

**THE PROTECTION RIGHTS OF
INTERNALLY DISPLACED CHILDREN
IN HARGEISA, SOMALILAND**

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Kampala International University
Kampala Uganda**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Human Rights and Development**

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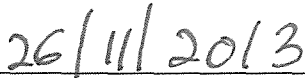
DECLARATION A

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Amal', is written over a horizontal line.

Signature

A handwritten date '26/11/2013' is written in black ink over a horizontal line.

Date

DECLARATION B

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university

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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my Mother, my Siblings, my Niece Abdirahman Abusita and my dearest friend the one I call soul mate whom I can't mention in words the support and help I received before and after this work. I thank everybody who contributed to the good foundation of my life. I also dedicate the thesis to my only brother, Ahmed Farhan.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "the Protection Rights of Internally Displaced Children In Hargeisa, Somaliland" was prepared and submitted by Amal Mohamed Abdisamed as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Master of Master of Social Science, has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of Pass.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DDMC:	District Disaster Management Committee
DRC:	Democratic Refugee Council
ICRC:	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs:	Internally displaced persons
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
UNCRC:	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner For refuge
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA:	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Activities
UNOHCHR:	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SCI:	Save the children International
SHRC:	Somaliland Human rights commission
SGBV:	Sexual Gender based violence

ABSTRACT

This case study was conducted in Mohamed Moge IDPs camp In Hargeisa District in Northern Somaliland to critically examine the Law and Protection rights of children in June 2012. This was to critically examine the law in relation to protection rights of the children in Internally Displaced Person's camps in Somaliland with specific emphasis on Moge Internally Displaced People's Camp in Hargeisa District. This was a descriptive cross sectional study using quantitative and qualitative methods conducted in Moge camp in Hargeisa district. The latter was selected purposively (worst affected).The sample size was 200 respondents. Sampling of the households and respondents was done using systematic and simple random sampling methods. Key informant interviews were conducted with selected members of the camp and district. Data was collected using semi structured questionnaires and Focus group discussion and key informants guides. Quantitative data were analyzed and qualitative data were analyzed and presented by use of tables, graphs, and pie charts by use of SPSS software. From the findings, the Community level of awareness of law and protection rights of children was low. The attitude towards the law and protection was negative. There are gaps in the implementation of the IDPs policy in Hargeisa district. The people of Mohamed Moge IDPs should be trained and sensitized on their rights. From this study people, government of Somalia and the international community will know the state and plight of IDPs and provide the necessary resources to the IDPs.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are persons or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence. In particular as a result of armed conflict, hunger and natural disasters like earthquake, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, natural or human-made disasters. They are called IDPs because they have not crossed any internationally recognized state borders. For this study, the focus is children as a category of displaced persons and their protection rights as affected by disasters (Russell, 2010).

Whatever the cause of internal displacement, the problem of protection of rights has been endemic to the plight of internally displaced persons. It arises not only due to flight, but also during displacement and in search for durable solutions. At the same time the plight of internally displaced children in conflict zones remains grave and entirely unacceptable. The parties to conflict have continued to violate with impunity the rights of displaced children. Thousands of children have been suffering as a result of sexual violence, grave psychosocial trauma, malnutrition, disease, and the multiple consequences of being forced to flee their homes (UNICEF, 2010).

According to global report (2008), displacements have further deprived children of their support systems - family, community, educators, and health workers exacerbating these problems. Over the last decade it has been estimated that over twenty thousand children have been displaced, two thousand killed, over six thousand seriously injured or permanently disabled and at any one time, more than three hundred children have not been attending schools.

Since the internally displaced persons including children, have not crossed any international border like refugees they are covered by the laws of their own country,

and their National state is responsible for assisting and protecting them. As such no single international legal instrument or agency has been devoted exclusively to their specific protection need. However, the international law of which the human rights law and international humanitarian law are a part, have provisions which provide legal protection to children in case of any armed conflict. These have remained relevant in most cases of internal displacement and during the time of neglect it would be evoked for the displaced children to enjoy in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under the international law and domestic laws as the rest of the country's citizens (Save the children, 2010).

The Somaliland National Internally Displacement of Persons Policy has its basis on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement 1998 and launches in February 2005. Though rich and comprehensive and can become an important tool in advocating for increases protection of displaced persons' rights in the camps it has no comprehensive implementation plan made available yet (WFP Report 2005).

The design of NPIDP brings Somaliland legislation in line with the principles enshrines within International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law and within in particular. The policy seeks to provide for the protection and assistance of IDPs by providing guidelines to government institutions, local and international humanitarian organizations and NGOs involves in upholding the rights and entitlements of the IDPs through all the phases of displacement.

As such, the policy recognizes that IDPs should "enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and frees under the Constitution and all other laws, as do all other persons in Somaliland", and it therefore sets out to establish an institutional framework for IDP protection through national and district government.

Therefore, the concept addressed every child's right not to be subjected to harm and encompasses both physical and emotional security of the child and property, as well as guarantees of legal protection and for rights abuses. The protection rights

complement other rights that, inter alia, ensure that children receive that which they need in order to survive, develop, and thrive.

It should therefore be noted that within the IDP camps in Somaliland there are children who have and must enjoy their protection rights. In this case the protection rights cover rights pertaining to all forms of child exploitation, abuse, neglect and cruelty, arbitrary separation from family and abuses in the criminal justice system. The evidence available however has shown that the protection measures being offered to these children in the camps against the violence and abuse are inadequate. More so the study encompasses introduction, reviewing related literature, methodology, data presentation and interpretation of study findings and conclusions, recommendations and areas for future research.

Statement of the Problem

Despite several international legal provisions which aim at protecting the rights of internally displaced children and the growing awareness about the connection between protection and assistance, there is little doubt that the majority of the displaced children in IDP camps in Somaliland are not adequately protected (Save the children;2010).

Internally displaced children however have been more vulnerable than the refugees because they are not protected by the Convention on the status of Refugees or an Agency for the protection of the refugees. It has been only of recent that the scale and severity of their vulnerability has been examined and findings presented (Machel, 1996).

However, this thesis alerts the protection rights of internally displaced children and will analyze the effectiveness of laws against children's protection rights.

Moreover, it is the national government with primary responsibility of protecting displaced people and the children in particular, the government has not been able to uphold these responsibilities adequately due to insufficient resources while in other instances it has been the government itself that has been the perpetrator of violence against these children (UNICEF 2005).

However, Somaliland is not recognized as a country and has not ratified the UN convention but if follows the laws of UN, given that there are UN Agencies that are enhancing the government to implement the laws. Therefore, there are some child right policies developed by the UN agencies and the ministry of Labor and Social affairs including ministry of justice.

Somali people originate from a nomadic culture where they were ruled by Elders and Sultans. They strongly belief in protecting children from harm, there are child right committees in village and district level who work voluntary protect children. These committees are not well structured because they face challenges like financial constrains and interference from the government.

Therefore, children's rights has been neglected by the government sector and Local NGOs whose responsibilities is to secure child rights due to the vast dozens of financial constraints and reluctance to meet intended goals of child rights enshrined in UN constitution and UN conventions against child rights. The protection in regard to the children rights is definitely not adhered to and children suffer most in the camps with no much help. This deemed it fit for the study to analyze the scope and the magnitude of the problem and solutions for the above mentioned constraints and difficulties against protecting child rights.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to analyze the magnitude and various forms of child abuses met by children in Somaliland, and proposing different approaches for sustaining children's rights as compiled with UN conventions against child rights.

Objectives of the Study

General Objectives of Study

General objective of the study was to critically examine the law in relation to protection rights of the children in Internally Displaced children's camps in Somaliland with specific emphasis on Mohamed Moge Internally Displaced People's Camp in Hargeisa City.

Specific Objectives

The study aims at:

1. To determine the magnitude of human rights violation in Mohamed Moge camp, Hargeisa.
2. To identify and trace factors make children vulnerable when they are in the IDP camp.
3. To determine contribution of NGOs and the community to the protection of children.
4. To examine the intervention in place to protect the rights of children in Mohamed Moge IDP camp.

Research questions

1. What is the magnitude of human rights violation IDPs in Mohamed Moge Camp in Hargeisa City?
2. What are the factors make children vulnerable when they are in the IDP Camp?
3. How are the children in the IDP camps affected by political and social activities in the camp.
4. What intervention has been put in place to protect the rights of children?

Scope of the study

Geographical scope

Somaliland is situated on the eastern horn of Africa and lies between the 08°00' - 11°30' parallel north of the equator and between 42°30' - 49°00' meridian east of the Greenwich. It shares borders with Republic of Djibouti to the west, Federal Republic of Ethiopia to the south and Somalia to the east.

Theoretical scope

The population of Somaliland is estimated at around 3.5 million. The average population growth rate is 3.1%. Population density is estimated at approximately 25 persons per sq. kilometer. Fifty-five percent of the population is either nomadic or semi-nomadic, while 45% live in urban centers or rural towns. The average life expectancy for the male is 50 and for females, it is 55. Hargeisa is the capital of Somaliland with an estimated population of 0.65 million. The other main towns are Burao, Borama, Berbera, Erigabo and Las Anod.

Content scope

This study aims at examining the law in relation to protection rights of the children in Mohamed Moge Internally Displaced People's camp in Somaliland between the years of

2005-2009. The camp is located in the northern part of Hargeisa City in Mohamed Moge. It is a rural camp with a population of 800 people, half of whom are children.

Time scope

The study took three months for completion from September 2012 to December 2012.

Significance of the Study

Study findings will be helpful to decision makers, politicians and key stakeholders in the community including IDPs camps and Donors for funding projects related to child protections.

