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**Justice Beyond Borders: Transforming Lives of IDPs in Baidoa through
Community-Driven Restorative Justice**

This dissertation is submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award
of the master of Law from Accord University - Somalia.

Department of Master of Law

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DECLARATION

This thesis entitled " Justice Beyond Borders: Transforming Lives of IDPs in Baidoa through Community-Driven Restorative Justice," is the unique work of myself, Amir Mohamud Hassan Ali, and has not been submitted for credit towards a degree or other academic honour in any university or other higher education establishment. My own independent research and efforts resulted in the substance of this thesis. The purpose of this thesis is to apply for a Master of Laws degree at **Accord University (AU)**, in Somalia.

I certify that all information sources used in this study have been appropriately cited, and that the acknowledgements section clearly states any support received. The content of this thesis is entirely my responsibility.

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SUPERVISOR APPROVAL

“I hereby declare that I have read this project, and in my opinion, this project is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of the master of Law from Accord University - Somalia”.

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Abstract

Justice Beyond Borders: Transforming Lives of IDPs in Baidoa via Community-Driven Restorative Justice is the title of this thesis, which tackles the crucial problem of offering fair and efficient legal systems to internally displaced people (IDPs) in Baidoa. The purpose of the study is to investigate how community-based restorative justice techniques can promote social cohesion and settle disputes among internally displaced people. This study uses a mixed methods approach to collect extensive data on the efficacy of various restorative justice techniques. Qualitative interviews with community leaders, IDPs, and justice practitioners are combined with quantitative surveys. Data was gathered in Baidoa from a varied sample of people, guaranteeing a wide range of viewpoints and experiences. The main conclusions of this study show that community restorative justice plays a major role in helping internally displaced people resolve conflicts and reestablish social order. These results emphasize how crucial it is to have community-driven, culturally aware justice systems in place to handle the difficulties faced by displaced people. Furthermore, the research indicates that restorative justice methods foster community involvement, victim empowerment, and reconciliation, underscoring the potential benefits of these strategies in post-conflict environments. To sum up, this thesis adds to the body of knowledge by proving that community restorative justice is effective in meeting the requirements of internally displaced people. The findings have important ramifications for practitioners operating in conflict-affected countries, humanitarian organisations, and legislators. This study gives important insights that can guide future initiatives to advance justice and social cohesion in situations similar to Baidoa by offering a thorough analysis of restorative justice practices in the community.

KEYWORDS: Restorative Justice; Displaced Persons (DPs); Conflict Resolution; Community Engagement; Social Cohesion; Humanitarian Crisis; Internally Displaced People (IDPs); Baidoa, Somalia; Community-Driven Initiatives; Reconciliation; Empowerment; Peacebuilding; Displacement Crisis; Conflict Dynamics; Sustainable Solutions; Human Rights; Conflict Transformation; Land Disputes; Justice Beyond Borders; Transformative Interventions.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research historical background

Drought conditions, compounded by conflicts, have greatly influenced the historical. Drought and violence have caused significant food and water shortages, infrastructure degradation, displacement, and loss of livelihoods, forcing many people and families to evacuate their homes in search of safety and necessities. The overlapping impact of drought and violence has compounded the region's humanitarian and social catastrophe, emphasizing the multifaceted issues confronting the displaced people. The establishment of Baidoa as a hub for internally displaced people is a direct result of these severe difficulties, which have caused tremendous misery in the region. The city has become a vital centre for IDPs as a result of the devastating repercussions of these ongoing issues, resulting in a significant influx of displaced people.

The impact has been tremendous, with severe droughts, variable rainfall, and increasing temperatures causing significant agricultural, livelihood, and animal losses. These environmental difficulties have had an incredible impact, forcing people to evacuate their homes in search of basic requirements such as food, water, and critical help. Furthermore, the continuing conflict in the region has intensified the displacement problem, aggravated the population's hardships and solidified the city's role as a critical centre for IDPs. Baidoa has emerged as Somalia's second-largest city, with a vast number of IDPs, behind only the country's capital, Mogadishu. The consequent surge forced the development of nearly 611 camps, which housed more than 649,465 internally displaced people. The negative linkages between these two crises have exacerbated Baidoa's status as a critical centre for internally displaced people. This growing reality has highlighted various issues involving disagreements between camp management committees, IDPs, landowners, and inhabitants. These disagreements have resulted in the division of IDP camps, creating significant challenges to social cohesion, peaceful cohabitation, and equal access to critical services for the displaced people.

The regional implications of these difficulties, as well as the extent of the IDP crisis, highlight the urgent need for long-term solutions to the complex and multidimensional challenges that IDPs in Baidoa face. This crucial backdrop lays the groundwork for a thorough assessment of the efficacy of

community-driven restorative justice programmes in addressing the issues that IDPs experience in Baidoa, Southwest State of Somalia. This study aims to examine the transformational potential of restorative justice in building social cohesion, settling disputes, and catalysing positive change in the lives of displaced people.

1.2.The aim of this study.

This research aims to assess the efficacy of community-driven restorative justice in resolving the issues that IDPs experience in Baidoa, Southwest State of Somalia. It examines the function of restorative justice in creating social cohesion, settling conflicts, and improving the lives of IDPs.

Restorative justice seeks to settle common disagreements among internally displaced persons (IDPs), camp management committees, landlords, and Baidoa locals using a comprehensive and community-driven approach. Restorative justice is a holistic approach to conflict resolution and community healing that focuses on repairing the harm caused by wrongdoing through inclusive processes that involve affected parties. It seeks to address the needs of victims, hold offenders accountable, and restore relationships within the community (Zehr, 2002). By focusing on the needs of the affected parties and the broader community, restorative justice seeks to promote reconciliation, resolve conflicts, and restore peaceful coexistence in the following ways:

- a) **Community Engagement:** Restorative justice actively engages the IDP community, camp management committees, landlords, and inhabitants in resolving issues. It promotes open discourse, active engagement, and the inclusion of varied viewpoints to create understanding and collaboration.
- b) **Rebuilding Trust:** Restorative justice techniques aim to reestablish trust between opposing parties. Understanding the effect of disagreements and resolving underlying issues may rebuild trust, laying the groundwork for long-term partnerships and collaboration.
- c) **Conflict Resolution:** Restorative justice provides an atmosphere for impacted parties to examine the underlying causes of disputes and reach mutually accepted resolutions. It encourages peaceful negotiation, mediation, and the formation of agreements aimed at preventing future conflict.
- d) **Empowerment and Accountability:** The restorative justice process encourages interested people to accept responsibility for their actions and decisions. This responsibility develops a

sense of ownership and dedication to honouring agreements, resulting in long-term settlements.

- e) **Healing and Rehabilitation:** Restorative justice prioritizes the well-being of the people and communities affected. It offers opportunities for emotional healing, support, and rehabilitation by recognizing the impact of disagreements and addressing the needs of individuals impacted.
- f) **Strengthening Social Cohesion:** Restorative justice promotes social cohesiveness by actively integrating the community in the settlement process. It encourages solidarity, understanding, connectivity, a sense of belonging, and shared duty.
- g) **Prevention of Forced Evictions:** Restorative justice aims to resolve conflicts over forced evictions by fostering communication between IDPs and landlords. Restorative justice attempts to avoid forceful evictions and secure IDPs' tenure by encouraging the drafting of official land lease agreements and the peaceful resolution of land and property disputes.

1.3.Objectives and Research Questions or Hypothesis

Guided by a spirit of inquiry and a commitment to actionable outcomes, this study is driven by the following objectives and research questions:

- ✓ Presenting the background of the study to establish the context and relevance of the research, focusing on the challenges faced by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Baidoa district and the potential impact of community-driven restorative justice.
- ✓ Stating the problem to identify the specific issue or gap that the research seeks to address, particularly concerning the limitations of existing justice systems in addressing the needs of IDPs and the potential of community-driven restorative justice as an alternative approach.
- ✓ Outlining the purpose of the study to define the goals and anticipated outcomes of the research, focusing on exploring the potential of restorative justice in transforming the lives of IDPs in Baidoa.
- ✓ Formulating research questions to guide the investigation and exploration of the topic, which may involve inquiries into the effectiveness of restorative justice in addressing the needs of IDPs, the role of community involvement in justice mechanisms, and the legal frameworks governing restorative justice initiatives.

- ✓ Highlighting the study's significance to underscore its relevance and potential contribution to the field of law and humanitarian efforts, particularly in promoting alternative justice approaches for vulnerable populations such as IDPs.
- ✓ Defining the scope and limitations of the study to delineate the boundaries and focus of the research, including the specific geographical and contextual scope of the Baidoa district and the practical constraints of implementing community-driven restorative justice.
- ✓ Organizing the study to preview the thesis structure and content, thereby enhancing the reader's understanding of the research approach and the subsequent chapters.

1.3.1. Research Questions

The research questions are designed to address specific aspects of the chosen topic "*Justice Beyond Borders: Transforming Lives of IDPs in Baidoa through Community-Driven Restorative Justice*".

These questions serve as a guiding framework for the entire research and are often aimed at:

- ✓ Identifying the critical challenges faced by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Baidoa region and evaluating the inadequacies of existing justice systems in meeting their needs.
- ✓ Exploring the potential of community-driven restorative justice in addressing the specific legal and social implications for IDPs within the Baidoa community.
- ✓ Analyzing the application of restorative justice principles (Restorative justice principles refer to a set of guiding principles and values that underpin the restorative justice approach to addressing harm and resolving conflicts. Restorative justice emphasises the importance of repairing harm, promoting understanding, and fostering healing for all parties involved in a conflict or crime. [Zehr, H. 2002]) and doctrines in specific scenarios unique to the experiences of IDPs in Baidoa, including issues of reconciliation, compensation, and reintegration.
- ✓ Investigating the effectiveness of existing legal frameworks or mechanisms in accommodating or hindering the implementation of community-driven restorative justice for IDPs.
- ✓ Evaluating the impact of community-driven restorative justice initiatives on the well-being and legal empowerment of IDPs in Baidoa, including any social, economic, or political factors influencing the outcomes.

Some of the important research questions are:

- a) What are the root causes fueling tensions and conflicts among diverse stakeholders within IDP communities in Baidoa, Somalia?

- b) How can Restorative Justice modalities be harnessed to navigate the intricate terrain of intra-group disputes and facilitate pathways to reconciliation and social cohesion?
- c) What systemic challenges and catalytic opportunities are inherent in implementing community-driven Restorative Justice initiatives tailored to the unique context of IDPs in Baidoa

1.3.2. Hypotheses

The hypotheses typically revolve around the research questions formulated for the study. These hypotheses are derived from the research questions and are utilised to:

- i. Evaluate the impact of community-driven restorative justice on legal empowerment, well-being, and social integration for IDPs in Baidoa.
- ii. Define the study's methodology and data analysis, focusing on analyzing the effectiveness of restorative justice processes for vulnerable groups like IDPs.
- iii. Develop empirically testable claims or predictions for the legal framework of Baidoa's IDP community and their use of restorative justice processes.
- iv. Guide the research process by providing a framework for analyzing the legal theories, principles, or issues explored in the study, focusing on the transformative potential of community-driven restorative justice for IDPs in Baidoa.

1.4.Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research is to give thorough insights on the relevance of restorative justice as a transformative strategy to resolving the difficulties encountered by internally displaced people (IDPs) in Baidoa, Southwest State of Somalia. The study seeks to achieve the following goals:

1. **Investigate the Role of Restorative Justice:** The study intends to investigate the impact of restorative justice in settling disputes, building social cohesion, and improving the well-being of IDPs in Baidoa by extensively Analysing the specific issues and conflicts they face.
2. **Contribute to Positive Change:** The research aims to bring about positive change by spotlighting restorative justice as a potential strategy to resolving conflicts, rebuilding trust, and addressing the multiple issues that IDPs experience. Its goal is to give actionable insights that may be used to drive policies, programmes, and practices targeted at improving the lives of displaced people.

3. **Empowerment and Community Engagement:** The study's conclusions aim to empower the IDP community by highlighting their voices, experiences, and viewpoints. It aims to encourage meaningful community involvement and debate about the transformational possibilities of restorative justice in addressing the severe difficulties that IDPs face in Baidoa.
4. **Inform Policy and Practice:** The study is intended to have practical consequences for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in IDP protection and assistance. By investigating the possibility of restorative justice, the project hopes to guide the creation of policies and programmes suited to the unique needs of IDPs in Baidoa, promoting inclusive, sustainable, and rights-based solutions.

1.5.Problem statement

The statement of problem emphasises the challenges experienced by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Baidoa, Somalia, due to recurring disastrous droughts, conflicts, forced displacements, and ongoing disputes among IDPs, camp management committees, landowners, and populations.

This circumstance has weakened community cohesion, hampered fair service delivery, and raised the possibility of forced evictions. Furthermore, marginalized groups, such as women, girls, and people with disabilities, have discrepancies in receiving crucial services.

As a result, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive, long-term approach to addressing these multidimensional issues and empowering marginalized groups. The research emphasizes the transformational power of community-led restorative justice programmes in driving long-term positive change within Baidoa's displaced community.

1.6.Rationale of the study

The study's rationale is based on the critical need to address the multidimensional difficulties faced by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Baidoa, Southwest State of Somalia, particularly emphasising the transformational potential of community-driven restorative justice. The important elements listed below contribute to the study's rationale:

1. **Humanitarian Imperative:** The study is motivated by a humanitarian imperative to reduce the situation of IDPs, who face ongoing problems due to forced displacement, past prejudice,

and insufficient access to vital services. It recognizes the critical necessity to safeguard and improve the well-being of vulnerable groups.

