

CHAPTER IV

UNDP EFFORTS IN IMPROVING HUMAN SECURITY IN SOMALIA

In this chapter, the writer examines the involvement of UNDP in Somalia and describe the efforts that conducted by UNDP to improve the human security in Somalia. In addition, this chapter shows about the programs provided by UNDP in dealing with the insecurity condition of Somalia. Then, the chapter also consists of the discussion about how does the implementation of UNDP program and its impact toward Somali people and Somalia government as well in matter of security crisis within the country.

A. International Organizations View on Human Security

Human security is always become one of international concerns. Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 in article 3 stated: “everyone has the right to life, liberty and personal security.” Then, article 22 stated: “everyone, as a member of society has the right to social security and is directed through national effort and international cooperation, taking into account the organization and resources of each state, to obtain the realization of economic, social, and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and free development of his personality.” So, from the declaration in 1948 gives the explanation that every action conducted by country, institutions or even international organizations must be purposed to promise the individuals security and human communities regardless the national security (Repez, 2013).

The first example of the involvement of international organization to human security can be traced through Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). OSCE is one of the largest regional security

organizations in the world that focuses on diplomacy, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. These activities are carried out by OSCE includes the scope of human being and individual security. One of OSCE contributions on human security is a mission in Moldova. The mission in Moldova was carried out in 2003 which aimed to deliver advice and knowledge in matters to human and minority rights, democratic transformation and repatriation of refugees. This set of activities also includes the efforts to ensure human security and fight against human trafficking. Then, in 2007 OSCE also launched the Anti-Trafficking and Gender Mission Program which aims to prevent and eradicate human trafficking and domestic violence, support gender equality and women rights, protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and encourage obedience with supremacy law (Repez, 2013).

Moreover, the European Union (EU) is an organization that promotes human security, encourages diversity, and advocates for global partnerships between citizens of the world. Based on Javier Solana who was the designer of European Security Strategy adopted by the European Council in December 2003, he described that security as a prerequisite for development. This strategy develops major security threats such as terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflict, and countries instability that can affect human as well as effect to human security. There are two evidences that shows the EU's desire and involvement in human security. First, the Human Security Response Force and second, the document of emphasizing human rights in European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) which was developed by EU Politics and Security in 2006, which sets out a series of steps to develop human policy dimension and develop

standard field guidelines and training guidelines for ESDP (Repez, 2013).

In addition, the other example of the involvement of international organization in human security was North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The contribution of NATO in human security can be seen through the placement of individual needs at the center of its every military operation that make operations more efficient. In 2006, based on the report of NATO Advanced Research Group stated that the main prerogative of the approach to promote human security was to protect civil society from violence and fear. For instance, the committee of Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) of NATO has capacity planning of interventions in civil emergencies which is regarded as the main duty of NATO on the security and become an important aspect that show NATO pro to human security. The capacity planning intervention in civil emergencies aims to gather, analyze and share information related to national planning of the activities to ensure the use of civilian resources during emergency situations such as crisis, disaster, and conflict. The example that shows NATO is pro human security is by helping the government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in protecting the stability and security in performance and expanding their authority and influence throughout the country (Repez, 2013).

Thus, from the examples above, the role of international in promoting human security has immense influence for the countries security stability. Therefore, UNDP as an international organization which brought the main task of UN has similar effort as well as OSCE, EU and NATO in realizing the human security stability in case of Somalia. The UNDP involvement has significant effect for Somalia since Somalia faces a lot of major threats of insecurity.

B. UNDP Promotes Joint Program with Somalia Government

UNDP Somalia works through the partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia, Puntland Government and Somaliland, non-governmental organization and even civil society of Somalia as one of efforts to overcome the human security instability in Somalia. There are two examples program that reflected to the improvement of human security, there are:

1. Enhancing Climate Resilience program of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems

In 2012 UNDP has joint program with Terra Nuova. Terra Nuova is an international non-governmental organization that focus on promoting sustainable socio-economic development initiative that covered in various Africa countries, and Latin American countries. The project between UNDP and Terra Nuova is aimed to strengthen the livestock industry through improving food security and to conduct the experiment of the biogas production of animal waste to provide energy.