However, the significance of the study will be;

1. The study results will be helpful for the community key stakeholders for protecting the mutual rights of children.
2. Findings of the study provided information about the magnitude of problems against sustaining child protection and therefore propose proper solutions.
3. Study results highlighted the major barriers against protecting basic rights of children in those camps and this therefore will help decision makers, politicians and civil society to work together and review existing child policies.
4. Researchers for future research will benefit more from the study.

Operational Definitions of the key Terms

Human rights- are rights inherent to all human beings whatever nationality, race, religion, color or any other status. They are granted by law in form of treaties customary and international law.

Child protection- Is the focus to protect children and young people from significant harm caused by abuse and neglect within the family. It also aims that children receive services on their well-being and development.

International Humanitarian Law: Is the body of law that seeks to regulate the methods and means of warfare, and the treatment of people in times of war, who are not, or who are no longer (e.g. prisoners of war, or injured soldiers), participating in the hostilities.

International Human Rights Law: Primarily seeks to regulate the way states treat people who are in their jurisdiction. Although Human rights Law is not specifically designed to protect persons during times of armed conflict, many of its provisions remain applicable

Abuse: defining child abuse is a difficult and complex issue. A person may abuse a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family, institution, or community setting, by those known and trusted to them or, more rarely, by a stranger. There are four categories of abuse in general use:

Physical injury: may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child including fabricating the symptoms of, or deliberately causing, ill health to a child.

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological need, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development, such as failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, or neglect of, or unresponsive need to, a child's basic emotional need.

Emotional abuse: persistent or emotional ill treatment of a child that adversely affects their development. May involve conveying to a child that they are worthless and inadequate, there only to meet the need of another; or where inappropriate expectations are impossible upon them. In addition it includes children who are regularly frightens, exploits or corrupts.

Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative or non-penetrative acts. This may also include involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material, or encouraging children to behave in sexually.

A child: The UN Convention on the Rights of a Child defines a child in Article 1 as 'every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.'

Armed conflict: An armed conflict exists whenever there is a resort to arms force between States or protracts arms violence between governmental authorities and organization arms groups or between such groups within a State.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter shows all the literature that was used in the study. This helped the researcher in data compilation and making the analysis in the research report. In this literature review, several materials for example textbooks, magazines, pamphlets newspapers and the internet were consulted.

Magnitude of human rights violation

The relevant provisions to this study are in the Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. Though the Article provides for only general protection measures to non-combatants, it prohibits acts of violence to life and person, the taking of hostages; the passing of sentences and carrying out executions without respect for fundamental judicial guarantees and 'outrages up on a person's personal dignity, children inclusive' Rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault are explicitly included as examples of the 'outrages'. It is recognized however that the article is insufficient and inadequate to address the nature of internal conflict (Amnesty International Report 2006).

Under Additional Protocol, II 1977, special protection rights have been afforded to displaced children. The basis underlying this protection is found in article 4, paragraph 3 of Additional Protocol, II. The key element is that "children shall be provided with the care and aid they require". Specifically, children are entitled to education (article 4(3) (a); Reunions of separate families have to be facilitated (b) Children shall be temporarily evacuated to a safer area within the country for reasons related to the conflict 4(3) (e) the death penalty shall not be pronounced to persons who are under the age of 18 years at the time of the offence 6(4) and the recruitment of children who have not attained the age of 15 years is totally prohibited 4(3) (UNDP 2012).

To emphasize the last point, this rule is truly absolute and covers direct or indirect participation in hostilities. However 15 years and not 18 years will set as the minimum age for participation and recruitment. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child corrects this defect and raised to 18 years of age the direct participation in hostilities and the compulsory recruitment.

From the displaced children's protection rights angle however there are a number of substantive problems with the Geneva conventions. First, Conventions have been defective in their failure to recognize and treat of children as a separate group with special protection need. Moreover the protection offered by the convention, both in articles relating to the civilian population and to children 'specifically' is limited in nature and, for the most part, only covers a very restricted group of children in the population(Amnesty International Report 2006).

A second substantive defect relates to the definition of 'child'. Current children's rights instruments treat humans up to the age 18 as children, although in some areas of life children may obtain adult rights at an earlier age. The protections offered by the fourth Geneva Convention do not, on the whole, extend specific protections to displaced children over fifteen. For example, article 24 applies to protection of only displaced children up to the age of fifteen who have been separated from their parents as a result of war.

Similarly, the convention refers to children under seven who have additional right, to be with their mothers, if in such a safety zone. These inconsistencies in definition of 'child' throughout the convention lessen the protection available to all displaced children and are incompatible with current thinking in the field of children's protection rights which establishes eighteen as the end of childhood and the age at which adult responsibilities can be enforced (Amnesty International Report 2006).

A third problem is the apparent conflict between the current Humanitarian law with the fundamental principle of non- discrimination to be found in article 2 of the UNCRC. Protection under the Humanitarian law particularly the fourth Geneva Convention depends up on one's relationship to the party in conflict. However, basing on the notion of children's rights, any protection given to any child should be dependent on the fact that the child is under 18 years of age: the nationality, race, political affiliation of their parents or their relationship to the arms conflict is totally irrelevant (UNCRC 1997).

In conclusion, therefore the international Humanitarian law does not incorporate children's rights as they are understood today or as they will understood in 1949 and 1977, and it does not really extend children much protection in their status as children, nor is the protection offers, affords to all children equally. Further, there is no consideration of the needs to act in the child's best interests. For this approach, one must confront the inevitable conclusion that children are not a focus of the Geneva Convention.

Factors that make children vulnerable

The relevant International Human Rights Law for our study is the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention defines a child in Article 1 as 'every human being below the age of 18 years is termed as an "under" applicable to child. Though the Convention has recognized that the majority may be obtained at an earlier age under laws applicable to the child, it clearly specifies the upper age limit for childhood as 18 years.

It has been argued that there had been deficiencies in the protection of displaced children during armed conflict due to the way the UNCRC are framed, especially the lead article 38 on protection of children in arms conflict. First, while the rights contains in article 38 are not specific to internal displaced children but apply to all children caught up in arms conflict, they are extremely disappointing from a child's

right's view. Article 38(4) only requires States to take 'all feasible' measures; it does not impose an absolute duty (UNCRC 1997).

It is evident that protection provided by humanitarian law to displaced children has been weak and would have been article 38 UNCRC to provide the prime opportunity to increase the level of protection and respect for children during arms conflict. Since this did not happen article 38 represents the lowest common denominator.

The full implementation of all rights including rights of protection, provision and participation are implemented fully during times of arms conflict would go a very considerable way to protecting displaced children. However in times of conflict some rely on article 38(4), which states that 'in accordance with the obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in arms conflicts. The states parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by arms conflict'- to conclude that only Article 38 applied in war-time situations.

The monitoring mechanism of the CRC, the committee on the Rights of the Child, is not able to respond in situations in countries outside its concluding comments on state reports, cannot hear individual complaints, and imposes sanctions on offenders or order compensations. In addition, the CRC covers a wide range of rights, which the governments struggle to implement in peacetime.

The mandate of the UN agencies are limited and there have been reluctance, until recently, to intervene in international conflicts to assist IDPs. A general weak point in relation to the international law is that there is no determining body to apply the standards or to decide which body of humanitarian law is applicable, i.e. to determine when a certain threshold has been crossed. Warring parties often argue that there is no armed conflict and that accordingly humanitarian law does not apply. The other more

obvious weak point is in relation to enforcement, which is also the case more generally with international law (Amnesty International Report 2006).

Contribution of NGOs and the community to the protection of children

NGOs have traditionally avoided overt involvement in protection activities; instead, this work has typically been seen as the preserve of specifically mandated organisations 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. NGOs are discussing new roles in protection at field level, and looking for practical approaches to improving the safety and security of refugees and the displaced.

First, by their very presence NGOs support protection. Humanitarian presence, by witnessing abuse, can contribute to deterring it. This can, however, create dilemmas about what to do with this information. If a humanitarian NGO remains silent about the human rights abuse that it has seen, it fails to deter violations, and may even be construed as legitimising these actions. On the other hand, publicly releasing information on abuses could lead to expulsion from a country, thereby depriving civilians of the NGO's assistance altogether.

Second, a relief NGO can provide protection 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 are able to 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, NGOs can encourage self-protection by mobilising vulnerable groups. A community that is educated about its rights and endowed with a sense of entitlement can organise its members for mutual protection. This can prove an even more effective deterrent than the presence of outside NGOs.

Finally, a wide range of NGOs can partake in direct primary protection activities. For example, to better protect unaccompanied and separated children from physical abuse, NGOs 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.

CHILD RIGHTS

Children's rights have become a significant field of study during the past decades, largely due to the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1989. Today, scholarly work on children's rights is almost inconceivable without considering the Convention as the bearer of the children's rights debate. The goal of this article is to critically explore academic work on the UNCRC. By means of a discourse analysis of international literature, the article maps the academic discourse on children's rights. Three themes are identified that predominate in the academic work on the UNCRC: (1) autonomy and participation rights as the new norm in children's rights practice and policy, (2) children's rights vs. parental rights and (3) the global children's rights industry. That these three themes distinguish contemporary scholarly work on the UNCRC might not be a coincidence, analyzed from the process of 'educationalization' that has characterized childhood in western societies since the 19th century. The

perspective of educationalization presents a contemporary research agenda for children's rights for the coming decades.

Interventions in place to protect the rights of children

International Legal Framework

The task of looking at CPRS, law and policy in Somaliland is to assess the efficacy of the legal protection available to displaced children under these instruments. Given that the focus of international Law is conflicts, begin by examining the legal protection under the international law.

