

**HUMAN RIGHT PROTECTION FOR THE INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS IN HARGIESA
SOMALILAND**

A Thesis

Presented to the Collage of Higher Degrees and Research (CHDR)

Kampala International University

Kampala, Uganda

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of social science, Human rights and Development

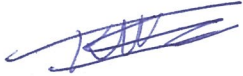
By:

KHALID MOHAMED YUSUF

SEPTEMBER, 2012

DECLARATION A

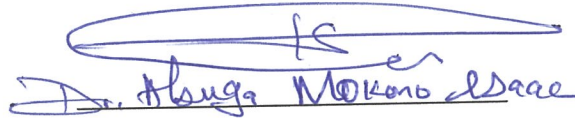
"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".


Khalid mohamed yusuf
Name and Signature of Candidate

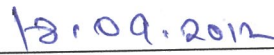
18.09.2012
Date

DECLARATION B

"I Khalid Mohamed Yusuf confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dr. Hanga MOKONO DZEE", written over a horizontal line.


Name and Signature of Supervisor


A handwritten date "18.09.2012" in blue ink, written over a horizontal line.


Date

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "Human Rights Protection for the Internally Displaced Persons in Hargeisa Somaliland" prepared and submitted by Khalid Mohamed Yusuf in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Science, Human Rights and Development has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.


Dr. Mwaniki Roseann
Name and Sig. of Chairman


Dr. Abiga Morkono Isaac
Name and Sig of Supervisor


PR Rumbuthi E. Festus
Name and Sig. of Panelist

Name and Sig. of Panelist

Name and Sig. of Panelist

Date of Comprehensive Examination: _____

Grade: _____

Name and Sig of Director, SPGSR

Name and Sig of DVC, SPGSR

DEDICATION

I dedicated to my father, Mohamed Yusuf. And my kindly mother, Adar Mahmud.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise due to ALLAH who made me to do this research to complete. I am indebted to my father, Mohamed Yusuf Abdullahi, my mother, Adar Mahmud Abdi, my brothers and my sister for their encouragements about the writing of this book and my study. Specifically I am thankful to my father in the payment of all things of my life.

Secondly, I am grateful to my supervisor Dr. Abuga Mokono Isaac in his extraordinary efforts in the completing of this paper. His efforts related for the time he gave me to outline this paper as standardized, and helping me the finished of it.

And lastly, I would like to appreciate, Kampala International University, its faculties, administrative, lecturers, staffs, and students, and everyone whom I could not mention here. I am truly indebted.

ABSTRACT

The study sought to find out the human rights protection for the internal displaced persons in Hargeisa district of Somaliland, and for that purpose the study's methodology was based on the descriptive correlation design. The study specifically determined the extent to which the rights of IDPs are protected, determined the extent to which a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement has been achieved and to determine the relationship between protection and a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement. Results of the study indicate that to a somewhat extent IDPs in Hargeisa are not protected, though there are some protections, but it is not equivalent to determine international standard. Results further indicate that to a somewhat great extent, a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement has not been achieved yet, as the rules of the guiding principles outlined, although there are some slight changes. The study found a significant relationship between protection and a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement. The study concludes that greater protection of the rights of internally displaced persons leads to a long sustainable and durable solution to the problem of internal displacement. The study recommends reaching effective durable solutions it must enhance the level of the protection of the IDPs, which comes to create specialized agency aimed for the protection of the internal displacements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Chapter | | Page |
|---------|--|------|
| One | THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE | 1 |
| | Background of the Study | 1 |
| | Statement of the Problem | 2 |
| | Purpose of the Study | 3 |
| | Research Objectives | 3 |
| | Research Questions | 4 |
| | Hypothesis | 4 |
| | Scope | 5 |
| | Significance of the Study | 5 |
| | Operational Definitions of Key Terms | 6 |
| Two | REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE | 7 |
| | Concepts, Ideas, Opinions From Authors/Experts | 7 |
| | Theoretical Perspectives | 16 |
| | Related Studies | 17 |
| Three | METHODOLOGY | 20 |
| | Research Design | 20 |
| | Research Population | 20 |
| | Sample Size | 21 |
| | Sampling Procedure | 21 |
| | Research Instrument | 22 |
| | Validity and Reliability of the Instrument | 22 |
| | Data Gathering Procedures | 23 |
| | Data Analysis | 23 |
| | Ethical Considerations | 24 |
| | Limitations of the Study | 24 |

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| Four | PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA | 25 |
| Five | FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS | 37 |
| | Findings | 37 |
| | Conclusions | 40 |
| | Recommendations | 41 |
| | References | 43 |
| | Appendices | 48 |
| | Appendix I - Transmittal Letter | 48 |
| | Appendix II - Clearance from Ethics Committee | 49 |
| | Appendix III - Informed Consent | 51 |
| | Appendix IV - Research Instrument | 52 |
| | Appendix V- Proposed Budget | 56 |
| | Appendix VI- Time Frame | 57 |
| | Researcher's Curriculum Vitae | 58 |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table | | Page |
|---------|--|------|
| Table 1 | Sample Size | 21 |
| Table 2 | Demographic Information | 25 |
| Table 3 | The Extent of Protection | 28 |
| Table 4 | The extent to which the a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement has been achieved | 31 |
| Table 5 | The relationship between protection and durable Solution to internal displacement | 34 |
| Table 6 | Regression for Protection and Durable solution | 35 |

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

In the early of 1990s the international community began to increasingly focus on the plight of the internally displaced persons. With the figure of the IDPs rising year after year, in 1982, the number of the IDPs was estimated at 1.2 million, while after 13 years later, 1995, the number of the IDPs was estimated at 25 million of the IDPS (IDMC).

Therefore, to respond to the increase of these problems, United Nations Human Rights Commission conceded a resolution requesting the Secretary General to appoint a representative on the internally displaced person, by counting and monitoring the scale of the IDPs in the world, and make recommendations concerning about the protection and the assistance of the IDPs. The resolution ordered specifically to focus on the applicability of international human rights law, and humanitarian law, as well as the refugee law to the protection of the IDPs. Later on the Secretary General appointed to this position Dr. Francis M. Deng, to be the special representative of the UN Secretary General.

The mandate of the representative concentrated on: visits to the countries affected by internal displacement, promoting an institutional framework at both international and regional level, and developing a normative framework (Bagshaw, 2004).

In 1998, the representative of the UN Secretary General prepared international principles, called "United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement". The guiding principles address all phases of displacement, protection from displacement, protection and assistance during displacement, and durable solutions (IASC, 2010).

