

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS AMONG INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN  
HORSEED CAMP, MOGADISHU, SOMALIA.**

**BY**

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**A DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL  
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AWARD OF A MASTERS DEGREE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY, UGANDA.**

**MAY, 2017**

## DECLARATION

I, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning

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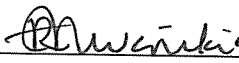
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## APPROVAL

I, confirm that the work in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision

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## DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my parents; my mother Mulki Adam Dahiye and my father Abdi Abdullahi Isse for their moral and financial support towards my education. Your support has been unwavering and unconditional, may Allah reward you greatly.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to acknowledge the following people who have made enormous contribution to this research, of whom without their efforts, dedication it wouldn't be possible.

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## ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
CAP	Common Appeal Process
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced People's
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSF	Medicine sans Frontiers
NGO	Non Government Organizations
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
OSPAD	Organization for Somalis Protection and Development
RC	Return Committee
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Program
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations office for the coordination of humanitarian Affairs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for the Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## ABSTRACT

This study was done to assess women's rights in internally displaced People's camps in Mogadishu, with particular focus on Horseed IDPs camp. The study was guided by three objectives and these were 1) To establish the rights of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia 2) To establish how existing policies promote women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia and 3) To establish the challenges women face in rights advocacy in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia. The research designs used was correlational designs which involved both qualitative and quantitative approaches. A structured questionnaire (close ended) and an interview guide (for qualitative responses) were used. A research population of 361 was identified and a sample size of 190 respondents was computed using the Slovine's formula. The results showed that; Decision making had the lowest effect ( $r=0.66$ ), policies had a slightly higher effect at ( $r=0.854$ ) and challenges had the highest effect on promotion of women rights at ( $r=0.004$ ). Conclusively; decision making in relocation, consultation, mobilization of the women and women involvement in development projects provide mechanisms for improving the state of women, policies on law, health, and policy on domestic violence and different policy framework on the management of affairs women. The researcher conclude that implementing the policy agenda is not well though the framework of policy exist, challenges encountered by women in attaining women rights reveal a challenge of monitoring the management of women issues, capacity management issues in the IDPs and the need to have a focus mind by the international, national and local community in the management and implementation of women rights. The study recommends that, decision making needs to be strengthened for more positive results as well as policy frameworks, there is urgent need to mitigate the challenges since they pose the highest effect but on the negative.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the study

The study assesses women's rights among internally displaced people in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia.

#### 1.1.1 Historical Perspective

The Kampala Convention (2012) is the groundbreaking treaty that obliges African governments to protect the rights of people who are forced to flee their homes by armed conflict, violence, human rights violations and natural disasters. At the same time, implementation of the convention on human rights proceeds at a slow pace. Displaced persons across Africa are too often the victims of discrimination and abuse. They are frequently denied the "inherent rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs)" that the convention strives to protect. For the nearly six million women and girl IDPs in Africa, the violations are particularly acute. Based on their gender, they are often subjected to violence, forced evictions and discrimination, among other violations. This in turn limits their potential to engage in their country's recovery and propagates a cycle of poverty and violence, which stifles development (Ulf, 2013).

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) in Somalia, an estimated 1.1 million Somalis are internally displaced and approximately 360,000 of them are based in Mogadishu, often living in deplorable conditions. President Said Barre became un-popular in the late 1980's for different political reasons, but putting politics aside and looking solely at women's status we can see a huge discrepancy between life with Barre and post-Barre. While President Barre was in power from 1969-1991, women held prominent positions in society. Women became colonels, ambassadors and judges and were very visible in the public sphere. After Barre was ousted from power that all changed and a very different reality bore its ugly face to the women of Somalia (Hussein, 2009).

Without a centralized government to protect the rights of women and prevent human rights abuses, women have repeatedly and still are the victims of discrimination, rape, murder, poverty, and all kinds of other abuses not mentioned above. The eternal optimist would hope that the situation in Somalia is getting better and better for women however that is just not the case as of

right now. The situation has actually been worsening for women in Somalia as they increasingly are being victimized mimicking the days, months, and years directly following the fall of Barre when the whole country essentially fell into disarray and mass death and human rights abuses followed (Ford, 2009).

Now that a real centralized government no longer exists, tribal and clan systems of governments have emerged all over Somalia and many have resorted back to Shariah and customary law which allow things like public stoning of women who have committed adultery with men being excluded from this. Also the machinations of clan government don't allow women to be represented in the clan and women don't really even belong to any clans. When U.S. soldiers in 1993 occupied a forward operating base just south of Mogadishu in order to bring peace to the area and protect U.N. humanitarian aid coming into the country, they were surprised to see women burying the dead of members from all clans where the men refused to bury the dead of opposing clans (Gettleman, 2007).

The Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, drew attention to the persisting inequality between men and women in decision-making. The Beijing Platform for Action reaffirmed that women's persistent exclusion from formal politics, in particular, raises a number of specific questions regarding the achievement of effective democratic transformations, in practice. It undermines the concept of democracy, which, by its nature, assumes that the right to vote and to be elected should be equally applied to all citizens, both women and men. The absence of women from political decision-making has a negative impact on the entire process of democratization. In addition, democratic institutions, including parliament, do not automatically achieve gender equality in terms of representation, or in terms of policy agenda setting and accountability, (Fafchamps, 2009).

The European Commission funding and its partner organizations, in particular UNHCR, have an important role in advocating for and enabling durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, especially with regard to fulfilling the right of return to their countries of origin or habitual residence plus the rights of women in the refugee camps. The European Commission recognizes that refugees and IDPs require targeted humanitarian aid combined with sustainable development assistance for effectively responding to their needs, including economic aspects. In this regard, the presence of refugees and other forced migrants can result in new opportunities and benefits for the

national and local economy as they bring human capital, labour skills, demand for goods and services. Measures to harness the potential of refugees to drive development can not only benefit host countries, but also contribute to enhancing the quality of refugees' protection in strengthening their self-reliance (Dhakal, 2002).

The Commission focuses its support on organizations dealing with refugees, IDPs, the most vulnerable migrants, and in some cases, host communities. Its main partners include UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent family and non-governmental organizations. For humanitarian workers, helping the displaced is becoming more difficult, costly and dangerous. In countries such as Syria, Somalia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Central African Republic, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Yemen or Iraq, getting help to internally displaced populations means working in environments where access is difficult and conflict or criminality present deadly risks (Eversole, 2003).

While supporting the victims of displacement, the European Commission is also working to decrease the number and scale of refugee crises: for instance, through its work on disaster preparedness and prevention, which aims to reduce the vulnerability of disadvantaged communities and prevent their displacement. The Commission reaffirmed the need to identify and implement measures that would redress the under-representation of women in decision-making, including through the elimination of discriminatory practices and the introduction of positive action programs. (Kaurdi, 1999).

### **1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective**

The study is premised on the concept of natural rights by Locke (1702). John Locke (1632–1704), conceptualized rights as natural and inalienable. Like Hobbes, Locke believed in a natural right to life, liberty, and property. More recently, the eminent legal historian John Phillip Reid has deplored contemporary scholars' "misplaced emphasis on John Locke," arguing that American revolutionary leaders saw Locke as a commentator on established constitutional principles of (Price, 1979).

In developing his concept of natural rights, Locke was influenced by reports of society among Native Americans, whom he regarded as "natural peoples" who lived in a state of liberty and "near perfect freedom", but not license. It also informed his conception of social contract. The social contract is an agreement between members of a country to live within a shared system of laws. Specific forms of government are the result of the decisions made by these persons acting in their collective capacity (Deegan, 2002).

Government is instituted to make laws that protect these three natural rights. If a government does not properly protect these rights, it can be overthrown. Contend that these doctrines held that because people are creatures of God and nature, they should be able to live their lives based on the rule of God or nature. As time went on, a man by the name of Locke helped to modify these doctrines of natural law, based on his belief that everyone was naturally good and rational. Because he believed that the government was obligated to serve the people, and protect their natural rights, he strived for a government that really represented the people and their interests (Finnis, 2011).

### **1.1.3 Conceptual perspective**

An internally displaced person (IDPs) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her countries borders (Gewirth, 2002). They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the current legal definition of a refugee. It also refers to people 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 or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict (Marcuello, 2001).

Similarly, although the UN committed to gender mainstreaming across all its work, true mainstreaming requires 'more than allowing women into international institutions; it must require transforming the structures and assumptions of the international order'. Some developments in the international and regional human rights bodies have now gone further than the 'list' approach. An early example is the General Recommendation on 'Gender-related dimensions of racial discrimination'. Adopted in 2000 by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), it has advanced understanding of the inter-sectionality of race and gender discrimination by explicitly noting that racial discrimination does not always affect

women and men equally or in the same way, giving examples of forms of discrimination that may be directed at women because of their sex, pointing out that women may experience consequences that men do not, such as pregnancy from racially motivated rape, and noting that gender bias in the legal system and in private life may hinder access by women to remedies for racial discrimination (Khan, 2010).

