



**UNICEF ROLE TO OVERCOME THE
RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN SOLDIER IN
ARMED CONFLICT STATE: STUDY ON SIERRA
LEONE CIVIL WAR 1991-2002**

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THESIS ADVISER RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled **“UNICEF ROLE IN OVERCOME THE IMPACT OF CHILD SOLDIERS RECRUITMENT IN ARMED CONFLICT STATE: STUDY ON SIERRA LEONE CIVIL WAR 1991-2002”** prepared and submitted by Dyah Ayu Antik Arjanti in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of (title degree) in the Faculty of Business and International Relations has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a thesis fit to be examined. I therefore recommend this thesis for Oral Defense.

Cikarang, Indonesia, 28 January 2015

Dr. Endi Haryono, M.Si

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that this thesis, entitled **“UNICEF ROLE IN OVERCOME THE IMPACT OF CHILD SOLDIERS RECRUITMENT IN ARMED CONFLICT STATE: STUDY ON SIERRA LEONE CIVIL WAR 1991-2002”** is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, an original piece of work that has not been submitted, either in whole or in part, to another university to obtain a degree.

Cikarang, Indonesia, 28 January 2015

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ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the role of UNICEF as International Organization in addressing issues of children soldiers in Sierra Leone. Science International Relations are expanding and spawned a new view on the concept of security is human rights security that has relevance to human right. It can be seen that human rights become a widespread phenomenon in every country, especially in countries that are experiencing conflict, either civil conflict or conflict between nations. Countries are the ones who become vulnerable to human rights violations. The use of children as soldiers belonging to the category of human rights violation. One of conflict that have cases of child soldier is civil war conflict in Sierra Leone where this phenomenon attracted the attention of the world community. Represented by UNICEF an organization under the United Nations that got a mandate to promote and protect human right, especially women and children in accordance with the Convention on The Right of Child (CRC), in policies, laws and regulation that are sensitive to the right of every child, and in the context to fulfillment the right of child, UNICEF running some programs, activities, and act. The concept of the role International Organization and the concept of Human Security used in analyzing these issues. The researches in this thesis use a quantitative research. Analysis of the role of UNICEF considered a party that mediates; mobilize funds and efforts to address the problem of the use of children soldiers. Similarly, the study addressed the role that UNICEF has maximum in helping children that recruited as soldiers.

Keywords: UNICEF, Children Soldier, Sierra Leone, International Organization, Human Right

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
AFRC	Armed Forces Revolutionary Council
APC	All People Congress Party
CAST	Consolidated African Selection Trust
CDF	Civil Defense Force
CPC	Child Protection Committees
DCOF	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECOMOG	ECOWAS Cease – Fire Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	the Economic Community of West Africa State
ILO	International Labor Organization
IGO	Inter Government Organization
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
NGO	Non Government Organization
RUF	Revolutionary Unity Front
SLPP	Sierra Leone Selection Trust
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNAMASIL	United Nation Peacekeeping Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNHCR	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
WFP	World Food Program

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Africa really never deserted land of suffering backwardness, poverty, and ignorance. Africa repeated the origins of the conflict because of injustice, greed and corrupt rulers and the people who do not fully embrace the delights of independence. So many aspects are not arranged in the continent of Africa made Africa as a continent vulnerable by conflict. Especially is the internal conflict.¹

Africa is the continent with a population of about five hundred million people with an area of approximately 30 million square kilometers, or one-fifth of the Earth's land. That fact, made Africa as the world's second largest continent and the second most populated after Asia. But it is different fate with Asia Continent. Until now, Africa has not occurred to any solid stability region for regional development progresses.² Economic pressures, change of government leaders, wars and tribal ideology, the poor of political system and the hunger is still partially controlled most of the continent country.

Internal conflicts in West Africa were seized the world's attention. Sierra Leone is the one of country in West Africa that became the scene of one of the conflict violence in the form of civil wars on the African continent. This conflict began in 1991, due to the emergence of resistance groups RUF (Revolutionary Unity Front) supported by Liberia.³ Tens of thousands of people killed, more than 2 million people were displaced. It is estimated that approximately more than

¹ *Wardhono, Kerawanan Konflik di Afrika*, <http://www.reocities.com/CollegePark/Gym/1110/mak15.html>, (online), access on September 10 2014, 2:38pm

² Ibid,

³ Sierra Leone, <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/issues/slindex.htm>, (online), access on 9 October 2014

5000 children took part in the fighting between the opposition group and the government of Sierra Leone.⁴

According to Ted Robert Gurr researchers, ten of the sixteen countries in West Africa region experienced a problem of internal conflict since the 1980 period Namely Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The characteristics of this internal conflict generally occur between groups in society, ethnic groups, indigenous peoples, or separatist groups. The high level of internal conflict because many tribes who inhabit this region. Still the amount of tribal identity in every activity of life in almost all countries in Africa, and unfortunately this conflict tribal which becomes a political identity, so that not a few of those minority form a group that eventually transformed into seeds of a rebel.⁵

Starts from RUF establish “Small Boy Units” and “Small Girl Units” that had a role as combatants during war.⁶ Children in this group are often given drugs, and forced to commit atrocities against their own family well and the surrounding community. Children who join in this group marked with a scar that indicates they are members of the RUF.⁷

“What’s Going On: Child Soldier in Sierra Leone”, <https://archive.org/details/UnworksVideo>
access on 9 October, 21:15pm

⁵ Ted Robert, Gurr, *Theories of Political Violence and Revolution in Third World*

⁶ J Rapp, Stephen, “The Compact Model In International Criminal Justice: The Special Court For Sierra Leone”, (pdf), 2008

⁷ Rusdintompo, *Anak – Anak di Medan Perang*, <http://tatatampo.wordpress.com/2012/11/20/anak-anak-di-medan-perang/>, 20 November 2012, access on 9 October 2014, 22:04pm

The use of children in armed conflict is violation of ILO (International Labor Organization) convention No. 182 about the *Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Form Child Labor*. Article 3 provides, forcing children in armed conflict as one of the worst forms of child labor. Child soldiers are considered as a dangerous work that threatens the health, life safety, and morals of children.⁸ This convention identify the worst term of child labor:

- (a) *all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;*
- (b) *The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;*
- (c) *The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;*
- (d) *Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.*

⁸ International Labor Organizer, International Labor Conference, *Convention Concerning The Prohibition And Immediate Action For The Elimination Of The Worst Forms Of Child Labor*, June, 17 1999, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc87/com-chic.htm>

In this case the children in question are, the child with age limit 18 years old. That statement according to the *convention rights of United Nation - the rights of children*, in article 1 that said “a child means every human being below the age of eighteen”.⁹ Whose status is higher than ILO Convention No. 182. Meanwhile, the International Criminal Court (ICC) explains that forced recruitment of children less than 15 years are considered war crimes and humanity crimes at the same time.¹⁰ ICC also launch the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, where this statue establish the punishment to every people who committing war crime, and against humanity in article 8(2)(b)(xxvi), and a crime against humanity article in article 7(1)(g). The treaty came into force and the court came into being on 1 July 2002.¹¹

I.2 Problem Identification

According to Stephen M. Walt occur after the end of the Cold War changes in International Relations theory. So many theory and method develop. And also accompanied by the emergence of new issues such as the various issues, ethnic conflict, the environment and the future of the nation state. This non-conventional security concept has a more flexible definition and include non-military aspects and involve non institution governmental actors. Change the meaning of security means security priorities pattern expansion through security through the development of weaponry into humanity, of security to the region's ability to provide for necessities such as food, jobs and the environment sufficient for the survival of the human race.

⁹ United Nation Human Right of the Child, Convention On The Right Of The Child, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 entry into force 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49.

¹⁰ International Criminal Court, Justice Maters, <http://www.icccpi.int/iccdocs/PIDS/other/JusticeMattersSlideshow-ENG.pdf>, read on October, 14 2014, 10:44pm

¹¹ Rome Statue of The International Criminal Court

With changing in the definition of the world turning its focus into a reordering of human life. It is inevitable that the concept of security then became one of the most frequently used concepts in order interactions of mankind in this world. This concept is also a concept that frequently changes in accordance with the development of human social life in the local, national and global. More specifically, the issue of security issues that include non-traditional issues such as terrorism, the environment, human rights and democracy as well, involving non-state actors.

Human Right is a widespread phenomenon. In each country that are experiencing conflict, has a series of cases of human rights violations. There are so many issues that children and women experienced cases of inhuman. Gross human rights violations involving lives of children are the involvement of children in armed conflicts.

Involvement of child soldiers in armed conflict is a phenomenon that is still unimaginable. Children are the most likely to be used as war machines. When they have been socialized atmosphere of war and how to fight, they can be an effective combatant because the nature of children who innocent and the mind of children who are still very easy to be constructed purely as desired parties dominate.

Children have a right that is fundamental, as is possessed by adults. News which concerns the rights of the child is not as extensive as the rights of adults or gender issues concerning women's rights. Not many people who helped devise and undertake concrete steps regarding the protection of children's rights. Including efforts to protect children's rights are violated by the State, adults and even her own parents who did not pay attention to the interests of the future child.

The conflict in Sierra Leone that drags children as frontline military group is a serious case which must be addressed. Further action has been pursued by international humanitarian organizations such as UNICEF as a body that stands under the auspices of the United Nations organization, Human Rights Watch, child protection organizations belonging Sweden (The Swedish Save the Children Organization), USADI, The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, expected to change the situation and conflict in the conflict-prone country. Steps as well as the efforts made by UNICEF and the government of Sierra Leone to prevent similar action in other parts of the world in the future. UNICEF runs many social programs is concerned with the protection of children in Sierra Leone.

The recruitment of children as soldiers in Sierra Leone has a various kinds. There are some of them who voluntarily joined the RUF because the condition of life, but there some of them who forced to joint. The most children who joint in the RUF as a soldier is accompanied child i.e. children under 18 years who do not have an adult companion and there's no legal protection against them. The number of human in that area is decreasing; this is also a factor the recruitment of child soldier. The decreasing number of adults due to the ages of adults there, relatively short and there are so many adult deaths by war. And automatically the number of orphans is increasing.

According to that issue, International Organization especially UN, through UNICEF (United Nation Children's Fund) given the mandate by the United Nations to promote and ensure respect for the rights of children. On November 1989, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). This Convention is an international treaty that contains the rules and laws on children's rights violations.¹² This Convection leads by four fundamental principles:¹³

- Non-discrimination (Article 2): You do not have to benefit or suffer because of your race, color, sex, language, religion, national, ethnic or social origin, or because of any political or other opinion; because of caste status, property or birth you; or because you are disabled.
- Best interests of the child (Article 3): In all their decisions, the government should ensure that initially they look into what your best interests.
- Survival, development and protection (Article 6): the authorities in your country must protect you and help ensure that you can develop as best as possible.
- Participation (Article 12): You have the right to have your opinion taken into account in making decisions that affect you.

¹² UNICEF, Convention on the Right of Child, http://www.unicef.org/esaro/children_youth_5890.html, access on 27 January 2014, 0:17am

¹³ Ibid,

Almost all countries in the world have ratified or acceded to the Convention on Rights of the Child. It is meant that the national government has a commitment to protect and guarantee the rights of children - and they agree to be held accountable before the international community. In addition, they are required to perform all actions and develop policies to ensure that the best interests of children are well looked after.¹⁴

UNICEF is the one and only UN organization that exclusively raised all of the problems of children around the world, especially in conflict countries. UNICEF established on 11 December 1946. Initially UNICEF name was United Nations International Children Emergency. That collecting the funds from UN member for helping children that suffering from conflict and war. According to UNICEF, each year tens of thousands of children used as workers were exploited and used as a commodity for which has a dominant interest. Rights and security are threatened by the violence they face. For that in the context of ensuring and protecting the rights of children, the realization manifested in the form of policies and law, and the sensitive regulation for children. According to UNICEF, around 300,000 children under 18 has been exploited in military group of government and rebel groups as child soldiers in every country and every year.¹⁵

Consider the condition of the country will be conflict-prone countries, the UN focus on the countries in the continent of Africa, where many violations of war is the recruitment of children as soldier's phenomenon. In order to realize the goal for the CRC, in the 1990 UN held the African Charter on The Right of Child. This charter was the first regional treaty that establishes 18 years old as the minimum for every recruitment, and participation in hostilities.¹⁶ This charter manages every right of children in every conditions, and also agreement for state member of the Organization of African Unity Party to recognize the rights,

¹⁴ Ibid,

¹⁵ UNICEF, Factsheet: Child Soldiers

¹⁶ UNICEF, 2003, Guide to Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. Page. 10

freedoms and obligations and the necessary steps. The Charter is also to adopt legislative measures as may be necessary or to realize the provisions of this Charter.¹⁷

According to the African Charter of the Right of child, Africa has approved several agreements including to establish an organization that specifically works in terms of protection of the rights and welfare of children (African Charter Agreement Chapter II). For the realization of this agreement, the mandate also given by UN to the UNICEF to help Africa especially in Sierra Leone the West African states that at the time was having a conflict, as the Organization that work in children right. UN emphasizes that in the resolution of the General Assembly at the fifty-fourth session of the United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/RES/54/263 of 25 May 2000).¹⁸

¹⁷The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1999,
http://www.unicef.org/esaro/African_Charter_articles_in_full.pdf

¹⁸ UNICEF, 2003, Guide to Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. Page. 10

1.3 Statement of the Problem

By the declaration is based on the principles of child rights and child rights Convention, 1989, UNICEF preventing the existence of child soldiers around the world. Joana Van Gerpen which is representative of UNICEF noted that Sierra Leone is the worst place for children. Where they do not get the right life that should be enjoyed by all the children on this earth. Besides getting the treatment that children should not be obtained. The report also said that the condition have a concern, where Sierra Leone has the highest maternal mortality rate, the highest mortality rate of children under five, high rates of illiteracy, school enrollment is very low, and low access to clean water and sanitation. Sierra Leone are better since the peace agreement was signed. But Lisa Schlein in Geneva for her report to UNICEF argued that this term only can be impossible happen with generous support from International Community.¹⁹

In this case UNICEF is as the organization that seeks to overcome the negative impact of child soldier recruitment, to not damage future generation. In the other hand the factor of this phenomenon due to the internal problem of that country but there are the contribution of states that joint in the United Nation.