In the continent of Africa, it is estimated the number of the IDPs is nearly 40 percent of the world's IDPs, as for example, Sudan the number of IDPs ranged between 1.7 and 2.7 million, Democratic Republic of Congo 1.7million, Somalia 1.5 million and Uganda 1.4 million of IDPs (IDMC,).

To forestall this challenge, the African Union adopted in October 2009, a Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa also known as Kampala convention.

Lastly in the context of Somaliland, the nature of IDPs are divided into, those were refugee in the neighbouring countries like, Ethiopia, and returning back to their own country without any homes to reside and become IDPs in the camps, and others displaced from southern Somalia and recognized as IDPs by the international community. The current study thus sought to determine the relationship between protection of IDP human rights and a durable solution to internal displacement.

Statement of the Problem

The internally displaced persons are supposed to have similar rights like others who are not displaced. But it turns out that the IDPs are vulnerable people who lack the enjoyment of the rights, and freedoms

guaranteed under their national constitutions like being cut off from their families, lack of education and health services, adequate food and shelter, rape and disappearances. The plight of the IDPs remains largely unnoticed and they often receive even less support from their government and/or international aid agencies than people displaced by conflict or natural disasters' (NRC).

The IDPs plights are common the entire of world, but for those who reside in the territory of Somaliland their situation is worse than the others. According to Dr. Ghanim Alnajjar, who is independent human right experts, the IDPs in Somalia are in worse conditions. The current study thus seeks to find out protection of IDPs leads to a durable solution to internal displacement.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to solve the human rights violations of the IDPs and to find the effective protection of the rights and durable solutions of the internally displaced persons in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Research Objectives

General: To determine the correlation between protection and the durable solutions to return on the internally displaced persons in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Specific:

1. To determine the demographic characteristics of the respondent as to age, gender, number of years present in the camp, educational level;
2. To determine the level of human rights protection accorded to the internally displaced persons in Hargeisa;
3. To determine the extent to which a durable solution to internal displacement has been achieved in Hargeisa Somaliland;
4. To establish if there is a significant relationship between the extent of the protection and the durable solutions on the IDPs.

Research Questions

1. What is the demographic profile of internally displaced persons in terms of age, gender, number of years present in the camp, educational level?
2. What is the level of human rights protection accorded to the internally displaced persons in Hargeisa?
3. What is the extent to which a durable solution to internal displacement has been achieved in Hargeisa Somaliland?
4. Is there is a significant relationship between the extent of the protection and the durable solutions on IDPs?

Hypothesis

H₀: There is no a significant relationship between the extent of the protection and the durable solutions to internal displacement.

Scope

Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Hargeisa, the capital city of Somaliland where a large number of internally displaced persons are located.

Theoretical Scope

The Guiding Principles provide an important framework for protection. To make them more effective on the ground, however, governments now need to take steps to incorporate them into national legislation (Walter Kälin).

Content Scope

The study investigates the protection of the internally displaced persons, as well as to find durable solutions for their plights.

Significance of the Study

The study helps policy makers and other stakeholders in developing comprehensive human rights plans for internally displaced persons. The findings will provide a road map on which the government and humanitarian organizations to develop policies that will ensure protection of internally displaced persons.

The study adds to the existing body on the relationship between protection and a durable solution to internal displacement, hence benefitting future researchers and scholars.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Protection

In this study researcher means protection, the protection of the human rights of the internal displacement persons, to protect from any arbitrary or violations, and that the IDPs should enjoy their rights without any discrimination.

Durable solutions

The durable solutions are the resettlement of the internal displacements to their homes and their communities without any distinction, and to cease the non interactions between displaced and non-displaced i.e. IDPs should find equal rights and freedoms to those are not displaced.

Internally displaced persons

In this study the IDPs means; the displaced persons those are living in the camps and have not rights and the basic needs, whether those returned from the neighbouring countries or those displaced from other parts of the country or those are not recognized as a refugee.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Ideas, Opinions from Authors/ Experts

Protection

Protection of the rights of the internally displaced is a crucial one, as it is related to vulnerable groups. The IDPs face a dangerous problem, such as physical safety, and lack of legal protection which undertaking the protection of their rights. In addition to that the shortage of the essential needs like food, water, health, shelter, etc.

By that reason, the international community recognizes the violation of the IDPs is associated to the violation of human rights, and they stressed to the importance of the displacement people in the Vienna Declaration of Human Right, 1993 "...the provision of effective protection and assistance, bearing in mind the special needs of women and children, as well as the achievement of durable solutions, primarily through the preferred solution of dignified and safe voluntary repatriation...".

The protection of the IDPs is not same as the protection of refugee, while the refugee has a legal protection guarantee and protected their rights. The 1951 convention gives and highlighted the rights of the refugee and the mechanisms of their protection; and also the refugee has a specific legal status, which it is aim for the promotion and protection of refugee. As it is outlined in the activities of the UNHCR to carry outs a promotion and protection of refugee (Article 8 of the UNHCR status).

Thus, to compare the situation of internally displaced persons, they have no legal protection i.e. a convention protecting their right, though there is a Guiding principle, but these principles are not binding to the states, and they do not have specific legal status.

So, the reason behind the lack of specific legal status and why they differ the refugee is because these groups (Internal displacement people) are under the jurisdiction of the national sovereignty of the state, and if it is to establish legal status it challenges the principles of sovereignty "if we are serious that we are now in a position to enter behind the wall of sovereignty, we ought not to privilege those who are displaced, effectively doing a disservice to those who are trapped in their own homes, and we ought simply to get about the business of enforcing international human rights law internally if we honestly believe that is a possibility" (Hathaway, 1996).

This means the state is responsible for the protection of the internal displacement or in other words protection is defined as the "...involves both of the reinforcement of national protection by the state, and an element of international protection" (Catherine Phuong, 2005).

The guiding principles defines the internal displacement as "persons or groups of persons 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, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border". Principle one is undertaking equality and

non-discrimination "Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced".

On the other hand, the IDPs African Convention is an important product of the ongoing civil wars in the continent, by this reason, the African Union enacted "African Union Convention For the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons In Africa (Kampala Convention)".

The convention borrows the definition of the IDPs from the international guiding principle, despite the fact that the difference is; convention is binding to the state parties.

The Kampala convention laid down obligations to the state parties rather than rights of the individuals, as article 2(d) mention "Provide for the obligations and responsibilities of States Parties, with respect to the prevention of internal displacement and protection of, and assistance, to internally displaced persons"

Also article 3(2)(a) obliges the state parties to the convention to enact legislation protecting the IDPs "Incorporate their obligations under this Convention into domestic law by enacting or amending relevant legislation on the protection of, and assistance to, internally displaced persons in conformity with their obligations under international law".