The multiple discrimination women experience is also recognized by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in its general comment on the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural rights. In this general comment, the Committee notes factors that negatively affect the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to adequate housing, to adequate food, to education, to the highest attainable standard of health, and to water. The Committee then sets forth a framework for both formal equality and substantive equality, stating that gender-neutral laws ‘can fail to address or even perpetuate inequality between men and women because they do not take account of existing economic, social and cultural inequalities, particularly those experienced by women (Kameri-Mbote, 2002).

#### **1.1.4 Contextual Perspective**

In Somalia women seem to be victims of unfair customs; the position of women is secondary and they do not have their say in the economic and political affairs. The main reason is the clan system. This system has been patriarchal, for could not recognize women as member of a clan when it comes to clan representation (Gardner, 2006).

African women have borne the brunt of cultural traditions, many of which have been described as oppressive, and which limit the advancement of women. Male dominance has been cited as a major obstacle to gender equality. Friedl (1975) defines male dominance as “a situation in which men have highly preferential access, although not always exclusive rights, to those activities to which the society accords the greatest values, and the exercise of which permits a measure of control over others”. It was significant that men are favoured in terms of accessing certain socially significant rights, such as participation in peace building (khan, 2010).



The under representation of women at the political level is the outcome of masculine hold over the economic and other power resources. The cultural values misinterpret traditional and folk wisdom that women being a delicate sex are not in the position to bear the burden of political activities over their shoulders and could not perform political duties (Aslam, 2002).

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that 70 to 80 per cent of all IDPs are women and children (OCHA, December 2014; UNFPA, September 2014). IDPs continue to face risks to their lives, safety, security and dignity. Severe human rights abuses included killings; restrictions on freedom of the press, including violence against and targeted killings of journalists; and violence and discrimination against women and girls, including rape and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) UNDP (2005).

United Nations (2012) highlighted major human rights abuses which included harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; arbitrary and politically motivated arrest and detention; denial of a fair trial; corruption; trafficking in persons; diversion of humanitarian assistance; forced relocation of IDPs; abuse of and discrimination against minority clans; lack of access for persons with disabilities; social stigmatization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals; restrictions on workers' rights; forced labor; and child labor, United Nations (2012).

The Somali authorities reported an alarming incidence of about 239 rape cases for the months of September and October 2013. The victims are not only from the settlements for internally displaced persons, but also from the host communities, and include children of affluent families the increasing trend of survivors seeking services has resulted in an increase in documented cases, (UNICEF, 2013). Consistent with previously identified patterns, the majority of victims continue to be IDPs, rendered particularly vulnerable by their displacement and the consequent weakening of social and clan structures and protection. The situation in IDPs settlements both within and outside Mogadishu is dire. IDPs remain extremely vulnerable to violence and sexual violence, and suffer ongoing human rights abuses. Sexual and other gender-based violence against women and girls is reported to be endemic (khan, 2010).

Now that a real centralized government no longer exists, tribal and clan systems of governments have emerged all over Somalia and many have resorted back to Shariah and customary law which allow things like public stoning of women who have committed adultery with men being excluded from this. Also the machinations of clan government don't allow women to be represented in the clan and women don't really even belong to any clans (Deegan, 2002).

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

The situation in IDPs settlements both within and outside Mogadishu is dire. IDPs remain extremely vulnerable to violence and sexual violence, and suffer ongoing human rights abuses. Sexual and other gender-based violence against women and girls is reported to be endemic, (Khan, 2010). The Somali authorities reported an alarming incidence of about 239 rape cases for the months of September and October 2013. The victims are not only from the settlements for internally displaced persons, but also from the host communities, and include children of affluent families the increasing trend of survivors seeking services has resulted in an increase in documented cases, (UNICEF, 2013). Consistent with previously identified patterns, the majority of victims continue to be IDPs, rendered particularly vulnerable by their displacement and the consequent weakening of social and clan structures and protection. The situation in IDPs settlements both within and outside Mogadishu is dire. IDPs remain extremely vulnerable to violence and sexual violence, and suffer ongoing human rights abuses. Sexual and other gender-based violence against women and girls is reported to be endemic (khan, 2010).

In the light of the women rights situation in IDPs camps in Somalia, the study was carried to; establish the rights of women, establish how existing policies promote women rights and establish the challenges women face in advocating for their rights, special focus on Horseed IDPs camp as the case study.

## **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study was to assess women's rights in Internally Displaced camps in Horseed camp, Mogadishu.

#### **1.4 Research Objective**

- 1) To establish the rights of women in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia.
- 2) To establish how existing policies promote women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia.
- 3) To establish the challenges women face in advocating for their rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia.

#### **1.5 Research Questions**

- 1) What are the rights of women in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia?
- 2) How do the existing policies promote women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia?
- 3) What are the challenges women faces in advocating for their rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia?

#### **1.6 Scope of the study**

##### **1.6.1 Geographical Scope**

The study was conducted in the Horseed camp located in Hodan district in Mogadishu Somalia. Hodan District situated in the North-Western part of Mogadishu, Banaadir region. The camp was chosen because it's the largest camp handling the highest number of IDPs and therefore provided valuable information

##### **1.6.2 Content Scope**

The study was based on assessing women rights in terms of decision making and policies and their contribution to the promotion of human rights for women in Mogadishu. In addition to this, the study assessed the challenges faced in attaining the human rights for women. This is because of time and budget limitations, the researcher chose the above three categories under the topic.

### **1.6.3 Time Scope**

The study was conducted from October 2016- May2017, thus covering a period of 8 months to accomplish the research process. The period was adequate to accomplish the research.

### **1.7 Significance of the study**

The study serves to help the management of different human rights organizations, to reveal the challenges faced in promoting the Human rights among women in IDPs in Somalia.

The research builds upon similar work done by other organizations in the promotion and protection of the rights of women in the IDPs. The study findings provide means through which capacity building can be enhanced in the management of affairs of women in the settlement camps.

The study findings provide mechanisms through which organizations can enhance the rights of women in IDPs camps.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

In this chapter, the researcher critically analyzed works of other people related to variables under study. The theoretical review constitutes the theory underlying the rights.

### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

The study is premised on the concept of natural rights by Locke (1702). John Locke (1632–1704), conceptualized rights as natural and inalienable. Like Hobbes, Locke believed in a natural right to life, liberty, and property. More recently, the eminent legal historian John Phillip Reid has deplored contemporary scholars' "misplaced emphasis on John Locke," arguing that American revolutionary leaders saw Locke as a commentator on established constitutional principles of (Price, 1979).

In developing his concept of natural rights, Locke was influenced by reports of society among Native Americans, whom he regarded as "natural peoples" who lived in a state of liberty and "near perfect freedom", but not license. It also informed his conception of social contract. The social contract is an agreement between members of a country to live within a shared system of laws. Specific forms of government are the result of the decisions made by these persons acting in their collective capacity (Deegan, 2002).

Government is instituted to make laws that protect these three natural rights. If a government does not properly protect these rights, it can be overthrown. It is contended that these doctrines held that because people are creatures of God and nature, they should be able to live their lives based on the rule of God or nature. As time went on, a man by the name of Locke helped to modify these doctrines of natural law, based on his belief that everyone was naturally good and rational. Because he believed that the government was obligated to serve the people, and protect their natural rights, he strived for a government that really represented the people and their interests (Finnis, 2011).

Pangle has defended Locke's influence on the Founding, claiming that historians who argue to the contrary either misrepresent the classical republican alternative to which they say the revolutionary leaders adhered, do not understand Locke, or point to someone else who was decisively influenced by Locke. According to Locke there are three natural rights: Life and everyone is entitled to live, liberty and everyone is entitled to do anything they want to so long as it does not conflict with the first right, estate and everyone is entitled to own all they create or gain through gift or trade so long as it does not conflict with the first two rights (Zuckert, 1996).