Research Question: How UNICEF role to overcome the impact of the recruitment children as soldiers in Sierra Leone?

¹⁹ Van Gerpen, Joana, Representative of UNICEF in Sierra Leone Report, January, 14th 2000, <http://www.unicef.org/newsline/00pr39.htm> , (online), access on, October, 13th 2014, 8:54am

1.4 Definition of Problem

UNICEF role as an International Organization also includes a global advocate in protecting and promoting human rights, especially children and women.²⁰ This is a proof that the problem of children is a challenge that must be completed and received a response from the world community. The concept of child protection introduced by Eglantyne Jebb, the founder of Save the Children Fund. Jebb developed the idea of the 6 children's rights:²¹

1. Children should be protected from all kinds of pressure on the race.
2. Children should be maintained with due respect to the needs of families.
3. Provision of appropriate facilities for children for the development of moral and spiritual.
4. Countermeasures immediately for children who have contracted the disease and starvation. Children who have mental disabilities or physical disabilities should be treated the same and students, children orphans, abandoned children should get shelter and care.
5. Children's are the first people who get help and assistance in case of disaster.
6. Children should fully enjoy and benefit from social security, and get the appropriate training in order to have the ability to make a living, sheltered and protected from all forms of exploitation.

This concept arises when the number of problems at the time and most of the victims are children.

²⁰ Peter Macalister Smith, *International Humanitarian Assistance: Disaster Relief Action in International Law and Organizations*, Martinus Nijhof Publisher, 1985, Page. 100

²¹ Geraldine Van Beuren, *The International Law on the Right of Child*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1998, page. 8

So many conflicts which arise many human security instability. With the indicated number of human rights violations that occurred. The recruitment of children as soldiers is one proof of how easy human rights are violated for the sake of a group. In the case of the civil war in Sierra Leone where children become the main target as the vanguard of the army. Humanium as the NGO that work for children released an article on how children easily recruited by militant groups because they are more manageable, more obedient, and more easily manipulated than adults. Children are also less conscious of danger, and it is harder for them to see the difference between “absence” and “death”. And the article also said that armed groups often target children because they “cost less”: the necessary investments for recruiting, training, and arming children are less than for adults.²²

1.5 Research Objective

This research analysis has objectives:

- Describe the actual conditions that occur in areas of conflict, where human rights violations occur in children during the civil war in Sierra Leone.
- See the contribution of countries that are members of the UN through UNICEF, which is especially human rights institution. Those focus on human rights for children. UNICEF in its efforts to stop the recruitment of child soldiers in Sierra Leone.

²² Humanium Help the Children, Child Soldiers, <http://www.humanium.org/en/child-soldier/>, access on, 3 November 2014, 9:09am

1.6 Significance of the Study

This analysis has a several benefit, among others:

- Provide benefits to the study of international relations by offering a non-traditional issue, with the phenomenon of the existence of child soldiers are considered as human rights violations that occurred in the war area that is Sierra Leone.
- Knowing the factors causing the emergence of the phenomenon of child soldiers as well as the efforts that impact negative not spread to the psychological state of children will become the next generation.
- By researching the phenomenon of child soldiers will also know the importance UNICEF in the efforts that specifically deal with the problem of child soldiers.

This study aimed to cite more about the study of international relations in the African region. Africa is an area that has the uniqueness and the different characteristics with the other continents. Besides that, a lot of complex issues that occur in Africa. The problems that occurred in this continent are spread to the social problems which must be seriously solved.

1.7 Literature Review

There are so many NGO's and expert explains about the using children as a soldier. That thing compare with the study of Children Soldier. Africa is the contingent that has a specific work on Child Soldier.

Betancourt, Borisova, Soudière, and Williamson, M.S.W. are note that more than 300.000 children under 18 years old involve to the military activity in Sierra Leone. Using Children as a combatant during war knowing as the extremity of its violence and atrocities conflict. On the recent years, so many researchers has observe woman and children role in the 20 conflict, include the Sierra Leone civil war. Ethnographic report explains that armed groups in Sierra Leone to use women and children to fulfill a dual role during the war. They were abducted for sexual purposes, but besides that they also have a military discharge of duties and belong to the battle; they used to put explosives, pottering, and doing household chores.²³

Denov on her book: "Children Soldier: Sierra Leone, Revolutionar United Front" explain about her research during stayed at Siera Leone to observe the life of Children Soldier. Denov explain that the children who joint in RUF, refused to be mobilized. They think that following the release of members of the Army program would threaten their safety. Inherent assumption that becomes members of the RUF will save their future, especially for women who want to get married in the future. Will complicate the return of their identity as children of the protected right after the war.²⁴

²³Theresa S. Betancourt, Ivelina I. Borisova, Marie de la Soudière, and John Williamson, M.S.W. Sierra Leone's Child Soldiers: War Exposures and Mental Health Problems by Gender, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3124662/>, access on 5 November 2014, 03:16pm

²⁴ Maryam Denov, Children Soldier: Sierra Leone, Revolutionary United Front, Book Review, page. 141

1.8 Theoretical Framework

This research uses two theories on International Organization and on human right security.

1.8.1 Liberal Intuitionism

One of the basic theories of International Relations is liberalism. Liberalism can be said to be the opposite of realism. If Realism sees humans in terms of negative and pessimistic attitude towards international interaction, then liberalism views human beings in terms of positive and be optimistic in the interaction between countries. However, liberalism realism agrees with the view that each individual is selfish; compete to win their respective interests. However, the difference is in the way of achievement. In liberalism, there are a few key concepts, namely collective security, international anarchy, the League of Nations, and that war is not at all beneficial to humans.

According to the Woodrow Wilson's vision about transforming International Relations from chaotic power politic to regulated to and peaceful intercourse.²⁵ This transformation was to be achieved through the building of International Organization, most importantly the Language of Nations. Now the Intuitional liberals are less optimistic then their more idealist predecessors. The Institutional liberals agree that international institution can make cooperation easier, but they do not claim that such institution can by them guarantee a qualitative transformation of international relation. Powerful states will not easily be completely constrained. However Intuitional Liberals do not agree with the realist view that argued the International Institutions are mere like "scraps of paper", that they are at the complete mercy of powerful state.²⁶ International institutions are more than handmaidens of strong state, because the international

²⁵ Robert Jackson, Oxford University, 2009, Introduction to International Relation Theories and Approaches.

²⁶ Robert Jackson, Oxford University, 2009, Introduction to International Relation Theories and Approaches.

Institutions are independence important and can promote cooperation between states (Keohane 1989a, Young 1989; Rittberger 1993; Levy et al. 1995)

According to institutional liberals, it is an International Organization, such as NATO or the European Union or it set of rules which govern state action in particular areas, such as aviation or shipping. This set of rules usually called as 'regimes'. Often the two of that go together; it may also be regimes without formal organization.

Institutional liberals claim that International Institution help promote cooperation between states. In order to evaluate the claim that Institutional liberals adopt a behavior, scientific approach. The extent of institutionalization can be measured on two dimensions: scope and depth. 'Scope' concern to the number of issues areas in which there are institution. For assessing in 'depth' of institutionalization, three measures have been suggested:²⁷

- Commonality: the degree to which expectation about appropriate behavior and understanding about how to interpret action are shared by participant in system.
- Specificity: the degree to which these expectation are clearly specified in the form of rules.
- Autonomy: the extent to which institution can alter its own rules rather than depending on outside agents (i.e states) to do so.

²⁷ Keohane, R. O. (1989a). *International Institution and State Power: Essays in International Relation Theory*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

1.8.1 International Organization

International organization theory has two definitions. First as an institution that has the structure of a rule, members, schedule, venue, and meeting time. Second, international organizations are sharing arrangement division into a coherent whole in which no non institution in this section.²⁸ The role of International Organization not only keeps the peace through the military way but also by the social way.

According to Bannet (1995) the main functions of the international organization is to provide a means of cooperation between the countries, where such cooperation can generate profits for all or most of the countries.²⁹ Besides, international organizations as a means of communication channel between governments for a peaceful solution can be implemented in case of conflict. This has similarities with the theory developed by Umar S Bakry that the international organization is an organization that serves to connect the affairs between countries. Then he also divides international organization type into two:³⁰

1. Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), intergovernmental organizations, namely organization formed by two or more sovereign states where they meet regularly and have a fulltime staff. IGO membership is generally voluntary, so the existence not threaten the sovereignty of nations.
2. Non-Government Organizations (NGO), non-governmental organizations, this definition refers to the Yearbook of International Organizations stated that the NGO is an organization that is structured and operates internationally and do not have a formal relationship with the government of a country.

²⁸ Michael Haas in James N. Resenau, 1969. *International Politics and foreign policy: a Reader in Research and Theory*. New York: The Free press, page. 131

²⁹ A. Lerroy Banett, *International Organization: Principles and Issues*, University of Delaware, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey-Prentice Hall, 1995. Page 2-3

³⁰ Umar S Bakry, *Pengantar Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, Univesity Press, Jakarta, 1999. Page. 127

According to the type UNICEF is a kind of IGO as seen from the structure UNICEF is part of the United Nations and is not bound by any country and free to move. UNICEF has a major role in the case of child soldiers in conflict areas in Sierra Leone. Implementation tasks UNICEF is the role of the organization. This role can be interpreted as the role to be played an organization the social portion. The role concept put forward by Biddle and Biddle that the role of an institution in the form of assistance to the other party can distinguished as follows:³¹

- Role as a motivator which means an agency acting to provide encouragement to others to do something in order to achieve the goal.
- Role as a communicator, which means that an agency submit the right information and be accountable.
- Role as an intermediary, which means that an institution seeking funds, power and effort and expertise required for community.
- Role as a motivator run by UNICEF to provide impetus to the world community to be more caring, support and protect the rights of children and against violations of children's rights. UNICEF also functions as international organizations which ensure and promote cooperate between countries for the prevention of abuse and exploitation of children.
- Role as a communicator which is run by UNICEF include the collection of accurate data in the field to be reported to the forum. This report will be useful to open the eyes of the world that is also a violation of the rights of children in urgent circumstances to overcome given the importance of children for the future world. Communication by UNICEF is certainly not just one direction, UNICEF also create special programs for children in stopping problems in Sierra Leone. UNICEF is doing its part by way of negotiating with parties that are conflict to stop the use of children as soldiers. within efforts to overcome these problems, UNICEF is working

³¹ Biddle, W. W., & Biddle, L. J. (1965). *The Community Development Process: The Rediscovery of Local Initiative*. New York: Holt, Richard and Wilson

with government and other public agencies and seek communication with parties in conflict so as not to use children as part of its armed forces.

In the issue of Sierra Leone, UNICEF as a category 3, which in its efforts to address the recruitment of child soldiers, in collaboration with government and other public agencies and institutions seeking to communicate with the parties in conflict afar do not include children in armed conflict.

In international organizations and the promotion of human security concept is also initiated by several institutions such as NATO, the World Bank, and of course the United Nations. The UN largest initiative is the UN Human Development Report. This report is an analysis of the development crisis facing the world in the cold war. However, this report has a very important statement in a discussion about the meaning of security where it is stated the human security.³²

³² UNDP, 1993, Page 3

1.8.2 Human Security

The idea of Human security is not new in the discipline of international relations. The threat does not just come from other countries in the form of the threat of military force has been recognized by some analysts and policy makers since many decades ago, for example, the concept of security dilemma and some attention to children and women. Security dynamics in particular on the concept of human security began to develop in line with the establishment of the international Red Cross in 1986, then in 1945 ratified the UN charter and the universal declaration of human rights in 1948.³³

Human security concept is related to the securitization concept; The International Relation concept that generally associated with the Copenhagen school of security studies.³⁴ Which is generally taken to include Ole Wæver, Barry Buzan, and a range of other, more loosely associated, researchers. This concept examines how a certain issue is transformed by an actor into a matter of security. Securitization is an extreme version of politicization that enables the use of extraordinary means in the name of security.³⁵ For the securitizing act to be successful, it must be accepted by the audience. There are the basic Components of a securitization act:

- *Securitizing actor/agent*: an entity that makes the securitizing move/statement.
- *Referent object*: the object that is being threatened and needs to be protected.
- *Audience*: the target of the securitization act that needs to be persuaded and accept the issue as a security threat.

³³ Human Security: Safety for People in A Changing World (April 1999), online <http://www.summit-americas.org/Canada/Humansecurity-english.html>, read on 02 November 2014 at 5:35pm

³⁴ Michael C. Williams, "Words, Images, Enemies, Securitization and International Politics", *International Studies Quarterly*, 2003, page 47; 511-531

³⁵ Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver, and Jaap de Wilde, *Security: A New Framework for Analysis* Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1998, page. 25

Ole Wæver also explained the purpose of securitization in 1995,

“Securitization studies aims to understand who securitizes (Securitizing actor), on what issues (threats), for whom (referent object), why, with what results, and not least, under what conditions.”³⁶

According to that concept, connect with the issue of children soldier in Sierra Leone. The actor in here is the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) the opposition group in Sierra Leone that recruits children as a referent object, to be a soldier to join the civil war against the government. Said to be an extreme security violation and can be input into an securitization action because it has attracted a lot of attention and the contribution of the various groups in the world in this case is UNICEF, as the international organization under UN that accept it as a security teat.

Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver and Jaap de Wilde also explain about five political sectors in which a securitization could take place there are: military, political, economic, society, and environment. In the case of Sierra Leone civil war these issues take more than one sectors and it is also a proof of how easy it is securitization involving the existing security sector. In the case of civil wars in Sierra Leone, people could say that the conflict is the securitization of military, the global market for the availability of resources and weaponry allowing rebel groups operating fund and arm themselves. However, the war also securitized as a social problem, involving children in war is a violation of human rights that occurred in Sierra Leone.