And lastly, article 5(1) highlight the primary responsibility of the protection is on the states "States Parties shall bear the primary duty and responsibility for providing protection of and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their territory or jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind".

The inter-agency standing committee (IASC) defines internally displaced as "all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e. human rights law, international humanitarian law, refugee law).

This protection is related to the "physical safety and the defence of human rights, but goes further when specifying that 'protection encompasses both security of persons and property, as well as guarantees of legal protection and redress for rights abuses'" (Human Rights Watch, 1997).

Thus, the protection can be an objective (it requires full and equal respect for the rights of all individuals without any discrimination, the rights can be, civil, and political rights, or socio economic cultural rights), legal responsibility (this includes the state and armed opposition group, humanitarian and human rights actors), and an activity (action is important to take to ensure the enjoyment of rights. Then the activity can be: **responsive**-to prevent or stop violations of rights; **remedial** – to ensure a remedy to violations, including through access to justice and reparations; and **environment-building** – to promote respect for rights and the rule of law) (GPCWG, 2010).

Durable solutions

The durable solution is the stage that can be reached when the IDPs rights are fully protected. Both of the protection and the durable solutions are identified in the instrument of the guiding principles, by which it is the protection of the IDPs is ultimately entails ensuring a durable solution to the plight of the internal displacement (IASC).

Hence, durable solutions associated with peace security, equal treatment, territorial control, and equitable distribution of resources (IASC, 2010).

The inter-agency standing committee defined durable solution to achieve “when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement”. By a process of:

- ❖ Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereinafter referred to as “return”);
- ❖ Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration);
- ❖ Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).

Furthermore, it is defined the durable solutions as the establishment of long-term safety and security, restitution of or compensation for lost property, and an environment that restores the life of the former IDP to normal economic and social conditions,

including access to basic services and non-discrimination (Bettocchi G., Freitas, R. 2003).

It can also be defined to the involvement of Re-integration, which the successful re-integration of the IDPs contains both of general criteria which address the political context (including the nature of the conflict and settlement prospects), respect for human rights, and the overall socio-economic situation. Specific criteria encompass the profile of the internally displaced population; conditions of return; prospects of property restitution; job opportunities; physical safety; access to basic living standards; and other indicators of successful re-integration.

As well as too the re-integration include "legal re-integration encompasses "land and property rights, or compensation; protection against forcible return; non discrimination and ... free movement", social re-integration, encompasses the "right to participate fully and equally in public affairs...and have equal access to public services." Economic re-integration, on the other hand, includes "access to employment; self-sufficiency; capacity for achieving viable livelihoods through agricultural production, gainful employment and/or small businesses." (Bettocchi, G., Freitas, R. 2003).

The process of reintegration means the re-entry of IDPs into the social, economic, cultural, and political fabric of their original (where return has been possible) or new communities. A durable re-entry has occurred when the former IDP becomes a part of the community and is not distinguished from that community for any reason related to the person's former status as a displaced person (IDMC, 2004).

Principle 28 of the guiding principles cite the authorities shall endeavour to facilitate the reintegration of returned "Competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Such authorities shall endeavour to facilitate the reintegration of returned or resettled internally displaced persons".

So, the durable solutions are the stage confirmed the IDPs should return peacefully and voluntarily. And attention should be focused to the definitions of "return" and "voluntary return" as provided in the as the UNHCR's handbook on voluntary repatriation, which indicates that return should only take place under conditions of "legal safety and dignity," "physical security," and "material security." This entails access to land or to a means of livelihood.

Durable solutions on the other hand defined to spotlights resettlement, as the Robert Muggah (2003) remarks three stages of resettlement, including a period of aid assistance and transportation to the settlement areas where the IDPs build themselves temporary shelter. This is followed by the physical settlement on the land which may be purchased, leased, exchanged, or granted for the establishment of basic services if there is any humanitarian organization in place.

The practice of resettlement brings permanent relocation, which is based on voluntary and takes place on the free will of IDPs to move to locate new chances advantageous to their survival.

Resettlement may also be involuntary and be followed on the pretext that IDPs have no right whatsoever to stay in their present location despite their wish to do so and therefore must be transferred to another area. The conditions of return must also be favorable to act as incentives for IDPs to do so voluntarily. (Oloka-Onyango)

Therefore, the resettlement and return to be effective and brings a durable solution it should be participated the IDPs in the planning and management of their return, resettlement and reintegration.

As articulated in the Brookings Institution's publication, Addressing Internal Displacement: A Framework for National Responsibility (the Framework for National Responsibility), such responsibility "extends across all phases of displacement. It includes preventing arbitrary displacement, ensuring the security and well being of persons once they are displaced, and creating the conditions for durable solutions to their plight, namely through voluntary and safe return or resettlement and reintegration."

The IASC laid down strategies and activities aiming at supporting the search for durable solutions have to be based upon these rights and responsibilities.

- The primary responsibility to provide durable solutions for IDPs and ensure their protection and assistance needs to be assumed by the national authorities.

- National and local authorities should grant international humanitarian and development actors, in the exercise of their respective mandates, rapid and unimpeded access to assist IDPs in finding a durable solution.
- The rights, needs and legitimate interests of IDPs should be the primary considerations guiding all policies and decisions relating to internal displacement and durable solutions.
- All relevant actors need to respect IDPs' rights to make an informed and voluntary decision on what durable solution to pursue.
- A person opting for local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country in the absence of a prospect of return does not lose the right to return once return becomes feasible.
- Under no circumstances should IDPs be encouraged or compelled to return or relocate to areas where their life, safety, liberty or health would be at risk.
- IDPs, who return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country must not be subject to discrimination, in particular for reasons related to their displacement.
- Similarly, populations and communities that (re-)integrate IDPs and whose needs may be comparable, should not be neglected.
- IDPs continue to be protected by national and international human rights and, where applicable, international humanitarian law, even after they have achieved a durable solution.

Theoretical Perspectives

According to (Kofi-Anan) Internal displacement has emerged as one of the great human tragedies of our time. It has also created an unprecedented challenge for the international community: to find ways to respond to what is essentially an internal crisis...protection should be central to the international response and with assistance should be provided in a comprehensive way that brings together the humanitarian, human rights, and development components of the United Nations.

The problem of the internal displacement has emerged for the last decades as an international crisis, which a study done by World Bank and Columbia University jointly mention ""about 19 percent of the Earth's land area...and 3.4 billion people (more than half of the world's population) are relatively highly exposed to at least one hazard."