2. **Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation:** The IDP population in Baidoa is facing rising disagreements and confrontations, mainly over camp administration, landlord-tenant interactions, and forced evictions from privately held property. Given the negative impact of these conflicts on the social fabric and community stability, there is an urgent need to investigate restorative justice to resolve disputes, rebuild trust, and restore peaceful cohabitation.
3. **Sustainable Solutions:** The study aims to help establish long-term solutions to the issues that IDPs experience in Baidoa. By concentrating on community-driven restorative justice projects, the study hopes to find and promote ways to continue beyond immediate interventions, resulting in long-term beneficial consequences for the IDP community.
4. **Empowerment and Social Cohesion:** Restorative justice is considered as a way to empower the IDP community by involving them in conflict resolution and decision-making processes. The study's emphasis on impacted parties' engagement and inclusion aims to foster social cohesiveness, collective resilience, and meaningful empowerment within the IDP community.
5. **Policy and Practice Implications:** The study aims to provide practical insights and suggestions to policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in IDP help and protection. The study aims to inform the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes adapted to the unique requirements of Baidoa's IDPs by investigating the possibilities of restorative justice in resolving conflicts and strengthening social cohesion.
6. **Ethical Considerations:** The foundation of the research is based on ethical issues about safeguarding IDPs' human rights, dignity, and social justice. The study emphasises that ethical imperatives need reasonable and equitable remedies to the issues confronting the displaced people, emphasising the significance of exploring restorative justice as an ethical and rights-based approach.

1.7.Conclusion

In conclusion, the dire situation faced by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Baidoa, Somalia, calls for urgent and comprehensive interventions to address their multifaceted challenges. The historical backdrop of droughts, conflicts, and displacement has created a humanitarian and social catastrophe, exacerbating the hardships faced by IDPs and solidifying Baidoa's role as a key center for displaced populations. The establishment of numerous IDP camps reflects the severity of the crisis and underscores the urgent need for long-term solutions.

This study has outlined the potential of community-driven restorative justice as a transformative approach to addressing the issues faced by IDPs in Baidoa. Restorative justice, with its focus on repairing harm, promoting reconciliation, and restoring relationships within the community, offers a holistic framework for resolving disputes, rebuilding trust, and fostering social cohesion among diverse stakeholders.

Through community engagement, rebuilding trust, conflict resolution, empowerment, healing, and social cohesion, restorative justice holds promise in mitigating the challenges faced by IDPs in Baidoa. By actively involving the IDP community, camp management committees, landlords, and inhabitants in the resolution process, restorative justice aims to promote understanding, collaboration, and shared responsibility. Moreover, this study underscores the significance of investigating restorative justice within the specific context of IDPs in Baidoa, considering their unique challenges and experiences. The research questions and hypotheses formulated aim to guide the exploration of restorative justice's effectiveness, legal implications, and impact on the well-being of IDPs.

Ultimately, this research seeks to contribute to positive change by empowering the IDP community, informing policy and practice, and promoting inclusive, sustainable, and rights-based solutions tailored to the specific needs of IDPs in Baidoa. By highlighting the transformative potential of community-driven restorative justice, this study endeavors to pave the way for meaningful improvements in the lives of displaced populations in Somalia and beyond.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The second chapter of this thesis examines the critical role of restorative justice in addressing the many needs and obstacles that Displaced Persons (DPs) confront worldwide. With a special emphasis on the context of relocation in diverse locations, this chapter attempts to navigate the vast field of literature addressing restorative justice techniques in conflict resolution and community development.

The phenomenon of displacement stands as one of the most pressing humanitarian crises of our time, affecting millions of individuals across the globe. Whether stemming from armed conflicts, persecution, environmental disasters, or other causes, DPs find themselves forcibly uprooted from their homes, communities, and familiar environments. Following such upheaval, DPs frequently face significant loss, trauma, and uncertainty about their future, which is exacerbated by the failure of traditional legal systems to meet their complex needs and experiences. Restorative justice emerges as a transformative paradigm, offering a promising pathway towards healing, reconciliation, and empowerment for DPs (Van Ness & Strong, 2015). Unlike punitive approaches that prioritize punishment and deterrence, restorative justice centers on repairing harm, fostering dialogue, and rebuilding relationships among all stakeholders involved in conflicts or harm (Zehr, 2002). By engaging victims, offenders, and affected communities in participatory processes of accountability and restitution, restorative approaches can restore dignity, agency, and social cohesion to DPs (Braithwaite, 2002).

Throughout this chapter, we will thoroughly study the importance of restorative justice for DPs, drawing on a wide range of theoretical ideas, empirical research, and practical experiences from many contexts (McCold & Wachtel, 2003). By combining these perspectives and ideas, we want to shed light on the transformational potential of restorative justice interventions in addressing displaced people's complex needs while fostering long-term peace and resilience in displaced communities..

As we review the literature, it becomes clear that restorative justice is both a theoretical framework and a moral necessity in our communal response to displacement and conflict. Through this review, we hope to shed light on the enormous impact of restorative justice on DPs' well-being and dignity, create inclusive communities, and contribute to the larger goal of humanitarian action and social justice. With this foundation laid, we embark on a journey through the conceptual frameworks, empirical evidence, practical applications, challenges, and limitations of restorative justice for DPs. We aim to deepen our understanding and contribute to the ongoing discourse in this critical study area.

2.2. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework that underpins restorative justice for Displaced Persons (DPs) is multidisciplinary, drawing on insights from criminology, sociology, psychology, and peace studies. At its heart, this approach tries to comprehend and resolve the complex processes of displacement, trauma, and conflict while also encouraging healing, reconciliation, and social cohesion among impacted communities.

One foundational concept within this framework is the notion of “peacebuilding from below,” as articulated by John Paul Lederach (1997). This concept emphasizes the importance of grassroots initiatives, local knowledge, and participatory processes in fostering sustainable peace and reconciliation in divided societies. Within the context of DPs, this perspective highlights the agency and resilience of affected communities in shaping their paths towards healing and restoration. Furthermore, the framework incorporates the principle of “whose reality counts,” as advocated by Robert Chambers (1997). This principle underscores the significance of centering the voices and experiences of marginalized populations, including DPs, in justice processes. Restorative justice approaches prioritize the needs and perspectives of victims, offenders, and affected communities, allowing for more inclusive and equitable outcomes.

Building upon these foundational principles, restorative justice theorists such as John Braithwaite (2002) and Howard Zehr (2002) have articulated comprehensive models for addressing harm, repairing relationships, and promoting community accountability. These models emphasize the importance of dialogue, empathy, and collaboration in resolving conflicts and rebuilding social bonds. Moreover, David Van Ness and Karen Heetderks Strong (2006) provide a comprehensive introduction to restorative justice principles and practices, highlighting their applicability in diverse contexts, including displacement and conflict. By focusing on restoring relationships and addressing root causes of harm, restorative justice offers a promising alternative to punitive justice systems for

DPs and their communities. This conceptual framework serves as a lens to examine the literature on restorative justice for DPs. By establishing these theoretical underpinnings, we want to understand the underlying mechanisms and transformational potential of restorative justice in achieving healing, reconciliation, and social justice for displaced people.

2.3. Empirical Evidence

Empirical evidence is critical to evaluating the effectiveness and impact of restorative justice initiatives for displaced people (DPs). Researchers have performed empirical studies in a variety of situations to assess the effects of restorative justice procedures on a variety of aspects, including satisfaction with judicial processes, victim empowerment, offender responsibility, and community cohesiveness. One significant body of empirical research in this area comes from studies examining the outcomes of victim-offender mediation programs implemented in displacement settings. For example, a study by Umbreit and Coates (1993) investigated the effectiveness of mediation programs in refugee camps, finding that participants reported higher levels of satisfaction and perceived fairness compared to traditional justice processes. Moreover, mediation processes often led to agreements on restitution and reconciliation measures, promoting healing and closure for both victims and offenders.

Similarly, meta-analyses conducted by Sherman and Strang (2007) have synthesized findings from multiple studies worldwide, demonstrating the positive impact of restorative justice interventions on reducing recidivism rates among offenders. By focusing on addressing the underlying causes of harm and promoting accountability through dialogue and restitution, restorative approaches have been shown to contribute to long-term community safety and cohesion. Furthermore, qualitative studies by Braithwaite and Mugford (1994) have provided insights into the experiences of DPs participating in restorative justice processes. These studies have highlighted empowerment, healing, and community rebuilding themes among participants, underscoring the importance of including DPs' voices and perspectives in justice systems. In addition to investigating the success of individual restorative justice programmes, empirical research has looked at the , more significant effects of restorative justice ideas and practices on displaced communities. Research has shown that restorative justice promotes social trust, reconciliation, and community resilience in post-conflict contexts.

Overall, empirical data offers helpful information on the efficacy and impact of restorative justice treatments for DPs. By combining quantitative and qualitative data, researchers can better understand the mechanisms underpinning restorative justice procedures and their ability to foster healing, reconciliation, and social cohesiveness among displaced communities.

2.4. Practical Applications

Restorative justice for Displaced Persons (DPs) encompasses a variety of projects aiming at resolving conflict, encouraging healing, and reestablishing social links among displaced communities (Braithwaite, 2002). These programmes use restorative ideas and practices to promote discussion, reconciliation, and community empowerment in various displacement circumstances (Van Ness & Strong, 2015).

One practical application of restorative justice is the development of community-based mediation programmes in refugee camps and displacement settlements (McCold & Wachtel, 2003). These programs, which are generally conducted by professional mediators within the refugee community, provide a platform for dispute resolution and damage reduction via communication and negotiation. By encouraging community members to engage in decision-making processes and identify mutually acceptable solutions to problems, these efforts help to restore social cohesiveness and confidence in displaced communities.

Another practical use is the incorporation of restorative justice centers or procedures within humanitarian and refugee aid programs (Zehr, 2002). These centers provide DPs with access to restorative justice services, including victim-offender mediation, family group conferences, and restorative circles. By integrating restorative justice principles into existing support structures, these initiatives ensure that DPs have avenues for addressing conflicts and harm in a culturally sensitive and accessible manner. Restorative justice is also increasingly being used to respond to gender-based violence (GBV) in displacement contexts (Braithwaite, 2002). Mobile GBV response teams, for example, offer survivors of GBV comprehensive help that includes medical care, emotional support, and legal aid. These teams also conduct restorative procedures, such as survivor-centered discussions and community workshops, in order to address underlying gender disparities and foster social change in displaced communities. Additionally, restorative justice principles are being applied in transitional justice processes aimed at addressing historical injustices and promoting reconciliation in post-conflict societies with displaced populations (Van Ness & Strong, 2015). Truth and reconciliation commissions, for instance, provide platforms for survivors, perpetrators, and affected communities to share their experiences, acknowledge harm, and work towards collective healing and social transformation.

These practical examples of restorative justice illustrate its adaptability and efficacy in meeting the diverse demands of DPs in displacement circumstances. These efforts promote discussion, healing, and community empowerment, which helps to restore dignity, agency, and social cohesiveness among displaced people. Eventually, this will encourage long-term peace and resilience in conflict-affected areas.

2.5. Challenges and Limitations

Implementing restorative justice for Displaced Persons (DPs) is not without its challenges and limitations, which must be addressed to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of restorative approaches in displacement settings. One significant difficulty is a lack of institutional support and resources for restorative justice programmes in displacement settings. Limited financing, infrastructure, and qualified staff may make it challenging to create and sustain restorative justice projects in refugee camps, displacement settlements, and other regions with significant populations of DPs. As a result, access to restorative justice programmes may be restricted, especially for marginalized groups in displaced communities. Cultural and linguistic diversity among DPs complicates the implementation of restorative justice methods. Cultural norms, beliefs, and communication techniques can vary significantly amongst groups, demanding culturally sensitive and contextually relevant approaches to restorative justice. Failure to account for these cultural variations may jeopardize the efficacy and validity of restorative procedures, perhaps leading to disputes or misunderstandings amongst participants.

Furthermore, the complex dynamics of power, hierarchy, and inequality within displaced populations impede the fair settlement of conflicts and injuries using restorative justice techniques. Gender-based violence, intracommunity conflicts, and prejudice against marginalised groups can all impede attempts to address underlying structural inequities and enhance inclusive and participative decision-making processes in displaced communities. Failure to address these power relations risks perpetuating patterns of inequality and exclusion, weakening the transformational potential of restorative justice approaches.

Furthermore, the temporary nature of displacement and the absence of long-term solutions for DPs call restorative justice projects into question. Displaced people may be constantly on the move, making it difficult to build permanent connections and ensure continuity in rehabilitative processes. Furthermore, a lack of legal and institutional frameworks to enable restorative justice may impede attempts to resolve continuing conflicts, satisfy changing needs, and promote long-term peace and

reconciliation within displaced communities. Furthermore, quantifying the impact and efficacy of restorative justice interventions for DPs can be difficult due to the complex nature of the outcomes and the variety of situations in which they are implemented. Traditional assessment methodologies may fail to capture all of the advantages of restorative initiatives, such as changes in social norms, attitudes, and community dynamics. As a result, minimal information might be accessible to influence policy and practice in the subject of restorative justice for DPs. Tackling these problems and constraints needs a comprehensive and contextually sensitive strategy that prioritizes survivors' empowerment, community participation, and tackling underlying structural inequities among displaced populations. Recognizing and mitigating these issues allows practitioners and policymakers to improve the efficacy and durability of restorative justice programmes for DPs, eventually fostering healing, reconciliation, and social cohesion in displacement situations.

2.6. Conclusion

To summarize, the literature on restorative justice for Displaced Persons (DPs) sheds light on the theoretical underpinnings, empirical data, practical applications, and problems of applying restorative methods in displacement situations. After conducting a thorough literature analysis, we got a better grasp of the transformational potential and limitations of restorative justice interventions for DPs, as well as the larger implications for humanitarian action and social justice. Restorative justice emerges as a promising framework for addressing the complex needs and experiences of DPs, offering pathways towards healing, reconciliation, and empowerment within displaced communities. By prioritizing the voices and perspectives of victims, offenders, and affected communities, restorative approaches foster dialogue, repair harm, and rebuild social bonds, ultimately promoting dignity, agency, and social cohesion among DPs.