According to the Human Development repot that issued by The United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in 1994. The definition from the Human Security concept has two major:³⁷

³⁶ Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver, and Jaap de Wilde, *Security: A New Framework for Analysis* Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1998, page. 32

- Human Security is the security for human to against the threat of chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression.
- Human security implies the protection of a person's daily life patterns both in the home, work or community disruption that comes from a sudden and painful. The threat of such threats can insult every nation regardless of level of development and national income.

Furthermore, UNDP identifies seven categories of threats that need to be examined seriously. The seven categories are:³⁸

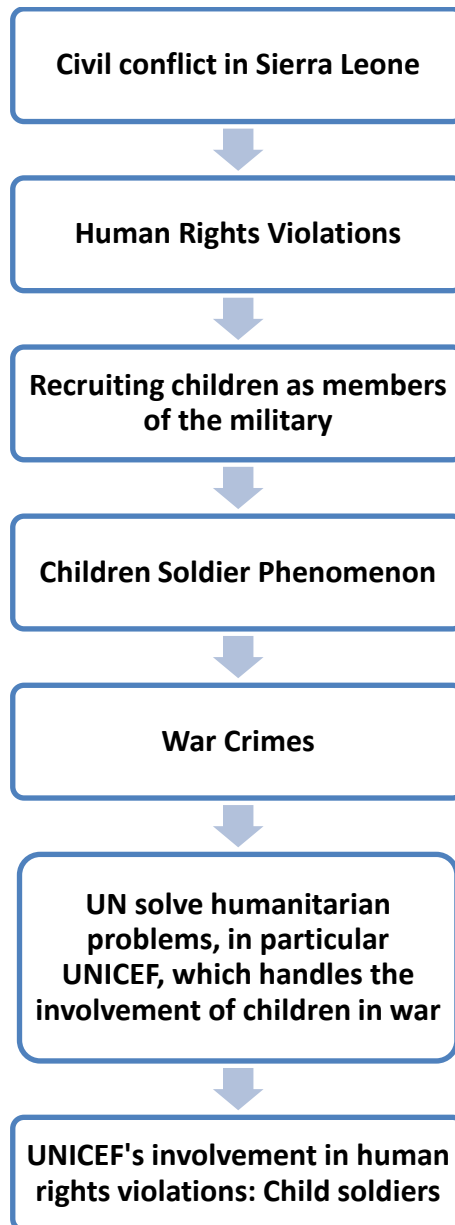
- Economic Security
- Food Security
- Health Security
- Environmental Security
- Personal Security
- Community Security
- Political Security

³⁷ United Nation Development Program (UNDP), Human Development Report 1994 (New York: Oxford University Press) page, 23

³⁸ Ibid,

1.8.3 Research Frame Work

The line of thought in this thesis as follows:



Civil conflict in Sierra Leone reaps a lot of problem, among so many negative impacts that occur in war, human rights violations are very dominating. The absence of justice for human beings, and the lack of security, especially for women and children. One of the violations of human rights is the recruitment of children as soldiers in the war. Using Children as combatant constitute a war

crime. This is certainly a major concern for world peace unity institution that is UN. With the phenomenon of child soldiers UN solve humanitarian problems, in particular UNICEF, which handles the involvement of children in war.

UNICEF involvement in dealing with the impact of human rights violation that accrued realized by effort in designing a wide range of programs and long term concept for the sake stability and return the children back to environment should be.

1.8.3.Operationalization of Concept

Concept	Dimension	Variable	Indicator
International Organization	UNICEF role to protect and safeguard children's rights	<p>*Fight for the rights of children, especially in Sierra Leone</p> <p>*Make a safe condition for children even in conditions of war</p> <p>* Maintain and seek and provide the best facilities for the future of children</p>	<p>* In cooperation with local NGOs to protect and rehabilitate former child soldiers</p> <p>* Counseling program set up a shelter for former child soldiers</p> <p>* Make improvements to infrastructure, particularly the development of school</p>

Human Security	Children Soldier Phenomenon	*Human Rights Violations *Involving the children under 18 years old into armed conflict	* Violence, and torture by rebel groups * The children were recruited not only be militant but utilized as cooks, messengers, and spies
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These research concepts are International Organization and Human Security. The using of International Organization concept by UNICEF is organization who had the role to protect and safe the children's rights. The role of UNICEF can be implementing by fight for the right of children, especially in Sierra Leone, UNICEF also got the role to make a safe condition for children even in a condition of war, at once to maintain and seek and provide the best facilities for the future of children. To realize it UNICEF male cooperation with local NGOs to protect and rehabilitate former child soldiers, hold counseling program set up a shelter for former child soldiers, also make some improvement to infrastructure, particularly the development of school.

Human Security as the concept that dominating in this research, children soldier phenomenon is the human right violation where involving the children under 18 years old into armed conflict is the war crime. There was a violence, by rebel group[s] that force the children were recruited not only be militant but also to cook, messengers and spies.

1.9 Research Methodology

This study used the Qualitative method, with this description of the condition of humanity in Sierra Leone, especially in the event of a conflict until the emergence of the phenomenon of child soldiers. The study also focused on the elaboration of the role of UNICEF in an effort to overcome the effects of the use of children in the Sierra Leone's civil war. This research trying to draw a common thing becomes special thing.

The method in this research is, research literature such as:

1. Study the information in the form of research data obtained from books, journals, and any documents that support the related information. And also the official data accessed through the official website of UNICEF www.unicef.org , and from site to site that talks about security, human rights, children's rights, and international law such as; Human Rights Watch, World Vision, Global Security, Amnesty International and other organizations of international websites sites.
2. Study and review the theory of International Organizations, Human Security, and Securitization most knowledge acquired during the lecture on the bench as well as the Internet as a reference point assessment guidelines and reinforcement of information and data contained in this thesis.

1.9.2 Scope and Limitation of Study

Poverty that held in Africa Continent often cause the domestic conflict in the state itself or intrastate. That conflict often broke the infrastructure and bothering the economical sustainability in that state. From the some report said that armed conflict has a bad impact to the children in the world. UN for children, UNICEF on the State of the World Children 1996 reported, on the period 1985-1995 armed conflict gave the bad impact and permanent to the children.

Sierra Leone got the civil conflict in 1991-2002. This conflict was happened cause the rebel against the Government. Before Independence Sierra Leone Government in is the British hand. Sierra Leone changed their Prime Minister until the conflict solved. During the civil war RUF as a rebel in Sierra Leone recruit so many child to be their team. RUF forced kids to fight and kill. They gave drugs and make children as combatant during war.

Melanie Gow in the Right Peace Children and Armed Conflict explain that more than 2 million children killed, 6 million children seriously hurt and 12 million lose their home. Beside that 1 million children become orphan and apart from their parents, 10 million got the seriously trauma as the war impact and 300 thousand children became a child soldier. For that fact, Melanie through the World Vision in the way of looking the effective strategic to handle the children from war, recommend the steps to government and the International Organization to be more focus on the adult responsibility to the children. Not only children that become a victim on the war but also their family and the citizen.

1.9.3 Outline

This research will be divided by five chapters:

Chapter I: Introduction. This chapter will be explain about the background of study, problem identification, statement of problem, definition of term, research objective, significant of study, literature review, theoretical framework, and methodology.

Chapter I: Sierra Leone's Conflict. This chapter will be discuss about the condition of civil war in Sierra Leone to cause using children for army tools that also include the data report from any resource that analyze the children soldier phenomenon in Sierra Leone.

Chapter III: Roles of UNICEF as International Organization Under United Nation. This chapter will be discussing about the definition of UNICEF as an organization under UN for the promotion and guarantee a right of children in protect and stopping a children soldier.

Chapter IV: UNICEF in ACTION on Sierra Leone Conflict. This chapter will be explain about the analyzing the UNICEF strategy in overcome the children soldier in Sierra Leone, and the UNICEF constraint faced in dealing with the phenomenon of child soldiers in sierra Leone.

Chapter V: Coclusion. This chapter will be discuss about the conclusion and suggestion about the human security in Sierra Leone from the first war until made a peace treaty in the country as well as the effectiveness of the role of UNICEF in Sierra Leone.

CHAPTER II

SIERRA LEONE'S CONFLICT

Civil conflict in Sierra Leone happened from 1991-2001 has caused a social crisis. A human tragedy that makes that continues to spread throughout the area in West African. The number of tribal identity in this country makes every problem becomes more complicated and difficult to find the end point. Not achieving the welfare of the people adds to the complexity of the conflict. With so many factors that contribute to this civil conflict in this chapter will explain the root problem of the civil war in Sierra Leon, including the impact on humanity, which is the emergence of child soldiers.

2.1 Sierra Leone Background

Sierra Leone is a country in the western part of the continent of Africa. Discovered by navigator Pedro da Cintra from Portuguese in the mapping his way down to the Atlantic Ocean in 1462.³⁹ He found that resembles a mountain range along the peninsula lions Freetown, therefore he gave the name Serra Lyola that is mean lion mountain. Others suggest he thought the thunderstorms over the mountainous peninsula sounded like the roar of a lion. Sixteenth century English sailors called it Sierra Leoa which evolved in the 17th Century to Sierra Leone. British officially adopted the name Sierra Leone in 1787.⁴⁰

Portuguese is the first nation occupied Sierra Leone; Portuguese itself is also the European who first occupied in this area. Sierra Leone is bordered by Liberia in the southeast, the Republic of Guinea in the north, and the western part of the Atlantic Ocean. The extent of approximately 72 325 square kilometers.⁴¹

³⁹ John-Peter Hamm, Child Soldiers, Adult Interest

⁴⁰ Sierra Leone – Background, <https://www.visitsierraleone.org/background-information/history/>, access on 04 November 2014, 6:10pm

⁴¹ U.S. Relations With Sierra Leone, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5475.htm>, access on 04 November 2014, 6:56pm



Picture 1.2.1, Maps of Sierra Leone: <http://www.state.gov/p/af/ci/sl/>

Citizens Sierra Leone divided by 18 ethnic groups. Mende and Temme are the two largest tribes in it. Krio people, who are the descendants of African slaves who had been liberated, generally living in Freetown.

Sierra Leone is a Portuguese colony where thousands of native in Sierra Leone was brought to Europe to be used as slaves. The country has also been colonized by the British after the fall of the Portuguese and the Portuguese territory fell into the hands of the British. In the colony of British the native trade is still continuous. And one of the tribes who are victims of human trafficking is a

Krio tribe. Krio tribe are descendants of African slaves who had been liberated, and generally living in Freetown.⁴²

About 60 percent of the populations of Sierra Leone are Muslim, the remainder identifying as Christians. In Sierra Leone each ethnic group has their own languages, but inter-ethnic communication language is Krio, which is a mixture of English, Europe, and Africa.⁴³ Sierra Leone is a country rich in natural resources. Found abundant resources after 1930. In the eastern of district Kono part found of diamond deposits are in large numbers it is also became the largest export commodity in Sierra Leone. In 1933 in Marampa opened iron ore mining, and in the Port Loko District. Both a source of commodities for economic development in Sierra Leone.⁴⁴

Sierra Leone is a former British colony making perektorat state under the influence of the English, after the second World War, a native of Sierra Leone finally given authority to voice their opinions. Starting from choosing Sir Milton Margarai from the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) as the head of government in 1958. He led the country's full on April 27, 1961 after getting independence from Britain.

⁴² *Sekilas Tentang Sierra Leone dan Guinea*, <http://www.jw.org/id/publikasi/buku/buku-tahunan-2014/sierra-leone-guinea/sekilas-tentang-sierra-leone-guinea/>, access on 04 November 2014, 11:22pm

⁴³ Ibid,

⁴⁴ Sierra Leone: Sierra Leone: Environmental Degradation in Kono District, <http://allafrica.com/stories/200804212037.html>, access on 06 November 2014, 9:55am

2.2 History of Sierra Leone Government

2.2.1 British colonial government

Beginning with the emergence of the “Black Poor” and “white women” who came from England in 1787. Black Poor is a group of slaves who were given the freedom and the new area (Sierra Leone) for their new life. They are commanded by British Philanthropist which makes it a mission to help the economy of London. Granville Sharp, sent out the first settlers to what he called "The Province of Freedom." ⁴⁵

Poor mostly black group from America. They have promised to participate in the English military forces. Many of them were killed by the plague and war Temne tribe. Then the Sierra Leone Company was formed in 1762 that aims to recruit former African slaves remaining. Consists of Black Nova Scotian, a group of slaves from the United States who fled during the war of independence in the US. Sierra Leone Company closed in 1808 when the colonies used Sierra Leone as a British colonial place (crown colony). Early 20th century, the British set Freetown as the capital of Sierra Leone, and making it an educational center in the British colony of West Africa, with the launch of Fourah Bay College in 1972, the Sierra Leone becomes the attraction of English in the West African region. By holding a full British government of Sierra Leone then comes the new problem problems.

Conflicts that arise between ethnic groups with the protectorate of the British government. Hut Tax War occurred in 1898. Hut Tax War is the war of resistance from the Sierra Leone native who living in rural areas. This war is again the British colonial government policies that treat tax for huts where they live. The tax is imposed on the three new districts of 5 regions that district has been divided by colonial governments. This war is carried out separately by the

⁴⁵ British create the settlement of Sierra Leone, Africa, for freed slaves, 22 August 1978 1788, <http://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/british-create-settlement-sierra-leone-africa-freed-slaves>, access on 06 November 2014, 11:47pm

Temne and Mende tribe. Temne launch an attack in the northern region in late February, a Mendel in April.⁴⁶ Conflict similar conflicts often occur along with the colonial administrations that continually exploit all available natural resources. Inter-ethnic conflict has become common since the period of the slave trade in Africa. This is due to the pitting undertaken by the British government and the enactment of segregation policies to create dissension within the ethnic group.