As USCR state IDPs "share many characteristics with refugees who cross international borders, they are not protected by international refugee law because they remain inside their own countries". This means, the problem of the IDPs is same as to the problem of the refugee but, they do not have any state and international assistance (Prakash Gnyawali, 2005).

And even the challenge of providing protection, assistance and reintegration, and development support for IDPs as an example of a humanitarian issue that falls between the gaps of the existing mandates of the different agencies (UN Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly, 1997).

This means that the OCHA and the Brookings-institute those are mandated for the assistance of the internal displacement are 'still largely ad hoc and driven more by personalities and the convictions of individuals on the ground than by an institutional system-wide agenda' and suffers 'from a lack of political and financial support from UN headquarters and UN member states (S Bagshaw and D Paul, 2004).

The center for the overcoming of these problems is the protection of the rights of the internal displacement, which brings lastly to find durable solutions to them.

Related Studies

The human right protections of the internal displacement are stemmed in the context of international human rights and humanitarian law, while, there is no specific treaty undertaking the protection of the rights of the IDPs, although, the guiding principles have some degree of protection, that they addresses the protection from displacement, protection and assistance during displacement, and the durable solutions "Despite not being the subject of a specific international convention, as is the case of refugees, IDPs...are protected by various bodies of law, including, most notably, national law, human rights law and, if they are in a state experiencing armed conflict, international humanitarian law. Thus in this regard, governments and non-state actors have the obligation to ensure that violations are prevented; that they cease; that they do not reoccur; and that victims of violations are provided with effective remedies including reparation, rehabilitation or compensation" (Elias Lema).

Elias's research dissertation for the IDPs: toward an effective international legal protection regime, was related to the protection of IDPs which is found in international human rights regime like, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and so on.

The researcher also underlines the importance of the protection of all rights, which if one of them is violated it can lead for the violation of the others, like for the fact of being obliged to leave one's home entails violations of certain others such as: the right to security of the person and the freedom to choose one's residence.

There are other factors which are likely to increase the need for the protection of the internal displacement persons:

- IDPs may be in transit from one place to another, may be in hiding, may be forced towards unhealthy or inhospitable environments, or may face other circumstances that make them especially vulnerable;
- The social organization of displaced communities may have been destroyed or damaged by the act of physical displacement; families may be separated or disrupted; women may be forced to assume non-traditional roles or face particular vulnerabilities e.g. exposure to sexual violence;
- IDPs, and especially groups like children, the elderly, the pregnant women, may experience profound psychosocial distress related to displacement;

- Removal from sources of income and livelihood may add to physical and psychosocial vulnerability for displaced.
- Schooling for children and adolescents may be disrupted.
- Internal displacement to areas where local inhabitants are of different groups or inhospitable may increase risk to IDPs.

The researcher mention, the significance of international humanitarian law for its role of the preventive action of the displacement as like mass forcible transfer, prohibition on civilian property the object of the attack and the prohibition of starvation of the civilian population as a method of warfare and so on. So, the humanitarian law is an important regime for the protection and assistance of the IDPs which prohibits violation of the human rights in any kind and lastly yields the durable solution when protection is assured.

Therefore, this study is related to my research for the purpose of it is highlights that the durable solutions of the IDPs can be reached when there is an effective protection of the rights of the IDPs, because the protection is found in international human rights and humanitarian law that the researcher draw attention to, and the guiding principles composed them.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study carried out a descriptive correlation design. Correlation design is a procedure to understand the relationships and the degree of a relationship exist between quantitative variables (Ose and Onen, 2005). Correlation design was adopted to determine the relationship between protection and durable solution to internal displacement.

The study adopted quantitative approach. This approach was adopted because the study intended to determine the relationship between two variables. Such an endeavour can best be achieved when a quantitative approach is used because it allows for collecting numeric data on observable individual behavior of samples, then subjecting these data to statistical analysis (Amin, 2005).

Research Population

The target population focus on camps for nearly 250 persons of IDPs exists in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Most of the IDPs were in the last 10 years to survive in the large towns of Somaliland, partially of them were in Hargeisa, because all of the NGOs whether national or international are based in Hargeisa. Therefore, these people are vulnerable to all dangers, whether that danger can be natural or not.

Sample size

The sample size consisted of 153 respondents. The sample size was arrived at using the Slovene's formula sample size.

Then the criteria of respondents will be the following:

1. That the respondent is either male or female
2. The number of years the respondents was in the camps
3. The study only focused those are not less than 18 ages
4. It's also focused those stay the camps only.

Table 1:Sample Size

| Population category | Target population | Sample size |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Internally displaced peoples in Hargeisa | 250 | 153 |
| Total | 250 | 153 |

Sampling procedure

Simple random sampling was used to select the respondents to the study. A list of respondents to the study was obtained from the district authorities in Hargeisa. The names were put in a rota and selected randomly to ensure that each of the staff members stands an equal chance of participating in the study. Simple random sampling was used

because it ensures least bias and the results can be generalized (Amin, 2005).

Research Instrument

The study used a structured questionnaire, as the main tool for collecting data. The selection of that tool was guided by the nature of the data to be collected the time available as well as by the objective of the study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Validity

The instrument piloted in the IDPs, which will not be include in the study sample and modified to improve their validity and reliability coefficients to at least 0.70. Items with validity and reliability coefficient of at least 0.70 are accepted as valid and reliable in research (Amin, 2005).

Validity is the extent to which research results can be accurately interpreted and generalized to other populations. It is the extent to which research instruments measure what they are intended to measure (Oso and Onen, 2008). To establish validity, the instruments will be given to two experts to evaluate the relevant of each item in the instrument to the objectives and rate each item on the scale of very relevant (4), quite relevant (3), somewhat relevant (2), and not relevant (1).

Reliability

Reliability of the questionnaire was measured using the Cronbach Alpha's Reliability analysis test using the SPSS computer program. First the questionnaire was pretested on 12 respondents, data was entered into the SPSS and a Cronbach Alfa Reliability analysis was conducted. The overall Cronbach Reliability coefficient was 0.786 which is acceptable (Sekaran, 2003).

Data Gathering Procedure

The research analyze for the internally displaced persons situation that the researcher submitted to the committee approval for the research proposal, after it is approved, the researcher will obtain a permission to allow him to collect all relevant information to the topic. Next the researcher distributes the entire questionnaire to the appropriate people, and after the researcher acquires the questionnaire, researcher will try to analyze the collecting data.

Data Analysis

Data was analyzed using the SPSS 16 data analysis computer package. Objective 1, 2 and 3 were analyzed using simple descriptive statistics namely the mean and standard deviation to determine the demographic information, the level of protection, and the extent to which a durable solution to internal displacement has been achieved. Objective 4 was analyzed using simple correlation and regression analysis to determine the relationship between the two variables.