The project provides of training of students on international trade rules and regulation for exporting livestock, Diploma courses in Livestock Health Science and Livestock Product Development and Entrepreneurship, and the reference Center.

Then, the project is very useful for converting livestock waste which can decompose into alternative energy sources that can be used for cooking and electricity. However, the increase of the use of biogas has potential to inhibit further land degradation, and

contribute to long-term environmental protection and reduce climate change at the local level then, increase livelihood opportunities.

In the other hand, one of the collaborative programs between UNDP and the Somali federal government is the Enhancing Climate Resilience program of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia. In other word, the Enhancing Climate Resilience is the continuation of the project between the UNDP and Terra Nuova. This program is sponsored by the funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Somali Federal Government has partnered with UNDP to work together to improve the resilience of communities and ecosystems that are vulnerable to climate change. The project works in semi-autonomous countries in Somalia: Southwest, Galmudug, Puntland and Somaliland.

The sources of funding provided by the GEF for this program will be used to support government institutions such as ministries, districts, non-profit organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs) to integrate climate change risks in Natural Resource Management and disaster preparedness. Meanwhile, the climate risk management will be institutionalized from the national to local level and community-based organizations are expected to lead the implementation of community-based ecosystem-based flood preparedness and other adaptation measures.

The program of Enhancing Climate Resilience was launched in 2015 and 2018 is the estimated end program. The priority of this program is to promote sustainable development and natural resource

management by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions. In addition, this program is in line with one of the implementation of 17 goals of SDG, which concerns about the strategic action to fight against climate change and its impact.

The program of Enhancing Climate Resilience is intended as a response where in recent years Somalia has experienced extreme weather and climate changes that have an effect on the country's economic and social development. Besides that, Somalia also faces a decrease in seasonal and annual rainfall, rising surface temperatures, sea level rise, and loss of lives and livelihoods that depend on fragile or overexploited ecosystems and natural resources. This extreme climate change raises concerns about new problems that will emerge in the future and can worsen the Somali situation and can create conflicts over scarce natural resources, including water.

However, the climate change has the potential to pose a number of chronic and sudden threats to human security through natural disasters, disruption of ecosystem services and reduced access to natural resources. In addition, the environmental change may also undermine the capacity of states to provide the opportunities and services necessary to maintain the livelihoods of their citizens (McGlade, 2017)

In addition, about 70% of Somalia's population depends on agriculture and climate-sensitive pastoralism. The farmers and herders have problems caused by the degradation of natural resources, where they are often hit by prolonged floods and droughts in

Somalia. Of course, this also affects Somalia, which is becoming increasingly vulnerable to conflict over scarce resources (UNDP, 2015).

UNDP is aware that energy and the environment are very important for sustainable development (UNDP, 2015). In addition, the effects of environmental degradation and the limited access to clean energy services have contributed to a disproportionately high rate of poverty. Therefore, UNDP helps countries strengthen their capacity to address these challenges at the global, national and community level. Thus, UNDP seeks and provides innovative policy advice and links partners through pilot projects that help poor people build sustainable livelihoods.

There are two outcomes of Enhancing Climate Resilience, first, policies plan and tools reviewed, revised, developed, adopted and implemented by the government to mainstream and enhance adaptive capacity and mitigate the risks of climate change on vulnerable communities and critical ecosystem services. Second, models of community and ecosystem resilience developed and implemented in pilot areas selected in consultation with government and community stakeholders.

In the first years of the implementation, there is no significant progress of the program since this first year was used for the preparation of project proposal, designing the construction of the program and formatting the committee of the program. However, in 2015, the document for the project of Enhancing Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystem in Somalia is approved. In addition, two

separate agreement letters were signed with the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism in Puntland and the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development in Somaliland. The agreement was approved and the Request for Proposal was prepared to involve national implementing partners to carry out the planned activities. District disaster management committees will be established in the districts of Jowhar, Afgoye, Qardo and Togdeer (UNDP, 2015).

