

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) is one of the biggest international organizations under UN (United Nations). The beginning of the establishment of the UNDP actually began through the establishment of UN Expanded Program of Technical Assistance or well-known as EPTA, that aimed for economic development in 1950. After the establishment of EPTA, the demands of developing countries for the technical and financial assistance to developing their country have increasingly developed, so that the UN finally decided to set up another body that functions as an EPTA supplementary body, the Special Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). Then, UNDP was created in 1965, when the general assembly merged the EPTA and SUNFED become one body (Pease, 2010).

The UNDP works to exterminate poverty, to protect human rights, to save the planet in over 170 countries and territories and to assist them so they can sustain their development result and progress. This organization is seen as an organization that carries out the main tasks of the United Nations, helping and in addition to the realization of world peace and world security (UNDP, 2018).

Furthermore, UNDP is the center of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), a network that reaches 165 countries and brings together 40 UN funds, programs, specialized agencies, and other agencies working together to advance and improve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Where, the Deputy Secretary-General as a chairperson and with the UNDP Administrator

as Deputy Chairperson. UNSDG provides strategic direction and supervision to ensure coherent, effective and efficient support to countries in pursuing sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Program of 2030 agenda aims to eradicate poverty, to give protection to the people and planet and to ensure people can enjoy peace and prosperity (UNDP, 2018).

In carrying out the projects, UNDP collaborates with other institution such as UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Program (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), and many NGOs. UNDP does not concern about economic development, instead of promoting the idea of human development. It is because they see the development as the ability to meet basic human needs, such as clean water, good sanitation, and adequate housing and foodstuff rather than increasing the nation's GDP per capita.

Since the world circumstance nowadays faces a huge transition, there are a lot of obstacles occurred, such as the escalating conflict, the worsening crisis, increasing poverty, the presence of climate change, human insecurity and other obstacles. Those issues become a challenge for UNDP in realizing world stability. Thus, UNDP focuses to help countries develop and share solution toward the world issue in six main fields there are: sustainable development, democratic governance and peacebuilding, climate and disaster resilience, gender equality, crisis response and development impact (UNDP, 2018).

At the beginning of 1990, UNDP launched the Human Development Report (HDR) with the purpose of putting people first in the development process. In these annual reports, UNDP links development to human security by

exploring different dimension and perspectives (Pease, 2010). Since then, UNDP is more aware of the issue of human security. One of the biggest challenges for UNDP is the preservation of human security over the world. Indeed, human insecurity becomes a major threat for the human sustainability. Therefore, human security is one of the contemporary global issues that is one of the most serious issues to be discussed, both in academia and among policymakers.

Since in the early of 1990 along with the end of cold war, the concept and idea of human security has been developed and become an important issue and main topic in international relations studies. Since World War I, World War II and the Cold War, the traditional security concept is associated with state security, state sovereignty, state territory, and military power. But then, it no longer becomes the center of security studies, nowadays the security concept shifts to individual security which concern about the guarantee of human security (Susetyo, 2008).

In the 1994, Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), human security is described as "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want". Human security covers seven aspects of individual security, namely economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security (Susetyo, 2008, p. 4).

Therefore, through the Human Development Report in 1994, UNDP takes apart over the world directly to overcome the human security issues. Somalia becomes one of the countries that got attention from UNDP since there are a lot of problems and crisis regarding human security.

Figure 1.1 Map of Somalia Territory



Source: Central Intelligence Agency – “The World Fact Book”. Published online at www.cia.gov. Retrieved from: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/so.html> [online source].

Somalia is part of the Horn of Africa in the region of eastern Africa same as Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. Somalia borders with the Aden gulf, the Indian ocean, Ethiopia, and Kenya. The territory of Somalia is around 637,657 square km which slightly smaller than Texas. The majority of Somalian are from the Somali ethnic group 85%, which is Bantu and another non-Somali ethnic group 15% which include 30,000 Arabs. On the other hand, the Somali region often faces recurring problems of drought and famine (CNN, 2018).

