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1.0 BACKGROUND

a) **Iniskoy Peace and democracy organization -IPDO-**was established 23 May, 2000 by intellectuals from the regions of Bay, Bokol and Benadir Regions. The foundation of this organization was behind by many problems seen in the country and encountered by the civil society of Somalia since the central government collapsed in 1991, soon after the collapse, the country has faced lots of crisis, devastation in any side.

As this result Somalia has missed the rule of law and more than nineteen years of destructive civil wars happened those simplified all the people's prestige and privilege to be fully destroyed and damaged by unkind cruel gunmen those took the control of the country, so IPDO members have agreed the necessity of such organization in the regions in order to improve and promote peace, human rights and democracy in Somalia in general and in Bay, Bokol and Benadir Regions in particular.

b) **Iniskoy Peace and Democracy Organization (IPDO)** works out for the development and improvement of peace, human rights and democracy in the society, in order to enjoy the community good taste of freedom of life, speech, work, education and independent -this organization has been established.

1.1 Vision Statement

- ✓ To be leading organization for peace Democracy and human rights in south –west somalia.

1.2 Mission statement

- ✓ IPDO will promote,protect and enhance the rights of silent majority and marginalized groups.
- ✓ we work to gether with local and international insntituations over world wide in order to share and exchange with them their long experience in this field improving the capacity of our resources and management practice with adharing Peace, Democracy and Human Rights values.

1.3 Objectives

- ☑ Reduce the armed conflicts in Somalia.
- ☑ Promote Democratic Values
- ☑ Improve Peace and stability
- ☑ Equalize everybody has a right without any superiority
- ☑ Human Rights advocacy
- ☑ Peace Promotion and Conflict Resolution

2.0 CONTEXT

Since 1991, widespread violence, endemic poverty, recurrent droughts, and floods have generated a complex emergency in Somalia. From December 2006 to January 2009, fighting between the TFG, backed by Ethiopian forces, and armed militias opposed to the TFG led to further deterioration in humanitarian conditions. Following January 2009 Ethiopian troop withdrawals, conflict between armed militia groups in Somalia continues to displace populations and limit access to affected areas.

The combined effects of consecutive seasons of failed or poor rainfall, conflict, floods, rising inflation, displacement, and diarrheal disease outbreaks have exacerbated food insecurity and resulted in significant acute malnutrition rates in Somalia. U.N. and partner agencies have coordinated efforts to improve humanitarian access, but insecurity and targeted attacks against relief staff continue to hinder the provision of emergency assistance to affected populations.

3.0 Political Situation in Somalia

a) Somali conflicts are getting in two decades and no sign of a way out. The International community should support the interim government to defeat the opposing groups and restore law and order. If the international community truly supports the government, it will extend its power to all regions controlled by rebels. And that time, there will be no need from the world to send warships to Somalia water to fight pirates or to search terrorist elements in Somalia;

Somalis them selves are missing the way of peace they all are selfish, there have been four weak presidents they all have been interesting for their clans and the MPs are based on 4.5 plus un educated persons those don't also represented Somali community, as well the TFG troops are neglected no absolutely law an order between the officers and the soldiers because of they don't get any salary and they loot the civilians and civil society properties they kill each other them selves, they sell their guns to any other like Al-shabab, they also evacuate to out side of the country after they sell their guns, the negligence behind the president, ministers, high officers of the TFG.

b) Armed groups, including Al-Shabaab, continued to attack the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM from areas frequented by civilians. The urban nature of the conflict and the frequent failure by all parties to restrict the fighting to clearly identify military targets inevitably placed civilians at great risk in the affected areas.

c) Al-shabab uses the young children it has been reported that Al-Shabaab's senior leader in Bay and Bakool has ordered parents in the region to allow their children to be recruited by the organization. Speaking on a local radio station, Mahat Omar Abdikarim, has said that if parents do not allow their children to be recruited, Al-Shabaab will force children to join and participate Jihaad fighting. (On 27/10/2010, as the last incident happened in Hiran region Baladweyne district after two ladies less than 18 years named Ayan and Xuriyo shot in front of hundred people. Al-shabab accused for spy they were in jail for 9 days before shot).

Al-Shabaab have claimed responsibility for the killing of at least 31 people, including four members of parliament and five government security officials, in a suicide bombing carried out on the Muna Hotel in Xamar Weyne. Due to the large numbers and serious injuries sustained by many, officials at the Madina hospital are unable to yet confirm the exact figures of deaths and casualties. An AMISOM spokesperson has confirmed that an 11-year old shoe-shiner boy and a

woman selling tea in front of the hotel were also among the dead. The incident commenced when three armed men are reported to have entered the hotel dressed in new TFG uniforms. The militia' subsequently opened fire on the hotel's guests, and when legitimate TFG troops began to surround the hotel, one of the men blew himself up using a hand grenade. One of the alleged perpetrators is reported to have been caught, and it is alleged that the others involved in the attack were closely linked to senior Al-Shabaab leader Abu Mansur.

d) And also Islamist group carryout a lot of killing stone with out proof the latest incident was on 26/July/2010, Hisbul-islam court judged to killed by stoning (Rajim) a man called A/qaadir Hussein Ibraahim aged 25 at Toratoorow village in Lower-shabelle region, Hisbul-islam accused him raped a lady aged 12.

The regions of Benadir, Bakol, Gedo and Hiran are controlling TFG, Hisbul-islam, and ASWJ whereby Al-shabab controls more than other parties. The events always happened to people suspect to one another alshabab well-known to kill the people by no means saying that they suspect as spy then slaughter or killed where the TFG arrests the people and tortures and also sold.