Then in second year of the project implementation, the National Climate Change Policy was developed, taking into account sectoral vulnerabilities, the gender dimensions of climate change, the impacts and costs of adaptation. Besides that, in 2016, the project provides the training which is divided into three five-day pieces of training to cover Somalia Federal, Member States, Puntland, and Somaliland. The first training session took place in Mogadishu (the capital city of Somalia) from 23 April 2016 to 27 April 2016. The second training session took place in Hargeisa, Somaliland from 30 April 2016 to 4 May 2016. The third training session took place in Garowe, Puntland from 7 to 11 May, 2016 with 31 participants that consist of 7 women and 24 men University lecturers from Somaliland, Puntland, Jubaland, Southwestern states and Hiraaan are trained on Climate Change Adaptation Curriculum. As for the progress of 2016, the activities include: 3 water transfers completed in Puntland while 5 in Somaliland will be completed in the next quarters of 2016. Then, the reforestation activities in Somaliland, Puntland and Southern/Central Somalia are planned to be completed in the third quarter of 2016 (UNDP, 2016).

Moreover, UNDP has made several District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) such as in

Afgoye, Jowhar, Guriel & Blamable which are responsible for preparing and implementing targeted disaster preparedness plans in response to predicted climate change. In this term, DDMCs train the civil society about Disaster early warning, the impact of climate change and the implementation of damage/vulnerability need assessments.

In 2017, the project of Enhancing Climate Resilience obtains additional funds as a response to prolonged drought that leading to famine condition. Of course, the climate Change Resilience Project is fully taking a charge in the drought response activities. One of the project efforts is through the promotion of cooperation by bringing together the relevant institutions aimed at planning, implementing, monitoring and coordinating effective responses and extending life-saving support. Meanwhile, the additional funds for the project aims to fulfill the needs of vulnerable communities with water, food, and non-food items.

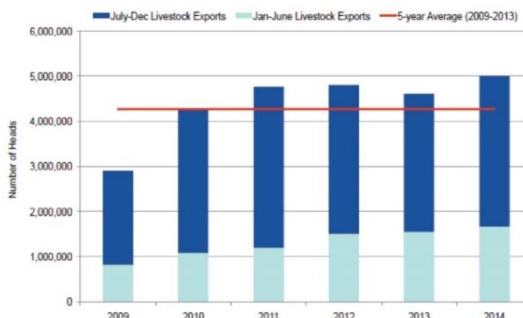
In addition, the new 15 Berkads (traditional water reservoir) rehabilitation work in Puntland have been completed to help pastoral communities living in drought-prone areas. In addition to the new 15 Berkads, there are 3 new water diversions made in the districts of Gardo, Garowe and Burtinle which serve to control erosion and sewers and also increase the productivity of the plains in the districts. Of course the establishment of Barkads has immense role for accessing the clean water since less than 30% of Somalia population has access to clean water. But in several regions especially in the conflict affected areas the number drop to 20%. Then, the impact of limited access of water has reduced the adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities and

increased the risk of waterborne diseases. By building water catchments, particularly in rural areas, help to ensure that Somali men and women benefit from improving natural resource management. So, by providing the access of water it will provide guarantee the health and safety for Somalia civil society (UNDP, 2018).

Furthermore, the existence of the Enhancing Climate Resilience program helps Somali civil society to access water availability which useful for the increase of livestock. However, livestock is the main livelihood of rural communities in Somalia. Then, pastoralism has proven to be the best way for rural communities to secure their livelihoods. However, pastoralism is very dependent on the access of water that exists for the success of the livestock sustainability. This is because Somalia is a dry area and has low rainfall intensity. Since, the Enhancing Climate Resilience program has established several Berkads and water dams that beneficial for livestock and agriculture for Somalia civil society. Where the existence of a water supply will be beneficial for agricultural income which helps to avoid food scarcity and maintain food security.