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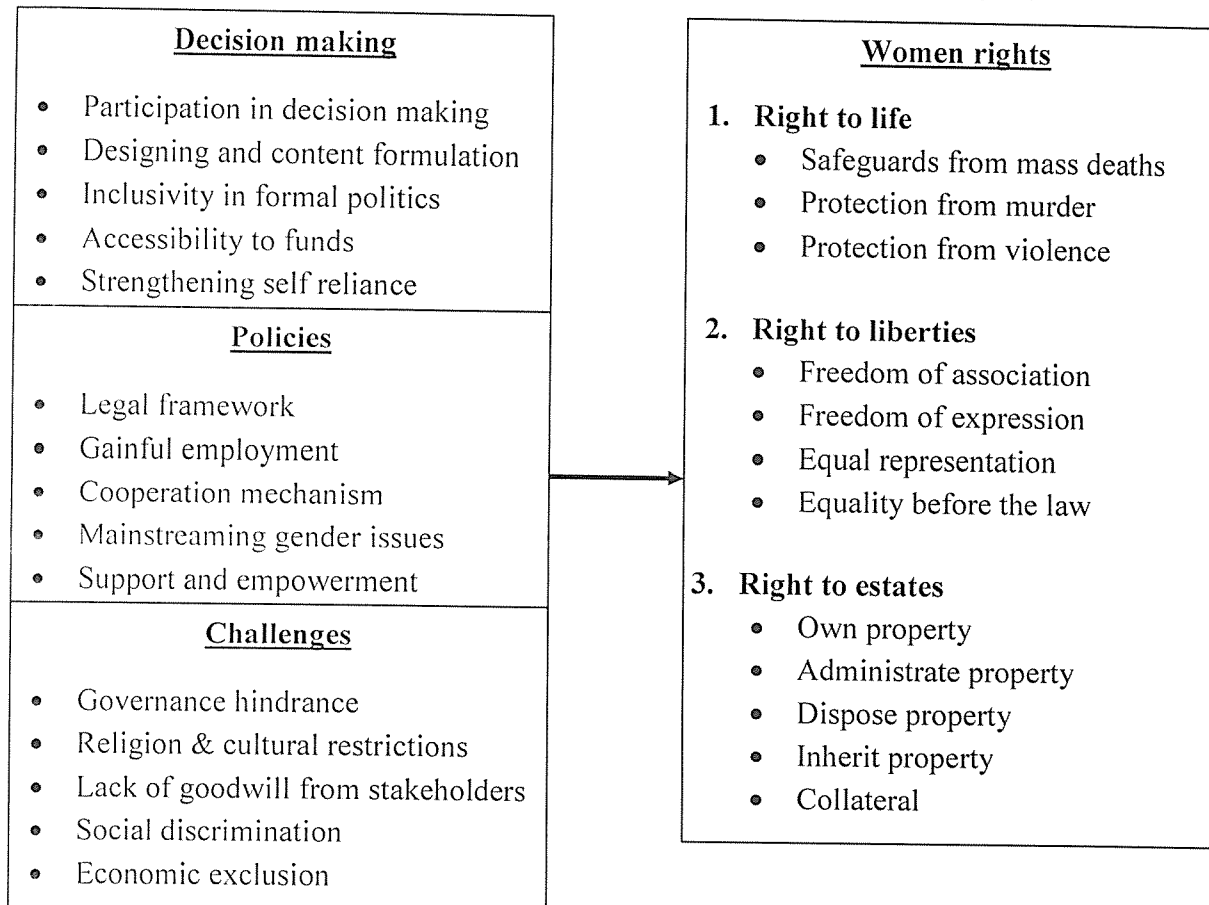
## 2.2. Conceptual frame-work

### Independent Variable (IV)

(Promotion of women rights)

### Dependent Variable (DV)

(Women Rights)



The framework shows two variables namely; independent variable with factors decision making, policies, challenges and how they affect women rights in the categories of right to life, right to liberty and right to estates.

## 2.3 Rights of women

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) in Somalia, an estimated 1.1 million Somalis are internally displaced and approximately 360,000 of them are based in Mogadishu, often living in deplorable conditions. President Said Barre became un-popular in the late 1980's for different political reasons, but putting politics aside and looking solely at women's status we can see a huge discrepancy between life with

Barre and post-Barre. While President Barre was in power from 1969-1991, women held prominent positions in society. Women became colonels, ambassadors and judges and were very visible in the public sphere. After Barre was ousted from power that all changed and a very different reality bore its ugly face to the women of Somalia (Hussein, 2009).

Without a centralized government to protect the rights of women and prevent human rights abuses, women have repeatedly and still are the victims of discrimination, rape, murder, poverty, and all kinds of other abuses not mentioned above. The eternal optimist would hope that the situation in Somalia is getting better and better for women however that is just not the case as of right now. The situation has actually been worsening for women in Somalia as they increasingly are being victimized mimicking the days, months, and years directly following the fall of Barre when the whole country essentially fell into disarray and mass death and human rights abuses followed (Ford, 2009).

Now that a real centralized government no longer exists, tribal and clan systems of governments have emerged all over Somalia and many have resorted back to Shariah and customary law which allow things like public stoning of women who have committed adultery with men being excluded from this. Also the machinations of clan government don't allow women to be represented in the clan and women don't really even belong to any clans. When U.S. soldiers in 1993 occupied a forward operating base just south of Mogadishu in order to bring peace to the area and protect U.N. humanitarian aid coming into the country, they were surprised to see women burying the dead of members from all clans where the men refused to bury the dead of opposing clans (Gettleman, 2007).

## **2.4 Promotion of women rights**

### **2.4.1 Decision making and promotion of women rights in IDP camps**

Decision making contributes to the rights of IDPs in Somalia in many ways; The Ministry of Interior and National Security of the Federal Republic of Somalia has set up a relocation task force to relocate IDPs in Mogadishu town. The task force includes UN agencies, International Organizations, Organization of Islamic Co-operation (OIC) Coalitions, Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Umbrella. Humanitarian actors participate in the relocation process to support the



Government's efforts to ensure the process is conducted in a voluntary, consultative, systematic and rights-based manner (Deegan, 2002).

The funding aspect constitutes a funding constraint that has provided for capacity development with people talking and listening to each other. The first step is to get a dialogue going among all those who stand to benefit from the enhanced capacity. The aim should be to get everyone committed to the process, and personally invested in its success. This is what we mean when we speak of ownership. Ownership is best achieved when it comes about organically, rather than when it is imposed from an outside source. Using local methods of consultation and decision-making from the start, and allowing everyone to contribute to the design and content of the process, help to situate an initiative within national development priorities (UNHCR, 2011).

Accountability should flow both upward and downward through clearly stated goals and responsibilities. External partners should avoid creating parallel systems that undermine or compete with the local systems. The women rights implementation are constrained with the decision making challenges, some reports denote that funding sometimes come late while others reveal that funding can't sustain the many activities of the refugees. Overall, UNHCR's and other agencies' reintegration programs were insufficient to meet the needs of returnees, who found it very difficult to establish sustainable livelihoods (Owens, 2009).

Development agencies and local authorities lacked the human or material resources to ensure the sustainable reintegration of returnees and IDPs. The drought further weakened the absorption capacity of the country. It was not possible to establish a refugee status determination procedure despite the arrival of authorities could not appoint a counterpart to UNHCR standards. As a result, the number of asylum-seekers could not be determined. Meanwhile, human trafficking continued on a significant scale through Mogadishu, including that of potential asylum-seekers (Robyn, 2003).

The Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, drew attention to the persisting inequality between men and women in decision-making. The Beijing Platform for Action reaffirmed that women's persistent exclusion from formal politics, in particular, raises a number of specific questions regarding the achievement of effective democratic transformations, in practice. It undermines the concept of democracy, which, by its nature, assumes that the right

to vote and to be elected should be equally applied to all citizens, both women and men. The absence of women from political decision-making has a negative impact on the entire process of democratization. In addition, democratic institutions, including parliament, do not automatically achieve gender equality in terms of representation, or in terms of policy agenda setting and accountability (Fafchamps, 2009).

The European Commission funding and its partner organizations, in particular UNHCR, have an important role in advocating for and enabling durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, especially with regard to fulfilling the right of return to their countries of origin or habitual residence plus the rights of women in the refugee camps. The European Commission recognizes that refugees and IDPs require targeted humanitarian aid combined with sustainable development assistance for effectively responding to their needs, including economic aspects. In this regard, the presence of refugees and other forced migrants can result in new opportunities and benefits for the national and local economy as they bring human capital, labour skills, demand for goods and services. Measures to harness the potential of refugees to drive development can not only benefit host countries, but also contribute to enhancing the quality of refugees' protection in strengthening their self-reliance (Dhakal, 2002).

The Commission focuses its support on organizations dealing with refugees, IDPs, the most vulnerable migrants, and in some cases, host communities. Its main partners include UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent family and non-governmental organizations. For humanitarian workers, helping the displaced is becoming more difficult, costly and dangerous. In countries such as Syria, Somalia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Central African Republic, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Yemen or Iraq, getting help to internally displaced populations means working in environments where access is difficult and conflict or criminality present deadly risks. While supporting the victims of displacement, the European Commission is also working to decrease the number and scale of refugee crises: for instance, through its work on disaster preparedness and prevention, which aims to reduce the vulnerability of disadvantaged communities and prevent their displacement (Eversole, 2003).

To accelerate the implementation of action in these areas, the Commission on the Status of Women, at its forty-first session in 1997, adopted Agreed Conclusions (1997/2), which emphasized that attaining the goal of equal participation of men and women in decision-making was important for strengthening democracy and achieving the goals of sustainable development. The Commission reaffirmed the need to identify and implement measures that would redress the under-representation of women in decision-making, including through the elimination of discriminatory practices and the introduction of positive action programs (Kaurdi, 1999).