For example the fights which erupted in Gedo, Hiran, Bakol and Mogadishu regions caused above thousands of people evacuated their houses and more people were killed and seriously injured there.

e) The African union AU deployed troops years ago above 7,200 at the time being no military progress they bring in Somali, except more Somali innocent people killed by shelling huge artilleries which Somali people could not tolerate the treats that AMISOM doing in Somalia there is not doubt that AMISOM doing bad action. This heavy spellings happen when there are attacked by the rebels AMISOM has a Hospital that conducts medical services for the civilians in Mogadishu and other neighboring regions which provides surgery, primary health care and it's free of charge.

f) Somalia's people continue to endure one of the world's worst human rights catastrophes. Hopes of peace following the installation of a new Transitional Federal Government (TFG) under President Sheikh Sharif Ahmed in early 2009 have been dashed. The capital Mogadishu is wracked by indiscriminate warfare in which all parties are implicated in war crimes or other serious human rights abuses. Much of the rest of the country is now under the control of local administrations linked to armed opposition groups. In many of these areas the population has suffered abusive application of Sharia law and forced conscription of civilians, including children, as militia fighters.

4.0 Ongoing conflicts

- Recent fighting between the Al-shabab and Hisbu Islam (Islamists) and Transitional Federal Government (TFG) backed by African Union (AU) and Ahlu Suna Wal-Jamea (ASWJ) in South Central Zone and other towns, has added to the loss of civilian lives and increased the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and external refugee people who remain without assistance and protection. The parties to the conflict have also been recruiting children of the streets and from schools, to fight for their purpose.

3.0 General human rights situation in Somalia

- The Somali people are subject to the cruelest and degrading human rights violations inflicted in a culture of impunity. Many of the atrocities committed in Somalia could be qualified as war crimes and crimes against humanity because of the widespread and systematic character of the killings, massacres, mass rapes and indiscriminate bombings of civilian populations.
- The attacks against humanitarian, human right workers and civil society activists are increasing, which resulted in more than 41 humanitarian workers and human rights defenders have been killed, tortured, beaten; kidnapped, harsh and life threatening prison conditions; and arbitrary arrest and detention or evicted to flee from the country to another as to save their lives. In most cases, civil society groups, human right defenders, journalisms and humanitarian agencies are specifically targeted because they are perceived by insurgent groups as backing the Transitional Federal Government (TFG).
- The country's poor human rights situation deteriorated further during the year, exacerbated by the absence of effective governance institutions and rule of law, the widespread availability of small arms and light weapons, and ongoing conflicts. As a consequence citizens were unable to change their government.
- Discrimination and violence against women, including rape; female genital mutilation (FGM); child abuse; recruitment of child soldiers; trafficking in persons; abuse and discrimination against clan and traditional minorities; restrictions on workers' rights; forced labor, including children and child labor are also problems.

3.1 Human Rights Violations: Causes and Effects

a. Perpetrators

- **Warlords:** The warlords are the ones who committed the most awful human right abuses. They mobilize the militia of their clans to attack whoever they see that is against their political ambitions. During these senseless fighting they kill countless innocent people. And sometimes they secretly assassinate other politicians or opponents.
- **Politicians:** They help warlords and clan elders in their violent schemes of fulfilling the interest of the clan.
- **Militia:** They are the tool used by the warlords and clan elders for accomplishing human right abuses. There are many freelance militias who by themselves commit human right abuses such as raping, killing, robbing personal properties.
- **Businesspeople:** Most of the business people are armed. They take part or financially support their clans and faction leaders. They import expired food and medicine.
- **Islamic groups:** In these days Islamic militias are involved a severe fighting in the southern regions of Somalia which hundreds of people has lost their lives.
- **External interferences:** Locally it is believed that two-third of the arms and ammunitions in the country were donated by external countries. Without that support, the warlords would not live such a long time and the Somali people would reconcile.
- **Clan:** Clan clashes mostly happen in various areas of the country. These combats are regularly ignited by the scarce resources, and senseless killing committed by clan members.
- **Poverty:** The high unemployment rate resulted many young people to join militiamen and seek their daily food under the barrel of the gun.

b. Effected people

- **Minority group:** Here in Somalia the people are protected by their clans. The minority clans are unarmed and exposed to any form of human right abuses. Gunmen intrude the shelters of the minority groups in their acts of committing crimes.
- **Women and Children:** The women are most vulnerable group of the society. The women in the conflicted areas, commercial travelers, and internally displaced are raped, killed or confiscated their personal properties. The children are used for soldiers and work with less payment. They are abducted and sometimes killed in the inter-clan and inter-faction clashes. They witnessed violations committed to their parents or relatives.
- **Youth:** They are mobilized to take gun and drop the pen as to defend their clan interests by their clan leaders and in these activities they are killed, wounded and left disabled.
- **Intellectuals:** They are targeted for revenge purposes or assassinated because of their views towards the future of the country.

4.0 Challenges

- Weak governance which can't control the country and cover the needs of the people.
- Endless civil war that started before two decades and still continuing in the country.
- More functions newly come up day after day those look only their interest but not the community.
- Poor education there isn't united syllabus in the country caused by poor functioning ministry of education.
- Withdrawal of UN and International Agencies in southern of Somalia

5.0 Way forward

- To make peace building and conflict resolution
- To find state based on the well educated persons and quality.
- To get international community real intervention
- To get all the UN & International agency offices in order to restart their operations.
- To create employment opportunities to Somali communities.
- To stop child soldiering/recruitment
- To get Somali coalition for human rights defenders in Somalia