Somalia has low score for humanitarian indicators, it is because Somalia suffers from the poor governance, prolonged internal conflict, development retardation, poverty and economic decline, the spread of chronic disease, the social and gender inequality, then the environmental degradation. Despite facing civil war, drought, and famine Somalia faces the raise of mortality number. Somalia has high fertility number as well as the large proportion of people who lived in reproductive age which affected to the increase of population growth, where more than 60% of population in Somalia is younger under 25 years old with each generation being larger than the prior one. Then, the fertility rate becomes one of the highest in the world where a woman can have 6 children. Even though the number of fertility has reduced since the 1970s (CIA, 2018).

Figure 1.2 Select Human Development Indicators

Indicators	Year	Data
Demographics	Total population (millions) ^a	1990 6.6
		2007 8.7
	Urban share of the population (percentage of total) ^a	2000 12
		2010 15
	Total fertility rate (births per woman) ^a	1990-1995 6.5
		2005-2010 6.4
Economic status	Population living below \$1.00 a day (%) ^b	2002 43.20
Health	Life expectancy at birth (years) ^a	2007 49.7
	Under five mortality rate ^c	2007 142 / 1000
	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population ^c (5)	2006 71
	Children underweight for age (% under age 5) ^d	2000-2006 36
	% of population w/out sustainable access to an improved drinking water source (%)	1999 ^{a,e} 77
		2006 ^{a,b} 71
	Maternal mortality ratio ^f	2006 1,044/10,000
	Infant mortality rate ^f	2006 86/1000
Education	Access to basic education in the North (%) ^g	2010 40
	Access to basic education in the South and Central Somalia (%) ^g	2010 22
Gender	Seats in parliament (% held by women) ^h	1990 4
		2007 8.2
	Est. Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (% in girls and women aged 15-49 yrs) ⁱ	2006 98
Environment	Forest and woodland (% of total land area) ^j	1988 14
		2005 11.4
Other vulnerability indices	Internally displaced people (thousands)	2000 ^{1a} 300-350,000
		2009 ^{1b} 1,550,000
	Refugees (Somalis in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Yemen only) ^k	2009 529,700
	ECHO vulnerability and crisis index score ^q	2008/09 3/3 (most severe rank)
	IASC Early Warning – early action ratings ^r	

Source: UNDP – “Assessment of Development Results Evaluation of UNDP Contribution Somalia”. [Published Report of UNDP]

In the absence of a functioning central government, Somalia has not developed a national development strategy. The Recovery and Development Program (RDP) is considered the main framework for international support for Somalia. However, Long-standing political instability and the absence of effective governance have had a negative effect on human development, especially in Central and South Somalia. Although accurate and reliable socio-economic data is still lacking, the poverty rate is high with

an estimated 43 percent of the population living on less than one dollar per day. Poverty is more prevalent in rural areas, where unresolved conflicts, prolonged droughts, lack of economic resources, and lack of infrastructure have made many people helpless.

Moreover, the lack of education and economic opportunities are become the major source of tension for Somalia's large youth cohort, making them recruited by a criminal group such as the extremist group and pirate group. Then, Somalia is one of the countries with world's lowest primary school enrollment rate, just over 40% of children are in school and Somalia is one of the countries with world's highest youth unemployment rates. Besides that, the life expectancy of Somalian is low as a result of high infants and maternal mortality rates, the spread of chronic disease, poor sanitation, chronic malnutrition, and inadequate health services. Nowadays, Somalia is the world's third highest source country for refugees after Syria and Afghanistan. Insecurity, drought, social persecution, floods, food shortages and a lack of economic opportunities become the driving factors of the increasing number of refugees (CIA, 2018).

The fact that Somalia faces a lot problem makes a huge impact toward the security stability especially human security. Drought, famine, civil war, pirates, economic decline, chronic disease, poverty and other crisis that appear will destruct human sustainability in Somalia. Thus, those crises impact to a new major problem of Somalia. Then, it becomes a threat especially for human security stability.