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in its Article 7, called upon States parties to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country. At its sixteenth session (1997), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted general recommendation 23 regarding the participation of women in political and public life. It emphasized that States parties should ensure that their constitutions and legislation complied with the principles of the Convention and that they were under obligation to take all necessary measures, including temporary special measures, to achieve the equal representation of women in political and public life (Tong, 2015).

#### **2.4.2 Existing policy and promotion of women rights in IDPs camps**

The Government of Somalia through the constitution has made provisions to ensure women are included in poverty alleviation efforts. The five year Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP) drawn from the New Deal Compact clearly articulates the focus for gainful employment opportunities, especially for women and youth, through the engagement of all segments of the Somali population, including and particularly women and vulnerable groups, ensuring Somalis will be not just beneficiaries but the actors in the recovery (Gardner, 2006).

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2014), USAID/Somalia strives to promote gender equality in which both men and women have equal opportunity to benefit from and contribute to economic, social, cultural and political development; enjoy socially valued resources and rewards; and realize their human rights internally displaced persons. Following the requirements of the USAID Automated Directives System (ADS), the Mission defined a task to integrate gender considerations across the assistance objectives and throughout the performance management plan, The most recent gender assessment carried out by the Mission was conducted

in 2003, it was considered vital to analyze any significant changes in the roles and relationships of men and women in Georgia and determine how such changes, either positive or negative, may affect the strategy going forward.(Ulf, 2013). Protecting IDPs: (2012), Several international organizations and a few locally established organizations support women's and gender issues in Somalia. While the UN, European Union and European bi-lateral donors all are mandated to mainstream gender issues in their programming, there appears to be some variation on how gender is addressed and what topics are given priority. Fewer donors support projects that solely address women's empowerment or specific issues of women's rights in internally displaced persons (Ulf 2013). Gender Donor Coordination Group meetings (coordinated primarily by UN Agencies and held twice a year) are platforms for information sharing between all donors supporting any projects on gender issues and women's rights in Somalia. Some women's groups interviewed in this assessment felt that donor coordination over projects that address gender issues could be improved (Tong, 2015).

There is dissonance in the ability of women's NGOs to interact with the Government of Somalia on policy issues in internally displaced persons. On one hand, there are formal mechanisms that establish government and civil society cooperation in combating domestic violence and trafficking in persons as well as processes that ensured NGO participation in the recent development of the Law on Gender Equality and current elaboration of a National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2011-2013 in Somalia. African Union Convention, (2012), On the other hand, women's NGO leaders point out that they are not regularly included in policy discussions on broader topics, such as democratization or the economic recession (Khan, 2010).

This suggests to some that the government is not mainstreaming gender issues or meaningfully addressing the specific concerns of women but that it is undertaking actions for demonstration purposes only. Some respondents were concerned that governmental efforts to include women's NGOs in policy discussions are undertaken at the request of international donors and, therefore, have more of a "box checking" function than real engagement with civil society. Despite their prominences in the third sector, NGOs that work on women's rights are still] viewed as marginal groups that only achieve success in particular areas rather than becoming strong players in Georgian civil society. One interviewee noted that, in contrast, the largest and most influential

civil society representatives are men with pro-government positions, United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (2012).

In line with the principles of international law, the states are required to accord full protection to their citizen or population in the protection of their fundamental human right. The responsibility for protection of citizens' is the sole responsibility of the home government. The national government has a duty to ensure that the challenges faced by the women in IDPs are under control since they are obliged under their responsibility to protect civilians in crisis scenarios; the consensus reached in various literature that the national government should operationalize its primary obligations (Levitt, 2013).

Levitt (2013) in his empirical study of the displaced people noted that cases of the victims arise due to two determinants factors: natural forces and human-made forces. The former may be almost impossible to envisage. Thus, the best that the state could do is to help towards the resettlement or relocation of the victims to another area. In Somalia, UNHCR conducts refugee status determination with the support of the authorities and registration of asylum seekers. UNHCR strongly advocates for their rights.

Other activities such as health, education, legal support, shelter are also provided to meet their needs. Due to the fluid security situation, refugees and asylum seekers face hard conditions in Somalia. In the absence of a formal national asylum framework, the situation of refugees in Somaliland is essentially insecure and the overall protection context remains weak. This is particularly highlighted by arbitrary detention of recognized refugees, as well as the hostility and discrimination towards 'foreigners' which impedes access to the (limited) socio-economic opportunities available to the local population. Refugees do not have a legal right to work, and access to protection through law enforcement and justice mechanisms are limited. In addition to trying to advocate speeding up the refugee status determination procedures, UNHCR provides health, education, shelter and legal assistance to all refugees, in addition to targeted assistance to extremely vulnerable households of asylum seekers (Eversole, 2003).

#### **2.4.3 Challenges faced by women in rights advocacy in IDPs camps.**

Despite this progress, many challenges remain. Violence against women continues at breathtaking rates. Domestic violence appears to be on the increase as tensions rise in the global economic crisis. Gender-based discrimination persists in the workplace, and in housing, education, disaster relief, political life, inheritance, healthcare, access to food, and countless other areas, the United Nations Population Fund reported that the number of women dying as a consequence of pregnancy and childbirth is ‘essentially unchanged since the 1980s (UNFPA, 2008).

Access to justice continues to be hindered by a range of obstacles, including restrictions in some countries on freedom of movement, discounting of evidence given by women, and lack of training of police, prosecutors, and judges. Religion, tradition, and culture continue to be used as a shield for violating women’s rights, despite strong and persistent statements adopted by states in United Nations’ flora that they are not a valid justification for such violations (Longman, 2008).

Same-sex conduct is still criminalized in 77 countries, and it carries the death penalty in seven states. The traditional human rights law paradigm, with its focus on the state, may be obsolete in dealing with human rights abuses by such diverse non-stateactors as powerful militias and global corporations. What follow are some thoughts on just a few of the many opportunities and challenges in the coming decade for international human rights advocacy on gender issues. Procedures, human rights treaty bodies, and statements by states in UN for a hand in regional human rights bodies, the first step in some of these bodies was simply to add a reference to ‘women’ in a document, but as Di Otto has pointed out, that ‘is not enough to ensure the indivisibility of women’s human rights, without also attending to the structural causes of women’s marginalization and exclusion (Otto, 2002).

Similarly, although the UN committed to gender mainstreaming across all its work, true mainstreaming requires ‘more than allowing women into international institutions; it must require transforming the structures and assumptions of the international order’.Some developments in the international and regional human rights bodies have now gone further than the ‘list’ approach. An early example is the General Recommendation on ‘Gender-related dimensions of racial discrimination’. Adopted in 2000 by the Committee on the Elimination of

Racial Discrimination (CERD), it has advanced understanding of the inter-sectionality of race and gender discrimination by explicitly noting that racial discrimination does not always affect women and men equally or in the same way, giving examples of forms of discrimination that may be directed at women because of their sex, pointing out that women may experience consequences that men do not, such as pregnancy from racially motivated rape, and noting that gender bias in the legal system and in private life may hinder access by women to remedies for racial discrimination (Khan, 2010).

The multiple discrimination women experience is also recognized by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in its general comment on the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural rights. In this general comment, the Committee notes factors that negatively affect the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to adequate housing, to adequate food, to education, to the highest attainable standard of health, and to water. The Committee then sets forth a framework for both formal equality and substantive equality, stating that gender-neutral laws 'can fail to address or even perpetuate inequality between men and women because they do not take account of existing economic, social and cultural inequalities, particularly those experienced by women (Kameri-Mbote, 2002).

African women have borne the brunt of cultural traditions, many of which have been described as oppressive, and which limit the advancement of women. Male dominance has been cited as a major obstacle to gender equality. Friedl (1975) defines male dominance as "a situation in which men have highly preferential access, although not always exclusive rights, to those activities to which the society accords the greatest values, and the exercise of which permits a measure of control over others". It was significant that Friedl recognized that men are favoured in terms of accessing certain socially significant rights, such as participation in peace building. In Somalia women seem to be victims of unfair customs; the position of women is secondary and they do not have their say in the economic and political affairs. The main reason is the clan system. This system has been patriarchal, for could not recognize women as member of a clan when it comes to clan representation (Gardner, 2006).

The under representation of women at the political level is the outcome of masculine hold over the economic and other power resources. The cultural values misinterpret traditional and folk wisdom that women being a delicate sex are not in the position to bear the burden of political activities over their shoulders and could not perform political duties (Aslam, 2002).

Regarding peace promotion, in Somali society it has been men specifically the elders, who traditionally have the means to make peace through dialogue and mediation. However, although women have been typically excluded from decision-making forums where peace accords are negotiated, their position within the clan system gives them the ability to bridge clan divisions and to act as a first channel for dialogue between parties in conflict (Jama, 2011).