However, there are several problems and constraints to implementing restorative justice for DPs. Limited institutional support, cultural diversity, power dynamics, and the temporary nature of relocation all challenge the efficacy and durability of restorative justice efforts. Tackling these difficulties demands a holistic and contextually sensitive strategy that prioritises survivors' empowerment and community participation and tackles underlying structural inequalities among displaced populations.

Efforts to promote restorative justice for DPs must prioritize collaboration, innovation, and capacity-building within humanitarian and refugee assistance programs. By integrating restorative justice principles into existing support structures and advocating for policy reforms, practitioners and

policymakers can enhance the accessibility, effectiveness, and sustainability of restorative justice interventions for DPs.

Moreover, future research in this area should focus on advancing our understanding of the mechanisms underlying restorative justice processes and their impact on the well-being and resilience of displaced populations. By conducting rigorous empirical studies, exploring innovative practices, and engaging with diverse stakeholders, researchers can contribute to the ongoing development of restorative justice approaches responsive to the needs and aspirations of DPs in displacement settings. In conclusion, restorative justice represents a transformative paradigm for addressing the complex challenges of displacement, offering hope for healing, reconciliation, and social transformation within displaced communities. Through continued collaboration and commitment, we can harness the potential of restorative approaches to promote dignity, justice, and peace for all Displaced Persons worldwide.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

Chapter three of this thesis provides a methodological framework for evaluating the importance of restorative justice for internally displaced individuals (IDPs) in Baidoa. Restorative justice, with its emphasis on healing and reconciliation, has enormous potential to solve the complex issues confronting IDP communities. This chapter gives an organised strategy to lead the research technique by establishing the study's objectives, justification, and organisation. (Creswell & Creswell, 2017; Flick, 2018).

The fundamental goal of the study technique is to investigate the varied dynamics of restorative justice in IDP settings and understand how it affects the lives of those impacted by displacement. Given the intricacy of the study issues and the requirement to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, a mixed-methods approach is used. This methodology combines the capabilities of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, allowing for a thorough and nuanced investigation of the research issue (Creswell & Creswell, 2017; Patton, 2015). In addition to giving a comprehensive grasp of restorative justice, the mixed-methods methodology allows for data triangulation, validation of findings, and investigation of research problems from many viewpoints. This technique strengthens and validates research findings by combining quantitative data on demographics, trends, and outcomes with qualitative insights into lived experiences, perceptions, and social dynamics (Teddlie & Yu, 2007; Guest et al., 2006).

The structure of this chapter mirrors the methodical approach used in the mixed-methods study design. The key elements include the study design, sampling strategy, data collection techniques, data analysis approach, ethical issues, integration with theoretical frameworks, and conclusion. Each element adds to the broader methodological framework, ensuring clarity and consistency in the research process.

3.2. Research Design

The research design acts as a plan for carrying out the study by detailing the general approach, techniques, and processes for data collecting and analysis. This section describes the mixed-method

approach, including the reasons for picking qualitative methodologies and the use of purposive, stratified, and snowball sampling strategies.

Mixed-Methods Approach: The mixed-methodologies technique combines qualitative and quantitative methods in a single study, allowing researchers to collect detailed qualitative insights as well as quantitative data for statistical analysis (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018). This strategy gives a thorough grasp of the study issue by combining information from many sources and viewpoints. In this study, the mixed-methods methodology allows for an examination of the relevance of restorative justice for IDPs in Baidoa from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, expanding the depth and breadth of the findings.

Rationale for Mixed Methods: The decision to use a mixed-methods approach stems from the awareness that the study issue is complicated and multidimensional (Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2004). Researchers can gain a more thorough understanding of the phenomena under investigation by combining qualitative approaches such as interviews and focus groups with quantitative measurements such as surveys and questionnaires. This method enables the study of human experiences and views through qualitative inquiry while simultaneously giving numerical data for statistical analysis, so increasing the rigour and validity of the research findings.

Purposive Sampling Technique: Purposive sampling, also known as intentional or judgmental sampling, is the process of selecting participants based on their relevance to the research aims as well as their capacity to give rich and nuanced insights into the phenomena under investigation (Teddlie and Yu, 2007). Purposive sampling will be used in this study to recruit individuals with firsthand knowledge of displacement and restorative justice programmes. Participants may include IDPs who have engaged in restorative justice programmes, community leaders active in conflict resolution initiatives, and representatives from local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that administer restorative justice interventions.

Stratified Sampling Technique: Stratified sampling is a systematic sampling strategy that divides a population into homogenous subgroups or strata based on factors such as age, gender, or geographic location, and then selects participants from each stratum (Guest et al., 2006). This study will employ stratified sampling to assure sample representation and diversity. IDPs, for example, may be classified based on the duration of their relocation, their amount of involvement in restorative justice activities, or demographic criteria such as age, gender, and ethnicity.

Snowball Sampling Technique: Snowball sampling, also known as chain-referral sampling, is a non-probability sampling approach in which beginning participants refer new participants to the research (Biernacki & Waldorf, 1981). This method is especially beneficial for reaching people that are difficult to access or count, such as marginalised or hidden communities. In the context of this study, snowball sampling might be used to discover and enrol people with certain qualities or experiences with restorative justice in IDP communities.

Alignment with Research Objectives: The mixed-methods strategy, which incorporates purposive, stratified, and snowball sampling approaches, was chosen to coincide with the study aims of investigating the importance of restorative justice for IDPs in Baidoa. The study design facilitates the acquisition of rich and complete data, which can give a nuanced view of the research issue, by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches and applying varied sampling procedures. This analytical approach enables the investigation of individual experiences, community viewpoints, and wider trends, so contributing to a comprehensive assessment of the transformational potential of restorative justice methods in conflict-affected areas.

3.3. Sampling Strategy

The sampling strategy is a critical component of the research technique, affecting the participant selection and recruiting process to enable the acquisition of relevant and representative data. This section elaborates on the reasons for using purposive, stratified, and snowball sampling procedures, emphasising their applicability for gathering varied viewpoints and experiences within Baidoa's IDP population.

3.3.1. Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling, also known as purposeful or judgmental sampling, is a non-probability sampling technique in which participants are chosen based on their relevance to the research objectives and their ability to provide rich and detailed insights into the phenomenon being studied (Teddle & Yu, 2007). Purposive sampling is considered acceptable in this study for a number of reasons:

1. ***Relevance to Research Objectives:*** Participants will be chosen based on their own experiences with displacement and engagement in restorative justice projects in IDP

communities. By focusing on individuals with firsthand experience of these difficulties, the study hopes to gain in-depth perspectives that are directly related to the research objectives.

2. ***Diversity of Perspectives:*** Purposive sampling enables the inclusion of people from various backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives. This method guarantees that the study includes a diverse variety of viewpoints on the importance of restorative justice for IDPs in Baidoa. Participants may include IDPs from various forms of displacement, community leaders working on conflict resolution, and representatives from local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) executing restorative justice programmes.
3. ***Maximization of Informational Value:*** Purposive sampling ensures rich, complete, and contextually relevant data by selecting participants based on their knowledge, skill, or engagement in related activities. This strategy maximises the study's informative usefulness while also increasing the depth of comprehension of the research issue.

3.3.2. Stratified Sampling

Stratified sampling is a probability sampling strategy that divides a population into homogenous subgroups or strata based on factors such as age, gender, or geographic location, and then selects participants from each stratum (Guest et al., 2006). In this study, stratified sampling is used to guarantee that essential demographic parameters are represented among the IDP community in Baidoa.

1. ***Representation of Demographic Diversity:*** By stratifying the population based on demographic variables such as age, gender, and duration of displacement, the study guarantees that each subgroup is appropriately represented in the sample. This improves the findings' generalizability and enables comparisons across demographic groupings.
2. ***Reduction of Sampling Bias:*** Stratified sampling reduces possible sampling bias by guaranteeing that every subset of the population has an equal probability of being included in the sample. This decreases the chance of specific demographic groups being underrepresented or overrepresented, improving the study's validity and reliability.
3. ***Enhancement of Precision:*** By selecting individuals from each stratum, stratified sampling improves estimate precision and enables for more precise conclusions about the population as a whole. This increases the study's statistical power and boosts the validity of its findings.

3.3.3. Snowball Sampling

Snowball sampling, also known as chain-referral sampling, is a non-probability sampling approach in which beginning participants refer new participants to the research. This method is especially beneficial for reaching people that are difficult to approach or count, such as marginalised or hidden communities (Biernacki & Waldorf, 1981). In the context of this study, snowball sampling might be used to discover and enrol people with certain qualities or experiences with restorative justice in IDP communities.

1. ***Accessing Hard-to-Reach Populations:*** Snowball sampling enables researchers to reach communities that would be difficult to reach with regular sample approaches. In the context of this study, where IDPs may be distributed across many places and suffer logistical obstacles, snowball sampling offers a realistic method for discovering and recruiting people with relevant experiences.
2. ***Facilitating Network Sampling:*** Snowball sampling makes it easier to attract individuals who might be difficult to find otherwise by using existing social networks and ties. This technique takes use of the interconnection of individuals within communities, enabling for the discovery of important informants and participants with unique views on the study issue.
3. ***Ensuring Diversity of Perspectives:*** Snowball sampling can result in the inclusion of people with varied backgrounds and experiences, since those suggested by original participants may represent different portions of the community. This diversity increases the richness and depth of the data obtained, resulting in a more complete grasp of the research issue.

3.3.4. Implementation of Sampling Techniques

Implementing purposive, stratified, and snowball sampling approaches will include many critical steps:

1. ***Participant Recruitment:*** Participants will be recruited through focused outreach activities, including as direct contact with IDP populations, local authorities, and humanitarian organisations working in Baidoa. Recruitment tactics will be adapted to each sample approach in order to effectively identify and include people with relevant qualities and experiences.
2. ***Sample Size Determination:*** The sample size for each sampling approach will be selected using factors such as the study objectives, available resources, and desired level of statistical precision (Guest et al., 2006). Purposive selection will focus on choosing a varied variety of participants with relevant experiences and opinions, whilst stratified sample will aim to

guarantee proportionate representation of different demographic categories within the IDP population.

3. **Recruitment Protocol:** A clear recruiting methodology will be developed to facilitate participant identification, contact, and enrolling. This protocol will include the criteria for participant selection, methods for contacting potential participants, and processes for getting informed permission.
4. **Data Collection Procedures:** Once participants have been selected and recruited, data collecting procedures will be carried out in accordance with the unique criteria of each sampling technique. Depending on the nature of the research questions and the interests of the participants, this might include conducting face-to-face interviews, organising focus group discussions, or administering surveys.
5. **Quality Assurance Measures:** Quality assurance methods will be applied throughout the recruiting and data collection processes to guarantee that the findings are valid and reliable. This might entail training data collectors, doing pilot testing on data gathering tools, and putting in place processes for data verification and validation.

3.3.5. Sample Population and Classification

This study's sample population consists of 384 individuals, who are divided across numerous categories to guarantee representation and variety. The sample population was classified as follows:

IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) for interview:

S#	Category	Gender	Sample size	Total sample
1.	IDPs	Female	135	135
2.	IDPs	Male	135	135
			Total Sample:	270

Host Community for interview:

S#	Category	Gender	Sample size	Total sample
1.	Host community	Female	35	36
2.	Host community	Male	35	36
			Total Sample:	72

Other Stakeholders for Key interview:

S#	Category	Sample size	Total sample
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1.	Humanitarian	4	4
2.	Religious leader	4	4
3.	Local authorities	3	4
4.	Traditional elders	3	3
		Total Sample:	15

FGDs (Focus Group Discussions)

S#	Category	Gender	Sample size	Total sample
1.	IDPs	Female	9	9
2.	IDPs	Male	9	9
3.	Host community	Male and female	9	9
			Total Sample:	27

This distribution guarantees a balanced representation of important stakeholders participating in the research, including IDPs, members of the host community, and many other stakeholders like as humanitarian organisations, religious leaders, local authorities, and traditional elders.

3.4. Data Collection Methods

Qualitative and quantitative data collecting methods are critical components of a mixed-methods strategy, allowing researchers to collect both rich qualitative insights and numerical data for analysis. In this part, we discuss the data collection techniques used in this study, emphasising their compatibility with the research aims and the mixed-methods approach.

3.4.1. Qualitative Data Collection:

- *Semi-Structured Interviews*: In-depth interviews will be performed with IDPs, host community members, humanitarian agencies, religious leaders, local authorities, and traditional elders (Smith, 2015). These interviews will let participants to discuss their experiences, perspectives, and attitudes towards restorative justice and its impact on IDP communities.
- *Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)*: Separate focus groups will be organised with IDPs and members of the host community to foster group interactions and conversations about

restorative justice concerns (Krueger & Casey, 2015). FGDs will enable the examination of shared experiences, group dynamics, and collective viewpoints on the subject.

3.4.2. Quantitative Data Collection:

- *Surveys:* Structured questionnaires will be distributed to a group of participants, both IDPs and members of the host community, to gather quantitative data on their demographics, attitudes of justice, and experiences with restorative justice projects (Dillman et al., 2014). Surveys will give numerical data for statistical analysis, complementing the qualitative insights gained from interviews and focus group discussions.

1. Integration of Data Collection Methods:

- The employment of both qualitative and quantitative data gathering methodologies allows for triangulation and convergence of findings, which improves the validity and dependability of study results (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). Qualitative approaches provide depth and context to data, whereas quantitative methods increase breadth and generalizability.

2. Data Collection Tools:

- Interview guides, focus group procedures, and survey questionnaires will be created depending on the study objectives and questions (Flick, 2018). These tools will go through pilot testing and validation to ensure that they are appropriate and successful in gathering the needed information.