The international Law

Though designs to primarily protect displaced persons affected by war between States at international level, the two international humanitarian laws and human rights law has remained relevant in most cases of internal displacement.

However under humanitarian legal regulation of arms conflict the National states have the primary responsibility for assisting and protecting their internally displaced persons who have not crossed any international border and are covered by the laws of their own country 'pursuant' to international law (humanitarian and Human rights laws). It follows therefore that the displaced children have been grants the same entitlements to enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freed under the international law and domestic laws as the rest of the country's citizens (Rachel 1997).

In its broad sense, this would mean that the protection of displaced children is no longer limited to national states but that the Regional and International Organizations had a role to play as well (Rachel 1997).

In other words protection of internal displaced person as such the children has become one of collective, societal responsibility exercised at family, community, civil society, state and international levels. The protection activities would also have to target a range of actors, systems, processes, and institutions. However, while community involvement is instrumental to protection of children's rights during

displacement, it should not diminish States' primary responsibilities to protect the civilian population (Knudsen 2006, save the children Sweden).

International Humanitarian Law

Humanitarian Law (otherwise known as the law of arms conflict) is the body of international law, which governs the conduct of war: it sets out the parameters of what is legally permissible during hostilities and includes the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and additional Protocols I & II of 1977.

The International Human Rights Law

International Human Rights Law primarily seeks to regulate the way states treat people who are in their jurisdiction. Although Human rights Law is not specifically designs to protect persons during times if arms conflict, many of its provisions remain applicable

The guiding principles on the internally displaced persons (GPID)

The lack of a binding legal framework explicitly addressing the issue of IDP protection, similar to the 1951 Refugee Convention, has in the past often been cited as a reason for the inadequate response. In 1998, at the request of the Units Nations Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly, Francis Deng in cooperation with legal experts develops and issues the "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement." Since The Guiding Principles have not been signed or ratified by States they are therefore not considers binding international law.

The 1998 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement have been the key document for protection of IDPs. These principles reflect, and are consistent with, international human rights, humanitarian law, and analogous refugee law. The principles purport to serve as an international standard to guide governments as well as international humanitarian and development agencies when providing assistance and protection to IDPs. The principles identify the rights and guarantees of the internally displaced as

well as the obligations of their authorities in all phases of displacement. They provide protection against arbitrary displacement, offer a basis for protection and assistance during displacement, and set forth guarantees for safe return, resettlement and reintegration (OCHA report 1998).

Convention of Child Rights

The United Nations' **Convention on the Rights of the Child** is a human rights treaty setting out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. The Convention defines a child as any human being under the age of eighteen, unless the age of majority is attained earlier under a state's own domestic legislation.

Nations that ratify this convention are bound to it by international law. Compliance is monitored by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, which is composed of members from countries around the world. Once a year, the Committee submits a report to the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which also hears a statement from the CRC Chair, and the Assembly adopts a Resolution on the Rights of the Child.

Governments of countries that have ratified the Convention are required to report to, and appear before, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child periodically to be examined on their progress with regards to the advancement of the implementation of the Convention and the status of child rights in their country.

The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention and opened it for signature on 20 November 1989. It came into force on 2 September 1990, after it was ratified by the required number of nations. Currently, 193 countries are party to it, including every member of the United Nations except Somalia, South Sudan and the United States. Somalia's cabinet ministers had announced plans in late 2009 to ratify the treaty.

Two optional protocols were adopted on 25 May 2000. The First Optional Protocol restricts the involvement of children in military conflicts, and the Second Optional

Protocol prohibits the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Both protocols have been ratified by more than 150 states.

A third optional protocol relating to communication of complaints was adopted in December 2011 and opened for signature on 28 February 2012.

Livelihood projects

According to UNHCR Somaliland, Hargeisa is home to approximately 85,000 displaced people who have fled their homes mostly from south and central regions of Somalia, due to various reasons, including drought, limited livelihood opportunities and increased violence (Save the children report 2006).

"IDPs often live in difficult conditions, more often than not with limited access to basic facilities such as adequate healthcare, good shelter and clean water and sanitation amenities, ample security as well as employment opportunities," the agency said. "UNHCR engages IDPs in Hargeisa in various projects like solar lighting or animal husbandry that will equip them with the necessary skills to start up their own businesses and provide a better life for their families."

CCBRS is implementing an income-generating project, funded by UNHCR, aimed at empowering woman in the IDP camps. Started in 2008, the project has helped transform the lives of the IDPs by providing them with better livelihoods (UHRC Report).

Fouzia Hassan, mother of eight and one of the beneficiaries, told IRIN: "All my children are now in school, thanks to the US\$600 grant I received to boost my bread-making business. My business has expanded and I now make between 55 and 65 loaves a day, something I could not have dreamt of doing before the start of this project (UHRC Report)."

Now she can take care of her family better: "I can meet their medical bills, I have built a latrine for the family's use and I have installed a water tank, this is now my home. It has changed my life and my family's."(UHRC Report)

Education

Education has a crucial preventive and rehabilitative part to play in fulfilling the needs and rights of children in conflict and post-conflict situations. Education also serves much broader functions. It gives shape and structure to children's lives and can instill community values, promote justice and respect for human rights and enhance peace, stability and interdependence.

Unfortunately, not even schools are safe from attack during times of armed conflict. In rural areas the school building may be the only substantial permanent structure, making it highly susceptible to shelling, closure or looting. Often, local teachers are prime targets because they are important community members or because they may hold strong political views. The destruction of education networks represents one of the greatest developmental setbacks for countries affected by armed conflict. Lost education and vocational skills take years to replace, making the overall task of postwar recovery even more difficult.

During armed conflicts, fear and disruption make it difficult to create an atmosphere conducive to learning, and the morale of both teachers and pupils is likely to be low. As conflicts drag on for months or even years, economic and social conditions suffer and educational opportunities become more limited or even cease to exist altogether. Sometimes, even when educational opportunities exist in war-torn areas, parents may be reluctant to send their children to school. They may be afraid that the children will not be safe while they are on their way to and from school, or during classes. Mothers and fathers may need their children to work in the fields, in shops or at home caring for the youngest children.

Educational activity must be established as a priority component of all humanitarian assistance. When children have been forced to leave their homes and are crowded into displaced persons camps, establishing schooling systems as soon as possible reassures everyone by signaling a degree of stability and a return to normal roles and relationships within the family and community. Refugee children can sometimes attend regular schools in host countries, as provided for in international law, though very few get the opportunity to do so. Some host Governments refuse to provide -- or to allow international agencies to provide -- educational activity for refugee children. The efforts of United Nations agencies and other organizations to meet the educational service needs of children affected by conflict require significantly increased support.

Even in situations of armed conflict, it is important to carry on educating children and young people, no matter how difficult the circumstances. Education promotes their psychosocial and physical well-being. Teachers can recognize signs of stress in children as well as impart vital survival information on issues such as personal safety and health or the dangers of landmines. They can also promote tolerance and respect for human rights. Since schools are likely to be targets for military attack, alternative sites for classrooms can be established, as was done in Eritrea in the late 1980s when classes were often held under trees, in caves or in camouflaged huts built from sticks and foliage. Similar arrangements were made during the height of the fighting in many places in the former Yugoslavia, where classes were held in the cellars of people's homes, often by candlelight.

General Recommendations from the IDP Camp

The relocation and resettlement of IDPs granting security of tenure in cooperation with the local municipality should be a matter of urgent discussion between international agencies and governmental authorities.

The local government and municipal authorities should be encouraged to outline a clear policy statement with respect to their policy vis-a-vis IDPs in Somaliland. This should include clear guidelines with respect to the social and legal status of IDPs of southern origin.

There is lack of coordination among international agencies in terms of long-term assistance to IDP and Returnee populations. The primary reason is the problem associated with which agency has, or should have, a mandate to assist these communities. Efforts among international agencies to convene a joint committee have not materialized. As a result the little assistance delivered so far has been conducted on ad-hoc basis. The prospect of as many as 80,000 returnees arriving to northwest Somalia over the next 2 years raised grave concerns about the increasing economic and social burden to local municipal authorities and resident populations (Millennium report 2006).

In light of the fact that IDPs, particularly those in Dima Camp, have complained that intended relief supplies are regularly diverted by local authorities, any further assistance from international agencies should be conducted with the consultation of the IDPs themselves.

In addition, the international agencies need to establish a mechanism of monitoring and evaluating the delivery of assistance.

A short-term food for work program for IDPs in Dima camp should be introduced to rebuild roads in Hargeisa that were destroyed by the 1999 floods. This would generate employment and improve the nutritional and health problems which are particularly acute among the Ajuran of Dima Camp (WFP report 2006).

In the short term, the extension of water to new settlements such as Mohamed Mogeh, State House and Stadium should be a top priority. However, there are a significant number of displaced persons squatting in public lands such as the State House area. These squatters must first be resettled, or leased new areas, before water, or other services, are extended to them.

Another important priority is access to better roads for those IDP and Returnees residing on the outskirts of Hargeisa proper. Roads should be rehabilitated via a labor intensive program that can serve as a source of badly needed employment for these communities.

A longer-term problem is urban planning. The municipality itself does not have the capacity or the funds for rehabilitation and reintegration of IDPs and returnees. Given the fact that thousands of more returnees are expected over the next two years it is vital that international agencies assist in the preparation and planning for the upcoming influx (Millennium report 2006).

DRC has provided assistance to Sheikh Noor residents but this has not been sufficient. That is, while they provided an MCH and constructed badly needed latrines, the IDPs and Oromo refugees on the outskirts of the camp do not enjoy similar facilities. These IDPs and Oromo refugees require the construction of latrines and an MCH in close proximity to their huts. (Millennium report 2006).