Indeed, the existence of Barkads has immense power for the sustainability of Somali livestock, especially for Somaliland since the industry of livestock there was one of dominant economic industries in Somalia. Therefore, the project between UNDP and Terra Nuova, and the climate resilience program has immense role in the contribution of livestock exports improvement of Somalia. As well as the increase of livestock number in the figure below:

Figure 4.1 The Improvement of Somalia Livestock Exports



Source: East Africa Business Journal – “Investment Opportunities in the Agriculture Sector”. *Published online at www.eabjournal.com*. Retrieved from <http://www.eabjournal.com/agriculture-east-africa-business-journal/603-investment-opportunities-in-the-agriculture-sector.html> [online source].

However, the action of UNDP in dealing with climate change is recognized as the effort to protect the environment. By establishing several Berkads has helped Somalia civil society to access clean water and hygiene. In addition, the enhancement and the management on the energy efficiency by exploiting animal waste has brought significant effect for the protection of sustainable environment. So, the effort of UNDP through Enhancing Climate Resilience program and joint program in improving livestock industry was assisting Somalia both economic development, environmental protection but also the protection of human security.

2. UNDP Project for Community Security

The prolonged conflict in South Central Somalia has caused a great deal of chaos for Somali communities where there are clashes between communities in several regions that impact to disharmony among communities. The use of violence becomes the media to gain power and resources. While, the continued conflict in some regions have hampered the development, impartial and irresponsible country institutions. In addition, the formal security services, such as the police did not run its functions as well where they tend to misuse the power and have a lack of legitimacy and impartiality.

As a result, there is a high level of mistrust and conflict among communities and between communities and the country. Meanwhile, the clans often use their power to defend themselves, and armed actors often use violence to resolve disputes and assert their power. Because of the lack of a coherent and inclusive approach to human security, violent groups such as al-Shabaab developed in many parts of the country.

Then, to respond it, since 2011 UNDP Somalia started to implement a new five-year program. The new five-year program compromise two main program, they are: first, Governance and Role of Law (GROL), and second, Poverty reduction, and Environment Protection Program (PREP). Under the GROL program, UNDP provides the Community Security Project (CSP) which in line with the frame of Peacebuilding and State-building Goals (PSGs). The CSP project has two values of PSG, the inclusive politics and the justice.

This project consists of three main pillars. First, quality conflict analysis and research that takes into account the needs of Somali communities are made available for peace and security related programming. Second, community-based reconciliation that includes healing collective trauma, social and economic rehabilitation, integration and reparation. Third, youth empowerment and participation in building peaceful society. The implementation of CSP was covered in three strategic regions which are, South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland.

To achieve the first pillar of the project, UNDP collaborates with the Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP). OCVP provides reliable data on peace-building and governance in all regions of Somalia and Somaliland. The data become the consideration to shape policies, develop responses and monitor the progress of the country. It to be done as a result of the appearance of prolonged conflict and transitional institutions need to be nurtured with the information to respond to the social problems. The OCVP approach to its programs includes research, knowledge management, and training, drawing on data collected at all levels and disseminating findings to various stakeholders at the district, regional and national levels to inform policymaking and programming. OCVP has fostered direct relations with local communities and a growing number of Somali academic institutions while at the same time developing networks and partnerships with international academic research institutions involved in conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and sustainable development. This gives institutions the ability to identify priority areas of concern, develop highly contextual intervention approaches and launch briefly targeted advocacy

campaigns. OCVP also offers capacity building and special training on issues of conflict resolution, mediation, humanitarian issues, and other issues regarding the transformation of conflict and sustainable development.

In addition, CSP concerns about Community Based Reconciliation and Trauma Healing (CBRTH), this initiative targets community sector groups such as elders, youth, women, spiritual leaders, the business community and refugees and complements other local initiatives designed to address conflict and extremism at the grassroots level. Since the beginning 2015, At least 900 community members (50% women, 50% men) in the 4 districts covered in Beletweyne, Baidoa and 2 in Kismayo benefited from increased social reconciliation through community dialogue and trauma healing sessions (UNDP, 2015).

