



Since the early Nineties an increased number of Somali people were forced to flee their habitual residences to avoid the effects of the civil war. Currently, thousands of people are still being displaced every year by localised armed conflicts and natural calamities, such as droughts and floods.

In 2012 alone, the movement of population within Somalia ranged between 131,000 in the period Feb-Apr and 35,000 in the period Jun-Aug. The population in movement includes returnees, in many cases exposed to the same vulnerabilities of the Internally Displaced People (IDPs).

In Somalia, where security is granted via community and clan affiliation, IDPs and returnees, become extremely vulnerable. Sometimes children, people living with disabilities, elderly persons or pregnant women are left behind while the rest of the family flees.

Deprived of their traditional protection mechanisms, both IDPs and unaccompanied people are exposed to serious



violations, such as gender based violence, physical violence, human trafficking, forced recruitment of minors into the conflict, and other human rights abuses.

CISP protects vulnerable people in South Central Somalia, where ninety percent of the displaced population are hosted. Interventions are carried out in Galgadud, Mudug, Hiraaan, Middle Shabelle and Benadir, and include:

- Mainstreaming protection strategies in health, education, WASH and livelihood interventions.
- Implementing actions aiming at the prevention and response to Gender Based Violence.

See also [CISP's Protection programme](#)