This policy is enforced so that ethnic groups cannot make a resistance against the colonial government.⁴⁷ Since the primary motive of the English colonies set up a government not only to make this country a miniature country in Africa. But also for economic interests. Abundant diamond mines in Sierra Leone is one of the reasons the British to maintain its role as the colonial government and profit from these resources.⁴⁸

2.2.2 Independence and economic development of Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone constitution 1924 was change with the new constitution in 1951. This replacement process of decolonization led to a new framework for Sierra Leone, the formation of which is entirely composed of government cabinet Sierra Leoneans. Represented by a tribe mende, Sir Milton Margai managing government as Chief Minister in 1954, then prime minister in 1956, after official talks in 1960, then on 27 April 1961 Sierra Leone becomes independence. In 1951 Sir Milton Margai of Sierra Leone established the People's Party (SLPP) is post-independent state condition is very weak and fragile but on the other hand a lot of hope new hope to improve the lot of humanity. Under the leadership of Sir Milton Margai conservative country through a period of transition independence

⁴⁶ Michael Crowder, *Colonial West Africa: Collected Essays*, Routledge, 1978, page. 61

⁴⁷ Managing the mission and segregation, http://www.skwirk.com/p-c_s-14_u-179_t-525_c-1963/managing-the-missions-and-segregation/nsw/history/aboriginal-colonisation-and-contact/settlement-1788-18, access on 06 November 2014, 12:45pm

⁴⁸ Diamond and Warfare: The African Connection, <http://exploringafrica.matrix.msu.edu/students/events/diamondwar.php> , access on 06 November, 15:12 pm

peacefully. Government revenues reached \$ 39 million with a population of 2.5 million and the value of trades reached \$ 126 million in 1961.⁴⁹

In 1964, Sir Milton Margai died and was succeeded by his half-brother, Albert Margai. But during the reign of Albert Manggarai not bring good influence to the development of Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone politics even directed at establishing a one-party system. Which tend to use authoritarian measures to maintain the existence of political as well as against the opposition. In a one-party system opposition is considered a form of treason.⁵⁰ Old constitution was not strong enough to be the basis of democracy because it is very common in the power-sharing institutions. In 1967 elections were held and Siaka Stevens from the All People's Congress Party (APC) won the election and was chosen as a second prime minister. Unfortunately, a few minutes after the inauguration, Siaka Stevens in a coup by Brigadier General David Lansana. Lansana ambition is apparently just a conspiracy to do reverse Sir Albert Margai and he was overthrown by Colonel Andrew Smith and make Siaka Stevens back as prime minister. In 1971, the Sierra Leone government as a republic and changing the Siaka Stevens re-elected as president. Sierra Leone is one of the representative picture of the overall conditions in West Africa, albeit with a gradual weakening of the central government, tribal and regional domination, the spread of epidemic disease outbreaks that cannot be controlled, as well as an increasing push for war.

The absence of a solid legal basis in carrying out the post-independence constitution making Sierra Leone a country with a fragile political situation. Characteristic administration concentrated on a particular party rule, in this case the SLPP and APC are generally characterized that ethnic identity politics was becoming political representation tools. With the understanding of political

⁴⁹ Sierra Leone Chronology, <http://www.c-r.org/accord-article/chronology-accord-sierra-leone> access on 08 November 2014, 12:28am

⁵⁰ Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission, <http://www.sierraleonetr.com/index.php/appendices/item/appendix-2-part-4-submissions>, access on 08 November 2014, 12:45am

representation between the two parties, then often there is competition between the parties in the name of tribes.

Steven Government tends to be more focused on the north Sierra Leone area. And this focus impact to the opinion anti-Mende in the Steven Governments.⁵¹ Beside that this case also impact to the clash of civilization. Sreven Government also starts by the corruption and make the economics of Sierra Leone decrease. Decreasing of economical Sierra Leone also cause by the diamond exploitation by the reasons to increase the interest of that country. In the actual that truly happened was the selling of diamond trough the illegal way.

2.2.3 Diamond as the Sierra Leone Resource

Diamond is the particular and important component for the economics of Sierra Leone. Founded in the eastern part of Sierra Leone, Kono District, in 1930. By some geological deliberately sent by CAST (Consolidated African Selection Trust) a company Trafficking diamond in the Gold Coast area (which is now Ghana). With the discovery of diamonds in 1935 the British colonial government in collaboration with De Beers, the largest diamond company in the world to form the Sierra Leone selection Trust (SLST). Given the right to manage the existing mineral mine for 99 years. In 1937 the production of diamonds in Sierra Leone reached one million carats. and in 1960 reached two million carats of diamonds which is the highest achievement. In the 1970s SLST transferred to national property by President Siaka Stevens. Along with political change, the level of the country's economy has decrease. Post-elections in 1977 to amend the referendum to abolish the one-party system. This was carried out in anticipation of violence by military action.

Sierra Leone experienced a severe recession in 1980, due to fundamental errors that led to the bankruptcy performance global level. Inflation is increasing, the loss of government power, fuel shortages caused due to the scarcity of export,

⁵¹ Siaka Probyn Stevens, <http://www.sierra-leone.org/Heroes/heroes9.html>, access on 09 November 2014, 9:05am

the high deficit countries, widespread corruption and high unemployment rates for young people to become a very serious problem in Sierra Leone.

Public unrest against the government began to look, starting with the emergence of radical student movement. This forced Stevens to step down, and voluntarily surrender its power to Brigadier General Joseph Saidu Momoh, who was the supreme commander of the military in Sierra Leone. He was sworn in on 27 November 1985 and had the full support of the APC.

At the beginning of his reign, Momoh implement economic policies to improve the financial situation of the country by establishing a state of economic emergency. This administration is expected to be more transparent in financial matters and can eliminate the authoritarian government that had been drawn from the government of Sir Albert Margai until the government of Siaka Stevens.⁵² In political thing he put forward the concept of Constructive Nationalism which means putting the interests of the state above all else, including personal interests with the aim of reviving the economy of Sierra Leone that facing a recession. Momoh Government has also paid great attention to the widespread corruption in Sierra Leone. Recorded several ministers were forcibly dismissed for alleged corruption in some sectors of the industry. Thus in November 1988 he was a cabinet reshuffle.

Any action economic priorities Momoh was not able to change the condition of Sierra Leone. Unemployment remains high and corruption is rampant. Sierra Leone face the economic disintegration and the country's currency has decreased. Sierra Leone experienced a point where the president Momoh cannot afford the costs of imported fuel oil and there is no electricity for a long time in that country.

⁵² Ibid,

Many experts assume that Steven colleagues often call the darkness of his colleagues in order to maintain the diamond smuggling. This is hard fought by the Momoh government. Misrule, fragility is because Momoh administration Stevens authoritarian legacy. Post down from its remit also Stevens often run his role behind the scenes. Two years after Stevens down, he has been involved in the attempted murder of Momoh in the form of a bloody coup. Things that are attached to the Stevens administration at the time were, Irregularities in government, diamonds smuggling, and measures for the benefit of an individual or group. This action affects the action of weak infrastructure including human resources that trigger high emigration to other countries of Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone GDP decreased from 4.5% in 1990 to 2.8% in the year 1991 and continues decreases in 1992 and beyond. According to UN statistics, the beginning of the 1990 Sierra Leone became the poorest country in the world, although it has a wealth of abundant natural resources such as diamonds, steel, bauxite, gold, diverse marine life, coffee and cocoa.⁵³

Seven years of leadership Joseph Saidu Momoh was a period of collapse for Sierra Leone. It continues rolling until a few years after those so impacts the future. Drastically rising unemployment a major factor emergence of groups - radicals. They are spread across the two regions. Freetown and other major cities in Sierra Leone as Kono district where a diamond mine is located. This group is formed and used to the environment is filled with crime and violence, and drug use illegal drugs. Then there developed a group of militant groups among the students of Sierra Leone. Radical student movement is a reaction to the repressive form of government.⁵⁴ 1987 attempted coup against the government occurred Momoh. But the coup was foiled. Momoh is conducting a series of changes to the constitution of Sierra Leone. That restores the political system into a multi-party

⁵³World's Poorest Countries, <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0908763.html>, access on 09 November 2014, 12:45pm

⁵⁴ Talini Beanie, The Curse of Diamond Mining in Sierra Leone, <http://fellowsblog.kiva.org/fellowsblog/2013/05/02/the-curse-of-diamond-mining-in-sierra-leone>, access on 09 November 2014, 10:43pm

system, and also the presidential elections can be carried by all citizens of Sierra Leone. With at least 25% of voters in each area.

2.3 Civil Conflict in Sierra Leone

Group RUF invaded Sierra Leone border region and Liberia, precisely in the area of Kailahun in March 1991. The RUF, led by Foday Sangkoh, Sierra Leonan pmberontakl group coached by Liberia. Liberian civil conflict in Sierra Leone is considered as a party to make things worse, by providing support to RUF rebels. Claimed to be a political movement that will uphold liberation and democracy, in fact RUF is an organization consisting of a young men who are not satisfied and to be disastrous for their own country. Similarly, the problems faced by the people of Sierra Leone as a result of the centralization of political, economic discrimination, and abuse of power that run by the government for many years. This gives rise to a sense of dissatisfaction latent and increasingly poses a potential conflict. This gives rise to a sense of dissatisfaction latent and increasingly poses a potential conflict among the people of Sierra Leone. To lit RUF Revolutionary politics is fueled by the conflict and most of the victims were children and women.

RUF forces troops consisted of "special forces" trained by the NPFL under the supervision of Charles Taylor. There are some special motivation behind his support of the Taylor RUF; Taylor forced out of the ECOMOG Sierra Leone, which has been doing the same work between West African countries to defuse the war in Liberia. For that reason, Taylor chose to lead the war in Sierra Leone by the RUF. This advantage will be used to refinance an internal war in Liberia.⁵⁵

RUF received arms supplies from Liberia, instead RUF in Liberia helping to smuggle diamonds into Liberia entry. In addition to supporting the RUF, Taylor also promotes Guinea and rebels in Ivory Coast. Armed groups easily fund the

⁵⁵ Sierra Leone UNAMSIL background, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unamsil/background.html>, access on 09 November 2014, 00:15am

war from the sale of rough diamonds, and Liberia with open arms smuggling into lines.

2.3.1 Government of National Provisional Ruling Council (1992-1996)

Military coup during the reign Momoh, contributed to the current crisis. Coup protests originated from the military government is struggling against the RUF. They are not given enough boots and military equipment needed to help fortify the fight against the RUF. The soldiers never received a salary on time and well-being almost at the top of the list of government priorities. This action quickly became a military coup led by Valentine Esegbo Melvine Strasser and Solomon Musa , on 29 April 1992. The emergence of the soldiers into the capital city forced president Momoh to flee the country and he went into exile in Conakry, Guinea. So with that situation Strasser and his men are motivated to seize power, forming the National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC), and Strasser as leader and head of state of the country.⁵⁶

RUF attack was largely marred by violence that makes civilians as a target. They kidnap civilians and recruiting children as soldiers. How to attack RUF comes from what conducted by Charles Taylor in Liberia. After the RUF occupied territories Kailahun, more and more victims are assaulted and most were civilians. This group is called “Sobel” which means soldier by day, Rebel by night.⁵⁷ The existence Sobel makes civilians cannot trust any military personnel. Due to the action of the RUF often add panic people wearing military uniforms when attacking somewhere. In this way, the civilians cannot distinguish between military and rebel groups. Government forces cannot perform significant resistance against the RUF. Up comes the local defense groups such as the Civil Defence Force (CDF) or Kamajor (hunt group of tribal mende), Kapras and Tamaboros. They aim to defend their territory from RUF attacks. Action resident

⁵⁶ Valentine Stasser, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valentine_Strasser, access on 10 November 2014, 1:21am

⁵⁷ Confronting Africa's Sobels (Soldiers by Day, Rebels by Night), (pdf)

of Sierra Leone in conducting resistance to the RUF was also aided by the presence of Executif Outcomes, a South African company of security. They provide mercenaries to assist the Sierra Leone military. The presence of EO in Sierra Leone to bring pressure on the RUF.⁵⁸

2.3.2 Government of Ahman Tejan Kabbah (1996-2007)

After Stasser down, he was replaced by Julius Maada Bio. Bio help restore the democratic process in Sierra Leone until Ahmad Tejan Kabbah finally elected as the new president of Sierra Leone in 1996. Early elections of Kabbah government held peace talks with the RUF group. Kabbah signed a peace treaty Abidjan (Abidjan Peace Accord) with the RUF in November 1996. In his power in the first year of the Kaabah coup by Lt. Col. Johnny Paul Koroma in May 1997 and formed the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC). At that moment Kabbah moved to Guinea. RUF military immediately invited by AFRC to join in the military group of Sierra Leone government.⁵⁹ The UN intervened, and gave sanction to military rule Koroma on Oktober 1997 through Resolution 1132 because the period of AFRC rule because a lot happens destruction, looting of assets of governmental lawlessness and acts of violence against civilians. Ultimately Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in collaboration with UN, established the ECOWAS Cease Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), which is responsible for the peacekeeper and peacemaker in the region of West Africa.

ECOMOG assisted CFD beat RUF from Freetown in 1998, while Kabbah restoring to be president. Kabbah was elected again became president in the general election in 2002 for a term of five years until 2007. Upon his return Kabbah, RUF / AFRC still launch attacks against civilians in an effort to fight against the government in Freetown. This operation is called *Operation Non-*

⁵⁸ Ibid,

⁵⁹Lubbers hails peace process, spirit of recovery in Sierra Leone, UNCHR, 2003 <http://www.unhcr.org/3ec3b7aa4.html>, access on 10 November 2014, 1:30am

Living Thing, by launching a vicious terror in the form of other murder of civilians, destruction of buildings and vehicles, as well as the kidnapping of the 1500 children who were trained and used as child soldiers.

2.4 Civil Conflict Resolution Process Sierra Leone

2.4.1 Abidjan Peace Accord I

The realization of the peace really wanted by the Sierra Leone people. They starting the resolution for the conflict with the discussion between both side. The first conflict resolution held on Abidjan city, Cote D'ivoire on 30 November 1996. After election of Ahmad Tejan Kabbah as a prime minister. In this revolution RUF got so many benefit, beside got the position in the government of Sierra Leone, RUF didn't got the sanction and any kind of responsibility cause their violation actions in the time before those conflict resolution.⁶⁰

The goal of this agreement are, to build a National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace was to be established, neutral monitoring group was proposed, which would consist of 700 troops, all RUF combatants would disarm, and amnesty would be granted them, efforts would be made to reintegrate RUF rebels into society, foreign mercenary groups such as the government hired executive.⁶¹ But the implementation of this agreement cannot be met due to a coup on 25 May 1997 by a group of AFRC.