Then, during quarter 3 in 2015, CSP and partners continued to undertake CBRTH project initiatives in four districts: Baidoa, Bledweyne, Kismayo Ward 1 and Ward 2. Based on the Nabadda Quraca methodology or "Tree of Peace", a total of 60 participants consisting of 60 men and 20 women joined the Facilitator Community Volunteers in 4 districts conducted 11 sessions each for 12 weeks (1 session per week with 12 weeks used for celebrations/graduations) where an average of 15 participants per session learned about trauma healing, how to break the cycle of violence, forgiveness and building trust, learning to share their stories and experiences of trauma. In total, 883 community members consisting of 461 men and 422 women participated in these sessions in 4 districts. In quarter 3, outreach efforts were made to include in the initiative of community sector groups such as

elders, youth, women, spiritual leaders, the business community and refugees. This intervention complements other local initiatives designed to address conflict and extremism at the grassroots level. These efforts will paint a bigger picture of the social order in each district, and provide lasting change and reconciliation at the grassroots level (UNDP, 2015).

Then, the CSP concerns on youth empowerment has brought significant result. There were 477 graduates (at least 30% of women) of the Youth for Change Phase II social rehabilitation component supported and provided livelihoods and income generating opportunities. A total of 491 adult youth consisting of 263 men and 228 registered women with ILO partners at the project site. At least 94% of young adults (18-24 years old) graduate from a joint Youth Initiative for Social Change and Economic Rehabilitation and Reintegration. According to Third Party Monitoring Reports, beneficiaries show satisfaction with the project as a whole. Among other things, in the context of social development and citizenship and also livelihoods and income generating opportunities, provided for 380 vulnerable and risky youth (at least 30% women) while 350 children (where at least 30% are women) are given skills-based education life that ensures their development in 4 Districts in the Puntland and Southern / Central Somalia regions (UNDP, 2015).

So, through CSP, UNDP supports Somali authorities in the development and implementation of related policies, community correction mechanisms, and the development of national safety and security infrastructure such as peace-building units at the national level, regional response mechanisms for

conflict. Then, UNDP partnered with civil society and authorities to create a space for conducting peace-building activities. UNDP supports the youth rehabilitation program and the establishment of the Women's Protection Unit helps address one of the biggest causes of insecurity in the Somali community, youth violence, while at the same time providing support for victims of violence. This strategy was approved to protect the community security from freedom from any kind of violence and prevent the Somali civilians to be recruited by armed militia, organized criminal, and piracy groups. In addition, the project provides young people with the opportunity for rehabilitation, and personal development through educational activities, social rehabilitation, economic integration, and leadership training as well as make them aware of the adverse effects of conflict and violence in their country.

However, the assessments to understand local needs and build an evidence base to help identify and prioritize initiatives that can strengthen social cohesion and community-based reconciliation in certain communities. The types of assessments can vary based on the local context but can include basic safety and security and attitude surveys.

C. UNDP Strategic Program in Responding Human Security Threats

1. Piracy Trials Program and Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy (ALTP) project

UNDP program to response the piracy was established since 2011 under the Piracy Trials Program 2011-2014. The proposal of the Piracy Trials Program

is part of a joint program between UNDP's Government & Legal Regulations Program and the UNODC Anti-Piracy Program. The piracy trial program was carried out in South Central Somalia within 4 years. UNODC will lead the elements related to court and case management including the sending of a central authority for mutual legal assistance & international justice cooperation in Criminal matters. Whereas, UNDP will encourage the support to the Benadir Central Court including equipping and rehabilitating the remaining. UNDP also takes a charge for training cadres of Judicial staff in investigating, prosecuting and prosecuting cases relating to serious organized crime including piracy. Then, UNDP is responsible to strengthen the High Judicial Council to oversee the Judiciary. Both Agencies will collaborate in ensuring that the main laws including the Piracy and Transfer law are legally approved within 12 months of working with Parliament, the Ministry of Justice and Counter-Piracy Coordinator.