The problem in Somalia was found out to be the wastage of women's potential for peace promotion that is virtually prevalent in the traditional cultural perspectives. In Somalia, while women would have actively engaged in peace building, the gendered nature of clan-based politics means that women are typically excluded from full participation in peace talks. It is commonly said in Somalia that while women can build peace only men can make it. One reason for this is that a woman's affiliations with her father's clan, and her mother's, husband's, children's and son-in-law's clans, mean that a woman's clan loyalty is perceived as unpredictable. They therefore are not included as clan delegates in negotiations and decision-making forums that can affect the fortunes of the clan (Mazrui, 2007).

## **2.5 Research Gap**

The study explored the prevailing literature and information on the state of the human rights in Mogadishu Somalia. Most of the literature under the study is for the period before 2012 besides the information presented by the different authors exist and occupy the locations not Mogadishu. Therefore given the interface the researcher set to investigate the time, geographical and theoretical gaps that can be filled.



## CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

### 3.0 Introduction

This section deal with how the study was conducted and in that case it specifies the design, population, sample, research instruments, data control techniques, data gathering procedures, data analysis, ethical considerations, and study limitations.

### 3.1 Research Design

This study adopted mixed methods; quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative approach was based on variables with numbers and analyzed with statistical procedures, qualitative approach aimed at obtaining data expressed in non-numerical terms.

### 3.2 Study area

The study was conducted in the Horseed camp located in Hodan district in Mogadishu Somalia. Hodan District situated in the North-Western part of Mogadishu, Banaadir region. The camp was chosen because it's the largest camp handling the highest number of IDPs and therefore provided valuable information

### 3.3 Study Population

The population identified for the study was 420. These were the IDPs and host community. In definite categories these respondents were grouped as. These camp were selected to be part of the study because of its size and diverse population according to UNHCR (2015)

### 3.4 Sample Size

Out of the 361 population size of women IDPs and the host community UNHCR (2015), 190 constituted the sample size for the study. This figure was arrived at after computation using the Slovene's formula. This procedure is illustrated below.

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

Equation 3. 1: Slovene's Formula for Sample Size Calculation

$$n = \frac{361}{1 + 361(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{361}{1.9025} = 189.75 \cong 190 \text{ respondents}$$

**Table 3.1: Population and Sample Size Summary**

Category	Population	Sample	Sampling Technique	Data Collection Instrument
Officials (UNHCR, HIJRA & ministry of interior)	11	06	Purposive	Interviews
Camp committees	55	05	Purposive	Interviews
Host community	60	44	Simple Random	Questionnaires
Women IDPs	275	135	Convenience Sampling	Questionnaires & FGD
	361	190		

*Source: UNHCR (2016)*

### 3.5 Sampling Procedure

Two sampling procedures were used in this study. First, Simple random sampling was mainly applied to the Host Community to establish which of them would take part in the study. IDPs women were subjected to convenience sampling since their participation was also expected. Whichever host community or IDPs was available; was offered an opportunity to contribute to the study. Finally, the officials camp committees were subjected to purposive sampling procedure because they were believed to have ample information which was indispensable to the researcher.

### 3.6 Research Instruments

The study used two main research instruments namely the questionnaire and interview guide.

### 3.6.1 Questionnaire

Data collection was carried out using researcher-made questionnaires. The questionnaires were in three parts which were demographic characteristics of respondents, women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, how existing policies promote women rights in Horseed IDPs camp and Challenges faced by women in rights advocacy. These questionnaires had sections for the IDPs women and the host community to fill. The questionnaires were based on three options which were agree (1), Not sure (2), disagree (3),

### 3.6.2 Interview Guide

This instrument was mainly used to collect qualitative data from the respondents. The method was used on respondents who have ample information about women rights and these were mainly officials. The guide is offered in the appendix section of this dissertation.

### 3.6.2 Focus group discussion

The researcher used focus group discussion method of collecting qualitative data in conjunction with the interview guide. The method targeted the camp committees since they had information which could be shared through a focused discussion. The FGD targeted 21 women who were grouped into 3 groups each comprising of 7 members.

### 3.7 Validity and Reliability

The researcher distributed the research instrument (questionnaire) to four experts; Dr Mwaniki, Dr Wandiba, Dr Kiggundu and Dr Mohamed, to rate the relevance of the questions using a three (3) point scale anchored relevant, quite relevant, somewhat relevant and not relevant. The Content Validity Index for the questionnaire should be above 0.7 for the questionnaire to be declared valid. This would mean that the questions therein are relevant to the variables under study. The following formula was used

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of questions declared valid}}{\text{total number of questions}}$$

Equation 3. 2: Content Validity Index Equation

$$CVI = \frac{26}{30} = 0.857$$

Since the CVI was computed at a value higher than 0.7, the instrument was, therefore, declared valid. To establish reliability of the research instruments, the researcher used test-retest method where the instruments were distributed to a section of the respondents and then waited two weeks before being re-administered. The results were fed into the SPSS program and a reliability test carried out using the Cronbach's Alpha as the measure of reliability. If the Alpha would be above 0.7, the instruments would be declared as reliable (having internal consistency). The following table illustrates the summary of the results obtained from the test.

**Table 3.2: Summary of Reliability Test**

Variables	Alpha	Number of Items
Contribution of decision making	0.78	5
Effects of policies	0.93	5
Challenges faced during advocacy	0.84	5
Right to life	0.77	5
Right to choice	0.85	5
Right to ownership	0.85	5
<b>Mean Alpha and Total Number of Questions</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>30</b>

*Source: Primary Data, 2015*

### **3.8 Data Gathering Procedures**

#### **3.8.1 Before the administration of the questionnaires**

An introduction letter was obtained from the College of Higher Degrees and Research for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study in Mogadishu

When approved, the researcher secured a list of the eligible respondents from the authorities in charge and select using simple random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.

The respondents were explained to about the study and were requested to sign the Informed Consent Form

The researcher produced more than enough questionnaires for distribution.

The researcher selected research assistants who assisted the researcher in the data collection; they were then briefed and oriented in order for them to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

### **3.8.2 During the administration of the questionnaires**

The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.

The researcher and assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within six days from the date of distribution.

On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all were answered.

### **3.8.3 After the administration of the questionnaires**

The data gathered was collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

## **3.9 Data Analysis**

The researcher selected used quantitative and qualitative styles of data analysis. The quantitative analysis was through use of the results gathered from questionnaires for completeness and accuracy.

After collection of the data, various methods and computer programs such as SPSS, Excel, were used to process and analyze it.

Qualitative data and interpretation was done through the use of interview guide as offered in the appendix. This involved analysis of descriptive information as the respondents responded from the questions.

The three objectives, percentages, correlations and regression were used to offer a deep understanding on women rights.

## **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

Before the study, the researcher sought permission from the IDPs administration before confronting the respondents. The respondent's permission was also sought before introducing the subject of the research study. The respondents were also made to know that they were free to show up for or turn down the invitation if they wished so.

At unit level, permission was sought and at all levels assurances were given for privacy and confidentiality. The purpose of the study was explained to the concerned persons at all levels to keep them informed about the study.

### **3.11 Limitations of the Study**

Some respondents were suspicious as to why the researcher wants the information related to IDPs rights. This was overcome by explaining that the study was purely for academic purposes. Logistical constraints in terms of money limited the researcher in reaching out to the unit of study which was in Mogadishu. This was however countered by adequately preparing for the study financially and psychologically. Follow up calls and visiting respondents in their offices was another challenge. This was overcome by advising the respondents on the urgency of the study.

Language Barrier was another limitation to this study, the camp committee. Unity uses Somali language. This was especially so with the IDPs and Host community who were not well versed with the English language. The researcher hired some research assistants who acted as interpreters whenever required. Also the questionnaire was designed with few elaborate questions to reduce the effect of this limitation.

## CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses the findings of the study. The findings are presented according to the respective research questions that this study sought to answer; the contribution of decision making towards promotion of women rights, effect of policies towards promotion of women rights and challenges faced by women during rights advocacy and their effect towards promotion of women rights. Questionnaires encompassing thirty six (36) questions were distributed to two hundred (200) respondents at Horseed IDPs camp. The data was collected from different categories of respondents with various characteristics representing different percentages as in the tables below.

### 4.1 Profile of respondents

This section describes the back ground of respondents according to gender, age, marital status, education level, work experience and responsibility. Data was collected using questions one to six (section A) of questionnaire.

#### 4.1.1 Sex of respondents

Sex constituent is important in social problem investigations, because it brings out their levels related to the problems. Therefore, in this study it is important to consider sex disparity on order to find out exact result, Hudson (2004)

**Table 4.1: Sex of respondents**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	171	90.0
	Female	19	10.0
	Total	190	100.0

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

According table 4.1.1: 171 respondents were female, while 19 were male representing 90% and 10% percent respectively. The study found out that there was a significant discrepancy between the number of male and the number of female in Horseed IDPs camp, as shown in the above table. That gender discrepancy is being shown because women are the most vulnerable when it comes to security situations, they are more likely to be admitted as IDPs in the camp as compared to men. Men are likely to remain in volatile areas or relocate to other areas rather than camps. The gender of respondents is representative since the research focuses mainly on promotion of women rights; therefore more responses from women in considered significant with fewer responses from men considered representative enough.