Therefore, the writer takes this as an important and urgent issue to discuss. Indeed, UNDP does not keep silent

seeing the condition of Somalia. As an international organization UNDP here plays a big role to change the condition of Somalia. Therefore, in this term, the writer will discuss what effort that UNDP takes to improve human security in Somalia since 2010 until 2017.

B. Research question

From a brief explanation above, the writer formulates a research question as follow: “What are the efforts of UNDP in improving human security stability in Somalia?”

C. Conceptual Framework

To answer the research question on what are the efforts of UNDP in improving human security stability in Somalia, the writer will use two concepts. A concept is an abstraction that represents an object, the nature of object, or a certain phenomenon. The concept itself is actually a word that symbolizes an idea (Mas'ood, 1990). Therefore, the writer will use two concepts to facilitate in answering and analyzing the effort of UNDP in improving human security in Somalia, namely:

1. International Organization Concept

Basically, there are two kinds of International organizations namely: first, International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) such as United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), and World Trade Organization (WTO). Second, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) such as Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Furthermore, the

concepts that will be used in this analysis is the concept of International Organization.

International organizations are recognized by almost every country because of their success in solving problems faced by the state. International organizations are even able to influence the policies of a country both directly and indirectly. The existence of international organizations as actors in international relations is equal to the state.

An International organization is a term in international relations that shows the existence of cooperation in some countries formed through an organizational movement, whose purpose can be general or special. In addition, A. Le Roy Bennett (2002) explains that international organizations as a means of cooperation of countries, which can bring benefits to members who join in it. An international organization is also required to be a facilitator as a channel of communication with the government because if problems occur, it can be easily solved. In addition, international organizations are also well-known as independent institutions to carry out the necessary activities, among others such as human social activities, assistance for environmental conservation, restoration of historical monuments, peacekeeping operations, and others (A. LeRoy Bennett, 2002).

In practice, international organizations are understood to carry out important functions in the state system. Its main function is to provide a forum for cooperation among its member countries. But in fact, international organizations are not only places where decisions for cooperation can be reached, but also as an

administrative tool to turn policy into action. The role of international organizations can be divided into three categories, namely: international organizations as instruments, arenas, and independent actors. From three categories, the exploration and analysis of what international organizations do will determine their role as initiator, facilitator, mediator, and reconciliatory (Sugito, 2016).

Furthermore, according to A. LeRoy Bennet (2002), in his book he mentioned that there are three roles of international organizations in general namely:

- a. A forum to promote cooperation and reduce the intensity of conflict among members. In other words, an international organization contributes to the creation of cooperation between countries or actors. With the existence of an international organization, the country is expected to be able to interact regularly to create a good order and be able to solve the existing problem.
- b. As a mean of negotiation to produce mutually beneficial and fair decision among members.
- c. Independent institution to carry out the necessary activities such as human social activities, assistance for environmental conservation, restoration of historical monuments, peacekeeping operation and other necessary and other useful activities.

In addition, one of the roles of the effectiveness of international organizations in overcoming world

problem is by establishing programs. Through the program, the international organization has freedom to play a role in giving creative solution for world problem (Oran R Young and Marc A. Levy, 1999). It means the international organization has a big role in giving solutions that could help to overcome the problem. The programs that delivered by international organizations become a real action to serve and improve the social and economic condition of a state that is being a hit by a problem.

Therefore, the involvement of UNDP in Somalia is in line with the concept of international organization. The UNDP take a part in dealing with human security issues in Somalia. Then, UNDP's action is regarded as a problem solver who strive to overcome the human security issues in Somalia. The writer suspects if UNDP conducts necessary activities as well as human social activities, that could be delivered by some programs that assist in improving human security in Somalia.

2. Human Security Concept

In United Nations Development Report 1994, human security is described as a condition in which people are given the freedom from any kind of trauma that threatens human development. First, the meaning of human security is safety from chronic disease, famine, and the act of repression. Second, human security means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the pattern of daily life, whether at home or at work or even at community (Collins, 2007).