This study seeks to give a complete knowledge of the relevance of restorative justice for IDPs in Baidoa by using a combination of qualitative and quantitative data to guide policy and practice.

3.5. Data Analysis Approach

The mixed-methods inquiry principles underpin the data analysis strategy used in this study, which combines qualitative and quantitative methodologies to give a thorough understanding of the importance of restorative justice for IDPs in Baidoa. This section describes the methodical techniques used to analyse both forms of data, emphasising scientific rigour and assuring the conclusions' reliability and trustworthiness.

3.5.1. Qualitative Data Analysis:

Qualitative data analysis is the systematic investigation of textual, visual, or aural data to uncover patterns, themes, and meanings contained in the participants' narratives (Braun & Clarke, 2019). The method begins with data familiarisation, which involves researchers immersing themselves in the data to get a comprehensive grasp of the content. Coding involves labelling data segments with descriptive or interpretative labels to capture significant concepts (Saldaña, 2016). Themes and patterns develop from an iterative coding and categorising process, indicating recurring concepts or experiences throughout the dataset. These ideas are then polished and organised into a cohesive narrative, which serves as the foundation for interpretation and discussion.

A variety of procedures are used to assure rigour and dependability in qualitative analysis. These include inter-coder reliability tests, which include different coders analysing a portion of data and comparing their coding selections to determine consistency and agreement (Guest et al., 2012). Additionally, reflexivity and peer debriefing sessions are held to reflect on the researcher's biases and preconceptions, hence increasing the credibility and trustworthiness of the analysis.

3.5.2. Quantitative Data Analysis:

Quantitative data analysis is the statistical investigation of numerical data to uncover patterns, connections, and relationships (Field, 2018). This process begins with data cleaning and preparation, in which raw data is processed, organised, and verified for correctness and completeness. Means, frequencies, and percentages are then used to summarise the core trends and distributions of the variables of interest. This offers a preliminary grasp of the dataset and guides further analysis.

Following descriptive analysis, inferential statistics may be used to test hypotheses, investigate correlations between variables, and forecast the population from which the sample was obtained. Correlation analysis, regression analysis, and hypothesis testing using parametric or non-parametric tests are all common inferential procedures, depending on the data and research goals.

To guarantee the validity and reliability of quantitative data, steps are made to eliminate potential sources of bias, such as sampling and measurement errors. Statistical assumptions are checked, and sensitivity studies are performed to determine the reliability of the results. Furthermore, transparency in reporting and peer review processes improves the credibility and reliability of quantitative analysis.

3.5.3. Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Data:

The integration of qualitative and quantitative data is an important feature of mixed-methods research since it provides a thorough picture of the investigated phenomena (Creswell and Creswell, 2017). This integration takes place at several phases during the study process, including data collection, processing, and interpretation. Qualitative and quantitative data are triangulated to confirm findings, supplement each other's strengths and shortcomings, and give a more nuanced view of complicated topics.

In this study, qualitative and quantitative data will be combined using a contemporaneous nested design, in which both types of data are gathered simultaneously but examined independently. The results of each analysis will be compared, contrasted, and synthesised to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relevance of restorative justice for IDPs in Baidoa.

This enlarged section thoroughly describes the data analysis strategy, including both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The explanation focuses on methodological rigour, reliability, and validity, which ensures the study findings' credibility. Furthermore, the integration of qualitative and quantitative data is highlighted, demonstrating the advantages of a mixed-methods approach in offering a thorough knowledge of the study topic.

3.6. Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues are critical while doing research, especially with vulnerable groups such as internally displaced individuals (IDPs). This section discusses the ethical principles that guide the study technique, as well as the precautions used to protect participants' rights and well-being.

Respecting participants' autonomy and anonymity is essential in qualitative research (Bryman, 2016). Participants must be adequately informed about the study's goal, the possible risks and benefits of participation, and their freedom to withdraw at any time without consequence (Liamputtong, 2013). All participants will get informed consent forms that explicitly outline these features and request their free approval to participate in the research.

Confidentiality is critical in protecting participants' privacy and preserving their identities and personal information (Guest et al. 2012). All collected data will be anonymised and securely kept,

with access limited to authorised individuals only. Participants will be guaranteed of the anonymity of their replies, and any personally identifiable information will be erased during the analysis and reporting stages.

Ethical permission for the research will be obtained from relevant institutional review boards or ethics committees, ensuring that the study adheres to ethical norms and guidelines. Any possible dangers to participants, such as psychological distress or loss of confidentiality, would be carefully assessed and managed using suitable means.

In addition, the cultural and social background of the study location will be carefully considered, with regard for local conventions, traditions, and norms. Establishing trust and rapport with participants will need sensitivity to cultural differences and power dynamics, as well as promoting an environment of mutual respect and understanding.

Throughout the study process, ethical quandaries may develop, necessitating critical consideration and ethical decision-making. These may include concerns about power imbalances, informed consent processes, and the management of sensitive information. Navigating these problems will need transparent communication, continual interaction with participants, and engagement with ethical experts. ethically.

3.7. Integration with Theoretical Frameworks

This section dives into the theoretical underpinnings that underlie the study approach, notably the ideals of restorative justice and their significance within social science and humanitarian studies.

Restorative justice, as a theoretical framework, emphasises the necessity of healing wrongdoing and reestablishing connections between individuals and communities (Braithwaite 2002). Restorative justice approaches, founded on the values of accountability, empathy, and involvement, aim to address the core causes of conflict and foster healing and reconciliation.

Restorative justice is frequently discussed in social science literature alongside wider theoretical frameworks such as conflict resolution theory, transformative justice theory, and social constructionist theory (Zehr, 2015). These frameworks offer theoretical lenses for comprehending the dynamics of conflict and the possibilities for transformational change in communities devastated by violence and displacement.

Restorative justice ideas overlap with themes of resilience, community empowerment, and human rights (Van Ness & Strong, 2016). Restorative justice initiatives provide alternative means to settle grievances and build long-term peace by emphasising the agency and dignity of those affected by war and displacement.

The research technique adheres to these theoretical frameworks by using a participative and contextually grounded approach to data collecting and analysis. By focusing on the perspectives and experiences of IDPs and other important players, the technique strives to illuminate the transformational potential of restorative justice within the unique context of Baidoa.

The research attempts to capture the lived experiences and perspectives of those impacted by war and displacement using qualitative data gathering methods such as interviews and focus groups. These discoveries will be evaluated within the theoretical frameworks given, providing a deeper understanding of the issues underlying restorative justice methods in humanitarian circumstances.

3.8. Conclusion

In conclusion, Chapter 3 provided a complete review of the research methods used in this study, with a focus on the importance of restorative justice for IDPs in Baidoa. The research uses a mixed-methodologies approach, including qualitative methods and sampling techniques such as purposive, stratified, and snowball sampling, to collect varied viewpoints and experiences within the IDP population and among important stakeholders.

The study approach emphasises the flexibility and depth provided by qualitative methodologies, allowing for a thorough examination of participants' experiences and perspectives of restorative justice. The study uses purposive selection to choose participants based on their relevance to the research objectives, while stratified sampling assures representation of diverse demographic categories within the IDP community.

The data gathering procedures, which included interviews and focus group discussions, were carefully planned to capture rich and nuanced data, offering insights into IDPs' actual experiences and perceptions. Through ethical considerations and rigorous data analysis techniques, the study aims to safeguard anonymity, respect participants' autonomy, and assure the validity and reliability of the findings.

The incorporation of theoretical frameworks, notably restorative justice concepts, places the research within larger discourses of conflict resolution and peacebuilding, giving a theoretical lens through which to understand the findings. By connecting with these frameworks, the methodology intends to deepen knowledge of the transformational capacity of restorative justice methods in addressing the needs and aspirations of IDPs in Baidoa.

Looking ahead, the technique is well positioned to meet the study objectives by providing useful insights into the importance of restorative justice for IDPs. The study's participative and culturally grounded methodology intends to contribute to the larger debate on conflict resolution and humanitarian interventions, informing policy and practice in the field of humanitarian aid.

In conclusion, Chapter three emphasises the suitability and robustness of the research approach, showing its potential to yield useful insights and contribute to good social change for IDPs in Baidoa and beyond.

The conclusion summarises the important topics discussed in Chapter 3, commenting on the methodology's appropriateness and robustness while anticipating its ability to satisfy research objectives. It gives a comprehensive summary of the methodology's strengths and contributions to the field of humanitarian studies and conflict resolution.

Finally, forgiving others is critical for our spiritual progress; one forgives to be forgiven. But forgiving others has many physical and spiritual rewards in this life!

When we think of forgiveness, we tend to focus on Allah's forgiveness, forgetting how vital it is for us to forgive. We must remember both because failure to forgive harms our relationship with Allah and our friendship. How can we expect Allah Almighty to forgive us if we are not prepared to forgive others?

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION

4.1.Introduction

The research findings from data analysis of key informants, focus groups, and interviews are presented in this chapter. The investigator arranged to meet with important informants and paid them visits at their places of business. Two distinct focus group talks were held, with a limited number of individuals slated to participate from both inside and outside the IDP camps. The objective is to assess the shortcomings of the current legal systems in addressing the needs of internally displaced individuals (IDPs) in Baidoa and to offer a thorough knowledge of the significant obstacles they face.

4.2.Response Rate

227 of the 270 surveys that were sent out were returned, yielding an 84% response rate. Two focus groups with IDPs and members of the host community were held, and ten of the fifteen key informants were interviewed. The interviews were recorded. Ten people participated in one focus group, whereas just six attended the other. This suggests that a respectable response rate was attained, offering a solid dataset for examination.

4.3.Characteristics of Respondents

Gender, age, marital status, and duration of camp stay were among the characteristics of the respondents that were included in the socio-demographic analysis conducted for this study. These qualities are significant because they facilitate analysis and inference.

4.4.Gender

According to the research findings, there was a skewed distribution of respondents' gender, with 116 (51%), more female respondents than male respondents (49%) in total. The gender distribution varied according to the study issues that were addressed; consequently, while comparing certain populations

to others, the gender representation of those populations was taken into account when interpreting the results. The results are displayed in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	111	49%
Female	116	51%
Grand Total	227	100%

The uneven distribution of genders emphasises how important it is to take into account the particular requirements and viewpoints of each gender inside the IDP camps. The higher percentage of female responders may indicate that men and women are affected by relocation differently, requiring restorative justice procedures to take gender-sensitive measures.

4.5.Age

The results showed that those between the ages of 31 and 45 made up the bulk of the IDP population (52.8%), followed by people between the ages of 46 and 60 (29%) and 18 and 30 (15.8%). Based on their own experiences with issues surrounding them in the IDP camp, the majority of participants are mature and cognizant of the legal systems, as seen by their age representation. knowledge the various effects of displacement and the requirements of various age groups depends on a knowledge of the experiences that come with age disparities. The results are displayed in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2 Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Over 60	2	0.8%
Under 18	3	1.3%
18-30	36	15.8%
46-60	66	29%
31-45	120	52.8%
Total	227	100%

The population's age distribution suggests that most respondents are mature, meaning they have a lot of life experience and are probably more involved with justice and community concerns. This makes their opinions more useful for the study.

4.6.Marital Status

165 respondents—72.6%—were married, whereas the remaining respondents—31—13.6%—were divorced, 18—7.9%—were single, and 13—5.7%—were widowed. The research highlights the significance of marital status as a factor that may impact persons' experiences and needs related to justice. While those who are widowed or divorced may have different needs and perspectives, married people may confront particular obstacles when it comes to the stability and security of their families. The results are displayed in Table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3 Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Widowed	13	5.7%
Single	18	7.9%
Divorced	31	13.6%
Married	165	72.6%
Total	227	100%

Comprehending the respondents' marital status facilitates the identification of particular needs related to justice and the development of suitable interventions that tackle the diverse experiences and vulnerabilities linked to varying marital scenarios.

4.7.Length of Stay in the Camp

Based on the data, it was found that 75% of the internally displaced people had lived in the camp for over two years, followed by 1-2 years (32%), and less than six months (10%). The duration of stay is significant because it shows how knowledgeable the respondents are about the problems occurring in the camps, allowing them to respond intelligently to questions about the research based on their own knowledge of the conditions there. The results are displayed in Table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4: Length of stay in the camp

Length of stay in the camp	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 6 months	23	10%
1-2 years	73	32%
More than 2 years	171	75%
Total	227	100%

A considerable number of long-term camp residents are shown by the length of stay data, indicating that many people have been displaced for an extended period of time. Their social and economic well-being may be significantly impacted by this prolonged dislocation, which emphasises the necessity of efficient restorative justice procedures.

4.8. Discussions

4.8.1. Determining the Major Obstacles Internally Displaced People (IDPs) Face and Assessing the Insufficiencies of Current Justice Systems in Addressing Their Needs

4.8.2. Overall Experience Living in the Camp

Based on the findings, 35% of the participants reported a neutral experience of living in the camp, while positive and negative experiences accounted for 25% and 7% of the total responses, respectively. The next sections cover their interactions with conflict and challenges, as shown by the percentages based on their whole experience living in camp. When respondents rated their overall experience as great or good, they often compared it to the appalling conditions they had before to being relocated, such as civil war, increased insecurity, food shortages, and militia attacks. Conversely, those with bad or very bad experiences talked of poor living conditions in the camp and being driven out by the elites. The outcomes are shown in Table 4.5 down below:

Table 4.5 Overall Experience living in the Camp

Overall experience	Frequency	Percentage
Good	69	30%
Very good	16	7%
Bad	57	25%
Very bad	6	3%
Neutral	79	35%
Total	227	100%

Comprehending the whole experience of internally displaced persons residing in camps is crucial in order to pinpoint the domains that require enhancement and to customise restorative justice programmes to tackle the particular obstacles encountered by these groups.