And on the other hand, data will be collected in a figure of to ask the respondents that he or she, to agree it, strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. The way the scores can be: strongly agree (4), agree (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1).

After that the scores for each respondent on each variable added together.

Ethical Considerations

To ensure utmost confidentiality for the respondents and the data provided by them as well as reflect ethics practiced in this study, the following was done:

- i. All questionnaires were coded to provide anonymity of the respondents
- ii. The respondents were requested to sign the informed consent
- iii. Authors quoted in this study were recognized through citations and referencing
- iv. Presentation of findings was generalized

Limitations of the study

The greatest challenge faced was language. The questionnaire was administered in the English language yet not all the IDPs were literate in the English language. Thus there is a possibility that some of the respondents did not understand the questions. To overcome this, the researcher hired research assistants who read out the questions to the illiterate respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the presentation of data, analysis, and interpretation. The data analysis and interpretation was based on the research questions as well as research objectives, the presentation is divided in to two parts. The first part presents the respondents' demographic information, while the second part deals with presentation, interpretation, and analysis of the research questions and objectives. Below are the data presentations and analysis of research findings.

Table 2

Demographic information

| Respondents | Frequency (F) | Percentage |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Age | | |
| 18-30 | 75 | 49.0% |
| 31-40 | 30 | 19.7% |
| 41-50 | 20 | 13.0% |
| Above 50 | 28 | 18.3% |
| Total | 153 | 100 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 73 | 47.7% |
| Female | 80 | 52.3% |
| Total | 153 | 100 |

| Number of years in the Camp | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Less than one year | 10 | 6.5% |
| 1-5 years | 50 | 32.7% |
| 6-10 years | 30 | 19.7% |
| Above 10 years | 63 | 41.1% |
| Total | 153 | 100 |
| Education Level | | |
| None | 40 | 26.1% |
| Primary | 50 | 32.6% |
| Secondary | 50 | 32.6% |
| University | 13 | 8.7% |
| Total | 153 | 100 |

According to Table 2 above, 49% of the respondents were between 18 and 30 years, 19.7% were between 31 and 40 years of age, 13% were between 41 and 50 years of age while only 18.3% were above 50 years of age. This suggests that the majority (49%) of the IDPs in Hargeisa are youths, whose productive time is being wasted in the camps.

Table 2 indicates that 47.7% of the respondents were male, 52.3% were female. This indicates that the majority (52.3%) of the internally displaced persons in Hargeisa are female. This is a portrayal of high levels of vulnerability since women and children are the most affected by wars.

Table 2 further indicates that 6.5% of the respondents had spent less than one year in the camp, 32.7% had spent between 1 and 5 years, 19.7% had spent between 6 and 10 years in the IDP camps and 41.1% had spent more than 10 years in the camp. This implies that

the biggest proportion (41.1%) of the IDPs in Hargeisa have spent more than 10 years in the camp. This indicates that a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement in Somaliland has taken long to be achieved.

Tale 2 indicates that 26.1% of the respondents had no education, 32.6% had primary education, another 32.6% had secondary education and only 8.7% had university education. This indicates that most of the internally displaced persons have low levels of education. This is likely to constrain their ability to demand for protection of their rights and may result into failure to get a durable solution to internal displacement.

TABLE 3**Objective Two: The Extent of Protection**

| Item | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Displaced persons are able to exercise the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs. | 3.3089 | Very High | 1 |
| Internally displaced persons do not suffer intimidation as a result of their displacement | 3.2581 | Very High | 2 |
| Internally displaced persons do not suffer persecution as a result of their displacement. | 3.2016 | High | 3 |
| Internally displaced persons do not suffer arbitrary arrest as a result of their displacement. | 3.0887 | High | 4 |
| Internally displaced persons do not suffer discrimination for reasons related to their displacement | 3.0645 | High | 5 |
| Internally displaced persons have full and non-discriminatory access to national and sub-national protection mechanisms, including police and courts of law | 2.9435 | Low | 6 |
| Internally displaced persons have access to mechanisms for property restitution or compensation regardless of whether they return or settle in the area where they found refuge or a new location. | 2.8710 | Low | 7 |
| Internally displaced persons have freedom of movement within and outside their country | 2.5210 | Low | 8 |
| Internally Displaced persons have access to personal documentation, which typically is needed to access public services, to vote and for administrative purposes | 2.3758 | Low | 9 |
| Internally displaced persons do not have enough food, potable water, basic health and shelter. | 2.000 | Very Low | 10 |

Most of the respondents agreed to the statement that Displaced persons are able to exercise the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs as evidenced by a high mean score of 3.3. This suggests that most of the internally displaced persons in Hargeisa are able to participate in public affairs. This means that the right of most IDPs to participate in public affairs is protected.

Most of the respondents agreed to the statement that internally displaced persons do not suffer intimidation as a result of their displacement (mean=3.3), suggesting that IDPs in Hargeisa do not suffer persecution as a result of their displacement. This indicates that the IDPs right to be free from persecution as a result of their displacement is protected.

When asked to respond to the statement that internally displaced persons do not suffer from arbitrary arrest as a result of their displacement. Most of the respondents agreed (mean=3.1), suggesting that the freedom of most IDPs in Hargeisa is protected.

Most of the respondents agreed to the statement that internally displaced persons do not suffer from discrimination as a result of their displacement (mean=3.0). This indicates that the internally displaced persons are not discriminated against.

Mainly of the respondents somewhat disagreed that internally displaced persons have full and non-discriminatory access to national and sub-national protection mechanisms, including police and courts of law (mean=2.9). This suggests that the IDPs in Hargeisa Somaliland do not have access to national protection mechanisms.

As can be seen from the Table above, access to mechanisms for property restitution by IDPs is somewhat low (mean=2.9). This suggests that internally displaced persons in Hargeisa do not have access to mechanisms for property restitution or compensation regardless of whether they return or settle in the area where they found refuge or a new location. These standards apply to all residential, agricultural and commercial property.

Freedom of movement in and out of the country by the IDPs is somewhat low (mean=2.5), suggesting that the IDPs in Hargeisa do not have full freedom of movement a sign that their rights are not fully protected.

Access to personal documentation, which typically is needed to access public services, to vote and for administrative purposes by IDPs is low (mean=2.4). This suggests that most of the IDPs in Hargeisa do not have access to personal documentation which can allow them participate in public affairs. This portrays low levels of protection.

Protection for the guarantee of the enough food, potable water, basic health and shelter is low (mean=2.0), suggesting that most of the IDPs in Hargeisa are still under the lack of the basic needs, indicating very low levels of protection.