The Ministry of Repatriation and Reintegration lacks basic information on the composition and needs of the returnees. A larger study should be commissioned, in cooperation with international agencies, that can serve to prepare the groundwork for fully integrated the returnee and IDP populations. This is vitally important given the fact that an estimated 80,000 additional refugees from Ethiopia are set to return over the next two years. (UNICEF Humanitarian Situation Report, 2005) .

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter outlines, research design, study population, sample size, sampling procedures, research instrument, validity and reliability and limitations of the study.

Research design

This study was a descriptive cross-sectional study, employing quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection.

However, the reason for descriptive was to analyze the variety of interrelated variables, which include; demographic features of the IDPs, children protection rights, children vulnerability and to explore future coping mechanisms.

Research population

The study was conducted in Mohamed Moge camp which is one of the 41 camps fully registered in Hargeisa district by June 2006. However, the camp was established on March 2003 in order to scale down vulnerability level and escalations of violations against children's rights.

According to the recent statistics (SLHRC 2010) indicated that, it has a population of 800 people who are mainly women and children. This is going to be the target population of the study and was drawn from representative sample.

The following table indicates distribution of target population.

Table 1: Shows Distributions of Target Population

Division	No. of population at each division consisting of	Sample
A	100	80
B	140	103
C	160	114
Total	400	297

Sample size

For descriptive research, it's common to sample from 0% to 20% of the total target population of the study. There are many ways to calculate sample size including statistical, ratio and through table. However, the study employed Slovan's formula to come up with the appropriate sample size.

The study targeted three divisions of Mohamed Moge IDP camp with each division has a population of 100, 140, and 160 of Block A, B and C respectively.

The study targeted 200 responds drawn from the target population through the use of Slovan's formula ($N = N / 1 + N(0.05)^2$).

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

Sample Procedure

As the population of Mohamed Moge IDP camp has increased tremendously it were impossible to collect information from each one of them. In order to fasten the exercise and ensure that reasonable data was collected, the researcher used the following sampling methods:

(i) Simple Random Sampling: This is to select eighty people and distribute to internally displaced persons randomly from different households, backgrounds and blocks in Mohamed Moge IDP's camp.

A proportionate sampling was carried to get the number of households to be interviews per block. In each block simple random sampling used to identify the households for qualitative interview.

(ii) Purposive Selection: This method was to select officers who have information that was relevant to the protection rights of children. The members include officials from government, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), Local Government, UN Agencies and other committees dealing with IDPs.

Data collection methods

This study will use the following data collection techniques; self administered questionnaire and interview with the IDPs.

Data collection instruments

The use of questionnaires was done to collect the required data. The questionnaires contained questions on personal information, knowledge, and understanding of law and protection rights.

Interview

Respondents who were not able to interpret questionnaires were interviewed by face-to-face interviews, with guidelines from the researcher. The questions asked were clearly explained to the respondent.

In the interview, open-ended questions were used to obtain as much information as possible about how the interviewee felt about the research topic. Interviews were conducted between one and two hours. The questions used during the interview were based on the research questions for this project; they were reviewed, refined and approved by the project supervisor.

The researcher designed a semi-structured interview. Here, the researcher encouraged the interviewee to clarify vague statements and to further elaborate on brief comments.

Questionnaires

Well-typed questionnaires were issued with a brief introduction, which familiarized the respondent to fill the questions posed by the researcher. The questionnaires were given to relevant people with a request to answer the questions.

Focus group discussion

Focus group discussions was held with pre-existing groups of community members. The chairperson of each group was contacted and asked if he/she can mobilize his group to discuss the study topic. If the chairperson accepts, a date was set on which and the chairperson was invited the principal investigator and about eight members of his group for the discussion.

The proceedings of the discussion was recorded with an audio-recorder, with informed verbal consent from the group members.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Validity and reliability of the research instruments concerned the extent to which the research instrument yielded the same results. The construct and criterion validity of the law and the protection rights of internally displaced children questionnaire was empirically proved by experts which meant it was standardized. The researcher used SPSS to ensure the validity of the data collected.

Reliability of the respondent's through the instruments of the questionnaire was established. The reliability of the research instruments concerned with the degree to which the research instrument gave the same result. The reliability was used test and pretest approach in the determination of accuracy of the research-devised instruments.

In this test-retest technique, the questionnaires were self administered throughout the research to ensure that respondents fill the same questionnaire and the instrument provided the required information.

Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution was to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The data was tabulated and analyzed in excel to get frequency distribution of factors that make children vulnerable.

The researcher organized extract meaningful information from data collected during interview sessions, administration of questionnaires, and observations to ease the process of data analysis. The data collected was analyzed in the form of descriptive statistical method included the use of tables, bar graphs. tables, pie charts, and percentages. Data processing and analysis involved the following:-

Editing; the completed structured questionnaires scrutinized in order to reduce errors and omissions. Each questionnaire underwent thorough study to clarify on the responses given in order to establish their eligibility and accuracy.

Coding; where questions were open ended, data and responses were coded so as to categorize the responses exhaustively. This enabled the researcher to easily deduce the findings of the study and to interpret them appropriately to come up with adequate conclusions from the data collected.

Tabulation; The edited and coded data was then arranged in tables, charts, and graphs to help deducing the required information regarding the study.

Analyzing qualitative data

Response mode	Mean range	Interpretation
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1-1.75	Very Low
Disagree (D)	1.76-2.5	Low
Agree (A)	2.6-3.25	High
Strongly Agree (SA)	3.26-4	Very High

Limitation of the study:

Mohamed Moge camp located 5 miles from town. It is one of several camps that are often difficult to reach, because it needs military escorts to avoid ambushes on the way. The main limitation therefore is accessibility in order to collect data through research interviews, observations and focus group discussions.

Another limitation is the time allocated for the research; the time was not enough for the researcher to get all the information needed without stretching too much.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Introduction

This section provides analysis of the research instruments in order the raw data set to be analyzed and transformed into meaningful information sources that enables people to understand the background of the problem before the intervention begin. The findings are analyzed objective by objective.

Findings

Furthermore, the analysis section has covered demographic features of targeted respondents in IDPs camps, civil society organizations and relevant government line ministries, and reviews of existing community bylaws used to keep child rights protection system across the entire community. In addition, households were asked their demographic features and results produced after in-depth analysis however, there were large differences in terms of gender distribution, household size, and age of the respondent. Surprisingly, interviewed people share something common with the overall community which including variables like education level and occupation or job opportunities. Based on the study target group it has focused IDPs in Mohamed Moge camp. In relation to this, it was found that access to basic needs by people in the IDPs were very poor and need to urgent response to calm down the critical situation leading them to be most vulnerable. This dismantles and weakens people's capacity to withstand endangering threats resulting from diseases and severe living standards derailed by the poor livelihood condition in Mohamed Moge IDPs Camps.

Section one: Presents Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The demographic characteristics of the respondents are presented in the figure (1) below. About 200 questionnaires were distributed and analyzed for this study.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	75	37.5
Female	125	62.5
Total	200	100.0
Age		
(20-30)	58	29
(31-40)	64	32
(41-50)	36	18
(51-60)	30	15
(71 and above)	12	6
Total	200	100.0
Qualification		
No education	148	74
Primary education	50	25
Secondary	2	1
Total	200	100.0

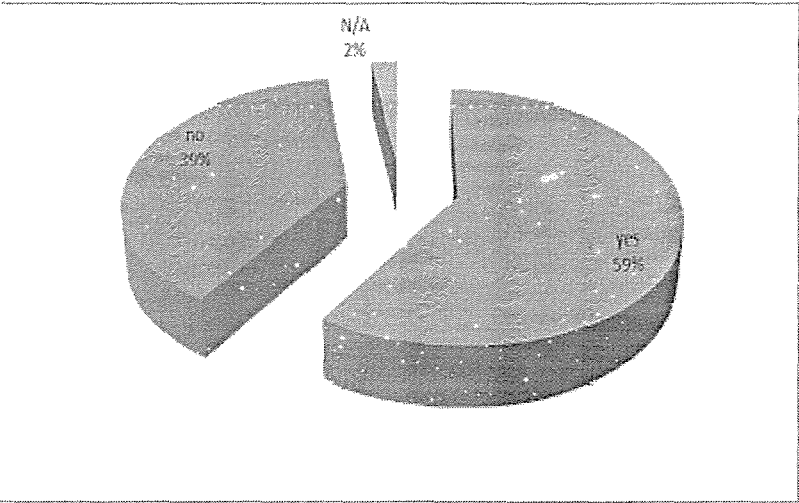
Majority (62.5%) of the respondent were female compared to small portion of male (37.5%). The number of female was high because most of the people living in the IDP camps are female. However, comparison on gender shows that the survey involved few portion of male and large portion of women due to the circumstance created by poverty and suffering faced by people at IDPs camps. When distributing samples we used stratified technique in order to give special consideration to women. This is because of the large number of female at IDPs households. Men left houses with women and children therefore women had become the family breadwinners covering all family daily life either by selling Khat or carrying out petty trading activities like creating small teashops and mini-shops or dairy work to generate income to support her families.

Furthermore, the study showed that a total of 61%(29%+32%) of the household were in the age range between 20 to 30 and 31 to 40 years of age, while on the other hand majority was in the age of 31-40. The average age of the heads of household interviewed during the study was 32 years of age. About eighteen households, fifteen

households and six households (presenting 18%, 15%, and 6%) were in the age range between 41-50, 51-60, and 61-70 years of age respectively. Only 6% of respondents, were 60 years of age or older.