2.4.2 Lome Peace Agreement

The truce is then performed on the local and international community's desire for the presence of peace. peace negotiations conducted in the city of Lome, Togo / The talks eventually managed to bring the warring parties signed an peace agreement. Lome Peace Agreement signed by the Prime Minister Ahmad Tejan Kabbah of Sierra Leone with RUF represented by Foday Sangkoh in July 1999

⁶⁰ Sierra Leone-Chronology, Loc. Cit

⁶¹ Abidjan Peace Accord, http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Abidjan_Peace_Accord, access on 18 November 2014, 10:09 am

and under supervision of ECOWAS leaders. Lome peace agreement is a continuation of the peace accord abidjan 1 on 1996.⁶²

In Sangkoh parties negotiate an agreement on granting the RUF position against the government parliamentary seats. In October the UN Security Council through a resolution of 1270 provides for the creation of UN Peacekeeping Mission, called UNAMSIL in Sierra Leone with the strength of 6000 personnel.⁶³

Although the agreement has been signed up to the establishment of peacekeeping forces have been implemented. RUF still staged violence in the areas they control. UNAMSIL troop movements hampered karen their 5000 kidnapping of personnel peace keeper by RUF. So UNAMSIL add strength to 17,000 military personnel.⁶⁴

2.4.3 Abidjan Peace Accord II

Abidjan II agreement provided for Ceasefire declaration supervised by UNAMSIL, withdraw all UNAMSIL troops from the entire territory of the country, restoring power of the government of Sierra Leone in the entire region., facilitate the movement of aid and goods, especially Humanitarian staff and refugees and to continuation of the DDR program.

Abidjan Agreement II provides a new resolution in the peace process with maximum achievement in the implementation of programs and mechanisms of other programs. Charles Taylor is a former leader of the first African country to be dragged into a war crimes tribunal. Previous Taylor denied responsibility for the atrocities of the rebels who led during the war in Sierra Leone. He was allegedly responsible for the rebellion undertaken by the RUF during the civil war

⁶² Sierra Leone: Lome Peace Negotiation, <http://www.c-r.org/accord-article/lom%C3%A9-peace-negotiations>, access on 18 November 2014, 11:26am

⁶³ Sierra Leone UNAMSIL background, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unamsil/background.html>, access on 10 November 2014, 10:32am

⁶⁴ Ibid,

in Sierra Leone from 1991 to 2001. Above actions on those who commit murder, sexual slavery, use of child soldiers and looting.

2.5 Humanitarian impact caused by conflict

Armed civil conflict in Sierra Leone not only cause destruction in material terms, but the impact of war should also be followed up. Physical, mental and trauma experienced by the population of Sierra Leone is evidence that the war not be a good solution for civilians resolve the conflict. There are so many human rights violations that occurred. UN establishes general standards of human's rights that adopt from of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Universal Declaration is the Fundamental Document from Revolution of France establishes a set of individual rights and collective rights of human. This declaration establishes the fundamental rights of citizens not only for France but for these rights to all people without exception.⁶⁵

"Man is born free and equal in rights remain. Social differences can be found only on the general purposes. "

Universal Human Right Declaration explains about the human nature. That in principle all people should be treated equally, with respect, and compassion for humanity. The UN adopted many legally binding international human rights instruments. Through this instrument, the preservation of human rights is the responsibility of law in every country in the world. The entire military forces in the war also may be involved in human rights abuses.

In the case of the civil war in Sierra Leone, it is most perpetrators are RUF rebel group. But orders are also to blame for committing similar acts of violence. Such as rape, destruction of state property, disappearance, forced labor and children soldier.

⁶⁵ Declaration of the Rights of Man – 1789, http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/rightsof.asp access on 18 November 2014, 6:01pm

The acts of violence that led to the atrocities committed RUF aims to stop the APC government that has lasted for 24 years and to establish democracy in Sierra Leone.

2.6 The phenomenon of child soldiers in Sierra Leone's civil conflict

The use of children as soldiers is one of the hallmark traits of armed conflict. Almost the last few decades recorded 300,000 children under the age of 18 years were recruited into the army. Recruitment is done by many parties including the government, rebel groups, paramilitaries, civil militia and a variety of other armed groups.⁶⁶ Legal protection of the rights of the child states that involve children in war is an act of war crimes, including rape, slavery, murder, and torture.

According to the “Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict”, the minimum age of recruitment of children are at the age of 15 years.⁶⁷ Then international commission court renew the minimum age from 15 years to 18 years.⁶⁸

In the case of the war in Sierra Leone that the recruitment of children as soldiers is a group of RUF. They recruit members who are mostly children aged 8 to 14 years. They are forced to fight and slaughter their parents as well as his own neighbors. Then the result of this conflict puts them extremely difficult position, where they already do not have parents and siblings. Forcing them to vote, go to

⁶⁶ Amnesty International Report, 2004, Children and Human Right, <http://www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/issues/children-s-rights/child-soldiers> access on 18 November 2014, 12:00am

⁶⁷ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2002, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPACCRC.aspx>, access on 18 November 2014

⁶⁸ Ibid.

the RUF group and fight or die in the hands of one of the members of the RUF. UNICEF defines:⁶⁹

“a child soldier’ as any child – boy or girl – under 18 years of age, who is part of any kind of regular or irregular armed force or armed group in any capacity, including, but not limited to: cooks, porters, messengers, and anyone accompanying such groups other than family members. It includes girls and boys recruited for forced sexual purposes and/or forced marriage. The definition, therefore, does not only refer to a child who is carrying, or has carried, weapons.”
(Based on the ‘Cape Town Principles’, 1997)

Boys and girls who have been abducted and forced to become child soldiers are individuals who are very vulnerable to the doctrine. As they prepared to become the children's war machine would be a great force. The period of the children had been taken away by military violence. They are faced with the fact that they have to behave rude even to kill other human beings. Children should not see any kind of violence against humanity in front of their eyes.

The involvement of children in the army is not a strange thing for the people of Sierra Leone. They've been deemed unfit to work since the age of 6 years where children there are paid for their work, such as washing clothes, loading of goods, lifting and fetching water for one's needs.

⁶⁹Child soldiers definition, <http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/childsoldiers.pdf>, access on 19 November 2014, 10:43am

2.7 The cause of the rise of child soldiers in Sierra Leone

There are many reasons that cause children into armed forces and fought. One is from the pattern of child recruitment. Some are forced and some voluntarily. Children who become child soldiers voluntarily are children who no longer have the option to live. Such children usually have a background such as:⁷⁰

- Most child soldiers have been orphaned, and join the military for get a second family. Children whose parents died due to the war and to aging population of Sierra Leone are relatively short. Forced them to seek a second family which in this case is the RUF, the rebel group.
- Unaccompanied Children, often referred to as unaccompanied minors, there are some definition related to the unaccompanied children but the most popular definition is come from UNCHR, that said is a person under the age of 18 years apart from their parents, and are not in any adult supervision and there is no legal protection against him. (UNCHR 1994). Children in this group are the most vulnerable life safety and rights most often violated his rights. Nominally high risk for neglect and other abuse treatment.
- Poverty, poverty can encourage children's parents to let their children into armed groups in the hope their families can get extra food from the armed groups. Most countries that have a history of violent opposition often do this. By joining being a child soldier. The children can get food, shelter and cloth.
- Lack of education, difficulty of getting proper education makes the children get into foolishness and inability to express themselves.

⁷⁰ 11 Reasons Children Become Soldiers, <https://www.dosomething.org/tipsandtools/why-countries-have-child-soldiers>, access on 1:28pm

- Some girl soldiers join the army to escape abuse, domestic violence, or forced marriages. They were told to join the RUF, they will gain the power to protect themselves from the enemy and all who threaten their safety.

While the children were forced recruited into the RUF most of them were filled with awe, and no ability to fight. While RUF visited villages and forcibly abducted them and insert them into the ranks of the military group.⁷¹

And there some of the reasons why some armed groups chose children as soldiers, among others:

- Easily bullied children, the military can bend these children to its will, and the kids do as told. Their innocence and ignorance of the danger of war to create a group RUF recruited children as child soldiers. Children will be more easily influenced and brain washing. Many of them were told that war is the only way for them to avenge his family's death.
- Many children are told that their parents, siblings, or they will be killed if they refuse to join the army. They fear of the threat from the opposition that would kill them if they did not join the army to recruit child RUF exploited children as members of the military.
- Period use of children as soldiers is longer. Children can fight until they turn 20 years old until they become adults and released.
- They are positioned as if the army is the best way to survive, got food and safe.

They are held hostage by the RUF and forced to participate because it prevents their families become prisoner, and they were forced to kill their families and kill

⁷¹ Ibid,

villagers so they excommunicated so there is no other way but to be a member of the RUF.

Children who are members of the RUF were given medicines so that they are more violent and lost control of him. None of the deaths occurred in their minds. And the killing has become commonplace and according to them is very easy to do. They are prepared to kill mercilessly and indiscriminately, these children are recruited and introduced a variety of weapons: pistols, revolvers, and many other. And most of them use the AK-47 to arm themselves.⁷² Using children in armed conflict is a despicable act, which should not be done at a civilized man. State as rightly concerned parties take real action in order to prevent the involvement of children in armed conflict. As written in The Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 38 of the UN in 1989 that bans children under the age of 15 years as an army.⁷³ Sierra Leone has come adopt this commitment in 1990, and also adopted the commitment of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in the prohibition of war and armed conflict.⁷⁴

And there are also some benefit behind the negative act that push RUF recruit a children as their member. Children's are more easy to be brainwashing, their power are cheaper. Easier to be sacrificed, as well as compliance and high loyalty, without thinking of doing something duties. Systems that are not in favor of the rights of children are not given any other choice. The speed with which the children of the doctrine and utilized by the RUF group as a forum to twist facts and create false perceptions that join in armed groups is a form of devotion to fight for the rights of groups that have protected themselves as a fighter.

⁷² Blood Diamond Movie, 2006

⁷³ Child Soldiers, Fact Sheet, Unicef Report

⁷⁴ Ibid,

RUF believe that using children as a child is more beneficial because children is bolder than adults. A child's mental ability and emotional rudimentary thus to do a cruel thing though would be easier. They have not been able to judge good or bad things that exist in a community environment where he grew. A child soldier is very vulnerable to physical attacks, psychological, mental and emotional. Moreover, the women's increased vulnerability to the threat of rape.

CHAPTER III

ROLE OF UNICEF AS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION UNDER UNITED NATION

The issue of human rights violations regarding child soldier has been stolen the international community attention by involving Intergovernmental Organization (IGO's) and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's) in an effort to stop the use of child soldiers. Conflict conditions often put them in a very vulnerable position and exposed to violence because of their position as a party that does not care about their rights.

This chapter describes the analysis of UNICEF established starting from the beginning till the stage of development of UNICEF's role as an international organization that protects the rights of the child and then will describe the role of UNICEF in the conflict in Sierra Leone.

3.1 The background of the establishment UNICEF

UNICEF is the United Nations agency dedicated as an organization to protect the rights of the child. Defined by the UN General Assembly on 11 December 1946, in accordance with article 55 in the UN charter to seek various solutions in countries that country need. Originally UNICEF or the United Nations Children Found known as the United Nations Children's Emergency Found aims to provide emergency assistance and health services to victims especially for children whose country has been devastated by World War II.⁷⁵

⁷⁵ Our History, About UNICEF: Who we are, access on, http://www.unicef.org/about/who/index_history.html, 25 November 2014, 6:01pm

Although World War II has been completed but the impact will continue to be felt by the community European. The UN was established in October 1945 began operations with the help of an organization called the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) to address hunger and diseases that infect the European region. UNRRA mission is to rescue and provide assistance to civilians in the whole of Europe that most of them homeless and vulnerable to infectious diseases.

UNICEF goal is to change the children's quality standards in every part of the world, especially in developing countries in accordance with the rights of the child convention 1989.⁷⁶ UNICEF is working with the UN, IGOs and NGOs and through an extensive network of worldwide emphasis on community development programs to improve the level of public services and the welfare of children. UNICEF assistance programs involving the families and communities to care for their children.

But now the conditions are becoming increasingly complex and the effects experienced by children is also getting worse. UNICEF remains dedicated to providing assistance to the affected children and protect the rights of the rights granted under all kinds of conditions

⁷⁶ Basic Fact About United Nation, UNICEF, page 34

3.1.1 UNICEF in Priority

UNICEF has five main priorities:⁷⁷

1. On the problems of survival and development of children
2. On education and gender equality, including the girls
3. Protection of children in violence, exploitation, and children in a state of conflict and war
4. Protection the children from HIV/AIDS
5. Build a advocate policies and partnerships for children's rights

It was realized by the holding of special programs for children in developing countries and provides services that lead to the interests of children. UNICEF campaign on health program started in 1953 in the fight against the disease yaws program and the program continues with immunization and nutrition.

For all the social activities that have been organized by UNICEF, as well as the entire of activities involving developed countries as a donor who later distributed to less fortunate countries, UNICEF received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965. As a sign of gratitude and a sign of brotherhood among nations in the world.

UNICEF headquarters in New York, and worked together with children in 158 countries. UNICEF Supply Division is a part that handles the packing and distribution of vaccines located in Copenhagen, Denmark. UNICEF also has Research Center in Florence, Italy which is a special part of social science research; with the data compiled data on issues related to children explore and choose the policy of policies related to financing social programs.

