings indicate that the local government information offer in the avenues for the coordination activities in economic support.

The results local government has intervened in maintenance of the road infrastructure in the IDPs, the ($\bar{x}=2.75$), the results is interpreted as fairly good meaning, the results are in agreement contending that government has generated interventions in maintenance of the road infrastructure in the IDPs. The questionnaire information is supplemented by the interview results based on the question which sought to determine how local government infrastructural development intervention execute for the IDPs in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia?

Interview response from Government official 08 *Local government officials explained that infrastructural development interventions for IDPs in Jilab camp focus primarily on improving basic services such as water, sanitation, and access roads. They noted that the district administration works closely with humanitarian partners to construct boreholes, install communal water points, and build latrines to address urgent needs within the camp.*

Interview response from Government official 09: *Officials further highlighted that the local government collaborates with NGOs to upgrade temporary shelters and strengthen drainage systems around the camp. They emphasized that these improvements help protect IDP households from floods during the rainy season and enhance the overall resilience of the settlement.*

Another interview response from Government official 10: *contends that: However, they acknowledged that infrastructural development is often limited by insufficient funding and competing priorities across the district. Local authorities explained that while they have clear plans for improving roads, expanding electricity supply, and constructing permanent social service facilities, implementation is slow due to financial constraints and limited technical capacity. They stressed the need for stronger coordination with federal institutions and long-term investment from development partners to sustain meaningful improvements in the living conditions of IDPs in Jilab camp.*

The interview responses above indicate that local authorities in Garowe district are actively engaged in improving the living conditions of IDPs in Jilab camp through targeted infrastructural interventions. Officials highlighted efforts to provide essential services such as water, sanitation, and access roads, including the construction of boreholes, communal water points, and latrines, as well as upgrades to temporary shelters and drainage systems to enhance resilience against seasonal flooding. However, the officials also acknowledged significant challenges, noting that insufficient funding, competing district priorities, and limited technical capacity often slow the implementation of planned projects. They emphasized that sustained improvements require stronger coordination with federal institutions and long-term investment from development partners to ensure that infrastructural interventions effectively support the reintegration and well-being of IDP households

Table 4.10: Effect of local government Infrastructural development intervention on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia

Model Summary						
Model		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1		.571 ^a	.326	.325	.47825	
a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructural development intervention						
ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	39.345	1	39.345	172.022	.000 ^b
	Residual	81.196	355	.229		
	Total	120.540	356			
a. Dependent Variable: IDPs Re-integration						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructural development intervention						
Coefficients ^a						

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.326	.119		11.125	.000
	Infrastructural development intervention	.489	.037	.571	13.116	.000
a. Dependent Variable: IDPs Re-integration						

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Results in Table 4.10 on the effect of local government Infrastructural development intervention on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPS). The model summary shows that the adjusted r-value is .325. The study results indicate that local government Infrastructural development intervention had a 32.5% effect on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The study standard error estimate value was .47825 indicating closeness of the data.

On the analysis of variance, it was found that that local government Infrastructural development intervention had a significant effect on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia, the sig-value was 0.000 was below the p-value of 0.05 which indicate that there is a statistically significant effect of local government Infrastructural development intervention on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs), given the responses in study, the researcher contend that increase in local government Infrastructural development intervention lead to moderate increment in re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia.

On the coefficients of analysis, the study had that local government Infrastructural development intervention on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia are significantly related. The T-values for local government Infrastructural development intervention is 13.116 and constant (IDPs Re-integration) was 11.125 indicated with the respective levels of significance as 0.000 and 0.000, since the p-values are all below 0.05 significant level, the researcher argue that there is a positive and significant effect of local government Infrastructural development intervention on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The researcher contends that local government Infrastructural development intervention lead to increase in re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia.