The table (1-1) below indicates that about 74% of the respondents were not educated at all while on the one hand only 25% of the households had possessed primary education and the rest 1% had completed secondary education. This implies that the access to basic education in the areas assessed was very poor whereby majority of people are lacking reading and writing skills. Availability of classrooms were also few and less number were functioning which do not accommodate the upcoming children in the camp. Additionally, the health sector was also deteriorating-no MCH, people have not access to proper health facilities the nearest place they can go and access to proper health services was in the town. In terms of hygiene and sanitation, interviewed households were found to be vulnerable to waterborne diseases. Latrines and other sanitary measures were also completely absent.

Figure 1: Showing the literacy level of the respondents



On the other hand, the households were also classified based on their level of literacy/education level the result shows that the majority of households are either illiterate or have attended just a primary school level. As the level of literacy increases, the number of households completing higher levels of education decreases.

Literacy Level of the Households

On the aspect of the ability of the respondent to read or write, based on the below chart about 59% responded positively with the remaining 39% in Quranic schools or not being able to read and write while only 2% do not read and write either Quran or other schooling system. This reveals a quite number of improvements compared to past studies related to IDPs camps education level which also indicated that 58.75%.

In addition, based on existing literature has revealed about a third of children drop out during primary school years, a trend that seems to be increasing. The immediate causes include not having money for school fees/uniform, nomadic lifestyle, droughts, low quality of education, low access (particularly where the distance to nearest school is long and in nomadic/pastoralist areas), fear of abuse in the classroom in the form of corporal punishment and early marriages.

Magnitude of human rights violation in Mohamed Camp

In this part the respondents were to react to statements concerning human right violation which they were to tick either strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. In this section the respondents were to react to six qualitative questions. All the six items on human rights violation were ranked scaled using four points ranging between 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree and 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using means as summarized in the table 2 below.

Table 2: Showing the magnitude of human rights violation

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation
The children are not discriminated when it comes to sharing of household items like food, clothing, and shelter.	3.13	Very high
Children walk freely in the streets without being abused.	3.00	Very high
Taking children to the school is the first priority of every parent.	2.87	High
Protection of displaced children is a societal responsibility.	2.85	High
Children are entitled to enjoyment and equal rights as other citizens.	2.81.	High
Displaced children receive special protection rights.	2.76	High
Mean index	2.9	High

Source: Field Data

According to table 2 above most of the respondents agreed that children are allowed to share basic commodities like food, shelter, and clothing. This is indicated by the mean of 3.13, which is the highest mean in the table.

There are number of organizations both local and international ones who does food distributions, however, these organizations include; WFP which is UN agency, Care international and Candle light. Thought there is no organized distribution points belong to the community in the IDPs but organizations use their own means for distribution system. Food is transported with trucks in all the way to the camp and soon after arrival distributed on time. This was done due to the security reasons, incase created for distribution points in the camp there is fear to loot the stored food and thus has

necessarily pushed organizations to transport food to the camp when distribution time is due.

In addition to this, women are involved in organizations distributing food and non-food items, in Somaliland the number of women is more compared to men when it comes to local and international organizations. They are the ones serving for needy community in both IDPs and EDPs when a disaster comes in. Moreover, the camp residents have not been educated about their rights, and nothing has been done for them to know about their rights. This is why people are far lag behind when compared to local people in other regions. Human rights trainings are not many in this camp, there are only few human rights trainings conducted a long time ago and have not done any follow activities to ensure the outcome/change caused by the trainings. The need for further human rights training was not assessed till now and this has remained constraint which underpins the vulnerability of people in the camp.

Factors that make children vulnerable in the IDP camps

From the experience and it is in record that when it comes to IDP camps children become the most vulnerable to various components. To realize this objective the researcher used qualitative questions which gave chance to the respondents to react to their plight.

A total of six qualitative questions were asked. All the six items on factors that make children vulnerable were ranked using four points ranging between 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree and 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using means as summarized in the table 3 below.

Table 3: Showing the factors that make children vulnerable

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation
There is proper distribution of counselor opportunities among the IDPs	1.9	Very low
There is an effective administrative system in the camp.	2.4	Low
Children in the IDP are protected by police	2.0	Low
There are control measures of hygienic levels in the camp.	2.85	High
Seminars are held to educate the public on children's rights.	2.11	Low
Children are able to access social amenities and healthcare services.	2.76	High

Source: Field data

According to table 3 above children are vulnerable. Besides to this, community was also asked whether or not have local councils for delivering basic social services among the entire IDPs camps. The result which was produced indicates that hundred percent of the IDPs don't posses local councils. However, this meant the Hargeisa local government had neglected and had not given a specified number of councilors representing the rights of IDPs community. This has exacerbated the living condition of people in IDPs camp. No community awareness campaigns, absence for provision of health care services and lack of hygiene promoters are the major bottlenecks to attain reliable and sustained life for people in the IPDs camps.

The current findings found reflects same picture with previous studies like that of related to IDPs living status revealed that there are high expectations on families as to caring responsibilities from traditional and religious law, and in the constitution.

Health Indicators for children are very poor, partly because uneducated parents do not themselves have adequate knowledge about health, hygiene, and nutrition. The role of the state is to ensure there is professional capacity and resources to support. Where there are things that have to be done as a public good, for example the provisions of basic health care, water, public health, and sanitation, it is the state's responsibility to ensure services are equitably available.

The causes of children not accessing preventive or curative health services include shortage of physical infrastructure, skilled personnel, equipment and supplies, long distances and insecurity, difficulties of retaining staff in rural areas, some discrimination and lack of monitoring and decentralization.

Based on the evidence found on the ground there was no effective administrative system in the camp but on the other hand, there is community-based elders who have taken the role to take care for the families in the IDP in terms of protection, reconciliation and solving community based conflicts. The volunteered administrative community their main assignment is to register and report the most vulnerable groups need for urgent provision of food and health care facilities and report to the active international organizations and local merchants and charity organizations whose mandate is to support vulnerable households in the community. Other than this, local administrative unit appointed by the government does not exist in the IDPs camps.

In addition, awareness of children's rights was consistently identified as weak or non-existent. This applied to all stakeholders, government, non-government, parents, professionals, media, rights holders, and duty bearers. Of perhaps greatest significance is that application of the principles of human rights and child rights is low amongst those involved in working for improvements in children's lives and so the failure to apply these principles is often an underlying constraint to progress. These include the failure to recognize, and to institutionalize the interdependence and indivisibility of rights. Some rights are consistently not recognized and taken into account in decision

making, be it at the level of project cycle management by NGOs or national planning by the Government.

Findings from the interviews

Children are Exploited for their Labor

In urban areas this affects at least 20% of the children (e.g. children are poorly paid in restaurants or charcoal making), with increasing trend, but in rural areas it is seen to be decreasing. Many of the causes for children having to work are family related, for example low income, family separation, parents are illiterate or unable to work, the father is a drug (khat) abuser, or there are no caregivers. Others reasons for children working are their own drug abuse, for example glue or khat.

It is not necessarily bad or harmful for the child to work. For a child who is able it is appropriate that they contribute to tasks in the family environment. Children working excessively, so that they can't attend school, being exploited or working in dangerous situations is however a violation of children's rights.

Security of family income is a key factor in the long term reduction of children's involvement in work. Parents have to be able to generate sufficient income to be able to support their families. Programmes that improve the possibility of young people gaining employment, and thus being able to fulfill their responsibilities to their children are obviously one of the long term investments that will contribute to gradually building a vibrant economy.

Rape was identified to the data enumerators as being an issue for children in both rural and urban environments, and thought to be an increasing trend. Rape is one of the hidden forms of violence against children in Somaliland. Talking about sexuality and more particularly with children is culturally considered to be taboo. Sexual abuse is a major crime under customary law, and at the present time rape cases are solved based on the customary law which can, however, be damaging to the victim psychologically, for example requiring the rapist to marry the raped girl child. Substance abuse (khat, glue sniffing; articulated as "a culture of seeking happiness") the influence of foreign

culture and the influence of the media (TV, Internet) were identified as some of the underlying causes of rape.

Four things need to be dealt with: Addressing the reasons why incidence of rape is increasing and how to protect children from rape (prevention), and developing better reporting systems and community knowledge on the correct procedures, more child friendly legal system and prosecution of perpetrators of rape (response).

Table 4: Showing the level of political and social effects

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation
The children in the IDP camps commit crimes.	3.13	Very high
Children are affected by the political and criminal behaviors.	3.00	Very high
Government supports the children in improving their welfare.	2.5	Low
Children enjoy social amenities like sports grounds and theaters	2.1	Low
Children do not receive enough attention from their parents.	2.87	High

Source: Field Data

Majority of the respondent pointed out there is no administrative unit while only few responded that there is local administrative system created by local people in the camp to do basic social services like hygiene promoters supported international nongovernmental organizations.

Which meant that some of the people who were asked responded there is no administrative unit in the camp while only few figured out that there is an administrative system in the camp. However, this implies that the people in the IDP camps have been neglected and their voice could not be heard due to the lack of

representatives to express their voices and therefore, talk about their needs and address to the government their role in terms of support and development. With regard to the absence of administrative system in the Camp had also exacerbated the situation. Meaning that there is no police or police station in the IDP, so that they are susceptible to mistreats and abuses. However, according to the information given by the members of IDP community in the camp has expressed that police comes during uprisings and severe violence clashes between different communities in the camp but no permanent police are deployed in the Camp. Linking up to nonexistence of police to child rights in the camp the situation is horrible and disastrous.