TABLE 4

The extent to which the a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement has been achieved

| Item | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Internally displaced persons are encouraged to voluntarily return home | 3.2661 | Very High | 1 |
| No coercion—including physical force, harassment, intimidation, denial of basic services, or closure of IDP camps or facilities without an acceptable alternative is used to induce or to prevent return, local integration or settlement elsewhere | 3.2581 | Very High | 2 |
| National authorities grant and facilitate safe, unimpeded and timely access of humanitarian organizations and other relevant actors to assist IDPs to return, locally integrate or settle elsewhere in the country | 3.0403 | High | 3 |
| The Internally displaced persons are facilitated to make informed choice as to whether to return to their home communities, remain where they are, or settle elsewhere in the country | 3.0323 | High | 4 |
| National authorities, where appropriate with the support of the international community, take appropriate measures to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, to enable IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country | 3.0103 | High | 5 |
| Arrangements are made for IDP representatives to visit and assess conditions for return or settlement elsewhere | 2.8710 | Low | 6 |
| IDPs, including women, minorities and others who may not have representation, participate fully in the planning and management of return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country. | 2.4758 | Low | 7 |

| | | | |
|--|--------|----------|---|
| National authorities have the principal responsibility to ensure that those who return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country have access, on a sustainable basis, to essential food and potable water, basic shelter and housing, and essential medical services and sanitation. | 2.3366 | Low | 8 |
| Displaced persons do not have access to create jobs and the government is very weak to generate jobs in the country which has caused the delay to resettle and return. | 2.0000 | Very Low | 9 |

Most of the respondents agreed that internally displaced persons are encouraged to voluntarily return home (mean=3.3), this suggests that internally displaced persons are not coerced into leaving camps. This indicates that a durable solution to internal displacement is achieved in this area as suggested by the Framework for Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement (2007).

The results indicate that no coercion—including physical force, harassment, intimidation, denial of basic services, or closure of IDP camps or facilities without an acceptable alternative is used to induce or to prevent return, local integration or settlement elsewhere (mean=3.3), this suggests that the IDPs are not coerced into leaving the IDP camps against their own will. This is in line with the conditions for the framework for durable solution which argues that a durable solution can only be achieved when the IDPs are not coerced out of the camps.

The Internally displaced persons are facilitated to make informed choice as to whether to return to their home communities, remain where they are, or settle elsewhere in the country as evidenced by a

high mean score (mean=3.0). This is an indicator towards the attainment of a durable solution to internal displacement.

It was discovered that national authorities, where appropriate with the support of the international community, take appropriate measures to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, to enable IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country (mean=3.0). This indicates that the national government and international community have the political will and commitment towards achieving a durable solution to internal displacement in Somaliland.

The respondents somewhat disagreed that arrangements are made for IDP representatives to visit and assess conditions for return or settlement elsewhere (mean=2.9). This indicates low levels of IDP involvement in activities that are aimed at providing a durable solution to internal displacement in Somaliland.

It was established IDPs, including women, minorities and others who may not have representation, do not participate fully in the planning and management of return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country (mean=2.4). This indicates that a durable solution to internal displacement is not about to be achieved in this area, as a result of low levels of IDP participation.

It was further established that National authorities have not ensured that those who return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country have access, on a sustainable basis, to essential food and potable water, basic shelter and housing, and essential medical services and sanitation (mean=2.3). This suggests that a durable

P=0.000). The researcher thus rejects the null hypothesis, upholds the alternative hypothesis and concludes that there is sufficient evidence at the 0.05 level of significance that there is a significant relationship between protection and a durable solution to internal displacement. This indicates that protection of IDPs leads to a durable and sustainable solution to internal displacement.

Regression analysis

Table 6

Regression for protection and durable solutions

| Summary Regression: R square=0. 388 F=77.487, p value=0.000, β=0.623 | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | Beta | | |
| Protection | 0.623 | 8.803 | 0.000 |

Dependent variable: Durable Solution

The table above indicates that the overall variance in the level of a durable solution to internal displacement is 38.8%. The model is significant (F=77.487, P value=0.000). Protection is significantly related with social durable/ sustainable solution to internal displacement (β =0.623, P=0.000). Thus the researcher concludes that there is sufficient evidence at the 0.05 level of significance that

protection of IDPs leads to a durable and sustainable solution to internal displacement.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

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

Findings

Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Results indicate that the majority of the IDPs in Hargeisa district are aged between 18 and 30 years of age, are female, have been in the camp for more than 10 years and have at least primary and secondary school education.

The level of Protection

Results indicate that internally displaced persons are able to exercise the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs. It emerged that internally displaced persons do not suffer intimidation as a result of their displacement. It was discovered that internally displaced persons do not suffer from arbitrary arrest. Most of the respondents agreed to the statement that internally displaced persons do not suffer from discrimination as a result of their displacement. It emerged that the IDPs in Hargeisa Somaliland do not have access to national protection mechanisms like police, the army and courts of law.

Most of the internally displaced persons in Hargeisa do not have access to mechanisms for property restitution or compensation regardless of whether they return or settle in the area where they found refuge or a new location. The IDPs in Hargeisa do not have full freedom of movement a sign that their rights are not fully protected.

It emerged that most of the IDPs in Hargeisa do not have access to personal documentation which can allow them participate in public affairs.

It was further established that the internally displaced persons have not guaranteed their rights to return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country have access, on a sustainable basis, to essential food and potable water, basic shelter and housing, and essential medical services and sanitation. It emerged that displaced persons do not enjoy without discrimination an adequate standard of living, including shelter, health care, food, and water.

The level of Durable Solution to Internal Displacement

The study found that internally displaced persons are encouraged to voluntarily return home. It was discovered that the IDPs are not coerced into leaving the IDP camps against their own will. It also emerged that the Internally displaced persons are facilitated to make informed choice as to whether to return to their home communities, remain where they are, or settle elsewhere in the country

It was discovered that national authorities, where appropriate with the support of the international community, take appropriate measures

to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, to enable IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, or to resettle voluntarily.

Results indicated low levels of IDP involvement in activities that are aimed at providing a durable solution to internal displacement in Somaliland. It was established IDPs, including women, minorities and others who may not have representation; do not participate fully in the planning and management of return, local integration or settlement elsewhere.

The study found the lack of the creation of jobs by the IDPs themselves and the government delays their resettlements, which shown not to reach easily durable solutions of the internal displacements.

The relationship between protection and a durable solution to internal displacement

Results indicate a significant positive relationship between protection and a durable solution to internal displacement, indicating that greater protection of internally displaced persons leads to a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement.