⁷⁷ Cresswell, Sophie, UNICEF priorities of Children. 2002-2005, Page 1, <http://www.gapmedics.com.au/blog/2014/03/20/a-brief-history-of-the-unicef-and-what-it-does> access on 25 November 9:57pm

UNICEF is a non-profit organization that receives funding from the government two-thirds, one third of the fund which can be used for positive activities such as sales activities and campaigns greeting cards, individual donations, and private groups. UNICEF is increasingly recognized and is gradually expanding its mission to provide support for all children in the world. UNICEF has played a key role in the smallpox vaccination program that is not contagious, and is a pioneer in efforts to prevent the spread of HIV / AIDS. UNICEF responds to children in emergency situations such as providing food, health and rebuilding infrastructure in areas of conflict.

3.1.2 Vision and Mission

In carrying out the mandate of protecting the children, UNICEF invites individuals, social institutions, and government in any country to carry out their responsibilities and create an environment for the protection of children. In general, the vision of an organization is a paradigm in the future to realize the goals of the organization and has an influence on the mission carried out.

Vision UNICEF has stated in an international declaration in 1948 that includes about international law concerning the rights of children and adopted by the League of Nations. The Declaration is the forerunner of UNICEF's mandate to handle the protection of children. UNICEF's mission is stated in programs that include humanitarian issues such as health, education, HIV / AIDS, children's rights and human assistance in conflict areas. By advocating for the protection of children's rights, UNICEF helped to meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their potential.⁷⁸ UNICEF guidelines in this regard are the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

⁷⁸ UNICEF Vision, accessed on, http://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/UNICEF_Mission.pdf, 25 November 2014, 11:19pm

3.2 UNICEF Role in Addressing Issues of Human Rights Violations against Children

Human Rights are a human right essential. Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been accepted and announced on December 10, 1948 by the UN General Assembly through Resolution 217 A.⁷⁹ The purpose of this declaration is that the international community has the awareness of the importance of respect for the rights and freedoms of these freedoms, by teaching and by progressive measures that measures ensuring the recognition and respect for human rights.

For the member states of the UN declaration is binding. Thus in case of a violation or deviation of the declaration then it is not an issue that concerned the internal state, but also an issue of the people and governments of other UN countries. High and the UN Human Rights Commission will provide sanctions against the government concerned.

UNICEF was founded on the existence of facts and injustice against human especially children. UNICEF is a new force to help and build a world where the rights of a child to be enforced. Such power to influence policy makers to embrace other international humanitarian institutions in order to create a program that is based on a variety of phenomena that make children as victims. And claimed the rights of the child, the program will be embodied with the aim to respect the rights over the child's rights in every country. With the support of all countries in the world, UNICEF also requested the participation of children for the sake of the children to monitor and position the right and decent. The world community has agreed to build a state of peace and reject all acts of violence against children.

⁷⁹ *Deklarasi Universal Hak Asasi Manusia*, access on, <https://www.kontras.org/baru/Deklarasi%20Universal%20HAM.pdf>, 25 November 2014, 11:37pm

But what happened issues surrounding human rights violations against children increasingly high, many problems such as war, the involvement of children in conflict, and cases of human rights violations against children.

Convention on the rights of the child is binding in accordance with international legal instruments for human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights. Launch by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989. This Convention explains that children have four basic principles that must be respected:⁸⁰

- The right to survival, it is included to get a decent life and to health services. In this case the children are entitled to decent food and good nutrition, adequate housing and health care.
- The right to develop themselves, including the right to education, information, creativity in the arts and culture in his spare time. This right does not exclude children with disabilities, where they are entitled to good treatment and special education.
- The right to participate, the right to expression, association, and assembly. The children are expected to be able to freely and boldly express their opinions and desires without any pressure from any party, especially the elderly (parents).
- The right to protection is protection from all forms of exploitation, abuse, harmful effects and injustice in law.

The existence of the instrument of ratification and implementation in accordance with convection rights of children is a significant step to promote and realize the rights of the child. The government said all parties involved are obliged to develop and undertake all actions and policies in practice.

⁸⁰Convention on the Right of Child, access on, <http://www.cirp.org/library/ethics/UN-convention/>, 26 November 2014, 9:26am

3.3 UNICEF in Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone is the poorest country and about 60 per cent of young people in Sierra Leone is unemployment, lack of education and do not have the skill. War that claimed their childhood helped mobilize the international community to make changes to the fate of children. UNICEF is working with governments and local civil society organizations to raise funds and efforts to combat and protect children from the negative effects of armed conflict. In addition, UNICEF also supports the activities of: health, education, humanitarian assistance and protection for displaced adults and children, HIV / AIDS prevention, care of orphans and Unaccompanied children, protection of women and children from sexual exploitation and humanitarian action in critical condition .

The existence of UNICEF in dealing with the protection of children in Sierra Leone began in 1993. UNICEF performance when it plays a role in addressing the policy of government policies relating to children. On May 30, 1993 the government of Sierra Leone launched a policy to mobilize the army soldiers who are children under the age of 15 years.⁸¹ UNICEF through Catholic Mission was given the responsibility in terms of treatment and rehabilitation for children affected by war. At first the program that started in June 1993, a total of 370 children (360 boys and 10 girls) succeeded in demobilization.⁸² UNICEF also played a role in the formation of Child Protection Committees (CPC) which has a base in Freetown, Bo, Kenema, Sabwema, Makeni, Kambia and Loko.

UNICEF child protection programs by providing program coordination, on the strategic direction and support financially to protect children and their rights. Including initiatives to ensure that the care and protection provided in accordance with the program Disarmament, Demobilization, and reintegration (DDR).

⁸¹ A Survey of Programs on the Reintegration of Former Child Soldiers., access on, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/human/child/survey/profile2.html>, 26 November 2014, 9:51am

⁸² Child Soldier in Sierra Leone, access on, <http://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/unia/1995/05/child-soldiers-in-sierra-leone.html>, 26 November 2014, 10:15am

Protection against the recruitment and use of children in conflict situations is one of the problems that require settlement through several stages. One of them is creating resistance state. According to Barry Buzan Security is probably the best state of the essential conditions for human security, because of the absence of the state, it is not too clear-agency or institution that can act on behalf of the individual. Sierra Leone's civil conflict has formed many cases of human rights violations and other crimes of war crimes.

3.4 UNICEF Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated With Armed Forces or Armed Groups

3.4.1 Cape Town Principles (1997)

As an efforts to deal with the tragic and growing problem of children serving in the armed forces, UNICEF Working Group with the NGO conducted a symposium in Cape Town (South Africa) from 27 to 30 April 1997: The aim of this symposium is to bring together experts and partners to develop strategies to prevent the recruitment of children as soldier especially to establish 18 as the minimum age for recruitment-and demobilization child soldiers and help them reintegrate into society. The Cape Town Principles and Best Practices is the result of the symposium. They recommend actions to be taken by the government and the people in the countries affected to end violations of children's rights.⁸³

From this principle can be seen that there are many points that compel all chords in the state should play a role in handling the recruitment of children as soldiers. As stated in point 10, where all efforts should be made to keep the children and return them to the family and put them back to the clear structures of family.⁸⁴

⁸³ UNICEF, Cape Town Principles and Best Practice, 1997

⁸⁴ Ibid,

3.4.2 Paris Principle (2007)

In 2007, the Center for Human Rights held a workshop international to review and update the information on the national institutions of rights existing human. The participants consisted of representatives of national institutions, countries, United Nations, specialized agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental.

The Paris principles and guidelines on children associated with armed forces or armed groups (Paris Principles) this principles commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups were formally endorsed by 58 states in 2007 at a meeting in France in February 2007. Their drafting followed a review of the "Cape Town Principles and Best Practice on the prevention of recruitment of children into the armed forces and on demobilization and social reintegration of child soldiers in Africa", which had been the guiding principles on child soldiers since their adoption in 1997.⁸⁵

The aim of the Paris Principles and Commitments is to combat the unlawful recruitment or use of children by armed forces or armed groups. Their specific objective is to prevent the occurrence of this phenomenon, to secure the release of children concerned, to support their social reintegration and to ensure that they are afforded the greatest protection possible. In adhering to the Paris Commitments, states agree to uphold certain basic principles which will allow them to achieve the set objectives. The Paris Principles give more detailed guidelines on the implementation of the Commitments. As at September 2011, 100 states had endorsed the Paris Commitments.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ ICRC, Paris Principle and Paris Commitment to Protect Children, 2007, access on: <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/paris-principles-commitments-300107.htm> 29 January 2015, 22:30pm

⁸⁶ Child Soldiers International, International Standard, access on: http://www.child-soldiers.org/international_standards.php, 29 January 2015, 22:30pm

3.4.5 UN Security Council Children and Armed Conflict Framework

The UN Security Council has passed a series of resolutions condemning the recruitment and use of children in hostilities. These are resolutions 1261 (1999), 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) on children and armed conflict.

Security Council Resolution 1379 (2001) adds a barrage list of offenses against children to the UN Secretary-General's annual report. Among them is the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. Killing and sexual crimes in conflict (Resolution 1882 of 2009) and attacks on schools and hospitals (Resolution 1998 of 2011).

Security Council Resolution 1460 (2003) requires listed parties to enter into talks with the United Nations to agree clear and time bound action plans to end child recruitment and use. The concept of action plans is now also applied more broadly to other grave violations against children for which parties can be listed.

Security Council Resolution 1612 established the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) on grave violations against children in armed conflict. The purpose of the MRM is to provide for the systematic gathering of accurate, timely and objective information on grave violations committed against children in armed conflict.

Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005) also established the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict which consists of the 15 Security Council members. The Working Group reviews UN Secretary-General Reports on children in armed conflict in specific country situations and makes recommendations to parties to conflict, Governments and donors, as well as UN actors on measures to promote the protection of war-affected children.

3.5 Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict serves as an independent advocate for the protection and welfare of children affected by armed conflict, in which case each representative is required to cooperate with partners to improve the protection and facilitating through diplomatic initiatives and humanitarian work of actors operating in field. Following the mandate that given. UNICEF is one of the special representatives to protect children in armed conflict. This mandate was first established by the UN General Assembly resolution 51/77 of December 12, 1996.

CHAPTER IV

UNICEF IN ACTION ON SIERRA LEONE CONFLICT

4.1 UNICEF Efforts to Overcome Child Soldiers in Sierra Leone

Recruitment of children in the army is immoral and illegal. UNICEF supported by the TRC and local governments to help provide relief to children from the effects of war, especially the recruitment of children into the army. With the cooperation of non-government in Sierra Leone as Caritas, Save the Children and Christians the Children's Fund, UNICEF developed the concept of rehabilitation for children affected persons due to the conflict. This concept is called psycho-social programs containing therapy techniques for the child soldiers.⁸⁷

Under the supervision of UNAMSIL and UNICEF, the release of child soldiers from the RUF and Kamajor well received which is then sent to a rehabilitation center and a center of child protection. During his stay in a rehabilitation center they are given some kind of stimulant for explore their talent, UNICEF training the children who have long lost their talent because of the doctrine as child soldiers.

This training teaches them such as carpenters, tailors, mechanics, anglers which was funded by UNICEF through the Child Protection Network, a network of child protection under the supervision of the International Rescue Committee,, Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), Family Homes Movement, and Caritas.⁸⁸

⁸⁷ United Nations International Children Emergency Fund, (pdf)

⁸⁸ CNN report, Ex-child-soldier: 'Shooting became just like drinking a glass of water', <http://edition.cnn.com/2012/10/08/world/africa/ishmael-beah-child-soldier/>, access on 30 November 2014, 10:09pm

Maximum limit of a child in a rehabilitation center is six months. Unless children are still in need of medical care and their family members have not been found. By looking at the situation of children in Sierra Leone, UNICEF, in collaboration with Minister of Social Welfare, Gender, and children, the legal department, WFP, and NGOs prepare a short program for Sierra Leone, with a focus on three things.⁸⁹

Support for national policies, legal frameworks, advocacy on child protection: UNICEF supports the harmonization of national laws and policies relating to the protection of children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Advocacy is done with the aim of allocating social sectors, and ensure the rights of children, especially orphans and children who do not have education, social services, and proper health. Support for the establishment of the TRC (Truth and Reconciliation Commission) is one of the UNICEF in handling child soldiers in Sierra Leone.⁹⁰ TRC serves as the agency reviewing the events of violence suffered by the victims and the public will be the proof for the case of a similar case.

According to the UNICEF report regarding the TRC, there was a technical meeting on children and TRC on 4-6 June 2001 in Freetown. In meeting UNICEF work with the National forum of Human Right and UNAMASIL. The meeting was following by 40 countries and international expert who work for children. The outcome of this meeting is the recommendation is to build the seminar on operational of TRC that organize by UNAMASIL and the office of high Commissioner for Human Right.⁹¹

⁸⁹ A Survey of Programs on the Reintegration of Former Child Soldiers, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/human/child/survey/profile2.html> , access on 1 December 2014, 6:30am

⁹⁰ Sierra Leone: CAW Takes Child Welfare Program to the East, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201002110580.html> access on 1 December 2014, 8:30am

⁹¹ UNICEF report, Children and The Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Sierra Leone.

Build institutional capacity and systems for the protection of all children: UNICEF is supporting the government in developing a regulatory framework for the children of Sierra Leone, including monitoring standards of care and protection. And also the emphasis on capacity building in the areas of health and education provision for social services to identification and provide services to victims of sexual harassment, gender, and all the things that lead to violence.

In the field of health and monitoring of health standard UNICEF supports water supply and sanitation in the camps Largo, Tobama, Taiama and Bandajuma with a total population of 26,700 refugees. Also provided an additional WC for the 6000 primary schools, and to facilitate mechanical mechanical coach for the water pump. UNICEF also formed a club called blue flag volunteers who are trained to deal with cases of diarrhea and cholera. In terms of education UNICEF helped rehabilitate 16 schools: two schools in Kambia, Bombali 4 school, Kailahun 5 schools, and Kono 5 school.⁹²

The process is challenged due to lack of funds. From the initial target fund 2,863,582 USD for education sector only get \$ 998.318 or 35% of the proceeds.