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) Operating in the Camp

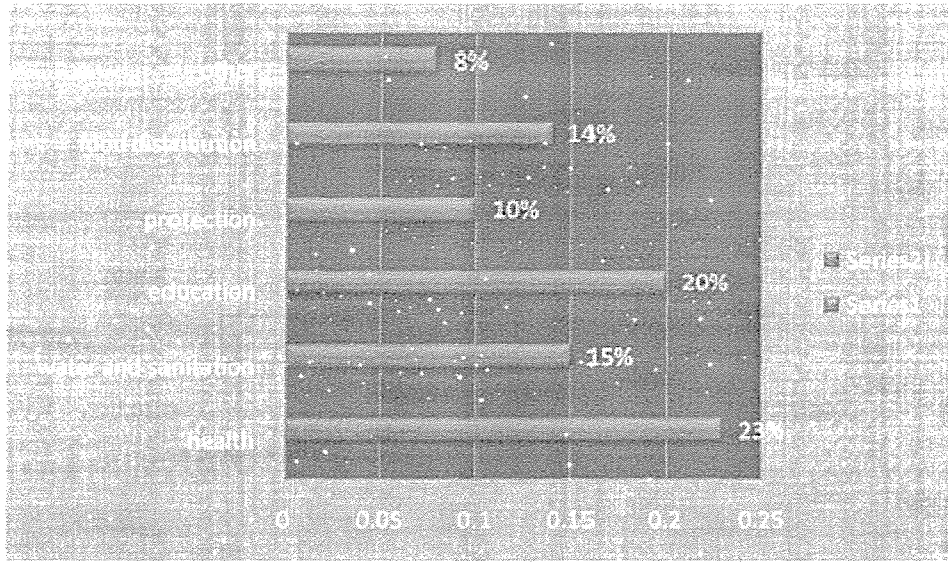
Few numbers of international organizations are now fully operating in the Camp. However, they are busy with providing household care services like; provision of medical supplies, drugs and immunizations kit for children from malnutrition and other communicable diseases which include; malaria, typhoid, measles and treatment for intestinal infections. These organizations are not limited to provide only for medical services but also provide hygiene and sanitation facilities like; establishing household latrines and garbage pits to waste disposals.

Therefore, the numbers of NGOs working in the camp include; Save the children international, Caritas from Switzerland/Luxembourg, UNIDA, UNHCR, UNDP and some local organizations doing human rights and awareness raising.

Services Delivered by NGOs/CBOs in the Camp

Community was also asked about the number of NGOs serving for health care, education, protection, water and sanitation, food distribution and other social services.

Figure 3: Showing the activities done by NGOs

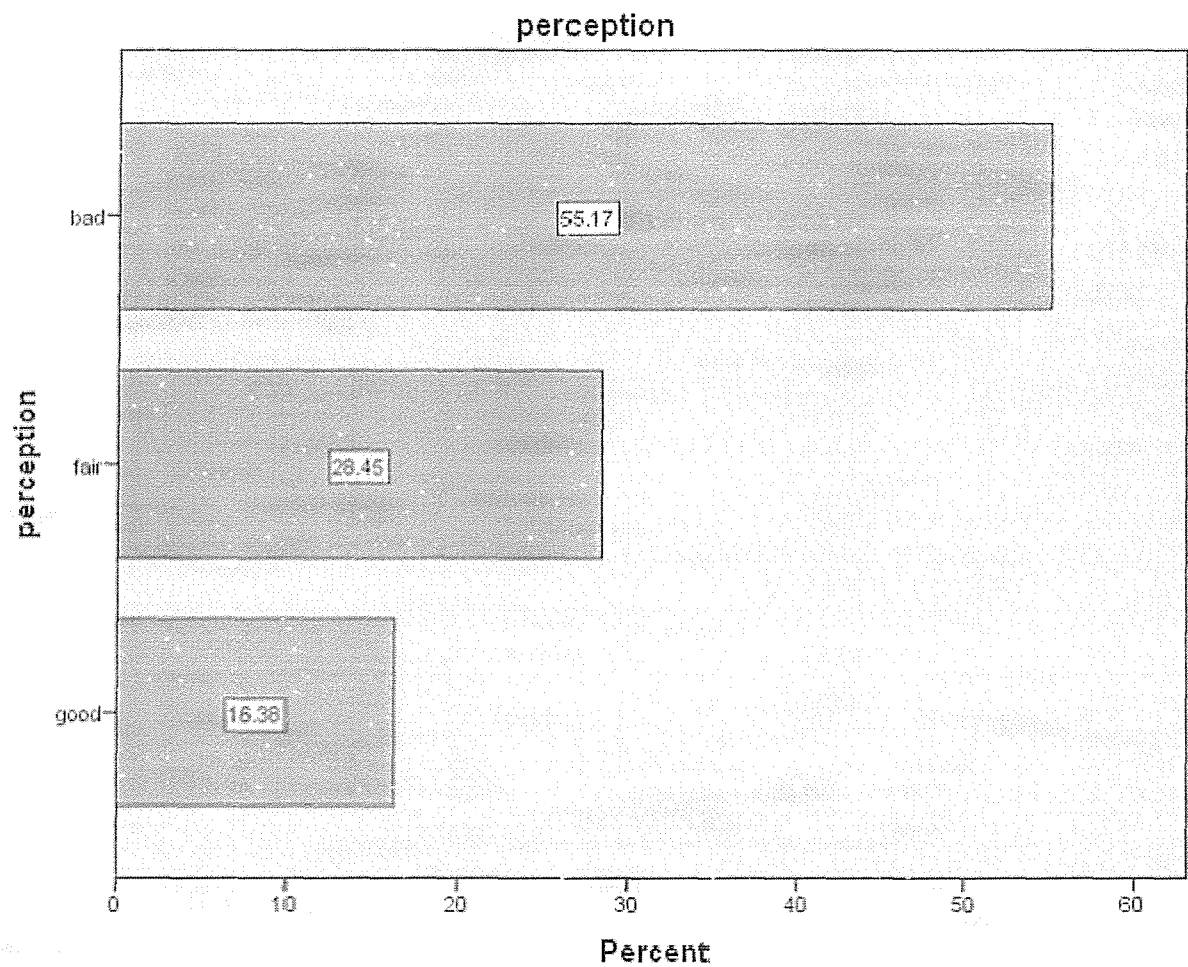


Source: Field Data

The responses were stated in the figure(3) above, which meant that majority(23%) of the interviewed target groups mentioned that working NGOs deliver healthcare services including immunization of children under five years and feeding services for mothers during pregnancy and maternity. However, NGOs functions are not limited to only delivering healthcare services but also provide education services for both formal and non-formal education for adults. Basing on information provided in the figure below about 20% NGOs provide education services while on the other hand 15%, 14%, 10% and 8% delivers water and sanitation, food distribution, protection against assaults other basic social including housing and counseling activities respectively.

In addition respondents were also asked about the existence of probation and social welfare officers in the camp. However, this was new phenomenon to the community meaning that they didn't hear about the probation and social welfare officers in the camp. Therefore, the camp is really in dire for establishing probation and social welfare officers.

Perception of People and Local Councils On Children Doing Work



Source: Field Data

Respondents were also asked about their perception on children working in restaurants, doing domestic work and other jobs which children cannot do it. The study has revealed that 55.17% of interviewed people had reflected negatively about children working in the camp, this is because of the vulnerability and susceptibility of children when doing work as this endangers their living status. In addition child rights enshrined in the local and international documents don't allow them to do work till they reach a mature age, a

stage which children can do work. While on the one hand only 28.45% and 16.38% pointed out that children at work is fair and good respectively.

This gives negative reflections on the perceptions from the people and local council members believed that children at work is fair and good which morally not good and right to perceive as good thing when child are working activities which reach beyond their capacity.

However, the implication of the study shows that majority (55.17%) of people in the camp had expressed negatively their feelings when discussed with child at work while on the other hand, few people in the community and local council members had encouraged the concept which still believed that children can do work and its acceptable which meant the understanding level of such groups is not good enough and need for further campaigning and empowerment activities.

Common political and social effects of the children in the IDP camps

Political level in Somalia has not evolved due to war crimes here and there the high number of people are in the IDP camps. this objective was tackled by use of 3 qualitative questions. This questions were ranked using four points ranging between 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree and 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using means as summarized in the table 4 below.

Mechanisms put in place to protect the rights of children in the IDP camps

The Somali government and the adults have the responsibility of assisting and protecting their internally displaced persons who have not crossed any international border and are covers by the laws of their own country 'pursuant' to international law. It follows therefore that the displaced children have been grants the same entitlements to enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and frees under the international law and domestic laws as the rest of the country's citizens.

In its broad sense this would mean that the protection of displaced children is no longer limited to national states but that the Regional and International Organizations had a role to play as well.

To realize this objective the researcher used five qualitative questions which the respondents were to react to.

The questions were rated from 1- strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- agree, 4- strongly agree. The mean of the answers was calculated and represented in the table below.

Table 5: Showing the mechanisms of protecting children in the camp

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Existence of conflict solving mechanisms in the camp	3.21	Very high	1
Availability of police station and police personnel in the camp.	1.5	Very low	2
Children receive help from the NGOs.	3.34	Very high	3
The government has put a committee in place that deals with internally displaced people.	2.0	Low	
There is a number of schools in and around the camp.	2.11	Low	5

Source: Field data

Community was also asked about the method of problem solving applied while combating and settling down community conflicts, majority expressed they applied traditional methods of problem solving based on bottom up approach starting at the grassroots level. In Somali culture, there are Suldhanates or what we call Suldhanis elected by community members through clan based system. Each clan has a clan

header which settles down conflict issues when his clan conflicts with other clans in the community. Therefore, little disagreements that comes in between the IDP community those clan headers sort out and settle down accordingly. Apart from this, no government branch or agent fully functioning in the IDP camp tries to settle down community problems it's up to the community elders liable to solve community based problems through traditional/custom based approach.