Conclusion

This report has indicated that to a somewhat extent the internally displaced persons are protected and to other extent are not protected. However, it was established that the IDPs in Hargeisa Somaliland do not have access to national protection mechanisms like courts of law as like the other one who does not displace. Most of the internally displaced persons in Hargeisa do not have access to mechanisms for property restitution or compensation. Most of the IDPs in Hargeisa do not have access to personal documentation which can allow them participate in public affairs. The study found that most of the IDPs in Hargeisa have not access potable water, shelter, and basic health. These conditions undermine the role of protection in ensuring a durable solution to internal displacement.

Results in this study indicated that most of the conditions for ensuring a durable solution to the problem of internal displacement as suggested by the framework for durable solutions to internal displacement are adhered to in Somaliland. However, this is undermined by the fact that national authorities have not ensured that those who return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country have not access, to generate jobs which may cause for the effective reaching durable solutions of the internally displaces persons.

Results indicate a significant positive relationship between protection and a durable solution to internal displacement, indicating that greater protection of internally displaced persons leads to a more sustainable durable solution to the problem of internal displacement.

Recommendations

The protections of the internal displacements are very important aspect as it is the one which can bring a durable solution of them. By that reason, one of the most important recommendations which can be reached well protective IDPs are to localise the international instruments like, the guiding principles on internally displacement.

The participation of the IDPs by the decision making of the planning of their return may also be bringing a solution for their plights.

There is need for humanitarian actors and donors who have been supporting the needs of IDPs to scale up their activities in the camps.

Due consideration should be given to the needs of vulnerable groups like the children, women, elderly and the disabled.

There is an urgent need to improve access to public services such as access to safe drinking water, education and health services in order to ensure that a lasting solution to internal displacement is found.

There is need to provide all the internally displaced persons with official documentation like, identity cards and voters' cards which can allow them to participate in public affairs.

There should be established specialised committee responsible for the welfare of the IDPs and brings them a stage to return their homes.

The government should prepare an agenda budget targeting to resolve the problem of the internal displacement.

The creation of jobs can also facilitate a way to reach durable solutions, with non-discrimination by the displaced and non-displaced.

REFERENCES

- Amin, M.E, 2005, *Social Science Research: concepts, Methodology and Analysis*, Kampala, Makerere University.
- ABBY & Dh. MAHAMOUD, 2005, *Internally Displaced Minorities in Somalia and Somaliland*,
<http://oxfordhouse.org.uk/download/minority.IDPs.PDF>.
- Bettocchi, Guillermo & Freitas, Raquel (2003), "A UNHCR Perspective",
FMR, Vol. 17,
- Bettocchi, G., Freitas, R. (2003), op. cit.,
- C. Phuong, 2004, *The international protection of internally displaced persons*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Elias Lema Ngugi, *Internally displaced persons: towards an effective international legal protection regime*, Research dissertation presented for the approval of Senate in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master of Laws, South Africa, University of Cape Town.
- Human Rights Watch/Africa, 1997, *Failing the Internally Displaced: The UNDP Displaced Persons Program in Kenya* New York, Human Rights Watch/Africa.
- Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 31 [80] *Nature of the General Legal Obligation Imposed on States Parties to the Covenant*, CCPR/21/Rev.1/Add.13

Hathaway Proceedings of the American Society of Public International Law 1996,

IASC, 1999, *Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, Inter-Agency Standing Committee policy paper*, New York,

Internal Displaced Monitoring Center, 2008, *Internal Displacement: Global Overview and of Trends and Developments*, Geneva, Norwegian Refugee Council, available at [http://www.internaldisplacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/BD8316FAB5984142C125742E0033180B/\\$file/IDMC_Internal_Displacement_Global_Overview_2007.pdf](http://www.internaldisplacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/BD8316FAB5984142C125742E0033180B/$file/IDMC_Internal_Displacement_Global_Overview_2007.pdf)

IASC, 2010, *A framework on durable solutions for internally displaced persons*, Washington, Published by: The Brookings Institution – University of Bern.

Internal Displacement Monitoring Center [IDMC], *Training Materials on Durable Solutions* (2004).

IDMC, 2010, *Internal displacement in Africa*

J.P. Grant, 1993, *Refugees, Internally displaced and the Poor: An Evolving Ethos of Responsibility*, address at Round Table on the Papal Document, UNICEF.

Kälin, W, 2000, *Guiding principles on internal displacement: Annotations*, Washington DC, ASIL & Brookings Institution.

Kofi Annan, in preface of FM Deng and R Cohen, 1998, *Masses in flight: The global crisis of internal displacement*, Washington DC, Brookings Institution press.

NRC, Global IDP Project, *Internal displacement*

OCHA, 2002, *Internally displaced persons: Combined report on Somalia*,

Prakash Gnyawali, 2005, *Conflict-induced internal displacement in Nepal, causes and consequences*, Nepal.

Robert K. Goldman, 2009, *Internal Displacement, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the Principles Normative Status*, and the Need for their Effective Domestic Implementation in Colombia,

Proceedings of the American Society of Public International Law 1996,

Ruven Menikdiwela, 2010, *Handbook for the protection of internally displaced persons*, Global Protection Cluster Working Group.

Robert Muggah, 2003, *A Tale of Two Solitudes: Comparing Conflict and Development- Induced Internal Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement*, 41 INT'L MIGRATION.

Report of the RSG, Walter Kälin, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights res 2004/55, UN Doc E/CN4/2005/84, 31 December 2004 para 43. For the categorization of these obligations under international human rights law.

R. Cohen & F. Deng, 1998, *Masses in Flight: The Global Crisis of Internal Displacement*, Washington D.C, Brookings Institution Press.

Simon Bagshaw, *Developing the guiding principles on internal displacement*, Case Study for the UN Vision Project on Global Public Policy Networks

S Bagshaw and D Paul, 2004, *Protect or neglect: Toward a more effective United Nations approach to the protection of internally displaced persons*, Brookings-SAIS Project on Internal Displacement and UN OCHA 3, available at <http://www.reliefweb.int/idp/docs/references/Protect20or%20Neglect.pdf>.

UN Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly, UN Doc A/51/950, July 1997,

UNHCR, 1996, *Handbook—Voluntary Repatriation: International Protection*, Geneva,

UN Commission on Human Rights Res. 1992/73 (5 March 1992).

Walter Kälin, Rhodri et al, 2010, *Incorporating the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement into Domestic Law: Issues and Challenges*, Washington, The American Society of International Law Press.

W. Kalin, 2003, *Origin, Content and Legal Character of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* in *The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and The Law of The South Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan*, American Society of International Law.