Under the 2011-2014 Piracy Trials Program, UNDP supports and enhances the Somali justice system to prosecute suspected serious crimes such as piracy in accordance with legal processes and international standards, especially the right to a fair trial. To the extent that this program has swarmed 157 piracy suspects who have been tried using legal aid in Puntland. There are twenty-seven legal practitioners from Somaliland, Puntland, and Mogadishu who have completed a comprehensive legal training program designed and implemented by the French National School for Justice and United Arab Emirates Judicial Service Agencies. This is designed to improve their skills in dealing with serious crimes including piracy. In addition, nearly 80 percent of the current judiciary

has conducted UNDP certified judicial training carried out by the local university law faculty.

In the Piracy Trials Program in Somaliland and Puntland, UNDP and UNODC provided 4 kinds of support, namely: first, long-term legal training for judges and prosecutors and providing special equipment to support court sections mandated to hear piracy cases. Second, UNDP and UNODC support legal assistance for vulnerable groups including individuals accused of serious crimes. Third, UNDP is supporting UNODC to develop case management and tracking systems in priority courts. And fourth, support for overcoming court security/judges/prosecutors in Puntland after the attack. Projects are intended to support the revision of key laws including criminal law and criminal procedures relating to piracy, which requires a shared focus between the Federal Government of Somalia, the region and Somaliland.

In addition, the Piracy Trials Program also provide training for police officers. There are at least thirty-seven members of the Maritime Police Unit in Mogadishu, ten Port Bosaso Police, and forty Somaliland Coast Guards being the main example of training programs. In terms of results, the training and development of maritime law enforcement capacity resulted in a marked increase in the number of patrols in Somali waters. There are 51 illegal fishing banned by the Somaliland authorities. In particular, the Berbera Coast Guard actively banned illegal fishing cases, and illegal arms shipments, while Port Bosaso Police supported the arrival of safe ships from Yemen and prohibited illegal fuel shipments from Yemen. Meanwhile, the Maritime Police Unit in Mogadishu began patrolling in Somali waters after 20 years and

also became coast guards on the Lido coast. Based on reports in 2015, the police station in south Galkayo was also fully rehabilitated and renewed which served as central counter piracy detention and investigation at Galmudug. Then in 2015, the Police Station model in Galkayo, Jeriban, and Eyl was completed and delivered. Furthermore, the Criminal Investigation Department at Bosaso and as two Police Posts on the beach were rehabilitated and equipped and returned to full functioning. Of course, those activities have contributed to the reduction of piracy activities in the Puntland coastal region. In addition, 60 police personnel including the commander of the police station, regional police commander, and 30 criminal investigation departments and prosecutors were trained in Puntland.

As a result, with the joint program for piracy trials, the total number of incidents caused by pirates based in Somalia continued to decline, from 20 in 2013 to 12 in one-year period from October 2014 to October 2015. According to the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the figure was a significant decrease from 78 reported in 2007 when Somalia-based piracy was very common, and in 2011 there were 237 ships targeted by Somali pirates. The total number of large commercial ship sailors held hostage by Somali pirates stood at 26 in October 2015, compared to 37 in October 2014 (The Trust Fund Secretariat Department of Political Affairs United Nations, 2015).

Despite Piracy Trials Program, in the beginning of 2016, UNDP established Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy (ALTP). ALTP is the advanced program of Piracy Trials Program, where ALTP covered in Alola and Bargal of Puntland region, and in Balanbale of

Somalia region. The aim of the project is to strengthen community resilience from piracy through social rehabilitation, local economic development, job creation, and to support the entrepreneur both men and women for economic development.

There are four outputs of the project, there are: first, provide social rehabilitation for communities especially vulnerable youth that influenced by piracy promoted. Second, Provide Long-term employment that accompanied by the provision of skills and helps to develop the local economy by giving grants for micro and small businesses. Third, the rehabilitation of social and infrastructure. Fourth, debriefing for local authorities and the community about the local level of planning, monitoring, and issues related to piracy.