In reference to CRSA report (2010) which revealed that Somaliland has been at a significant disadvantage by not being a state party to the UNCRC. In particular missing the interaction with the Committee on the Rights of the Child through periodic reports is a loss.

In other countries it provides a regular opportunity for the state to engage with civil society, media and international community about the challenges facing children in the realization of their rights.

Improvements in each of the 10 UNCRC Implementation Obligations would have an impact on the short, medium and long term realization of children's rights in Somaliland. The complete CRSA report elaborates on each of these obligations (Measures of Implementation), which give detailed information and recommendations on how to implement this CRSA.

Presentation of Focus Group Discussions and Key Informants Interviews

Camp settings

Respondents were divided into groups and have taken eight individuals in each camp representing the other remaining households in the camp. Participants were given to questions to be discussed and the researcher was coordinating the ongoing activities. Each question has allocated to an adequate time to be discussed and summarized the output accordingly.

However, majority of the interviewed people have agreed on that the physical layout of the camp is not an appropriate meaning that people inhabited everywhere and thus

made them densely populated, there is no space for washing facilities, so that people share small place for washing facilities which is not clean and ill organized.

In addition there are no proper household latrines; people have only poorly constructed pits protected by wooden items which didn't suitable human to use as a latrine. The number of established latrines are not enough to the people in the camp and still there hundreds of people who don't possess latrines and make open defecation which polluting the surrounding environment causing diseases like diarrhea. The right for privacy for girls has been violated because there is no pits separate for women/girls in the camp.

Camp Structures

Secondly respondents together with the researcher had open discussions on camp structures for protection. Most of the interviewed people pointed out that at the moment there is no camp structures for protection rather than the traditional protection system people adopted on custom basis. These weak structures are headed by local elders in the camp but on the one hand government had not established any structure which supports community in Moge IDP camp. The camp is lacking police station where crimes will be handled and resolved community conflicts. There are number of organizations teaching people methods for conflict resolution while combating community conflicts, these organizations include UNHCR, however, UNHCR don't establish structures for supporting protection but limited to provide food and train community towards resolving community based conflict.

Schools

Based on the discussion with the groups, it was found that there are schools in the camp. The schools are funded by NGOs Schools, WFP provided food for students and cover food expenses through food voucher system whereby each student access to his/her food entitlement per month. As far as the study concerned, Moge IDPs camp has posed two primary feeding schools which have very limited playgrounds, latrines and low protection for girl privacy.

Provision of Food and Non Food Items

There are number of organizations both local and international who distribute food, however, these organizations include; WFP which is UN agency, Care international and Candle light. Though there is no organized distribution points belong to the community in the IDPs but organizations use their own means for distribution system. Food is transported with trucks in all the way to the camp and soon after arrival distributed on time. This was done due to the security reasons, incase created for distribution points in the camp there is fear to loot the stored food and thus has necessarily pushed organizations to transport food to the camp when distribution time is due.

In addition to this, women is involving in organizations distributing food and non food items, in Somaliland women outnumbered compared to men when it comes to local and international organizations. They are the ones serving for needy community in both IDPs and EDPs when a disaster comes in. moreover, the camp residents have not been educated about their rights and nothing has known about their rights by themselves. This is why people are far lag behind when compared to local people in other regions. Human rights trainings are not many in this camp, there are only few human rights trainings conducted a long time ago and have not done any follow activities to ensure the outcome/change caused by the trainings. The need for further human rights training was not assessed till now and this has remained constraint which underpins the vulnerability of people in the camp.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations arising from the study along the study objectives

Discussion

From the findings, children of Somaliland live in an environment that has high aspirations for their wellbeing and development, and as to what they should enjoy in a good childhood, as entitlements, as rights.

In terms of Children's Rights, established through the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the Republic of Somaliland presents some unique challenges.

As an unrecognized nation state Somaliland has inherited the status of being a signatory to the UNCRC from Somalia. It is however unable to ratify and join with the community of nations as a state party to the UNCRC as, for a range of reasons, its independence as a nation state has not been recognized. Notwithstanding this peculiar situation the Government of Somaliland has made a very public commitment (frequently referred to as a "ratification") of the UNCRC in Nov. 2001.

Many aspects of Somaliland tradition and culture establish rights that are comparable with international standards. Whilst the Government of Republic of Somaliland has not yet become a state party to the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child it has done much to honor the inherited signature to this treaty by working to align laws and policies to the international standards established in the UNCRC. Many more children now have access to an education system, to a health care system than was the case a decade ago. However, a very significant proportion, often more than 70% do not have

access to these rights in IDPs. These children live in places that are difficult to reach, live in families with a mobile lifestyle or distant from centers of administration.

Somaliland children live in a country with strong social structures organized around traditional and religious laws, now being complemented with increased awareness and alignment with International Human Rights Law.

In reference to the trend since the last Child Rights Situation Analysis (CRSA) undertaken in 2003 towards rationalizing traditional, religious and international law has been positive, although misinterpretations and the heterogeneity of the three forms of law continue to result in some inconsistency, sometimes with appalling consequences for children. There is some way to go translating updated laws and policies into practice.

Children are thus living in an environment that has many positive features, especially for the long term. In the short and medium term however the absence of processes of change that are associated with systems, services and structures that are obligations to those who are state parties to the UNCRC are a significant constraint to bringing together and mobilizing all of those key actors who are necessary to implement the changes needed if Somaliland is to fulfill its commitments to children.

Fieldwork identified a range of specific issues for children that were articulated as the concern by children themselves, and adults, duty bearers, parents and influential persons in communities. These issues spanned the full range of the rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural for children established through the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Issues included children's access to health services, to adequate nutrition, to education, and to protection against acts of exploitation and violence by adults, and to the consequences of growing up in a changing world and without a family environment.

Moreover, information found reflects on similar results with child situation analysis report (2009) in Somaliland child protection system. The report stated that Unemployment is high and associated with poverty, poor economic and social outturns, and compounded by the extensive use of khat by a large percentage of the population. Unemployment is both a cause for, and results from heavy abuse of khat, and the two problems are closely linked. Young males in particular spend their days chewing, and are left incapacitated and unable to perform their duties. This also has severe gender aspects, as women are left as sole providers for large families. Although traditional mechanisms still continue to provide coverage for the unemployed these are far from sufficient, and are being undermined by increased urbanization and a changing society.

Conclusions

Basing on the above summary of study analysis the following are the key conclusion of the study

The majority of the respondents were female, this is because most of the people who live in the IDP are female and children. The researcher had to take a higher number of female than that of male for the study.

There was low literacy level of people in the IDPs camps, because there are only few primary schools which ill equipped. The schools lack basic features li

No administrative systems were in place within the IDPs assessed during the fieldwork and there is no established prisons in the camps

- Few numbers of international organizations are now fully operating in the Camp which provides basic necessity like; food, healthcare in particular immunization of children, education facilities and water from rehabilitated water catchment facilities
- Structures that are supporting protection have not been established in IDPs camps, rather there is a community driven structures which is in placed headed by village elders.

- The overall protection level in the camps were deteriorating with respect of the increasing crimes against children in particularly targeting to girls

Recommendations

Recommendation on the magnitude of human rights violation in Mohamed Moge camp. To the government of Somaliland, the government should establish mobile schools or other alternative models for the IDPs communities for children to enjoy their right to education. The government and NGOs should also ensure that there is free medicine to poor people and children.

Recommendation on factors that make children vulnerable; the government and local administration should create employment opportunities for the parents of the marginalized children to curb the issue of poverty. This can be done by starting small projects that involves people in the IDP camps. There should be coordination in all health service projects to avoid overlapping. Mobilization and sensitization of community members to gender based violence and rape as a violation of children's rights, and on how to respond to gender based violence, e.g. report rape cases to appropriate authorities/ using correct channels.

To the local residents and IDPs, there should be a family health education and awareness should be improved and reach in all areas (urban or rural). The local administration should create community awareness on the issue of drop out.

Recommendation on the interventions put in place to protect the right of children; first, to the government of Somali through the ministry of health should provide hygienic measures that will protect children living in IDP camps. Ministry and regional Health authorities should monitor all health providers on work improvement and service utilization. NGOs should build capacity of health providers. Increase children's

awareness of their rights not to be sexually abused and protection mechanisms and establishment of recording system for SGBV cases.

The government should continue to extend provision of schools, establish policies and procedures to make primary education completely free and provide quality teacher training. Teachers are expected to protect children in school, not to use corporal punishment and to exempt school fees for poor children. The role of NGOs/UN could be to create community awareness, assist the government in training teachers, constructing and renovating schools and providing school feeding or livelihoods programme.

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APPENDICES

Appendix One: Questionnaire

SECTION ONE: Demographic features (Family Information)

1. Age of household head

2. Sex of household head

Female ☐

Male ☐

3. Age of respondent (*if different from household head*).....yrs

4. Sex of respondent (*if different from household head*):

Female ☐

Male ☐

5. Occupation of respondent: Housewife ☐ Subsistence farmer ☐ Teacher ☐

Others (specify).....

6. Address (*before displacement*) 1) Village..... 2) Parish3)
sub county.....

7. For how long have you been staying in this camp?
.....

8. Education level (head of household).

1. None
2. Primary
3. Secondary
4. Tertiary

9. Education level of respondent (*if different from head of household*)

1. None
2. Primary
3. Secondary
4. Tertiary

10. Marital status of respondent: Single ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐ Married ☐

11. Number of occupants in household: 1) children (<18 yrs) ☐ 2) Adults (≥18 yrs)
☐

SECTION TWO: Presents Research

1. Do you have any responsibility /hold any office of authority in this camp

Yes ☐

No ☐

2. If Yes specify.....

3. Do you have local councils in this camp?

1) Yes

2) No

4. For the following questions tick under SD- strongly disagree D- disagree A- agree SA- strongly agree

Tick corresponding answer which is suitable for you	SD	D	A	AS
The children are not discriminated when it comes to sharing of household items like food, clothing, and shelter.				
Children walk freely in the streets without being abused.				
Taking children to the school is the first priority of every parent.				
Protection of displaced children is a societal responsibility.				
Children are entitled to enjoyment and equal rights as other citizens.				
Displaced children receive special protection rights.				