#### 4.1.2 Age of respondents

The component of age respondents' characteristics is very important in the social problem investigations, because it brings out whether one is a minor or has attained the majority age score, (Kathori, 2004).

**Table 4.2:Age of respondents**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	21-30 yrs.	75	39.5
	31-40 yrs.	61	32.1
	41-50 yrs.	24	12.6
	51-60 yrs.	18	9.5
	above 60 yrs.	12	6.3
	Total	190	100.0

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

According to table 4.2; 75 respondents lie in the age group 21-30, 61 respondents in the age bracket 31- 40, 24 respondents in the category of 41-50, 18 respondents were in the age 51-60 while only 12 above 60 representing 39.5%, 32.1%, 12.6%, 9.5% and 6.3% percent respectively.



The study that most of the IDPs age in Horseed camp, range from 21-30 and 31-40 years, and therefore their responses are valid since they are of adult age.

#### 4.1.3 Marital status of respondents

The needs and wants of married people differ from the needs and wants of unmarried people, Clerk (2005). Therefore, in this study it is important to know the categories of marital status to determine their requirements.

**Table 4.3:marital status of respondents**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Married	110	57.9
	Single	41	21.6
	Divorced	29	15.3
	Widowed	10	5.3
	Total	190	100.0

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

Table 4.3 shows the marital status of respondents, 110 respondents were married, 41 were single, and 29 respondents were divorced, while 10 respondents were widowed representing 57.9%, 21.6%, 15.3% and 5.3% percent respectively. However, the study found out that the number of married people was higher as compared to the other categories. On the other hand, the needs and desires of married and un-married people always differ, most women rights are in the context of marriage and therefore having more respondents in this category makes the results more representative.

#### 4.1.4 Education level of respondents

It's important to involve people who have attained an acceptable level of literacy and numeracy that can understand and interpreted content in the questionnaire (Uma, 2000)., interviews and discussions.

**Table 4.4: Education level of respondents**

		Frequency	%
Valid	Masters	4	2.1
	Degree	16	8.4
	Diploma	18	9.5
	Under diploma	152	80.0
	Total	190	100.0

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

Table 4.4 shows that four (4) respondents had Master's Degree, 16 were Degree holders, and 18 had Diplomas, 152 respondents had qualifications below diploma. Their percentages were 2.1%, 4.8%, 9.5%, and 80% percent respectively. The findings demonstrate that all respondents had some qualification implying that their responses were drawn after independently understanding the questions and thereafter make judgment.

#### 4.1.5 Duration of stay in the camp

The period a respondent has been in Horseed IDPs camp could be valuable to the researcher since it will experiences while in the camp.

**Table 4.5: Duration of stay in the camp**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1-3 yrs.	97	51.1
	4-6 yrs.	43	22.6
	6-9 years	32	16.8
	> 9 yrs.	18	9.5
	Total	190	100.0

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

Table 4.5 presents the period in which participants have been staying in Horseed IDPs camp. 51.1% of respondents have been in Horseed camp between one to three years. 22.6% of respondents have been in the camp for four to six years. 16.8% of respondents for 6-9 years,

while 9.5% for above 9 years. The average period ranges between 4 to 5 years and therefore reliable to assess the objectives of the study.

#### 4.2 The state of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp

The table 4.6 shows women rights to life

**Table 4.6: Women Rights: The right to life**

No	Improved Right to Life	A	NS	D
1	Women have been safeguarded from mass deaths	165-86.8%	10-5.3%	15-7.9%
2	Mortality rates have been reduced	148-77.9%	17-8.9%	24-12.6%
3	public stoning of women has been prohibited	155-81.6%	12-6.3%	23-12.1%
4	Murder has been put under control	160-84.2%	5-2.6%	25-13.2%
5	Cases of violence against women have reduced	152-80%	18-9.5%	20-10.5%

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

Table 4.6 provides results on the state of women rights in Horseed IDPs, 86.8% Percent of respondents agreed that women have been safeguarded from mass deaths, 5.3% respondents asserted that they were not sure, whereas 7.9% of respondents disagreed. 77.9% of respondents agreed that mortality rates have been reduced, 8.9% of respondents verified they were not sure while 12.6% respondents disagreed. 81.6% of respondents agreed that public stoning of women has been prohibited, 6.3% of respondents asserted they were not sure, while 12.1% of respondents disagreed. 84.2% of respondents agreed that murder has been put under control, 2.6% of respondents said they were not sure, while 13.2% of respondents disagreed. 80% of respondents agreed that Cases of violence against women have reduced, 9.5% respondents stated they were not sure, while 10.5% disagreed.

A camp committee member in an interview conducted in 6<sup>th</sup> February 2017 noted that; *“We are proud to not that; though not satisfactory, but we have managed as a camp to guarantee the right to life, resources are mobilized to provide health care services and protection of the camp against attackers. One a person enters this camp they are assured of their safety”*

**Table 4.7: Women Rights: Right to liberties**

No	Women Rights: Right to liberties	A	NS	D
1	Women in the IDPs camp enjoy freedom of association	135-71.1%	17-8.9%	38-20%
2	Women in the IDPs camp have a right to be heard	145-76.3%	12-6,3%	33-17.4%
3	Women in the IDPs camp are entitled to equal representation	151-79.5%	14-7.4%	25-13.2
4	Women in the IDPs camp are equal before the law	154-81.1%	26-13.7%	10-2.3%
5	Women in the IDPs camp enjoy freedom of expression	157-82.6%	10-5.3%	23-12.1%

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

Rights to liberties on table 4.7 indicate that; 71.1% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp enjoy freedom of association, 8.9% of respondents identified they were not sure while 20% of respondents disagreed. 76.3% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp have a right to be heard, 6.3% Of respondents stated they were not sure while 17.4% of respondents disagreed. 79.5% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp are entitled to equal representation, 7.4% of respondents stated they were not sure while 13.2% of respondents disagreed. 81.1% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp are equal before the law, 13.7% of respondents stated they were not sure while 5.3% of respondents disagreed. 82.6% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp enjoy freedom of expression, 5.3% of respondents stated they were not sure, while 12.1% of respondents disagreed.

A camp committee member in an interview conducted in 6<sup>th</sup> February 2017 noted that; *“In Horseed IDPs camp, women are entitled to the right to liberties; they enjoy the freedom of association, equal representation, opportunities for all and the right to be heard, the camp is a home away from home, indeed”*

**Table 4.8: Women Rights: Right to estates**

No	Women Rights: Right to estates	A	NS	D
1	Women in the IDPs camp have a right to own property	160-84.2%	15-7.9%	15-7.9%
2	Women in the IDPs camp have a right to administrate properties.	132-69.5%	21-11.1%	37-19.5%
3	Women in the IDPs camp have a right to dispose of properties	152-80%	25-13.2%	13-6.8%
4	Women in the IDPs camp have a right to inherit properties	148-77.9%	16-8.4%	26-13.7
5	Women in the IDPs camp have a right to collateral	139-73.2%	15-7.9%	36-18.9%

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

Table 4.8 shows that; 84.2% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp have a right to own property, 7.9% of respondents were not sure whereas 7.9% of respondents disagreed. 69.5% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp have a right to administrate properties, 11.1% of respondents said they were not sure while 19.5% of respondents disagreed. 80% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp have a right to dispose of properties, 13.2% of respondents stated they were not sure, while 6.8% of respondents disagreed. 77.9% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp have a right to inherit properties, 8.4% of respondents identified they were not sure while 13.7% of respondents disagreed, 73.2% of respondents agreed that women in the IDPs camp have a right to collateral, 7.9% of respondents were not sure, whereas 18.9% of respondents disagreed.

A camp committee member in an interview conducted in 6<sup>th</sup> February 2017 noted that; *Right to estates or ownership is rather theoretical than practical, it's well articulated in writing but not realistic since IDPs have no properties to be owned, inherited or transferred to the next of Kin or caretakers*

### 4.3 How existing policies promote women rights of women rights

The table below shows how decisions contribute towards promotion of women rights

**Table 4.9: Contribution of decision making towards promotion of Women Rights**

No	decision making	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
1	IDPs participate in relocation processes to safeguard women rights	170 - 89.9%	7-3.7%	13-6.8%
2	IDPs are consulted before decisions which affect their rights are made	155 - 81%	13-6.8%	22-11.6%
3	Dialogue is utilized among all IDPs who stand to benefit from enhanced capacity	151-79.5%	13-6.8%	26-13.7%
4	Accountability flows through clearly stated goals and responsibilities	165-86.8%	10-5.3%	15-7.9%
5	Decisions are aimed at elimination of discriminatory practices against women.	150-78.9%	12-6.3%	28-14.7%

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

Table 4.9 shows the responses on the contribution of decision making towards promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp in Mogadishu; 89% Percent of respondents agreed that the IDPs participate in relocation processes to safeguard women rights, 3.7% Percent of respondents were not sure, whereas 6.8% of respondents disagreed. 81% Percent of respondents agreed that IDPs are consulted before decisions which affect their rights are made, 6.8% Percent of the respondents were not sure while 11.6% of the respondents disagreed. 151 respondents representing 79.5% Percent agreed that Dialogue is utilized among all IDPs who stand to benefit from enhanced capacity, 6.8% were not sure whereas 13.7% disagreed. 86.8% of respondents agreed that Accountability flows through clearly stated goals and responsibilities, 5.3% respondents stated that they were not sure while 7.9% respondent disagreed. 150 respondents representing 78.9% of respondents agreed that Decisions are aimed at elimination of discriminatory practices against women, 12 respondents representing 6.3% verified that they were not sure, whereas 28 respondents representing 14.7% disagreed.