4.8.3. Critical Challenges

According to the research, those living in the IDP camps had to deal with a number of serious issues, such as discrimination, overcrowding, unsafe conditions, a lack of healthcare services, a lack of access to clean water, and poor sanitation facilities. The implementation of restorative justice is severely hampered by these obstacles.

From Conversations in Focus Groups

"We suffer from inadequate shelter and household items due to increased arrivals of IDPs, inadequate income, and lack of resources to improve our way of life," said one participant in the focus group discussions. Due to insecurity brought on by criminal threats, homes built of sacks without doors, and other factors, we are unable to defend our children and ourselves from abuse and attacks. Children, women, and girls are particularly at risk because they are more susceptible to insecurities within the camp. Additionally, there is hardly enough food to go around, and we are in desperate need of clothing, sanitary supplies, better housing, healthcare, and financial empowerment.

Another participant said:

"We have no choice but to build houses on vacant private land since we are always being forced to leave where we are. We are compelled to look for new housing because the evictions happen without prior notice. Even if the new location is crowded, we need shelter, healthcare, and water. We are more susceptible to gender-based violence, rape, domestic abuse, sexual harassment, and early marriages because of the lack of security in the camp. This is because of inadequate shelter structures and weaknesses that make us targets for abusers when we carry out household tasks, like fetching water.

"Children's education is delayed and interrupted based on the poor living conditions that deprive them of attaining their full potential," **stated a third participant.** Families are occasionally forced to dissolve, leaving kids to live alone and without parental support, which exacerbates fears in the community.

Regarding the Host Community

Concerns were raised by members of the host community, who stated things like: "IDPs pose a threat to security in the area." The fact that most of the people in the area are unemployed despite having to provide for their basic requirements and are dependent on humanitarian organisations has led to an upsurge in criminal activity in the area. However, because of the area's overpopulation, cleanliness has become a problem, leading to a rise in disease incidence.

"IDPs have worsened the state of employment for us since they also need the same employment we seek," **said another host community member**. They give low charges for their labor-intensive tasks, leaving us with nothing. The market for manual labour prices has been upset by them. Like us, they fight for other employment as well, which intensifies competitiveness in the labour market.

From Key Informants in Government

Key informants in the government emphasised a number of difficulties:

The government's reliance on development partners for technical assistance has made it more difficult to implement the concepts of restorative justice. For instance, the absence of technical skills makes it challenging to complete infrastructure feasibility assessments for the IDPs. The rural population of Somalia has been forced to relocate to Baidoa town in search of protection as a result of the ongoing civil conflict and growing unrest brought on by non-state actors.

A different government official stated: "Because Baidoa is an arid region, water has grown to be a significant issue, and boreholes are closing. Because of inadequate technical planning, the government has not been able to supply the area with a consistent supply of water.

According to Key Informants from Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs), there are important barriers that need to be addressed. One such obstacle is that "access to aid based on ethnic groups, occupational groups, and smaller clans—which are considered sub-clans of dominant clans by powerful influencers holding major positions at the state level, within the NGOs, or within the community—has restricted and obstructed NGOs' ability to apply restorative justice."

A different representative of an NGO noted: "Lack of legal protection and increased human rights violations by those in power, such as land grabbing attributed to unresolved land disputes, allow local leaders governing IDP settlements to intimidate, abuse, and exploit IDPs." IDPs are viewed as commodities by these elites. When combined with power disparities and marginalisation, the

disruption of community institutions has made it difficult to apply restorative justice because of a lack of information about where to receive help and other services.

Finally, an NGO representative underlined: "The host community claims that internally displaced people only have access to resources and political rights in their original homes, not in the city, while they are living in camps. Conflicts are often sparked by these impressions. However, the host society has discriminated against kids in IDP camps, leading to family breakdowns where youths are left behind because they are thought to be associated with non-state armed groups.

The results show that there are a number of obstacles to restorative justice in the Baidoa IDP camps. For example, the host community's attitude towards the IDPs has made it more difficult for them to access restorative justice by preventing them from having the chance to mend and make amends. Restorative justice is achieved via understanding and acceptance when the host community in Baidoa accepts the internally displaced people. Furthermore impeding restorative justice in the camp are power disparities. Uneven distribution of power has made it more difficult to provide general security, legal protection, and IDPs with resources. The inequalities that exist between perpetrators and victims—in this example, internally displaced people—impede the implementation of restorative justice effectively and fairly.

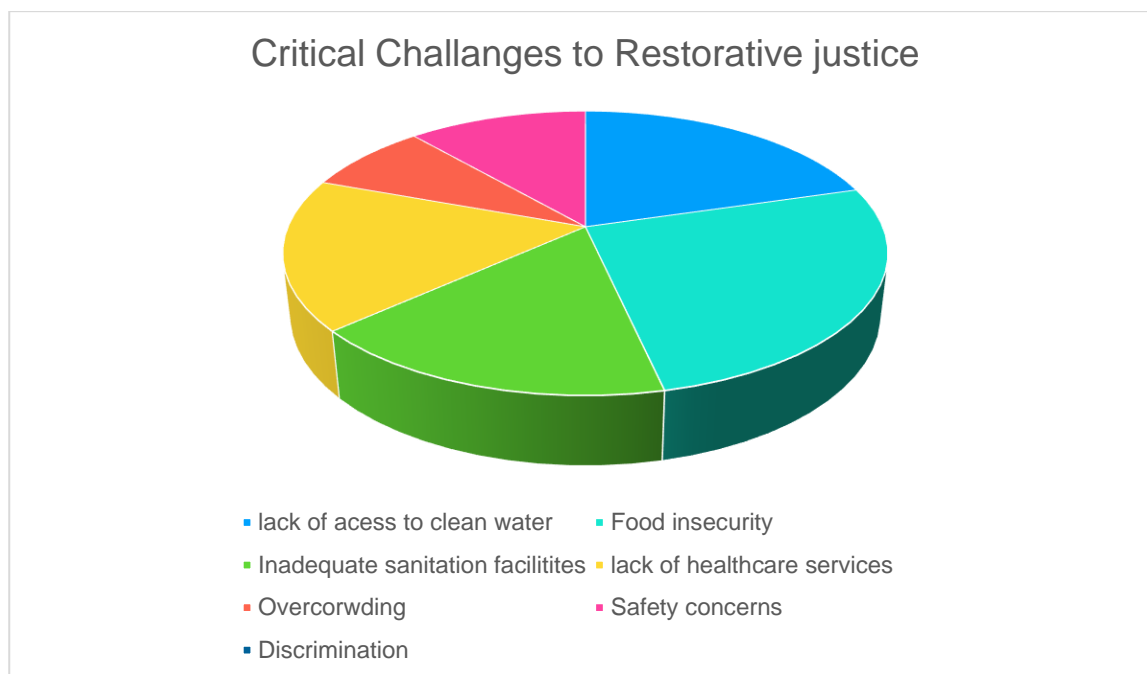


Figure 1: Critical challenges to restorative justice

Furthermore, because of the government's and non-governmental organisations' inadequate institutional setups, restorative justice has been hampered by delays in the provision of necessary

products and services. The general condition of those living in IDP camps improves, increasing children's involvement in educational programmes and other activities, when the government supplies basics like healthcare facilities and water, while NGOs efficiently provide food and other basic commodities. Thus, resolving these issues is essential to making restorative justice in Baidoa successful.

4.9. Analysing the Function of Community-Driven Restorative Justice in Resolving IDPs' Conflicts and Grievances

4.9.1. Community-Driven Restorative Justice Initiatives

Initiatives for restorative justice led by the community are essential to resolving the disputes and grievances that IDPs in Baidoa face. The concepts of healing, reconciliation, and reintegration serve as the foundation for these programmes. They entail the community's active involvement in the legal system, comprising IDPs, local authorities, and other relevant parties.

From Conversations in Focus Groups

"Community-driven initiatives have been instrumental in resolving conflicts within the camp," **stated one participant**. In these programmes, mediators from the host community and the IDP community collaborate to create solutions that both parties may accept. This strategy has promoted a feeling of community and helped ease tensions.

Another participant added:

"We have community meetings where we discuss our problems and seek solutions together. This has helped us feel more united and less isolated. It also gives us a platform to voice our concerns and have them addressed."

From Principal Sources

"Community-driven restorative justice initiatives have been effective in addressing minor conflicts and grievances within the IDP camps," a key informant from the local administration said. These programmes make use of the deeply ingrained cultural customs of reconciliation and mediation in Somali society. Involving community leaders and elders gives these projects credibility and acceptance among the internally displaced people.

"Community-driven restorative justice programmes have provided a platform for dialogue and reconciliation," **one NGO spokesman emphasised**. These initiatives prioritise healing and reestablishing trust, and they are made to be inclusive, guaranteeing that all opinions are heard. This strategy has been especially successful in resolving conflicts over land and resource distribution.

4.9.2. Community-Driven Restorative Justice's Effectiveness

A number of factors can be used to assess the efficacy of community-driven restorative justice projects, such as the degree of community involvement, the resolution of conflicts, and the durability of peace over the long term inside the IDP camps.

Resolution of Conflicts

Based on the research, it can be concluded that community-led restorative justice programmes have been effective in settling a range of conflicts inside the IDP camps, including as disagreements over property, resources, and personal grievances. These programmes have given parties in disagreement a forum for discussion and have helped them come to a mutually beneficial agreement.

"We have seen a significant reduction in conflicts since the introduction of community-driven restorative justice programmes," **one participant said**. People are more inclined to communicate and work out their problems amicably.

Another participant said, "The community elders' involvement in the mediation process has been particularly effective." Their choices are accepted, and everyone involved appreciates their expertise and judgement.

Participation of the Community

A key element in the effectiveness of restorative justice programmes is the degree of community involvement. High levels of participation show that these programmes are valued and trusted by the community.

One important local government source stated: "There has been a lot of community involvement in restorative justice initiatives. Because they can see how these programmes will reduce conflict and improve their quality of life, people are eager to join.

"We have been able to build trust and foster a sense of ownership by involving the community in the justice process," **the representative of an NGO continued.** The programmes are now more successful and long-lasting as a result.

Extended Durability

One of the most important measures of the effectiveness of restorative justice programmes is the long-term viability of peace inside the IDP camps. The lack of recurrent conflicts and the existence of robust, encouraging communal networks are traits of sustainable peace.

From the focus group talks: "Our camp has seen a sustainable peace since the implementation of restorative justice measures. There's more community spirit and people are more cooperative.

According to a key insider from the local administration, these programmes have a promising long-term viability. We are laying the groundwork for enduring peace by addressing the underlying causes of disputes and encouraging reconciliation.

4.10. Evaluating Restorative Justice's Effect on IDPs' Social and Economic Well-Being

4.10.1. Social Impact

For the IDPs in Baidoa, restorative justice has a significant societal impact. Initiatives pertaining to restorative justice have bolstered community ties, decreased conflict, and increased social cohesiveness.

Enhanced Social Unity

"Programmes for restorative justice have brought us closer together," **one participant said.** We are more inclined to assist one another now because we recognise one another as fellow members of the same community.

"The sense of unity and cooperation has improved significantly," **said an additional attendee.** We now have frequent community meetings where we talk about problems and work together to find solutions.

Lower Tensions

According to a key informant from the local authority, restorative justice measures have greatly decreased tensions within the IDP camps by addressing grievances and resolving disagreements. An atmosphere of greater harmony and serenity has resulted from this.

As an NGO spokesperson pointed out, "violence and crime within the camps have decreased as a result of the tensions decreasing. People sense more security and safety.

Enhanced Community Relationships

From the talks in the focus groups: "We have been able to mend relationships that were harmed by disagreements thanks to restorative justice initiatives. We are more understanding of one another's viewpoints and more sympathetic to one another now.

"The enhanced community relationships have also improved collaboration and cooperation on community projects, such as building new shelters and improving sanitation facilities," said a key informant from the local administration.

4.10.2. Economic Impact

On the IDPs in Baidoa, restorative justice has a major economic impact. Better livelihoods, more economic opportunities, and easier access to resources have all resulted from these programmes.

4.10.3. Enhanced Incomes

One participant said, "We have been able to address concerns connected to resource distribution through restorative justice programmes. Our lives have improved as a result of having better access to necessities like food and water.

"We have also been able to start small businesses and income-generating activities, which have helped us become more self-reliant," said an additional participant.

Increased Economic Opportunities

"The decrease in conflicts and enhancement of social cohesion have created a more favourable environment for economic activities," **stated a key informant from the local government.** IDPs now have more economic opportunities as a result of this.

"Restorative justice programmes have also facilitated access to vocational training and skills development programmes, which have enhanced the economic opportunities for IDPs," **an NGO spokesperson noted.**

Improved Resource Access

Initiatives promoting restorative justice have improved IDPs' access to necessary resources, improving their quality of life financially.

"Restorative justice programmes have improved our access to critical resources such as water, food, and medical supplies," said a participant in the focus group sessions. Our living conditions have improved as a result of this access, and it has also freed us up to concentrate on other economic endeavours."

According to **a government key informant,** restorative justice programmes have contributed to a more equitable distribution of resources inside the IDP camps by addressing underlying conflicts and complaints. For the locals, this has meant increased stability and improved economic possibilities."

Overall, the results show that activities for restorative justice led by the community have had a major positive impact on the social and economic well-being of internally displaced people in Baidoa. These programmes have strengthened community links, lowered tensions, promoted social cohesion, improved livelihoods, expanded economic opportunities, and made resources easier to access.

The conclusions and suggestions made in this thesis offer a thorough grasp of the difficulties IDPs in Baidoa encounter and the ways in which restorative justice may improve their lot in life. Stakeholders may improve the application of restorative justice and support the stability and well-being of the IDP community in Baidoa by putting the suggested solutions into practice.

4.10.4. Conflicts Experienced

According to the results, 185 respondents (81%) said that there had been disputes in the camp, compared to 42 respondents (19%) who had not. The respondents identified resource disputes (including housing, water, and food distribution), discrimination, forced evictions, family conflicts, and community disagreements as the root causes of these conflicts.