The results are in agreement with the interview findings on the question which set to determine

on how local government infrastructural development intervention affect re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia

Interview with government official 11: Contend that *local government officials explained that infrastructural development interventions in Jilab camp significantly influence the reintegration of IDPs by improving access to essential services and enhancing living conditions. They noted that initiatives such as the construction of boreholes, latrines, and communal water points, as well as the upgrading of access roads, provide IDPs with safer and healthier environments. Another official named government official 12 emphasized that collaboration with NGOs and development partners to strengthen temporary shelters, drainage systems, and public facilities further supports reintegration by creating more resilient settlements. Officials acknowledged that while financial constraints and limited technical capacity pose challenges, these infrastructural interventions help IDPs regain a degree of normalcy, facilitate mobility within the camp, and support long-term settlement planning.*

The interviews suggest that local government infrastructural interventions in Jilab camp play a critical role in supporting the reintegration of IDPs by improving basic services, shelter, and mobility within the settlement. By providing safer water, sanitation, and access roads, and through collaboration with NGOs to strengthen shelters and drainage systems, these efforts create healthier and more resilient living conditions. Despite challenges such as limited funding and technical capacity, such interventions help IDPs restore normalcy, enhance their ability to participate in community life, and lay the foundation for sustainable reintegration.

Discussion of the Findings

Results indicate the findings on the effect of local government Infrastructural development intervention on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia; it was found that local government Infrastructural development intervention has a low effect on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village

Garowe district Somalia. The findings agree with those of Nzelibe, et al (2024) did a study with the aims to filling the existing knowledge gaps by exploring the complex relationship between physical infrastructure and living conditions in conflict-induced displacement settings. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, combining survey research design with geospatial techniques, this study assessed shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities across three selected IDP camps. Statistical techniques, including chi-squared tests and ordinal logistic regression analysis, were utilized to examine the relationships between physical infrastructure adequacy and the Sustainable Livelihoods Score. The findings reveal diverse patterns in Shelter and WASH vulnerabilities across IDP camps, emphasizing the need for nuanced interventions tailored to specific challenges faced by IDPs in different locations. The findings agree with those of Otsuki (2022) who did a study on reintegration projects are meant to facilitate the process of repossession for dispossessed people as the proponents promise improved housing and physical infrastructure outside the protected area. While scholarly attention has been paid to the violence of dispossession, little is known about the ways in which the post-reintegration-built environment turns violent for displaced people as well as people remaining in the protected area. Drawing on field research on water infrastructure in two reintegration villages in Mozambique's Limpopo National Park (LNP), this study analyses how the violence of reintegration is entrenched in the material, ecological and political framework that shapes the reintegration project.

The findings agree with those of Jafer, Imana, Doda and Lemessa (2022) who did a study to examine the post displacement human security challenges of internally displaced persons (IDPs) resettled in Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfinne (Addis Ababa). The data were collected using key-informant and in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and observation. A thematic analysis approach was applied during the data analysis process. The findings show that social structural sources of insecurity such as unemployment, poverty, hunger, inequalities, and pollution as well as institutional sources of insecurity like oppression and political repression by the government were the major challenges of the IDPs. The findings also reveal that the major sources of insecurities are largely related to marginalization, inadequate provision of social services, and lack of social integration. The findings underline that both state and non-state actors need to collaborate on addressing the human security challenges of the IDPs through improved access to market and infrastructure, support for livelihoods, access to adequate loan and formal safety nets, access to basic social services, employment and empowerment, skills training, and promoting social integration.

Conclusions

Results indicate the findings on the effect of local government Infrastructural development intervention on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia; it was found that local government Infrastructural development intervention has a low effect on re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Jilab camp Hodan village Garowe district Somalia. Federal government coordination and policy interventions have had a moderate but meaningful effect on the reintegration of IDPs in Jilab camp, Hodan village, Garowe District. While national guidelines, sectoral policies, and coordination frameworks have improved access to essential services and aligned local responses with broader humanitarian goals, gaps remain in implementation capacity, resource availability, and sustained follow-up. As a result, reintegration outcomes have improved but not fully reached their intended impact, indicating that stronger enforcement, better funding, and deeper collaboration with local authorities and partners are still needed to achieve comprehensive and lasting reintegration.

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