The study also had qualitative data from respondents; from interviews and focus group discussions conducted in Horseed IDPs camp on this objective. A camp committee member in an interview conducted in 6<sup>th</sup> February 2017 noted that;

*“ The leadership in the camp and authorities have so far involved IDPs in decision making through; allowing them to participate in relocation programs with the aim of protecting their right, to some extent they are consulted on new decisions that are deemed to affect their rights, a clear administrative structure has been put in place to promote accountability throughout the camp; issues on human rights violations are easily detected and solved”*

The table 4.3 shows how existing policies promote women rights

**Table 4.10:How existing policies promote women rights in Horseed IDPs camp**

No	Policies	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
1	There is a legal framework on protection of women rights among IDPs	160-84.2%	11-5.8%	19-10%
2	Vulnerable groups are covered by gainful employment among IDPs	143-75.3%	21-11.1%	26-13.7%
3	There is cooperation mechanism between government and civil societies on women rights among IDPs	134-70.5%	22-11.6%	33-17.4%
4	The government has initiated mainstreaming gender issues aimed at women rights among IDPs	127-66.8%	18-9.5%	45-23.7%
5	Affirmative action's have been taken to increase women's role in leadership	160-84.2%	11-5.8%	19-10%

*Source: Primary data, January 2017*

Table 4.10 shows the findings on questions under objective two of the research which reads; the effect of policy towards promotion of Women Rights in Horseed IDPs camp. 84.2% Percent of respondents agreed there was a legal framework on protection of women rights among IDPs, 5.8% of respondents were not sure whereas 10% of respondents disagreed. 75.3% of respondents agreed that vulnerable groups are covered by gainful employment among IDPs, 11.1% of the respondents were not sure, and 13.7% respondents disagreed. 70.5% of respondents agreed that

the there was cooperation mechanism between government and civil societies on women rights among IDPs, 11.6% respondents identified that they were not sure, while 17.4% respondents disagreed. 66.8% of respondents agreed that the government has initiated mainstreaming gender issues aimed at women rights among IDPs, 9.5% respondents stated they were not sure, whereas 23.7% respondents disagreed. 84.2% of the respondents agreed that affirmative action's have been taken to increase women's role in leadership, 5.8% of respondents were not sure, while 10% of respondents disagreed.

Through the focus group discussion and interviews conducted, respondents pointed out that policies put in place have largely aimed at promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, the policies have been formulated by a multi-sector agency involving the Government, UNHCR and the civil society, An official had this to say in an interview conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> /01/ 2017 *"The multi-sector agency came up with a policy guide document code named, 'My rights' highlighting policies to be implemented by the Government, Refugee oversight body and authorities in the IDP camp. The policies have become the benchmark for the legal framework, gainful employment of the most vulnerable, mainstreaming gender issues, affirmative action and cooperation mechanism. These policies have revolutionalized the promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp"*

#### 4.4 Challenges faced by women in rights advocacy in Horseed IDPs camp

The table 4.3 shows how existing policies promote women rights

**Table 4.11:Challenges faced by women during Women Rights advocacy**

No	Challenges	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree
1	Women rights advocacy encounter government hindrances	155-81.1%	15-7.9%	20-%
2	Women rights advocacy encounter religious and cultural restrictions	145-76.3%	13-6.8%	32-16.8%
3	Women rights advocacy lacks goodwill from stakeholders	135-71.1%	21-11.1%	34-17.9%
4	Women rights advocacy encounter social discrimination	148-77.9%	12-6.3%	30-15.8%
5	Women rights advocacy encounters capacity challenges	156-82.1%	13-6.8%	21-11.1%

Source: Primary data, January 2017



Table 4.11 shows the results of objective three about challenges faced by women during women rights advocacy; 81% of respondents agreed that women rights advocacy encounters government hindrances, 9% of respondents said that they were not sure, whereas 7.9% respondents disagreed. 76.3% of respondents agreed that women rights advocacy encounter religious and cultural restrictions, 6.8% of respondents supposed they were not sure, where 16.8% of respondents disagreed. 71.1% respondents agreed that women rights advocacy lacks goodwill from stakeholders, 11.1% respondents replied they were not sure, while 17.9% respondents disagreed. 77.9% respondents agreed that women rights advocacy encounter social discrimination, 6.3% respondents stated that they were not sure, while 15.8% respondents disagreed. 82.1% respondents agreed that women rights advocacy encounters capacity challenges, 6.8 respondents stated they were not sure, while 11.1% respondents disagreed.

Through the focus group discussion and interview, the researcher noted that; women rights advocacy encounters enormous challenges and these hinder promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp.

An official had this to say in an interview conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> /01/ 2017 *“The biggest challenge were do encounter during women rights advocacy as women is that; the government is not sincere, on one hand they seem to support the promotion of women rights but on the other hand use security issues as an excuse to prevent women rights advocates from carrying-out their work, culture and religious norms have remained a stumbling block; its embedded within the society and is not bound to change soon”*

## 4.5 Correlations

Table 4.12:Correlations

			Challenges	Rights	Decision making	Policy
rho Spearman's	Challenges	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.785**	.785**	.895**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000
		N	190	190	190	190
	Rights	Correlation Coefficient	.785**	1.000	1.000**	.886**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.	.000
		N	190	190	190	190
	Decision making	Correlation Coefficient	.785**	1.000**	1.000	.886**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.	.000
		N	190	190	190	190
	Policy	Correlation Coefficient	.895**	.886**	.886**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.
		N	190	190	190	190

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 tailed).

*Source: primary data*

From the correlation in table 4.12, it can be seen clearly that there was a perfect relationship between decision making and Horseed IDPs camp's women rights, since the correlation was 1.000 and sign (2-tailed) .000 which was greater than 0.05. So it was statistically significant. Therefore, decision making affects promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp. As well as there was a strong relationship between policy and promotion of women rights since the correlation coefficient was 0.886 with sig.0.000 which was greater than 0.05.that was statically

significant, hence policy affects promotion of women rights. Also there was a relationship between challenges and promotion of women rights since the correlation coefficient was 0.785 with sig .000 which was greater than 0.05. Thus challenges faced by women during women rights advocacy affects promotion of women rights at Horseed IDPs camp.

#### 4.6 Coefficients

Table 4.13:Coefficients

Model		Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.068	.032		2.145	.033
	Rights	.066	.019	.081	3.474	.001
	Policy	.854	.021	.918	39.894	.000
	Challenges	.004	.013	.006	.333	.739

a. Dependent Variable: women rights

The regression model was of the form  $Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$

Therefore women rights = .068 + .066t + .854r + .004p.

Where:

R = Rights.

P=Policy.

C= Challenges.

According to p-values of independent variables, it was found out that challenges affects more women rights than any other independent variable, because it had a p-value of 0.000 which was less than 0.05.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.0 Introduction**

The study was carried out to assess women's rights among IDPs in Mogadishu with a particular focus on Horseed IDPs camp in Mogadishu. This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations based on the objectives of the study and research questions. The summary of findings has been centered to the specific objectives of the study which are; examining the contribution of decision making towards promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, establishing the effect of policies towards promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp and establishing the challenges faced by women during rights advocacy.

### **5.1 The discussion of findings**

This section concerns the summary of findings relevant to each research question.

#### **5.1.1 The rights of women in Horseed IDPs camp**

The study found out that decision making influences promotion of women rights; decision making creates room for women to participate in relocation processes and thus limit women rights violation which could otherwise be the case if they are not involved in the process, the study also established that decision making has created room for consultations before decisions which affect women rights are made, decisions are aimed at elimination of discriminatory practices against women, accountability flows through clearly stated goals and responsibilities, dialogue is utilized among all IDPs who stand to benefit from enhanced capacity

The results show that decision making had a contribution to promoting women rights. For instance ( $r = .066$  with constant  $.068$  which was less than  $0.5$ ) so when decision making is  $= 0$  the women rights is  $= .068$ . When decision making increases one (1) level; the Women rights increases  $.068$  levels. Statistically this indicates a weak positive effect. Therefore, decision making affects promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp.