Conclusions drawn from the Discussions: Participants gave in-depth explanations of the types of disputes that occur in the IDP camps.

Residents of IDP Camps:

- The disputes that arise within the camp frequently stem from the exchanges with the receiving community. The host community's animosity is a result of shared resources like access to healthcare and water. They constantly want to be the first to receive our expensive food. Conflicts are exacerbated by the social, economic, and political divide between the displaced and the host society."
- Different ethnic populations coexist within the camp. Conflicts arise from historical differences based on ethnic elements because of unsolved concerns between them.
- "Humanitarian organisations don't always provide enough food." Due to scarcity, conflicts frequently arise during food distribution. The camp experiences food insecurity as a result of the absence of revenue, which intensifies dependency on food distribution and fuels food-related disputes. Conflicts often emerge about other common resources, such as housing and water."

"Gender-based violence in the camp has increased due to social and economic disparities." Lawlessness and thievery have also been observed, and these things have an effect on the host communities. Conflicts have arisen as a result of these problems both among the displaced population and between them and the host communities. Relations become tense because the host communities frequently hold the displaced people responsible for the bad things that happen."

Host Group:

"When we acquire shared resources, like water, conflicts arise between us and the IDPs." To raise living standards and lessen conflict, the government must put policies into place that would allow people to have more access to water and other necessities."

The results show that disputes occur in the Baidoa IDP camps between the host community and the IDPs as well as between the IDPs themselves. For a restorative justice system to be effective, improved connections between IDPs and leaders, as well as between IDPs and the host society, are essential. This will assist in mending the damage produced by disputes. It is crucial that people respect one another's opinions and act in a way that advances the restorative justice procedure. Criminals in Baidoa's leadership camps, host community, and IDP must accept accountability for their deeds and make amends for the harm they have done to victims during hostilities. By resolving concerns of rage and retaliation, this will promote respect for one another. Ultimately, reintegration requires that leaders, the host community, and the IDPs allow criminals to acknowledge their role in the devastation they have caused and gain the trust of the community.

Respondents were asked to contrast the two years prior with the current IDP camp's conflict prevalence. The following figure illustrates the response:

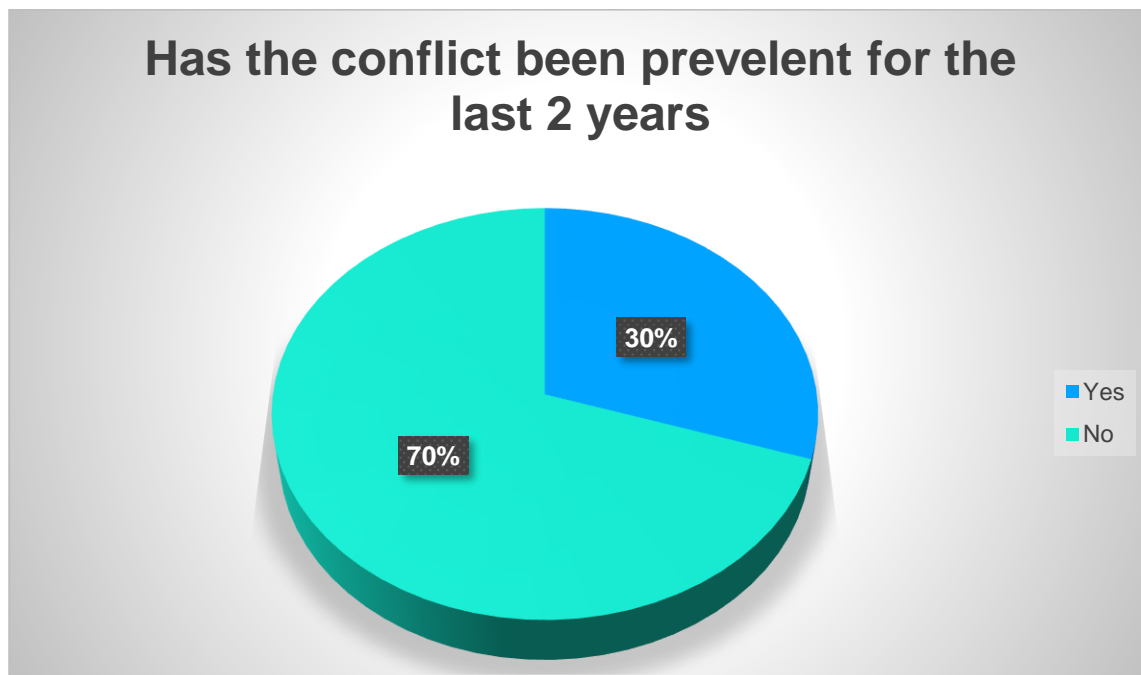


Figure 2: Prevalence of conflict in the last 2 years

4.11. Restorative Justice Practices

The goal of the study was to determine how well restorative justice programmes helped minimise conflict and foster social cohesiveness among the internally displaced people. Numerous restorative justice techniques were recognised, such as community discourse groups, mediation, and conventional dispute resolution methods.

One important tool for resolving disputes inside the IDP camps has been mediation. Mediators, who are frequently chosen from the community, help disputing parties establish mutually acceptable resolutions by fostering communication between them.

One of the participants said, "Mediation sessions have been quite beneficial. They give us a forum where we can freely talk about our problems and come up with solutions without using force."

Sessions of Community Dialogue:

Consistent community discourse sessions have been planned to address persistent problems and complaints. These gatherings bring IDPs, host community members, and local leaders together to talk about and work out issues..

"Dialogue sessions have been instrumental in bridging the gap between IDPs and the host community," a community leader said. Through transparent communication about our issues, we have been able to comprehend one another's viewpoints and collaborate to find answers."

Conventional Conflict Resolution Techniques: Conventional techniques for resolving disputes have also been used. These techniques have their roots in cultural customs. Respected elders and prominent members of the community negotiate and settle disagreements through these mechanisms.

"Our traditional methods of resolving conflicts are very effective," an elder clarified. People honour the elders' decisions, which has contributed to the camp's continued tranquilly."

The respondents were asked on their opinion why Conflicts have deescalated

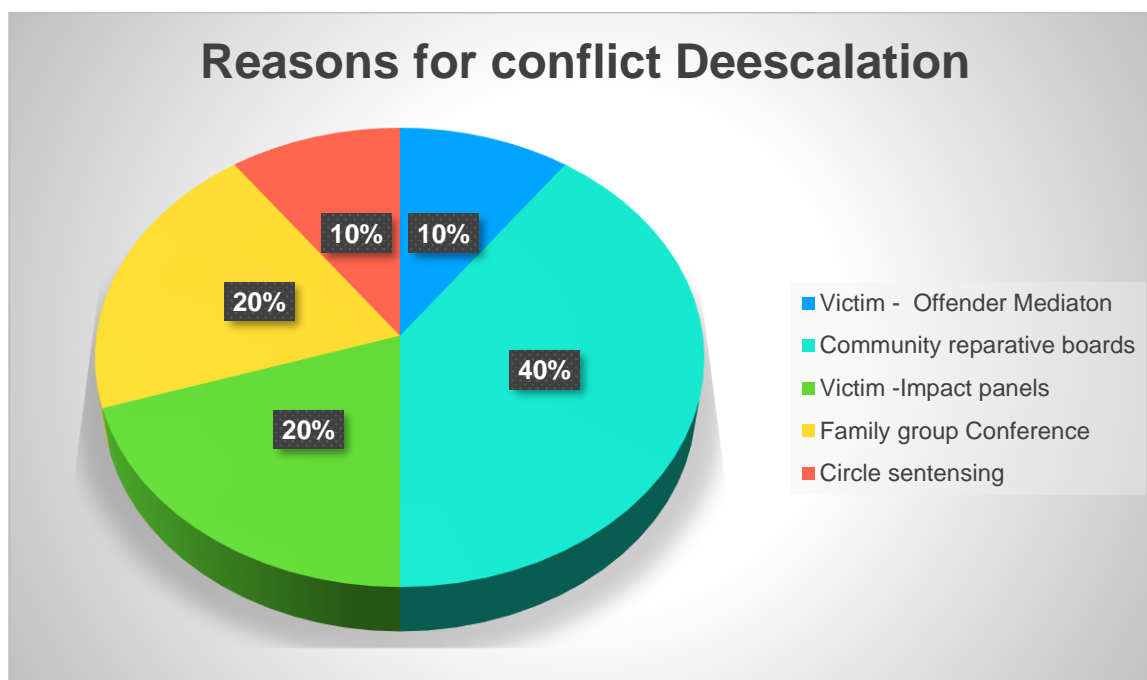


Figure 3: Reason for conflict De-escalation

4.12. Impact on Social Cohesion

The social cohesiveness of the IDP camps has been greatly impacted by the restorative justice initiatives:

✓ *Improved Relationships:*

Relationships between IDPs and the host community have improved thanks in part to restorative justice techniques. These programmes have eased tensions and advanced understanding by resolving grievances and encouraging conversation.

✓ *Increased Trust:*

Community members now trust each other more as a result of the restorative justice procedures being applied consistently. Maintaining long-term harmony and collaboration inside the camp depends on this trust.

✓ *Empowerment of Community Members:*

Initiatives centred around restorative justice have given community members the confidence to actively participate in conflict resolution by integrating them in the legal system. Communities have become closer as a result of this sense of accountability and ownership.

4.13. Challenges in Implementing Restorative Justice Initiatives

Despite the benefits, a number of obstacles prevent restorative justice programmes from being fully implemented:

- *Lack of Resources:*

Initiatives focused on restorative justice have not been as successful or as widely distributed as they could be due to a lack of funding and experienced mediators.

- *Cultural Barriers:*

Cultural disparities and long-standing grudges among various ethnic groups in the internally displaced persons camps have presented obstacles to the adoption and efficacy of restorative justice methodologies.

- *Power Imbalances:*

Sometimes the impartiality of the restorative justice process has been compromised by power disparities within the community. Discussion and mediation sessions may not go as planned if powerful people or organisations have excessive influence.

4.14. Examining Community-Driven Restorative Justice's Potential to Address the Particular Legal and Social Consequences for Internally Displaced People

4.14.1. Community-Driven Initiative Awareness within the Camp

The results showed that only 10 participants (4%) were aware of community-driven activities within the camp, whereas the majority of 217 participants (96%) were unaware of them. The main reason given for the lack of awareness was ignorance. This emphasises how important it is to spread the word about camp-wide community-driven projects. People who were aware of these programmes linked them to sports, customs, improving community health, consulting on community projects, teamwork, and cooperation. These participants assert that community-driven initiatives provide people the opportunity to take charge of and actively participate in their own development. By guaranteeing that resources are easily accessible, these programmes give the community the chance to work together on a variety of projects, establish consensus, and develop a strong feeling of

community ownership, all of which improve the community's quality of life.

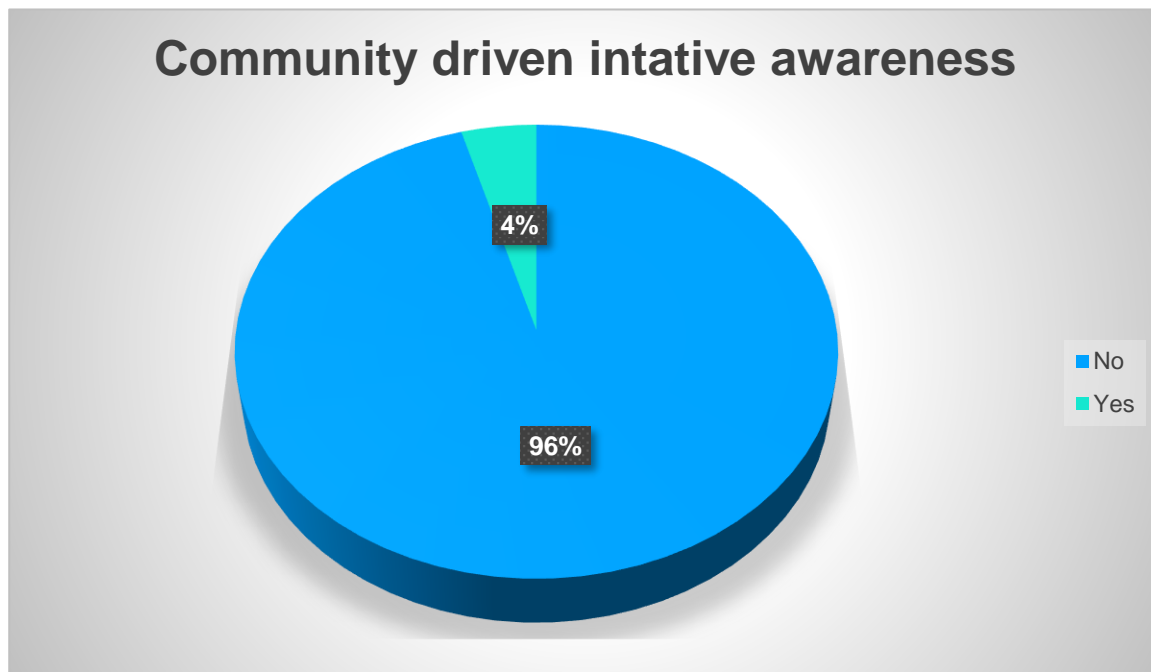


Figure 4: Community driven initiative awareness

The community has participated in community-driven projects even though it might not have been completely aware of them. Initiatives led by the community describe people or organisations committed to enhancing the welfare and health of a community. In order to improve restorative justice, a number of community projects have been developed in the Baidoa IDP camp. These consist of Circle Sentencing programmes, Victim-Impact Panels, Community Reparative Boards, and Victim-Offender Mediation.