The first statement on human security appeared in Human Development Report in 1994, the annual

publication of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The report argued that:

“The concept of security has for too long been interpreted narrowly: as the security of territory from external aggression, or as protection of the national interest in foreign policy or as global security from the threat of a nuclear holocaust. It has been related more to nation-states than to people”. (UNDP, 1994)

In the Human Development Report 1994, UNDP emphasizes the importance of the protection of the individuals. The report identifies seven particular elements which compromising the concept of human security, there are: (1) economic security (e.g., freedom from poverty and economic decline); (2) food security (e.g., freedom from food scarcity); (3) health security (e.g., freedom from any kind of chronic disease and easy access for health care); (4) environmental security (e.g., protection from several damage that endanger the environment); (5) personal security (e.g., freedom from any kind of torture, violence, war, criminal attacks, drug use and suicide); (6) community security (e.g., guarantee of the survival of traditional culture and ethnic groups as well as the physical security of these group); then (7) political security (freedom to express, the enjoyment of civil and political rights and freedom from political oppression) (Paris, 2001).

Furthermore, the seven components of human security above can be merged into two kinds of perspective namely; "Freedom from Fear" and "Freedom from Want". So there is a possibility and wide space for a country in implementing human

security concept into a national policy as an action for national development (Shahrbanou Tadjbaksh, 2007). Meanwhile, in defining and interpreting the word freedom, the most foremost freedom is freedom from hunger and malnutrition, freedom from poverty, access to health services and freedom from an early death.

In the other hand, human security approach emphasizes and accepts that extreme socioeconomic pressure, refugees flow and cross border migration, transnational terrorism, discriminations and repressive actions from authoritarian elites, illegal arms trafficking and narcotic and drug are the main root and result of human insecurity in an interdependent world and then, the traditional security approach which centered on state and territorial security is no longer adequate. So, in order to get results and more importantly to break the root of world insecurity nowadays, UNDP releases a comprehensive concept of human security. In other hands, Debiel and Werthes show that in relation to policy strategies and instruments, the flexibility of the concept of human security makes it diverse so that actors can approach their own ways and in another hand also offer opportunities to implement joint policies.

Moreover, according to Shahrbanou Tadjbaksh (2007), argues that the use of human security for foreign policy of a country is a chance for mid-power countries to obtain status and attention from international regime. Then, Tadjbaksh adds that a set policy of human security must contain several important things as well as; preventing conflict and dealing with the effects of conflict on human, and creating a mechanism to avoid re-emerging conflict.

This requires a response to short and long term emergency situation and prevention strategies. Then, human security must also be multidimensional it is because the threats of human security itself have many effects and they are interrelated. The approach from interdisciplinary is important to combine economic, political and sociological strategies that aims to deal with the large number of crisis causes. The approach must be flexible and able to respond the rapidly changing conditions and situations.

Besides that, Debiel mentions that there are two arguments that are still debated and become a great tension about the human security concept to this day. At least, there are two major groups or scholar that have a different point of view that made a long debate on human security concept, namely; the narrow school and the broad school. One of the narrow school scholars is Mack. Mack argues that the main focus of human security is the existence of the threat of political violence to people by state or organized by political actors. Mack and his colleagues believe the human security is the protection of individuals or communities from war and any form of violence. For Mack, the threats have the correlation of violence, for instance, violence correlates with poverty and poor government. To simplify, the narrow school focuses on threats of violence. Then, this narrow definition acknowledges as 'freedom for fear' (Collins, 2007).

The narrow scholar sees the concept of human security is including the perspective which sees human security as freedom from fear that encompassing threats that hurt the physical and psychological integrity of human beings. Then, as well as the broad perspective

of freedom from want, which represents a threat to the socio-economic conditions of the human (Tobias Debiel, 2006).