⁹² UNICEF Humanitarian Action: Sierra Leone Donor Update, access on <http://reliefweb.int/report/sierra-leone/unicef-humanitarian-action-sierra-leone-donor-update-02-mar-2004>, 01 December 2014, 12:20pm

Increasing the knowledge and understanding of child protection issues in Sierra Leone: UNICEF aims to develop and maintain information on the important issue of child protection issues in Sierra Leone. It is important to establish a real legal protection for actions that violate human rights action children and also gave the children's awareness of the rights that they would have. Abuse of children into the army remains a top priority. With support from UNICEF about 540 police, social workers, NGOs such as Caritas, Save the Children UK and the community who are trained, deployed to secure and help lead programs for former child soldiers. More than 100 meetings were held in schools that involving more than 6,000 people and displaced 2,000 communities.⁹³

4.2 Disarmament, Demobilization, and reintegration (DDR)

In 1996 a peace treaty was signed after the first Abidjan, Kabbah government formed Department of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Transmigration which later turned into the National Commission for Reconstruction, Transmigration and Rehabilitation (NCRRR). Then in 1998 the government of Sierra Leone re-take the initiative to design a comprehensive program for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program (DDRP). The program is experiencing reconstruction to become the National Committee DDR (NCDDR).

DDR program was originally to provide food supplies to the army. The army consists of members of Revolutionary Unity Front (RUF), the Sierra Leone Army (SLA), and the elements that the government militia Civil Defense Force (CDF). DDR program objectives are to ensure the disarmament and demobilization of ex-soldiers and facilitate their return to productive civilian life through vocational training programs so that they accurately and easily reintegrate

⁹³ Ibid,

into civilian life.⁹⁴ Many stakeholders, who play an important role for the implementation of the DDR program, are including: the World Bank, ECOMOG, UNOMSIL (continuation of UNAMSIL), and United Nations (including UNICEF). CDF with the armed forces of Sierra Leone (AFSL), international donor community groups. Organization of African Union (OAU) also support the DDR program. As a regional organization of the OAU to work to keep the peace in every frontier in the African continent. OAU also urge all African communities to keep children from the threat posed by the war, and any kind of involvement of children in war.⁹⁵ In the right proportion UNICEF conduct examination of mobilization against child soldiers and the reunification of the family environment for children who are separated and abducted. However, there are challenges to realize peace through this advanced program. Given the difficulties in the implementation of the DDR program because of confrontation again pushed to the surface between the government of Sierra Leone and the RUF in the year 1998. The result appears pessimism and all parties are committed in this DDR program.

⁹⁴ Nelson Alusla and Thokozani Thusi, “A Step Towards Peace, Disarmament in Africa: Learning from Sierra Leone”, access on <http://www.issafrica.org/publications/monographs/monograph-98-a-step-towards-peace.-disarmament-in-africa-nelson-alusala-and-thokozani-thusi> , access on 6, December, 2014

⁹⁵ Rachel Murray, ‘Human Right in Africa’, Cambridge University Press, 2004, page. 81

One is the emergence of concerns about the current prospects for the reintegration of former soldiers into civilian life after disarmament. Due to this army soldiers their weapons is the only way to uphold justice in their country both in political and economic terms, the final aim of any DDR program is to ensure the ex-fighters can be accepted and feel normal civilian life without spreading threat to the citizens other civil.

DDR program is divided into three phases:⁹⁶

Phase 1 (September to December 1998)

This phase is the initial phase of the implementation of the DDR. With the help of ECOMOG along with UNDP, DDR early stage targets 75,000 soldiers from all military groups including 10,000 troops AFRC, CDF 55,000 soldiers, 7000 soldiers and 3000 RUF child soldiers.

Phase 2 (October 1999 to April 2000)

Phase 2 begins after the signing of the Lome agreement on July 7, 1999. During this phase, the UN presence in Sierra Leone has been strengthened with the establishment of the Council of Security is UNAMASIL by resolution 1270 in October 1999, with a mandate to carry out the disarmament of fighters. Thus, the DDR program was discussed further and redesigned to represent multi-entity, agreed through cooperation involving Operations Plan Government of Sierra Leone, ECOMOG, UNAMSIL, UNICEF, WORLD BANK, Food Progrume (WFP) and other donor agencies. In this phase there is a process in which the re-occurring disorder that has serious implications for the government of Sierra Leone.

⁹⁶ Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in Sierra Leone, Center for International Cooperation and Security, (pdf)

Phase 3 (18 May to January 2002)

This phase is where the government of Sierra Leone needs to bring back the peace process which is characterized by the ceasefire agreement and the continuation of the second round of Abidjan.

Post ratified the peace treaty Abidjan second round, Disarmament program, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) continues to run. DDR program is a form of government of Sierra Leone initiative designed to help consolidate peace and begin the process of rebuilding the country after a decade of civil conflict. This program helps eliminate the concerns of civil society and rehabilitation of post-peace process.

4.3 Demobilization

The progress of the peace that brings so many positive impacts for every citizen especially children that joined before as combatant. The transition before war to the peace reflects so many significant element. This table shows the significant element transition of Sierra Leone from the war to the peace (DDR Program).

Sierra Leone's Transition from War to Peace

Start of war	<i>3/91</i>
Most recent disarmament and demobilization period	<i>1/01 – 1/02</i>
Boys below 18 years demobilized (number)	<i>4,269</i>
Girls below 18 years demobilized	<i>274</i>
Male adults demobilized	<i>40,765</i>
Female adults demobilized	<i>2,920</i>
<i>Total demobilized</i>	<i>48,228</i>

Source: National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration

Source: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACH599.pdf

Demobilization is one of the DDR program with the goal to take the children out of the military environment. The numbers of children who underwent disarmed and demobilized programs include 274 were girls 4,269 were boys under 18 years old. Adults male for 40, 765, and female for 2,920 in total for demobilization is 48, 228.

The goal of DDR programs is to protect every child. Context of DDR programs for children are affected by conflict and given assistance by UNICEF to detach themselves from the status of child soldiers and reintegration back into society.⁹⁷

4.4 Reintegration

Program in Sierra Leone started in 2002/2001 and was completed in January 2004. Ex combatants registered to undergo the reintegration until December 2002. On January 31, 2004, reintegration program have supported for Internship, formal education, agriculture and employment.

To improve the integration of children into the community, the program provides access to school for 3,536 children (248 girls and 3291 boys in 542 schools) UNICEF in partnership with the Sierra Leone government to provide 1,285 school kits were provided to 542 schools participating in this program . Various directives made for 653 children (15 years or more) by the National Committee for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (NCDDR) and job training programs (TEP) for trainer skills.⁹⁸ In the recovery phase of the Sierra Leone government to prioritize the restoration of national security, political stability, government and civil authorities, rehabilitation and social services. Focused area is the return of IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) and refugees,

⁹⁷ John Williamson Lynne Cripe, Assessment of DCOF-Supported Child Demobilization and Reintegration Activities in Sierra Leone, June 2002, pdf.

⁹⁸ UNICEF Humanitarian Action: Sierra Leone Donor Update, <http://reliefweb.int/report/sierra-leone/unicef-humanitarian-action-sierra-leone-donor-update-02-mar-2004> ,access on 8, December, 2014

reintegration of former soldiers and recovery districts that suffered the ravages of war.

UNICEF estimates the number of children who are used as soldiers ranged between 5,000-10,000 children. UNICEF estimates about 30 percent of the total child soldiers made up of girls. But only 8% of children, or about 531 children were included in the DDR program.⁹⁹ TRC considers failure to mobilize girls is very evident in the DDR. Children especially girls, is a major priority in this program. Because women and girls also play a big role when they are in the military forces. Interim Care Center is one of the demobilization of child.

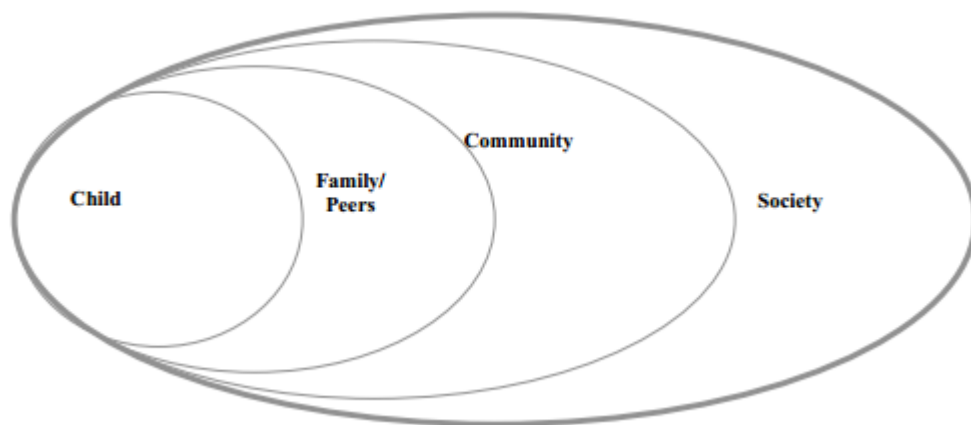
Child protection has been eluded to in the Lome agreement includes the provision of shelter for children during the DDR process takes place. Children and adolescents are expected to be taught and good treatment during the process of DDR. Article 30 in the 1999 Lome agreement confirms that the government \ us give special attention to overcome the problem of child soldiers. And with the help of which involve the international community, and in particular through the office of the UN special representative for children in armed conflict, UNICEF and other agencies to meet the special needs of children during the DDR process. Children in the DDR program are listed as missing children have returned to their environment, respectively, therefore, only three Interim Care Center are still running.¹⁰⁰ The rest has been replaced by a system based reintegration with society, where every child reunification will be fully supported in their home communities.

⁹⁹ Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in Sierra Leone, Center for International Cooperation and Security, (pdf)

¹⁰⁰ Ibid,

4.5 Psychosocial Support of Children Emergencies

"Psychosocial Support in Emergency Child 'is a program designed by UNICEF staff and partners to help children and support in promoting the welfare of child psychology. The concept and deliberate program designed to improve the welfare of child psychology in states of emergency such as natural disasters, armed conflict, and all forms of violence. This program has been developed and also useful for post-emergency response.¹⁰¹



Source: Psychosocial Support of Children Psychosocial Support of Children In Emergencies

In carrying out its role as the savior of post-war child psychology UNICEF has four stages in this program the first is the introduction of the concept of Psychosocial Well-being and the Impact of Emergency Situations. Where this concept was introduced to provide understanding of the impact of the recruitment of children as soldiers, and then 'Risk and Protective Factors Influencing Psychosocial Well-being in Emergencies, explores the factors in children and their environment. These factors will be concerned with the framework of child development and cultural influences, 'policies and programming principles' was to describes the emerging consensus on principles and policies that inform and

¹⁰¹ UNICEF, 2009, Physiological Support of Child, page. 1

guide the programming psychosocial support in humanitarian work, and the last ‘Addressing the Needs of Children, Their Families and Communities: A Framework for Promoting Psychosocial Well-being’ discusses explores approaches and activities that support children and their families in emergency situations, and presents a number of examples from UNICEF and partners’ field work.¹⁰²

UNICEF also run this concept to every child in Sierra Leone, including children separated from parents. This program is running for DDR in progress and after DDR. Children who had been instrumental and committed atrocities with the RUF had come to see themselves as members of that group who could never go home again. For them to be able to do so required a transformation of their identity from being a child soldier into being an acceptable member of a community. They had to see themselves differently also for their family and community.

4.6 UNICEF and Donor Countries

Besides helping to formulate policies and programs appropriate for former child soldiers, UNICEF also function as an intermediary for donor countries to help realize the best programs for facilities, pre facilities, women and children - children. State donors for UNICEF in Sierra Leone joined the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF).¹⁰³ MDTF support programs designed by the government of Sierra Leone in the DDR. Contributions MDTF also shared by UNDP and WFP. The fund management is assisted by the World Bank and will be streamed into Sierra Leone welfare programs. Below is the contribution of the countries of the MDTF through UNICEF:

¹⁰² Ibid,

¹⁰³ “The World Bank Administered : Multi Donor Trust Fund For the Sierra Leone Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Programme”, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20012329~menuPK:34466~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html>, access on 8 December 2014

Donors	Total Funds Disbursed (USD)	Information
Australia	441,176	Child protection program
Canada	472,976	Child protection program
Republic Czech	13,836	Improved water and sanitation projects
Denmark	130,040	Program improvement of basic education, water and sanitation, and health programs
Norway	17,850	Immunization programs
	133,549	Nutrition assistance
	24,369	Logistics field offices
	29,609	Water and sanitation improvement project
	65,873	Child protection program
	558,451	Basic education improvement programs
	399,092	Water and sanitation improvement project
Sweden	115,740	Maternal health programs
	231,480	Health program
United State	333,841	Nutrition assistance
	496,000	Health program
	166,159	Water and sanitation improvement project
	3,200,000	Reintegration programs of child soldiers (2005)

Source:

http://mptf.undp.org/document/search?fund=SL100&document_areas=fund,project&go=true

4.7 UNICEF for Women and Girls

According to UNICEF report after DDR program, there is 724 girls registered, 110 were reunified with their families, and 460 enrolled in skill straining and income-generation programmed. UNICEF designed the project and in collaboration with the Child Protection Network, Ministry of Social Affairs, and national and international non-governmental organization. It is implemented by the International Rescue Committee and Caritas Makeni in Bombali and Kono District of Sierra Leone. This program focused on girls and young women who were either still living with their captors or who had been abducted (before reaching the age of 18) and had been released or had escaped. Through intense sensitization of communities, the implementing partners were able to identify 1,014 girls and women in need of help, of which 560 (55 per cent) were provided with services and training.¹⁰⁴

UNICEF was addressing the program for a girl who ex-combatant and also the girl who got the impact of it. In this case UNICEF gave some service included basic primary health care for girls and babies, medical care for war wounds and sexual trauma, specialized care for severely traumatized children and young women, and adolescent health care. Access was provided to schooling through the Community Education Investment Program, and to skills training, small business development, apprenticeships and non formal literacy, numeracy and life skills. Child Protection Advisers in each district were responsible for following up on the girls in their areas.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁴ UNICEF, The Impact Of Conflict On Women And Girls In West And Central Africa And The Unicef Response

¹⁰⁵ Ibid,

4.8 Challenges and obstacles

During the DDR process implemented, UNICEF face obstacles in the domestic problems of Sierra Leone and from outside. Location Sierra Leone which strongly supports the occurrence of failure at every step repair system in Sierra Leone. It is also accompanied by top cause of Sierra Leone geopolitical location surrounded assorted neighboring countries that can directly influence the development of Sierra Leone. Even though UNICEF has run some programs and policies, this research found that Sierra Leone still faces some challenges ranging from historical attachment to low level of understanding on the international human rights protection and from chronic poverty to increasing number of child soldiers in other state in region.