Since it is difficult for IDPs to access the court system, these initiatives are essential to the accessibility of justice. These programmes can be implemented in a number of ways, including community-based justice systems, community lawyering, and the reform of conventional courts. Community-driven initiatives that address the social and legal ramifications for internally displaced people (IDPs) must be directed towards restorative justice systems in order to improve peace inside the camp. Adopting such mechanisms can guarantee that all impacted parties participate in the legal system and assist IDPs in overcoming obstacles associated with wealth inequality.

The development of compassionate, representative, long-lasting, and efficient justice systems suitable for specific situations requires the involvement and empowerment of trusted members of the local community. IDPs must lead the way in problem-solving and be acknowledged as authorities on their own lives. The people who should be trained for this task must be chosen and appointed by the IDPs. These people can then assist in granting access to justice for cases involving, among other things, women's rights, children's rights, and human rights. Additionally, they are in a position to help diverse

homes and social groups develop the capacity to assume a variety of crucial responsibilities in the legal system as advocates, guardians, mediators, and facilitators of social justice. In addition to giving them more authority, this establishes vital connections between them and other national judicial systems and organisations like the police, victim assistance programmes, the Department of Social Welfare, and the Commission on Human Rights. They also have great success in stopping underage marriages and are able to arbitrate non-criminal matters.

In addition, participants were questioned about non-governmental organisations that organised sporting and festive events.



Figure 5: NGOs working towards sports and celebrations

4.15. The effectiveness of initiatives promoting restorative justice in lowering conflict and fostering social cohesion

4.15.1. Effectiveness and Impact

Conflicts have decreased, according to data from the IDP camps. Thirty percent of the respondents said they did not think there had been as many confrontations within the camp, while seventy percent said there had been fewer. The mechanisms of restorative justice, which are designed to promote healing, reintegration, and positive connections, are credited with this decrease in conflicts.

Various restorative justice tactics have been implemented in Baidoa to reduce conflict. Among them are:

- ✓ Community Reparative Boards (40%)
- ✓ Victim-Impact Panels (20%)
- ✓ Family Group Conferences (20%)
- ✓ Victim-Offender Mediation and Circle Sentencing (10%)

Family Group Conferences:

By providing a forum for families to discuss potential disputes within the family unit, these conferences aid in the implementation of restorative justice. This strategy has helped to lessen family-related disputes and violence against women in the camp.

Victim-Impact Panels:

These panels have given victims of violence a formal platform to discuss their personal stories and educate professionals in the justice system, criminals, and others on the financial, emotional, and physical costs associated with crime and conflict.

Community Reparative Boards:

These boards, which are made up of local IDPs, members of the host community, and leaders, create sanction agreements with offenders, keep an eye on compliance, and provide the court with compliance reports. Board members talk with the offender about the nature of the offence and its detrimental effects at meetings.

Circle Sentencing:

In order to establish the proper sentencing, the magistrate consults with victims, respectable community members, elders from the Aboriginal people, and the offender's family.

Because of the improvements made to restorative justice, Baidoa has seen less conflicts overall.

4.15.2. Suggested Improvements to Restorative Justice in IDP Camps

The following suggestions are put forth to improve the use of restorative justice in IDP camps in light of the findings:

1. Increase Awareness and Education:

- Hold educational programmes and awareness campaigns to educate IDPs about restorative justice techniques and community-driven projects.
- Involve influential people and community leaders to spread the word and promote involvement.

2. Strengthen Community-Driven Initiatives:

- Encourage the creation and functioning of neighborhood-based programmes including Victim-Impact Panels, Community Reparative Boards, and Family Group Conferences.
- Give community members resources and training so they can manage and participate in these activities successfully.

3. Strengthen Cooperation with Governmental and Nonprofit Organisations:

- Foster partnerships with NGOs and government agencies to support community-driven initiatives and restorative justice practices.
- To promote community cohesiveness and engagement, NGOs should be encouraged to organise and sponsor sporting and cultural events.

4. Deal with Social and Cultural Barriers:

- Recognize and address cultural differences and historical grievances that may hinder the acceptance and effectiveness of restorative justice practices.
- Encourage inclusive communication and procedures of reconciliation in order to heal cultural gaps.

5. Provide Resources and Support:

- Ascertain that sufficient resources, including financial backing and skilled mediators, are accessible to maintain restorative justice endeavours.
- Provide conflict and crime victims with support systems to aid in their recovery and reintegration.

4.15.3. Takeaway

The results of this chapter provide light on the numerous difficulties that IDPs in Baidoa encounter, including as resource disputes, forced evictions, and social unrest. Nonetheless, community-based

restorative justice programmes have demonstrated potential in tackling these issues, fostering social harmony, and enhancing the general welfare of internally displaced people.

Community dialogue sessions, mediation, and other restorative justice techniques have proven to be successful in decreasing conflict and promoting mutual understanding among community members. These programmes have strengthened bonds, raised trust, and given community members the confidence to take an active role in the legal system.

In order to improve the efficacy of restorative justice programmes, it is imperative to tackle the recognised obstacles, such as insufficient resources, cultural disparities, and unequal power dynamics. Stakeholders can guarantee that restorative justice keeps improving the lives of IDPs in Baidoa and fostering a more just and equitable community by taking this action.

4.16. Resolving Conflicts and Fostering Community Cohesion in the IDP Camp

4.16.1. Mechanisms for Resolving Conflicts

Questions about ways to improve harmony and settle disputes within the IDP camp community were posed to the respondents. According to the results, 146 respondents thought that using mediation as a type of restorative justice could help to improve cohesion and resolve disputes. Among the responders, 106 recommended offering education and awareness programmes, while 121 recommended involving community leaders. Police use was one of the other tactics indicated by only two respondents.

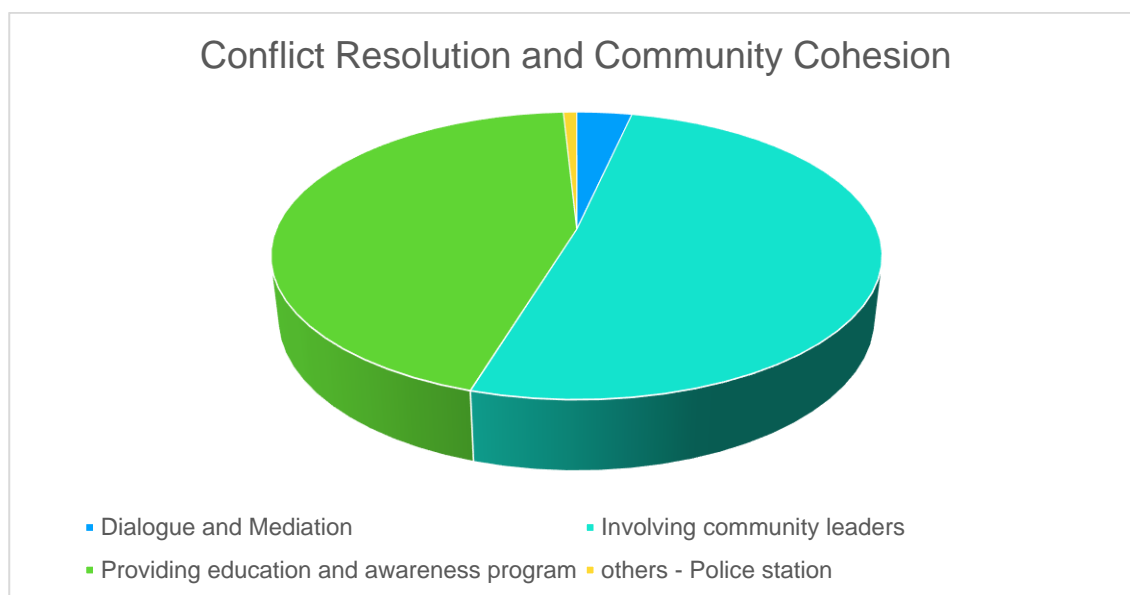


Figure 6: Conflict Resolution and Community Cohesion

4.17. Discussions and Key Insights:

✓ Mediation:

A third-party mediator can be useful in promoting community cohesiveness and conflict resolution. By enabling people to cooperate and come up with practical solutions, it helps to resolve issues and promotes positive relationships. When a member of the community commits an error, a community reparative board is established to determine the appropriate course of action."

✓ Education and Awareness Programs:

"Programmes for raising awareness among the IDPs in the camps might inspire them to bond over shared meals, activities, games, and celebrations. This promotes togetherness, eases tension, and lessens prejudice by fostering relationships between various groups. It makes people feel connected and at home by empowering them to defend common ideals like justice, equality, freedom, and human rights. Religious programmes that place a strong emphasis on reconciliation and forgiveness encourage community members to alter their attitudes and behaviours, which results in transformation."

✓ Role of Community Leaders:

"Community leaders are essential in resolving disputes and strengthening unity. They serve as mediators, establish safe spaces for discussion, and establish expectations for behaviour. By resolving disputes, they contribute to their prevention and can take advantage of them to get insight into the needs, expectations, and viewpoints of the internally displaced people."

✓ Police Involvement:

"Social disputes like stealing are arbitrated by police in the camp. In particular, their existence and the prospect of enforcement can promote peaceful resolution of disputes and support conflict reduction, particularly in community reparative boards. Police can also assist internally displaced people (IDPs) who need legal rights by giving victim information and proposing alternatives to the judicial system for enforcing justice."

✓ **NGO Involvement:**

Non-governmental organisations defend human rights and assist displaced people in need, which helps to resolve conflicts and foster unity. Their participation in sports and festivities, along with the provision of basic needs, is crucial. Peace is also enhanced by empowering women and young people. NGOs participate in the camp's dispute settlement procedures."

✓ **Host Community Perspectives:**

- " To reduce traffic and disputes over demands, the government must provide enough essential infrastructure, such as water, schools, and healthcare facilities."
- " Establishing reparative boards with police and local leaders improves communication and facilitates the settlement of disputes between the host community and internally displaced people."
- " NGOs ought to spread the word about community-driven projects and guarantee that both the host community and the IDPs take part. These programmes ought to adequately empower every member of society."
- " Sports programmes supported by the government that bring together IDPs and host communities help strengthen bonds and solidarity. It is also essential to empower community people to maintain peace and correct injustices."

" In order to reduce crime, address inequalities, and foster community cohesion, the police must carry out their duties with impartiality."

4.18. Community-Driven Initiatives and NGO Involvement

According to the results, 96% of respondents were aware of NGOs that support sports and celebration, compared to 4% who were not. The majority of interviewees were unable to identify the NGOs when asked. Many non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Baidoa strive for communal harmony via community-driven projects. These programmes typically promote people to join together over meals, entertainment, sports, and festivities, which helps to reduce stress and prejudice in society and foster harmony among various groups.

4.18.1. Key NGOs and Their Initiatives:

1. Academy of Baidoa Soccer:

The community-driven Baidoa Soccer Academy helps young people learn football skills and resolve issues by involving them in worthwhile activities.

2. Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization (READO):

With funding from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), READO fosters resilient and long-lasting social cohesiveness. It draws on the diverse range of Somali customs and culture, including storytelling, clan structures, and active networks of women and young people. According to READO, achieving peace is a dynamic process that starts with empowerment and inclusivity.

3. Saferworld and Isha Human Rights Organization (IHRO):

Saferworld and IHRO have been working together since 2016 to solve safety and insecurity issues, which has improved partnerships with regional authorities and governmental organisations. By having men and women volunteers serve as community-based focal points, they include the community in the establishment of Community Action Forums (CAFs). Across all clan boundaries and engaging elders, youth, women, and people with disabilities, CAFs conduct programmes that promote safety and peace and assist in resolving issues within the community.

4. UNHCR and Red Cross:

Humanitarian organisations like the Red Cross and UNHCR are essential in defending IDPs' rights and providing for their basic needs. Promoting peace and unity requires them to continue their work educating and empowering women and youth and involving the community in dispute resolution procedures.

4.19. Examining How Restorative Justice Principles Are Applied

As a paradigm shift, restorative justice is a viable route for internally displaced people (IDPs) to pursue empowerment, healing, and reconciliation (Van Ness & Strong, 2015). Restorative justice focuses on mending harm, promoting communication, and mending relationships among all parties involved in conflicts or harm, in contrast to punitive alternatives that emphasise punishment and deterrence (Zehr, 2002). Restorative techniques help IDPs regain their dignity, agency, and social

cohesiveness by involving victims, offenders, and affected communities in collaborative processes of accountability and reparation (Braithwaite, 2002).

According to the Baidoa findings, the government, local authorities, internally displaced people (IDPs), host communities, and a variety of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) including the UNHCR, Saferworld, MSF (Médecins Sans Frontières), ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross), and Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organisation (READO) have all supported the application of restorative justice principles. These parties have been instrumental in making sure restorative justice is practiced in the area. Nonetheless, a number of obstacles have prevented restorative justice from being fully implemented.

4.20. Challenges:

- **Dependency of the Government on Development Partners:** The implementation of restorative justice ideas has been hampered by the government's reliance on development partners for technical support. For example, a lack of technical experience has prevented infrastructure feasibility assessments for internally displaced people from being carried out.
- **Lack of Basic Services:** The high level of inequality and the dearth of essential social services have led to a dissatisfied society. The dry climate of Baidoa makes the region's water shortage worse in the south, where dry boreholes and inadequate government-supplied water are the result of inadequate technical planning.

4.20.1. NGO Challenges:

- **Aid Diversion:** Humanitarian aid is diverted by prominent people in positions of authority, NGOs, or the community.
- **Lack of Legal Protection:** IDPs experience a rise in human rights abuses, including lack of legal options and land grabs brought on by unresolved conflicts, which disproportionately affect marginalised communities.
- **Lack of Information:** The implementation of restorative justice is hampered by dysfunctional community institutions and a lack of knowledge about available resources.

4.20.2. How well do current legal frameworks and mechanisms support or impede the application of community-driven restorative justice for internally displaced people?