These findings are in tandem with Deegan (2002) who noted that Decision making contributes to the rights of IDPs in many ways; some of them have formed the benchmark in these findings like; Participation in relocation processes to support the government's effort to ensure the process is conducted in a voluntary, consultative systematic and rights based manner.

#### **5.1.2 How existing policies promotes women rights in Horseed IDPs camp**

The study found out that the policies had an effect towards promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp; as it had one hundred and thirty five (135) respondents. The study also reviewed the types of policy in place and found out that they are; Legal framework on the protection of women rights, vulnerable groups are covered by gainful employment among IDPs, affirmative action's have been taken to increase women's role in leadership, the authorities have initiated mainstreaming gender issues aimed at women rights among IDPs and cooperation mechanism between government and civil societies on women rights among IDPs have been implemented.

Statistically the study found out that the policies had effects on women rights in IDPs camps; for example, ( $r = .854$  with constant  $.068$  which was greater than  $0.5$ ) so when policy is  $= 0$ , the women rights is  $.068$ . When policies increase by one ( $1$ ); women rights increase by  $.068$  levels. Statistically this indicates a strong positive effect. Therefore, policy affects women rights in IDP camps.

The findings underscore the fact that elaborate policies have been put in place to safeguard women rights in IDPs camp of Horseed, The findings are supported by Gardener, (2006) who observes that; The Government of Somalia through the constitution has made provisions to ensure women are included in poverty alleviation efforts. The five year Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP) drawn from the New Deal Compact clearly articulates the focus for gainful employment opportunities, especially for women and youth, through the engagement of all segments of the Somali population, including and particularly women and vulnerable groups. ensuring Somalis will be not just beneficiaries but the actors in the recovery.

### **5.1.3 The challenges faced by women during rights advocacy in Horseed IDPs camp**

The study found out that the challenges have an effect on the promotion of women rights as evidenced in the response of one hundred fifty one (151) respondents. The study also reviewed the challenges affecting women rights advocacy and established the following challenges; government hindrances, religious and cultural restrictions, lacks of goodwill from stakeholders, capacity challenges and social discrimination.

Statistically the study found out that the challenges had effects on the promotion of women rights, for example, ( $r = .004$  with constant  $.068$  which was less than  $0.5$ ) so when challenge is  $= 0$ , the women right is  $.068$ . When challenge increases by one (1) level the human right decreases by  $= .068$  levels. Statistically this indicates a weak positive. Therefore, challenges affect promotion of women rights in Horseed IDPs camp.

Longman (2008) notes in the strongest terms that: Access to justice continues to be hindered by a range of obstacles, including restrictions in some countries on freedom of movement, discounting of evidence given by women, and lack of training of police, prosecutors, and judges. Religion, tradition, and culture continue to be used as a shield for violating women's rights, despite strong and persistent statements adopted by states in United Nations' fora that they are not a valid justification for such violations (Longman, 2008)

## **5.2 Conclusions**

### **5.2.1 Women rights in Horseed IDPs camp**

This study has shown that; decision making had a weak positive effect on promotion of women rights. So, there is need to strengthen decision making process to promote women rights. The decision making process are yet to have a full impact on promotion of women rights in IDPs camp.

### **5.2.2 How existing policies promote women rights in Horseed IDPs camp**

The effect of policies towards promotion of women was very strong. To continue promoting women rights through policies, there is need for the government and policy makers to fast track policies that positively contribute to promotion of women rights.

### **5.2.3 Challenges faced by women in rights advocacy**

The effect of challenges on promotion of women rights was feeble because the challenges are modest. The little challenge causes negative effect on the promotion of women rights.

According to the findings on variables; it was found out that the challenges had more effect on the promotion of women rights than any other variables, as the strongest effect and relationship among independent variables was between challenges and policy.

However, the strong decision making has a significant contribution to the promotion of women rights.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The recommendations have been reached basing on the findings of the study objectives, these are summarized below.

Decision making affects promotion of women rights. The decision making process need to be streamlined with objectives of enhancing of women rights element in order to have a strong positive effect on promotion of women rights. The streamlining should encourage participation of women, involvement in design and implementation and supervision of women rights programs.

To continue promoting women rights through policies, there is need for the government and policy makers to fast track policies that positively contribute to promotion of women rights. The government should involve more women in the decision making process

There is need for the camp leadership and policy makers mitigate the challenges facing women during women rights advocacy since they pose the greatest effect to women rights promotion

### **5.4 Area for further study**

1. NGOs and promotion of women rights
2. Refugee status and promotion of women rights

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## Appendix I: Questionnaire

I am Khadija Abdi Abdullahi Isse a student of Kampala international University. I am conducting a research on “**Women’s Rights among Internally Displaced People in Horseed Camp, Mogadishu, Somalia**”. Thank you for agreeing to participate. We are very interested to hear your valuable opinion. The purpose of this study is to establish the rights of women in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia, to establish how existing policies promote women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia and to establish the challenges women face in advocating for their rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia.

### Section A: Profile of Respondents

Gender

Male ☐ Female ☐

Highest academic education attained

O-Level ☐ A-Level ☐ Diploma ☐ Degree ☐ Masters ☐

Others, specify.....

Age in Years

<30 ☐ 31-40 ☐

41-50 ☐ >50 ☐

For how long have you worked with your bank?

Below 1 year ☐ years ☐

4-6 years ☐ 7 years and above ☐

### Section B: Questionnaire

This scale below illustrates that Strongly Agree (SA) = 5, Agree (A) = 4 , Neutral (N)=3 , Disagree (D) = 2 , Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1

## SECTION B: PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN IDPs CAMPS

Question one: Contribution of decision making in the promotion of women rights in IDPs in Mogadishu Somalia (*Tick your response*)

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	Women participate in decision making on promotion of women rights in the camps					
2	There is efforts made to promote women rights in the camps					
3	Women are involved in design and content of women rights decisions					
4	Stake holders are involved in decisions on promotion of women rights					

Question two; Effect of policies in promoting women rights in IDPs in Mogadishu Somalia.

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is a Legal framework on projection of women rights					
2	Vulnerable groups are covered by gainful employment					
3	There is a cooperation mechanism between government and civil societies on women rights					
4	The government has initiated mainstreaming gender issues					

Question three: Challenges faced by the women in rights advocacy in Mogadishu, Somalia.

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	Governance hindrance					
2	Religion & cultural restrictions					
3	Lack of goodwill from stakeholders					
4	Social discrimination					

## Appendix II: Focus Group Discussion

I am Khadija a student of Kampala international University. I am conducting a research on **“Women’s Rights among Internally Displaced People in Horseed Camp, Mogadishu, Somalia”** Thank you for agreeing to participate. We are very interested to hear your valuable opinion. The purpose of this study is to establish the rights of women in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia, to establish how existing policies promote women rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia and to establish the challenges women face in advocating for their rights in Horseed IDPs camp, Mogadishu, Somalia.

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say in this interview. We would like to tape the focus groups so that we can make sure to capture the thoughts, opinions, and ideas we hear from the group. No names will be attached to the focus groups and the tapes will be destroyed as soon as they are transcribed. You may refuse to answer any question or withdraw from the study at anytime. We understand how important it is that this information is kept private and confidential. We will ask participants to respect each other’s confidentiality.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the women from Horseed IDPs

Name	Member of the IDPs committee

Can you please tell me objectives of your committee in improving women’s rights in the camp?

Can you please rate your attendance towards improving women’s rights in Horseed, IDPs?

Can you highlight specific challenges of socially, economically, culturally and politically women meet in the Horseed IDPs, Hodan district, Mogadishu Somalia that violate women’s rights?

1	Type of challenge	Risks	Possible solutions to improve?
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What is your particular recommendation in improving women's rights in Horseed IDPs Hodan District, Mogadishu?

Always 4	Sometimes 3	Rarely 2	Never 1
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Are these special polices/programs for improving women's participation in Horsed IDPs Hodan district, that are particularly increasing women's empowerment socially, economically, and politically? **Probe those policies**

Who runs these programs?

Government	4
UNHCR	3
HIJRA	2
Others (please specify)	1

What are the major challenges women meet in relation to their rights realization in the Horseed IDPs?

How can be overcome these challenges?

**Thanks.**

### Appendix III: Interview guide

Interviews with the camp leaders UNHCR officials, HIJRA officials and government officials:

Name:	Company:
Government:	

Please can you tell me the objectives of your company/government towards reducing women's vulnerability in Horseed IDPs camps? **Probe specific objectives**

Do you think women participate in meetings concerned in improving IDPs welfare in an active and meaningful manner at Horseed, IDPs?

Are there special programs/policies to increase women's participation in activities related to improving women's welfare in Horseed, IDPs, Hodan districts Mogadishu, Somalia? **Probe specific policies and programs**

Are there special policies targeting at improving women's rights realization such as primary education, basic health service provisions, and political participation in regard to the target location? **Probe specific policies and programs**



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