Historical attachment might be critical to understand the phenomenon of child soldier in Sierra Leone in particular and in other African states in general. Territorial disputes lead massive ethnic conflict.

In addition, such historical legacy does not stand alone. Massive poverty and low level of education has perpetuated the worrying use of children in war. Sierra Leone surrounded by countries that have similar problems in the development of country. The neighboring countries are still very poor and do not have the proper education media, making Sierra Leone does not have a benchmark to imitate. It is also difficult for UNICEF to provide an understanding of International Law applicable to any human right violation including the use of children as part of army.

This research argues that UNICEF should aware of the threat to rehabilitation program in Sierra Leone. Estimate 100,000 children were use in large scale conflict in Africa. The use of child soldiers in the countries of the West Africa Neighbors, particularly Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and Burundi could be classified as a large number. This table below shows the estimate number of children soldier in each country from the Global Report of Children Soldier:

Country	Estimation Children Soldier	Source
Liberia	10,000	Council on Foreign Relation : http://www.cfr.org/liberia/liberia-child-soldiers/p7753 ¹⁰⁶
Democratic Republic of Congo	7,000	Global Report Children Soldier of Congo.
Uganda	2,000	Global Report Children Soldier of Uganda.
Burundi	600	Global Report Children Soldier Republic of Burundi.

According to the Council on Foreign Relation estimation the number of children soldier in Liberia is 10,000 children. For the number of children soldier for Congo, Uganda, and Burundi global report for children soldier in each country note there is estimate 7,000 children soldier for Democratic Republic of Congo, 2,000 children soldiers for Uganda and the last 6,00 children soldiers for Burundi. From the table can be seen that the number of children soldier in the Sierra Leone neighborhood country are relatively high. ¹⁰⁷

Social and political conditions also affect the implementation of the DDR process. The high level of corruption in Sierra Leone led to the public is increasingly suffering from poverty, according to Peters (2011: War and Crisis of Youth in Sierra Leone) argue that there are two kinds of the roots conflict in Sierra Leone that had slow completion, the first is the issue that come from the local group: there is so many complain about general unwillingness to help their junior, there is no fix law for corruptor, and the dominant of elder control. Local people tent to follow their elder than government role and law. The second is the

¹⁰⁶ The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is an independent, nonpartisan membership organization, think tank, and publisher.

low level of national ability, the focus direct to the point that failure of state to provide accessible education for their citizen, lack of job opportunities, and desire for a democratic system to replace an unfair and divisive clientless.¹⁰⁸

This is a constraint that very meaningful to UNICEF in its mission, the confidence and belief of the population in Sierra Leone to the elder rather than to the International Organization making challenge for UNICEF, where closeness individually and slowly is also needed for achievement of success improve condition in Sierra Leone.

4.9 Assessment from another organization to the work of UNICEF in Sierra Leone

A lot of organizations associated with the Humanitarian especially children who cares and gives appreciation to UNICEF's performance, including the DCOF. DCOF stands for Displaced Children and Orphans Fund establish on 1989. DCOF organized by USAID or the Office of Health and Nutrition of the United States Agency for International Development. The Fund is developing a program that focuses on 3 issues for growing children, namely: children affected by armed conflict, street children, and children-orphans and children who are sensitive to HIV / AIDS.¹⁰⁹

Total fund DCOF gave over \$6.7 million to support war effect for the children in Sierra Leone DURING 1998 - 2004. The fund and the guarantee gave to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Rescue Committee (IRC).

¹⁰⁸ Peters Krijin, 2011, War and Crisis of Youth in Sierra Leone, page. 34

¹⁰⁹ John Williamson Lynne Cripe, Assessment of DCOF-Supported Child Demobilization and Reintegration Activities in Sierra Leone, June 2002, pdf.

4.9.1 DCOF Cooperation with UNICEF and IRC in Sierra Leone

DCOF first supporting children affected by armed conflict in Sierra Leone through volunteering for the UNICEF in 1998. It is also added to the existence of an agreement the (IRC) in 2000. From the USAID representative report for Reintegration of Child Soldier in Sierra Leone explain, DCOF total support to UNICEF to help the demobilization and reintegration of children as soldiers in Sierra Leone amounted to \$2,250,000 (30 September 2002).¹¹⁰ On September 24th 2002 until 31st Mart 2004 DCOF grant amounted \$750,000, in addition DCOF also grant IRC for \$2,149,347. In total DCOF grant \$5,140,347 for Sierra Leone.

DCOF Funding History in Sierra Leone

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Amount</i>
UNICEF	2/17/99 - 9/30/02	\$2,250,000
UNICEF	9/24/02 - 3/31/04	750,000
IRC	7/28/00 - 6/30/04	2,140,347
TOTAL		\$5,140,347

Source: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACH599.pdf

Grant supports five goals as follows:¹¹¹

1. Reunite and reintegrate separated children with families and communities.
2. Develop long-term options for children who cannot be reunified.
3. Ensure that unaccompanied and other vulnerable children have access to basic education, primary health care, and safe water.
4. Strengthen the capacity of the Child Protection Network (CPN) in Sierra Leone.
5. Produce a compendium of best practices on interim care, reunification, and reintegration of war-affected children.

¹¹⁰ Ibid,

¹¹¹ John Williamson Lynne Cripe, Assessment of DCOF-Supported Child Demobilization and Reintegration Activities in Sierra Leone, June 2002, pdf.

The purpose of IRC is to facilitate rehabilitation and community reintegration of demobilized children in interim care center (ICC) and the children affected by another war in the south and provinces eastern Sierra Leone. The project has four objectives as follows:¹¹²

1. Facilitate the recruitment and training of demobilization and reintegration staff in partnership with local NGOs and associations.
2. Develop, implement, and supervise a program of activities for war-affected children in demobilization centers, ICCs, and internally displaced person (IDP) centers.
3. Develop a reintegration program for war-affected children that are community-oriented and family-based.
4. Support local NGOs and community group initiatives aimed at sustaining adequate and meaningful activities for reintegrating war-affected children into their communities.

In this Sierra Leone case DFCOF sent one of the senior technical advisor as representative that continue the journey to the Liberia to solve the same case in Sierra Leone. John Williamson work for Sierra Leone during period January 31 to February 9 2005.¹¹³ The most important job was to review each lesson and learned from the grand that gave by DCOF and considering it to USAID efficiency trough the mission that make a children as social priority.¹¹⁴

¹¹² Ibid,

¹¹³ John Williamson Lynne Cripe, Assessment of DCOF-Supported Child Demobilization and Reintegration Activities in Sierra Leone, June 2002, pdf.

¹¹⁴ Ibid,

4.10 Children Now in Sierra Leone

According to the UNICEF press release, 22 July 2003 in Freetown about Peace process falters for child soldiers of Sierra Leone. The UNICEF Representative to Sierra Leone, Aboubacry Tall, explain that until now the two year long child soldier re-integration program in Sierra Leone had scored many notable successes. About 98% of the ex-combatant children and separated children have returned to their communities. Hundreds of villages have been strengthened with the resources to welcome back the prodigal son to war, and to help them adjust to village life again. And thousands of young people once involved with fighting, has been re-engaging with training programs promising future.¹¹⁵

With this statement UNICEF was able to prove its performance as an organization of protection of children, especially in retrospective case series of child soldiers in Sierra Leone. UNICEF still performs its role and monitor for any development of children in Sierra Leone through the UNICEF representative in the West African region.

¹¹⁵ UNICEF, 2003, Peace process falters for child soldiers of Sierra Leone, access on: http://www.unicef.org/media/media_12200.html

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Sierra Leone is a country located in West Africa region. An area that is very thick with fraternal conflict. With a diverse ethnic composition and political dynamics that influence the fragility condition of the country, Sierra Leone was born into a symbol of violence to revenge for every rooted in generations.

The birth of the RUF rebel group brings condition Sierra Leone became the country with the worst humanitarian conditions. Violations of human rights occur almost every day even women and children were supposed to be the most protected groups among the victims even perpetrators itself is a war machine. The concept of Human Security in a state of conflict Sierra Leone has its own complexity. To promote human security arrangement in Sierra Leone need the involvement of actors who are not only carried out by the state alone. Because of the condition of cultural and traditional values that is often a barrier to the implementation of human security itself.

The conflict, which lasted for 11 years in Sierra Leone has taken the lives of children, especially those affected by the war. The fact that reveals that the importance of the protection of children from violence, exploitation, abduction and other immoral acts for the effect of UNICEF as an international organization dealing with child protection issues under the auspices of the United Nations in the given's responsibility to provide assistance and rehabilitation for children who terkenac impact of war in Sierra Leone.

The role played by UNICEF while in Sierra Leone has many positive impacts for the mental development of the former child soldiers. Programs run by UNICEF ranges to, advocacy liberation children were abducted and recruited into the military forces conducted by armed groups, and encourage the government to adopt a policy of child protection institutions. One of it is involving UNICEF to the demobilization of child soldier. Beside that UNICEF gave so many emergency care centers for every family in the Sierra Leone.

UNICEF raise awareness of children's rights through programs and report on violations of children's rights cruel, Besides, UNICEF is also supporting the emergency care centers, foster families and groups where children can take shelter while their families search process is being carried out. UNICEF is implementing psychosocial programs for children affected by war, tracing and family reunification for all the lost children.

Reintegration also performed UNICEF into society and family: education, skills training, support programs, and also access to health services In addition, UNICEF also supports programs for children victims of violence and sexual harassment, as well as counseling, medical services and programs for young mothers. Placement of the victim at the center of the training centers so that they get easy access to education, while done tracking, family mediation and law legalization.

UNICEF has a major role to every step repair and recovery of children in Sierra Leone. UNICEF is doing as much as possible in order to support the government in making policies towards children and reports it to the authorities in case of violation, UNICEF monitoring and done the research on the effectiveness of its performance and can be use as a best practice to the countries that are vulnerable to the use of children as soldiers.

The analysis can be seen in that the role of International Organization very significant, and cannot be denied that the role of UNICEF in addressing the impact of the children soldiers phenomenon is very helping and effective. The participation of UNICEF in the government program (DDR) as media to another country to participate in donating fund for development of Sierra Leone.

From this study it can be concluded that the capability of UNICEF in the case of child soldiers in Sierra Leone just to overcome the consequences of the conflict cases of child soldiers in Sierra Leone. Political instability as well as the ongoing conflict in Sierra Leone is a factor increasing the recruitment of child soldiers. But the peace treaty was signed, strengthening the rule of law in Sierra

Leone and the changes that improved security and stability then is powerful to the declining number of recruitment of children into armed groups.

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APPENDIX



International
Labour
Organization

Promoting jobs,
protecting people

C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Entry into force: 19 Nov 2000)

Adoption: Geneva, 87th ILC session (17 Jun 1999) - Status: Up-to-date instrument (Fundamental Convention).

Preamble

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its 87th Session on 1 June 1999, and

Considering the need to adopt new instruments for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as the main priority for national and international action, including international cooperation and assistance, to complement the Convention and the Recommendation concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973, which remain fundamental instruments on child labour, and

Considering that the effective elimination of the worst forms of child labour requires immediate and comprehensive action, taking into account the importance of free basic education and the need to remove the children concerned from all such work and to provide for their rehabilitation and social integration while addressing the needs of their families, and

Recalling the resolution concerning the elimination of child labour adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 83rd Session in 1996, and

Recognizing that child labour is to a great extent caused by poverty and that the long-term solution lies in sustained economic growth leading to social progress, in particular poverty alleviation and universal education, and

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989, and

Recalling the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 86th Session in 1998, and

Recalling that some of the worst forms of child labour are covered by other international instruments, in particular the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and the United Nations

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to child labour, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention;

adopts this seventeenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine the following Convention, which may be cited as the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.

Article 1

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the term **child** shall apply to all persons under the age of 18.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Convention, the term **the worst forms of child labour** comprises:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Article 4

- 1. The types of work referred to under Article 3(d) shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, taking into consideration relevant international standards, in particular Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999.

- 2. The competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, shall identify where the types of work so determined exist.
- 3. The list of the types of work determined under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be periodically examined and revised as necessary, in consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

Article 5

Each Member shall, after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, establish or designate appropriate mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this Convention.

Article 6

- 1. Each Member shall design and implement programmes of action to eliminate as a priority the worst forms of child labour.
- 2. Such programmes of action shall be designed and implemented in consultation with relevant government institutions and employers' and workers' organizations, taking into consideration the views of other concerned groups as appropriate.

Article 7

- 1. Each Member shall take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effect to this Convention including the provision and application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions.
- 2. Each Member shall, taking into account the importance of education in eliminating child labour, take effective and time-bound measures to:
 - (a) prevent the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour;
 - (b) provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration;
 - (c) ensure access to free basic education, and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training, for all children removed from the worst forms of child labour;
 - (d) identify and reach out to children at special risk; and
 - (e) take account of the special situation of girls.

- 3. Each Member shall designate the competent authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this Convention.

Article 8

Members shall take appropriate steps to assist one another in giving effect to the provisions of this Convention through enhanced international cooperation and/or assistance including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education.

Article 9

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 10

- 1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.
- 2. It shall come into force 12 months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
- 3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member 12 months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 11

- 1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
- 2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 12

- 1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and acts of denunciation communicated by the Members of the Organization.
- 2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention shall come into force.

Article 13

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for registration in accordance with article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by the Director-General in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 14

At such times as it may consider necessary, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 15

- 1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides --
 - (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 11 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
 - (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.
- 2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.