Today Three legal systems are in place in Somalia: Sharia (Islamic law), traditional (Xeer), and secular law. These systems govern different facets of society: criminal laws fall under the secular system, land and conflict management fall under Xeer, and family law mostly falls under Sharia. These domains frequently overlap, with differences in the strategies employed between rural and urban societies. Tensions arise from the fact that secular law is more prevalent in metropolitan areas and Xeer and Sharia law is more prevalent in rural and pastoral communities.

4.20.3. Legal Frameworks:

- **Xeer System:** Xeer is a system of customs and laws that are typically transmitted orally and enforced by clan chiefs. Blood compensation, or *diya* payments, is a feature of the Xeer dispute resolution system. It is difficult, though, to use *diya* payments among mixed clans in IDP camps.
- **Constitution of Somalia (2012):** Human dignity and equality are safeguarded by the constitution, which is based on Sharia. Its effectiveness is, however, limited by the lack of national legislation that specifically criminalises and punishes particular acts.
- **Somalia Penal Code (1962):** The efficiency of Somalia's penal code, which outlines laws and processes pertaining to crimes and offences, is hampered by the country's fractured political landscape and absence of legitimate authority. Political unrest and the state's omnipotence impede the development of frameworks for restorative justice and legal legitimacy.

4.20.4. Challenges to Legal Frameworks:

- **Sharia and Traditional Law Influence:** The formidable impact of Sharia and customary law (Xeer) in several domains poses obstacles for the application of restorative justice. The application of restorative justice is made more difficult by these laws, which are applicable concurrently in some jurisdictions and do not apply statutory law in others.

- **Lack of Legitimate Authority:** Attempts at restorative justice are further hampered by the political difficulties and the existence of clan militias in some contested territories and parts of Somalia.

4.21. Conclusion

The results of this chapter provide light on the numerous difficulties that IDPs in Baidoa encounter, including resource disputes, forced evictions, and social unrest. Nonetheless, community-based restorative justice programmes have demonstrated potential in tackling these issues, fostering social harmony, and enhancing the general welfare of internally displaced people. Community dialogue sessions, mediation, and other restorative justice techniques have proven to be successful in decreasing conflict and promoting mutual understanding among community members. These programmes have strengthened bonds, raised trust, and given community members the confidence to take an active role in the legal system. In order to improve the efficacy of restorative justice programmes, it is imperative to tackle the recognised obstacles, such as insufficient resources, cultural disparities, and unequal power dynamics. Stakeholders can guarantee that restorative justice keeps improving the lives of IDPs in Baidoa and fostering a more just and equitable community by taking this action.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.Introduction

This chapter summarises the research results, offers study-derived conclusions, and offers tactical suggestions for practice and policy. Enhancing the use of restorative justice is intended to improve the lives of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Baidoa. This all-encompassing strategy uses community-driven solutions to bring about long-lasting change while attending to both urgent demands and long-term stability.

5.2.Synopsis of Results

The study looked at the major issues that IDPs in Baidoa experienced, how community-driven restorative justice efforts helped to resolve these issues, and how these activities affected the social and economic well-being of the IDPs. The following is a summary of the main conclusions:

5.3.Challenges Faced by IDPs:

IDPs in Baidoa encounter significant obstacles that limit their ability to access safety, social integration, and basic needs. These difficulties are made worse by:

- **Power Disproportions:** Marginalised voices and unequal resource access are frequently the outcome of significant power imbalances within IDP communities and between IDPs and host communities.

- **Insufficient Institutional Framework:** IDPs' vulnerability is increased when inadequate institutional assistance fails to provide the infrastructure and services required to meet their basic requirements.
- **Discrimination:** Integration attempts are hampered by the host community's prejudices and negative views, which cause social marginalisation.

5.4.Community-Based Restorative Justice:

Initiatives for restorative justice that involve the community have been shown to be successful in lowering tensions, resolving disputes, and promoting social cohesiveness. These programmes are distinguished by:

- **Active Involvement:** The participation of all parties involved in the legal system, such as IDPs, community members, and local leaders.
- **Customary Procedures:** utilising long-standing, highly respected, and culturally acceptable methods of mediation and reconciliation in the community.
- **Adherence and Recognition:** obtaining legitimacy through support from the community, which improves these projects' efficacy and durability.

5.5.Impact on Society and Economy:

Initiatives for restorative justice have significantly improved the social and economic spheres:

- **Social Impact:** improved communal ties, greater cohesion, and a more secure setting. These programmes have aided in restoring trust and giving IDPs a feeling of community.
- **Economic Impact:** Better access to resources and more economic opportunities were brought about by improved livelihoods. These programmes have made it possible for IDPs to engage in sustainable revenue-generating endeavours and lessen their need on help.

5.6.Conclusions

The study's results allow for the drawing of various important conclusions:

5.6.1. A Workable Approach to Restorative Justice:

The complaints and disputes that the IDPs in Baidoa face can be resolved in a practical and efficient manner by using community-driven restorative justice. It provides a thorough approach to justice that emphasises reintegration, healing, and reconciliation—all of which are critical to the welfare and social stability of the IDP population.

5.6.2. The Value of Community Involvement:

The community's active involvement is crucial to the success of restorative justice efforts. Through the inclusion of IDPs, local leaders, and other relevant parties in the legal proceedings, these efforts acquire credibility and cultivate a feeling of accountability and ownership among community members. The solutions are certain to be universally acceptable and culturally appropriate thanks to this inclusive approach.

5.6.3. Supportive Institutions and Policies Are Needed:

Inadequate institutional support and policies now limit the effectiveness of restorative justice efforts. To facilitate the application of restorative justice ideas, comprehensive legislation and strong institutional frameworks are desperately needed. By bolstering these elements, we can better address the complex issues that internally displaced people encounter and increase the overall effectiveness of restorative justice initiatives.

5.7.Recommendations

In order to improve the implementation of restorative justice concepts in Baidoa and successfully address the issues that have been highlighted, the following extensive recommendations are suggested:

5.7.1. Enhancing Legal Structures:

- ✓ *Unification of Law Systems:* Integrate Sharia, Xeer, or traditional Somali customary law, with secular legislation to guarantee that restorative justice ideas are applied consistently. The goal of legislative reforms should be to establish a cohesive legal system that preserves fundamental human rights while honouring cultural customs.
- ✓ *Well-defined Protocols and Guidelines:* Provide explicit policies and processes for the application of restorative justice and distribute them widely. These guidelines ought to be available to all parties involved and offer a path forward for resolving disputes in a way that aligns with the ideals of restorative justice.

5.7.2. Capacity Building :

- ✓ *Programmes for Training:* Put in place thorough training programmes for community leaders, development partners, and local government officials. The practices of restorative justice, legal knowledge, infrastructural design, and community involvement techniques ought to be included in these programmes.
- ✓ *Allocation of Resources:* Provide resources to help with capacity-building initiatives, such as the infrastructure, supplies, and equipment that are required. Initiatives aimed at restorative justice must be implemented with local actors having the necessary tools, or they will not succeed.

5.7.3. Community Engagement:

- ✓ *Campaigns for Awareness:* Organise broad community education efforts to impart the values and advantages of restorative justice. Reach as many people as possible by utilising a variety of platforms, such as media, public forums, and workshops.
- ✓ *Empowerment and Inclusivity:* Encourage inclusivity by making sure that restorative justice procedures incorporate all members of the community, especially marginalised groups like women and young people. Enable leaders in the community to act as mediators and successfully settle disputes.

5.7.4. NGO Coordination:

- ✓ *Better Coordination Systems:* Provide procedures for improved NGOs' coordination in order to stop aid from being diverted and guarantee that resources are distributed fairly. Frequent information-sharing platforms and coordination meetings can aid in streamlining efforts and preventing duplication.
- ✓ *Accountability and Transparency:* To reduce exploitation and corruption, provide accountable measures and transparent processes for aid delivery. This involves putting in place monitoring and assessment tools to keep tabs on the flow and results of assistance.

5.7.5. Empowerment of Women and Youth:

- ✓ *Targeted Assistance Initiatives:* Create and carry out focused assistance initiatives for women and youth living in internally displaced camps. To increase their involvement in community-driven projects, these programmes ought to emphasise education, career training, and leadership development.
- ✓ *Developing Prospects:* Give women and young people the chance to actively engage in community activities and decision-making processes. The creation of committees comprising women and youth and the inclusion of their perspectives in community forums can accomplish this.

5.7.6. Sharing of Information:

- ✓ *Effective Techniques for Communication:* Create and put into action efficient communication plans to let IDPs know about the resources and assistance that are available to them. To guarantee that information is shared widely, make use of digital platforms, radio shows, community gatherings, and informational booklets.
- ✓ *Mechanisms for Feedback:* Provide IDPs with a way to express their concerns and offer feedback on the services they receive by establishing feedback channels. This may enhance the efficacy and responsiveness of assistance initiatives.

5.7.7. Training in Conflict Resolution:

- ✓ *Training for Local Authorities and Leaders:* Give community people, police, and local leaders specialised training in restorative justice and conflict resolution techniques. Building abilities in negotiation, mediation, and reconciliation should be the main emphasis of this programme.

- ✓ *Constantly Expanding Capacity:* Make sure there are ongoing capacity-building initiatives in place to inform local actors about evolving trends and best practices in restorative justice. Refresher courses, workshops, and exchange programmes with foreign nations or regions might all fall under this category.

5.7.8. Development of Infrastructure:

- ✓ *Investing in Fundamental Infrastructure:* Make investments in the construction of vital infrastructure, including water supply networks, educational institutions, and medical facilities. Better infrastructure will lessen rivalry for scarce resources, lessen hostilities, and improve IDPs' standard of living.
- ✓ *Approaches to Sustainable Development:* Adopt strategies for sustainable development that take the economy, society, and environment into account. This include utilising environmentally friendly materials, encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, and making sure that infrastructure projects incorporate the community.

5.7.9. Sports and Cultural Events That Are Open to All:

- ✓ *Promotion of Cultural and Sports Initiatives:* Encourage cultural and athletic events that unite IDPs and local residents. These events can provide a forum for promoting harmony, lessening discrimination, and enhancing links within the community.
- ✓ *Encouragement of Community-Led Strategies:* Encourage community-led projects that bring people together and foster collaboration amongst diverse groups. This can involve planning athletic competitions, cultural events, and displays of art that honour variety and foster social harmony.

5.7.10. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- ✓ *Building Sturdy M&E Systems:* Provide strong systems for tracking and assessing restorative justice programmes' success. This entails putting in place unambiguous indications, carrying out routine evaluations, and using data analysis to guide decisions.
- ✓ *Innovative Approaches:* Establish feedback loops so that strategies can be adjusted in response to results from monitoring and assessment tasks. This guarantees that programmes pertaining to restorative justice stay adaptable to the evolving demands and dynamics of the community.

5.7.11. Formulate All-encompassing Policies:

The government ought to create all-encompassing regulations that facilitate the use of restorative justice concepts. These regulations should guarantee sufficient funds and resources for connected projects and offer a clear framework for incorporating restorative justice into the larger legal system. In order to make sure that the policies are inclusive, tailored to the specific situation, and adequately address the special difficulties experienced by IDPs, policymakers should interact with stakeholders at all levels.

5.8. Conclusion

The nature of conflicts within IDP camp stems from IDPs themselves and the host communities. This is attributed to the challenges they face which include: lack of income/ empowerment, lack of access to clean water, inadequate sanitation facilities, food insecurity, lack of healthcare services, overcrowding, safety concerns and discrimination. The government have not been in a position to adequately provide essential services such as water attributed to bad planning. Increased overcrowding has been evident as a result of increased insecurity has resulted of Al-Shabaab insurgency resulting to more displaced persons. Lack of clarity of roles by the federal government have hindered provision of humanitarian actions in provision of basic necessities attributed to obstructions by powerful elites linked to aids based on class divisions. Host communities also have thwarted existing justice system due to family breakup since youths are considered as non-state armed groups. Living the old in the camp to provide for themselves due to absence of the young who could have otherwise helped them.

There are community driven initiatives within the camp but the majority of the IDPs are not aware of them thus calling for the need to create awareness. These initiatives through adoption of different framework have helped in restoring justice within the camp through offering conflict resolution and promoting cohesion within the camp. They have helped in building bridges between groups, create a sense of unity in the local area and help overcome prejudice and tension in the community, ensured safety, well-being and rehabilitation of individuals. Also Trusted members of local communities have been engaged and empowered to develop sensitive, representative, enduring, and effective justice systems that are appropriate for particular contexts. The use of mediation, involvement of community leaders, provision of education and awareness program and the use of police have also improved conflict resolution and promoted community cohesion by prioritize the needs and perspectives of victims, offenders, and affected communities, allowing for more inclusive and equitable outcomes.

Effective and efficient application of restorative justice have not been attained, attributed to poor legal framework by the government linked to the use of different legal structure working at different capacity. The supremacy of Sharia Laws to the constitution has hindered proper implementation of human right laws as articulated in Articles 10 and 11 respectively. Article 29(2) further provides, every child has the right to be protected from mistreatment, neglect, abuse or degradation. Somalia Penal Code 1962 outlines laws and procedures concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment. But its effectiveness is affected by the fragmented political landscape in Somalia and lack of legitimate authority.

Government reliance on development partners for technical supports in matters linked to development finances, conducting planning and feasibility study for provision of basic necessities such as healthcare and waters have hindered proper implementation of restorative justice. The continued civil war in Somalia and increased insecurity and resulting to more IDPs. Increased competition among the federal state and municipality thus hindering effective governance thereby hindering effective and efficient service delivery to the civilians due to lack of clarity on roles resulting to tension and confusion. Non-governmental organization have not been in a position to effectively and efficiently apply restorative justice attributed to restriction and obstruction linked to class stratification by elites in power; lack of legal protection attributed to poor legal framework.

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