SECTION THREE:

1. What do you understand by the word

"child".....

2. For the following questions tick under SD- strongly disagree D- disagree A- agree SA- strongly agree

	SD	D	A	SA
There is proper distribution of counselor chances among the IDPs				
There is an effective administrative system in the camp.				
Children in the IDP are protected by police				
There are control measures of hygienic levels in the camp.				
Seminars are held to educate the public on children's rights.				
Children are able to access social amenities and healthcare services.				

3. What do you understand by the term a 'child with disability'?

.....

4. How are children with disability supported in this camp?

.....

5. What activities are done for children in this camp?

.....

6. Are children in this camp allowed to work? Yes ☐ No ☐

7. What type of work do children

do?.....

SECTION FOUR

1. Do you have local administration authority in this camp?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

2. For the following questions tick under SD- strongly disagree D- disagree A- agree SA- strongly agree

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation
The children in the IDP camps commit crimes.	3.13	Very high
Children are affected by the political and criminal behaviors.	3.00	Very high
Government supports the children in improving their welfare.	2.5	Low
Children enjoy social amenities like sports grounds and theaters	2.1	Low
Children do not receive enough attention from their parents.	2.87	High

Thank you very much.

SECTION FIVE

1. What are

NGOs.....

.....

.....

2. For the following questions tick under SD- strongly disagree D- disagree A- agree SA- strongly agree

	SD	D	A	SA
Existence of conflict solving mechanisms in the camp				
Availability of police station and police personnel in the camp.				
Children receive help from the NGOs.				
The government has put a committee in place that deals with internally displaced people.				
There is a number of schools in and around the camp.				

Appendix Two: Focus Group Discussion and Key Informants Interview Guide

1.0. Camp Settings

1.1. Distance of campsite from the areas of conflict?(the camp safety and access) can be done by observation)

- 8. How far is the camp from the areas of conflict?
- 9. Is the physical layout of the camp appropriate?
- 10. Where are the washing facilities located?
- 11. Where are the latrines located?
- 12. Is there sufficient privacy for girls

Are the facilities as well as the access roads sufficiently lit?

1.2 Camp structures:

- a) Are there structures in the camp that may be relied on to provide protection to children?
- b) If so, what are they?

1.3 UN Agencies:

- a) Are there any UN agencies or their implementing partners present in the camp?
.....
- b) Are you familiar with their mandates and objectives of the various protection agencies?

1.4 Schools:

- a) Are there schools in the camp? If yes,
- b) What type of schools?
Public schools ()
Private schools ()
Funded Ngo schools ()
- a) How many schools?
- b) Where is the school structures located?
- c) Where are the latrines located?
- d) Is there sufficient privacy for girls?
- e) Where are the playgrounds located?

1.5 Provision of food and non- food items:

- a) Where are the food distribution points?
- b) Are you provided with food? If, so by how much and how often?
- c) What about the non food items?
- d) Who provides the items?
- e) Where is the distribution site?
- f) Are the women involved in the organization and distribution of food and non-food items? (The goal should be a 50 % representation of women).

1.6 Training women in income-generating skills:

- a) Are the women trained in income-generating skills?

1.7 Training in Human rights:

- b) Have the Camp residents been educated about their rights?
- c) Who else has been trained?

1.8 Unaccompanied children:

- a) Are there unaccompanied children in the camp?

- b) Who looks after them?
- c) Who traces their families?
- d) Are there extended families for children without parents in this camp?

1.9 Provision of information and counseling:

- a) What programmes are there for provision of information and counseling?
- b) Are children followed up after reunification with their families?

2.0 KEY PARTNERS IN PROTECTION AND THEIR ROLES:

- a) Who has the primary responsibility for the protection of displaced children?

(If the answer is the government omit 2.2 a)

2.1 The Role of the Displaced Population:

Do the Displaced Population have any role to play in their protection?

- b. Do you think the Displaced Population has any role to play in the protection of children in camps? if yes what is it that they do?

2.2 The Role of the National Government:

- a. Does the government have any responsibility for the protection of displaced children?
- b. What interventions have the government put in place to guarantee a camp population's safety and protection?
- c. Do the IDP camp settings keep its humanitarian and civilian character at all times?
I.e. Are there armed persons among the displaced population?
- d. Does the camp accommodate demobilized combatants among the displaced population? If nowhere are they accommodated?
- e. Is there separate accommodation for armed or demobilised combatants?
- f. Which organization has been dealing with the displaced population?

2.3 The Role of UNICEF, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR

- a. Do you know any of the above mentioned organizations?
- b. What do you think are their roles in your life and that of others with you?
- c. Do you think it is their primary responsibility to protect the children in camps?

2.4 The Role of NGOs

- a. Are there NGOs working in the camp?
- b. Who brought them?
- c. What activities have they been doing to protect the rights of children in the camp?

Thank you very much.



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**OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)**

January 25, 2012

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: REQUEST FOR AMAL MOHAMED ABDISAMED MHD/33341/111/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master of Arts in Human Rights and Development.

She is currently conducting a field research of which the title "**The Law and the Protection Rights of Internally Displaced Children in Hargeisa, Somaliland**"

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to her research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail her with the pertinent information she may need.

Any information shared with her from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,


Dr. Roseann Mwaniki
Associate Dean Social Sciences, (CHDR)



APPENDIX IB
TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

I am a Master Degree of Human Rights and Development candidate of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a Thesis. My study is entitled, *The Protection Rights of Internally Displaced Children in selected Organizations in Maroodijeex Region of Somaliland*. Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within seven days (7)?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Amal Mohamed Abdisamed

APPENDIX II

CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date _____

Candidate's Data

Name _____

Reg. # _____

Course _____

Title of Study _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

- ☐ Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- ☐ Psychological Safety
- ☐ Emotional Security
- ☐ Privacy
- ☐ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- ☐ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- ☐ Permission to Conduct the Study
- ☐ Informed Consent
- ☐ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- ☐ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members _____

Curriculum Vitae

Personal details

Amal Mohamed Abdisamed

amalsuad2@yahoo.com

252-63 Hargeisa, Somalia,

Nationality: Somalia

Marital status: Single

Date of birth : 15.03.1987

E-mail address: amal.mohamed@savethechildren.org

Tel (work) direct line: +252-2-571069

Tel (private): +252-2-4476548

Tel (mobile): +252-2-4476548

Summary

I am motivated, dedicated and well-disciplined person with academic knowledge in the field of Refugees IDPs, child protection youth projects, Community development, and good governance. Be Able to bring a positive attitude towards working with youth as an individual and as part of a team. An effective communicator at all levels within an organization. Can also work with people who are having different nationalities, backgrounds, personalities. Excellent problem solving, and analytical skills. Has the ability to complete tasks within the set times and deadlines, and to prioritize and manage several tasks simultaneously. Computer literate. I have 8 years experience in different fields and different sectors. My objective is to hold a challenging position demanding strong work ethics, education and professionalism.

Education

01.2011 - 11.2012 Master Of Human Rights and Development, Kampala International University (*Social science - College / University, Master / Phd grade*)

09.2006 - 09.2010 Bachelor of Law, Hargeisa, Somalia (*Law - College / University, Bachelor's degree*)

07.2007 - 07.2008 Diploma, Hargeisa, Somalia. (*Languages - Academy college / University*)

Positions

October .2009 – up to now Child Rights Governance, Save the children International (*Sector: Development aid, Specialization: Protection / Human Rights, Role: Meddle*)

June .2006 - 08.2008 child protection Officer, African Prevention Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect (*Sector: Development aid, Specialization: Protection / Human Rights, Role: Supervisor*)

Training/certifications

12.10.2013 - 15.10.2013 Training, Child participation Guidelines
27.12.2012 - 30.12.2012 Training, strategy and project plan
01.09.2010 - 04.09.2010 Training, TOT Child Protection Training
02.07.2010 - 06.07.2010 Training, Identification and Supporting of Children with Legal, Psychosocial and Medical support”
10.05.2010 - 13.05.2010 Training, UPE Policy Training
01.01.2010 - 04.01.2010 certification, ‘Monitoring & Evaluation’
14.12.2009 - 18.12.2009 certification, Psychosocial Counseling Support

Language

Somali Oral: Excellent. Written: Excellent
Arabic Oral: Good. Written: Good
English Oral: Excellent. Written: Excellent

Keywords / additional information

Jan 2005 – May2006: Havoyoco (Horn of Africa Regional NGO); Gender Development Project Manager based in Hargeisa, Somaliland and ZigaZiga in Ethiopia.

- Training and support child-to-child or youth-to-youth groups in life skills development
- Training on diversion/reintegration to CRCC and volunteers by TOT trainees
- Training of Trainers (TOT) training on child protection
- Workshop on youth conflict resolutions and management with community leaders/CRCCs and youth themselves
- Train project and partners staff engaged in identifying and handling legal, health and psycho-social counseling support.
- Communication
- Teamwork
- IT Good communication skills gained from administrative experience. Able to communicate effectively at all levels.

Experience of working in a team through my employment.

Working knowledge of a range of Microsoft packages – Word, Excel, and PowerPoint. Regular use of Internet for research and leisure.

- Advocacy skills and communication
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Data Analysis

References

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