W. Oso & D. Onen, 2009, *A general guide to Writing Research Proposal and Report*, Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta foundation.

Treaties

African Union Convention for The Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons In Africa (KAMPALA CONVENTION), adopted by special summit of the Union
HELD IN KAMPALA, UGANDA, 23rd OCTOBER 2009.

United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998.

Vienna Declaration and Programme Action, world conference on human rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993.

APPENDICES

Appendix I - Transmittal Letter



Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 - 414 - 266813 / +256 - 772 - 322563
Fax: +256 - 414 - 501 974
E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

**OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)**

January 25, 2012

**RE: REQUEST FOR KHALID MOHAMED YUSUF MHD/33360/111/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

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

He is currently conducting a research entitled " **Human Right Protection for the Internally Displaced Persons in Hargeisa Somaliland.**"

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

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

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Mr. Malinga Ramadhan
**Head of Department,
Economics and Management Sciences, (CHDR)**

NOTED BY:

Dr. Sofia Soli, Gate
Principal-CHDR

"Exploring the Heights"

APPENDIX II: CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date_____

Name_____

Reg.# _____

Course _____

Title of Study

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

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

Results of Ethical Review

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

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members' _____

APPENDIX III: INFORMED CONSENT

I give my consent to be part of the research study of Khalid Mohamed Yusuf that will focus on protection and durable solutions.

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

QUESTIONNAIRE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARECTERISTICS

Dear respondent,

Questionnaire

I am a student at Kampala International University pursuing master's degree in the Human Rights and Development. The major objective of this study is to identify the problems of the internally displaced peoples in Hargeisa Somaliland. We promise you that the data you are going to provide will be treated confidentially and used aggregately for research purpose only. I would like to request respondents to give information related with the subject matter without any hesitation.

Please tick in the blanks provided

Section A: Profile of the Respondent

Age 18-30 ☐ 31-40 ☐ 41-50 ☐ above 50 ☐

Gender

A) Male ☐ B) Female ☐

Educational level

A) None ☐ B) Primary ☐ C) Secondary ☐
D) University ☐

Number of years present in the camp

A) Less than one year ☐ B) 1-5years ☐
B) 6-10years ☐ D) above 10 years ☐

Section B: The level of protection

Kindly use the rating guide below:

| Response Mode | Rating | Description |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Strongly Agree | (4) | You agree with no doubt at all |
| Agree | (3) | You agree with some doubt |
| Disagree | (2) | You disagree with some doubt |
| Strongly disagree | (1) | you disagree with no doubt at |

| Item | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Displaced persons are able to exercise the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs. | | | | |
| Internally displaced persons do not suffer intimidation as a result of their displacement | | | | |
| Internally displaced persons do not suffer persecution as a result of their displacement. | | | | |
| Internally displaced persons do not suffer arbitrary arrest as a result of their displacement. | | | | |
| Internally displaced persons do not suffer discrimination for reasons related to their displacement | | | | |
| Internally displaced persons have full and non-discriminatory access to national and sub-national protection mechanisms, including police and courts of law | | | | |
| Internally displaced persons have access to mechanisms for property restitution or compensation regardless of whether they return or settle in the area where they found refuge or a new location. | | | | |
| Internally displaced persons have freedom of movement within and outside their country | | | | |
| Internally Displaced persons have access to personal documentation, which typically is needed to access public services, to vote and for administrative purposes | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Internally displaced persons do not have enough food, potable water, basic health and shelter. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Section C: Durable solution to the problem of internal displacement

Direction: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item.

Kindly use the rating guide below:

| Response Mode | Rating | Description |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Strongly Agree | (4) | You agree with no doubt at all |
| Agree | (3) | You agree with some doubt |
| Disagree | (2) | You disagree with some doubt |
| Strongly disagree | (1) | you disagree with no doubt at all |

| Item | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Internally displaced persons are encouraged to voluntarily return home | | | | |
| No coercion—including physical force, harassment, intimidation, denial of basic services, or closure of IDP camps or facilities without an acceptable alternative is used to induce or to prevent return, local integration or settlement elsewhere | | | | |
| National authorities grant and facilitate safe, unimpeded and timely access of humanitarian organizations and other relevant actors to assist IDPs to return, locally integrate or settle elsewhere in the country | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| The Internally displaced persons are facilitated to make informed choice as to whether to return to their home communities, remain where they are, or settle elsewhere in the country | | | | |
| National authorities, where appropriate with the support of the international community, take appropriate measures to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, to enable IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country | | | | |
| Arrangements are made for IDP representatives to visit and assess conditions for return or settlement elsewhere | | | | |
| IDPs, including women, minorities and others who may not have representation, participate fully in the planning and management of return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country. | | | | |
| National authorities have the principal responsibility to ensure that those who return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country have access, on a sustainable basis, to essential food and potable water, basic shelter and housing, and essential medical services and sanitation. | | | | |
| Displaced persons do not have access to create jobs and the government is very weak to generate jobs in the country which has caused the delay to resettle and return. | | | | |

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX V: PROPOSED BUDGET

| No | Activities | Costs |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Transportation of the data collection | \$350 |
| 2 | Accommodation | \$400 |
| 3 | Printing and binding | \$50 |
| 4 | Internet use and refreshment | \$90 |
| 5 | Hiring clerical assistance | \$200 |
| | Total | \$1,090 |

APPENDIX VI: TIME FRAME

| No | Time frame/weeks and months | Activities/events |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | April 2011 | Proposal writing |
| 2 | May-July 2011 | Preparation, piloting of methods. |
| 3 | October 2011 | Checking validity and reliability of questioner |
| 4 | December 2011 | Sending questioner |
| 5 | March 2012 | Gaining access of the study |
| 6 | August-September 2012 | Data analysis, writing the final reports, and defending. |

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

To document the details of the researcher, his competency in writing a research and to recognize his efforts and qualifications, this part of the research report is thus meant.

Personal Profile

- ✓ **Name:** KHALID MOHAMED YUSUF
- ✓ **Gender:** Male
- ✓ **Nationality:** Somali

Educational Background

- ✓ Master of Human Rights and Development
- ✓ Bachelor Degree from University of Hargeisa in Faculty of Law
- ✓ Certificate of Project Planning and management
- ✓ Certificate of Monitoring and Evaluation
- ✓ Certificate of Guidance and Counseling
- ✓ Certificate of Proposal Writing and Report Writing
- ✓ Certificate of Conflict resolution and Peace building
- ✓ Certificate of SPSS package
- ✓ Certificate of Administrative Law

Work Experiences

2010 worked at: Somaliland National Electoral Commission

2011: ANPICON

2012 : Gollis University