Meanwhile, despite the freedom from fear and freedom from want idea, the broad school argues that the concept of human security also concerns and awareness about the important part of human being development. One of the scholars of broad school is Thakur, he believes that human security is more concern about people protection from critical life-threatening dangers, regardless the origin of the threat either it is a natural event or anthropogenic activities, whether from direct or structural. Despite Thakur, there is Alkatiri who was the former member of the Commission on Human Security in 2003. Alkatiri argues that the main objective of human security is the protection of the human being vital core in live ways that advance and enhance human freedom and human fulfillment. Therefore, seeing the facts, the broad school defines that human security concept has gone beyond the freedom from want in underdevelopment and involving the other human freedoms and values (Collins, 2007).

Since the narrow school focuses on the violence, they need proper management in this term, the good crisis management policy, is recommended which requires both immediate actions such as conducting diplomacy and third party intervention. In addition, at the same time, it requires a crisis prevention policy action from board school as well as providing development agenda to ensure human security (Collins, 2007).

Therefore, the intervention of UNDP in Somalia has a big role in protecting the human vital core of Somalian. The existence of UNDP gives a good impact toward Somalian, where the Somalian can enjoy the freedom of fear from any kind of physical violence, and as well as they enjoy freedom from want where they avoid from the threat of socioeconomic or underdevelopment.

D. Hypothesis

Based on the background and theoretical framework that have been explained above, the writer argues that there are two main arguments on the effort of UNDP in improving human security stability in Somalia, there are:

1. UNDP promotes the cooperation or the partnership with the Somalia government as one of efforts to overcome the human security instability in Somalia which concern on environmental protection and community protection.
2. UNDP carries out the necessary activities who strives to improve human security in Somalia by conducting several strategic actions through development programs, donor, and international aids which aim to ensure the human security especially on health security and community security.

E. Research Methodology

The research method that the writer uses is qualitative research. Qualitative research can be interpreted as a series of activities or the process of capturing information from

natural conditions in the life of an object, associated with solving a problem, both from a theoretical and practical point of view. In other words, the data obtained in qualitative research cannot be obtained from the static calculations or various things that use numerical calculations, but by using explanations or certain reasons related to the problems contained in this study. As well as data collection methods will be carried out by collecting data in literature such as printed books, journals, papers, online newspapers or website sources that are relevant to the problems discussed in this study.

F. Scope of Research

In this research, the writer will focus on the involvement of UNDP in Somalia since 2010-2017. Where in 2010, UNDP runs a strategic global program called Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in responding to the crisis that occurred in Somalia. At the same time, UNDP also contributes particularly in Northern Somalia through several supports such as the establishment of an effective community police force, functioning basic justice system, small arms control, and mine action capacity. Meanwhile, the limit of the research is in 2017 where the UNDP follow up run the previous program, MDGs with the new program, namely the 2030 Sustainable Development goals as a response to overcome the crisis over the world especially Somalia. Therefore, the writer believes the program that established by UNDP during that period will affect despite becoming significant progress for Somalia but also improving the human security stability in Somalia.

G. Purpose of Research

This research aims to achieve one purpose which is to know the strategic efforts conducted by UNDP in overcoming the security threats in Somalia by providing several programs or project in assisting Somalia to improve its human security stability.

H. Systematics of Writing

Chapter I consists of an introduction which contains the background, research question, theoretical framework, research methodology, the scope of research, research arguments, systematics of writing that will be used in this next research.

Chapter II examines more deeply about the historical background, main purpose and the function of UNDP as an international organization and then explain as well as its vision and mission.

Chapter III examines the security problems that appear in Somalia, so does the existences of threats and challenges of human security faces by Somalia government, and its impact toward Somalian.

Chapter IV consists of analyzing and discussing the UNDP involvement in overcoming the human security crises in Somalia and simultaneously answer what are the efforts of UNDP in improving human security in Somalia. Then, the chapter explains the UNDP response on human security crisis by establishing several development programs and its effort to protect the individual of Somalia from any kind of threats.

Chapter V is the end of the chapter which consists of the conclusion of the research.