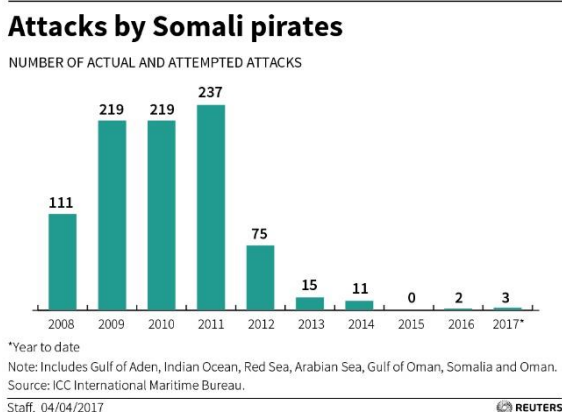
In 2015, the project provides 200 participants of youth who provided by social rehabilitation, and 140 vulnerable youth to be provided with the proper vocational skills training and startup capital/kit of tool and training. At the same time, there are several constructions provided by the ALTP such as health center, rehabilitation the main road and youth center in Alula. While in Bargal, there was the construction of youth center and Mother and Child Health (MCH) in Balanbale. In addition, there was training on the awareness of anti-piracy campaign provided by ALTP for government officers (UNDP, 2015).

In the other hand, there are 140 trainees have graduated from skill training and each of then received tool kits and the commodities that equal to \$500 because they served long-term employment. In this period, the six infrastructure are completed such as the feeder road, two Irish culverts in Alula and Bargal and

Youth Centre, Community Centre and Mother and Child Health Facility. The other result is the training session of the awareness of the piracy is to be done (UNDP, 2016).

However, to conclude, the effort of piracy project of UNDP has an immense role in fight against the piracy. The effort also has significant result in reducing piracy attack in Somalia water. The project consists of several strategies such as training for police officers, improving legal justice and law as well as providing rehabilitation of the people who affected by piracy. In addition, the waterway in Somalia is one of strategic routes in international trade. So, it is not surprised if the waterway is used as an opportunity for robbers and pirates to seize the commodities within the ship. In addition, there is the possibility of illegal drugs transfer conducted by certain actors through the water way. Therefore, the efforts of UNDP in counter the piracy are regarded as the attempts to protect human security where the civil society of Somalia are free from the threat of piracy attacks and free from the spread of illegal drugs that endanger Somalia civil society.

Figure 4.2 The Number of Somali Pirates Attacks



Source: Reuters – “Somali Pirates Hijack First Commercial Ship Since 2012”. *Published online at www.reuters.com.* Retrieved from: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-somalia-hijack/somali-pirates-hijack-first-commercial-ship-since-2012-idUSKBN16LOEW> [online source]

2. UNDP Contribution on Health and HIV/AIDS

Around 2.1 million Somali people cannot access adequate health services. Even Somalia is also noted as the worst malnutrition sufferer in the world. Somali children face challenges from the day they are born, lose their lives due to diseases such as Malaria, Diarrhea, and Pneumonia. Simple vaccinations such as Measles and Polio are also not facilitated, this also has fatal consequences because it can increase the mortality rate in Somalia. To help and overcome this problem UNDP together with WHO and UNICEF have developed the "Health and Nutrition Program"

program, which aims at improving health and nutrition, especially for women and children in Somalia.

As part of its efforts to improve and support the health system, UNDP and WHO, have collaborated in facilitating the development of health policies in Somalia, this was launched from 2013 to 2016 with a focus on strategic planning in the health sector, strategies for human resource development and women's reproductive health. The program has provided access to quality health and nutrition services for more than 700,000 children under five years and 335,000 pregnant and lactating women. It has also added services to Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care provided at two hospitals in South and Central Somalia in Banadir and Galgadug, and two hospitals in Puntland in Garowe and Gaalkacyo, and seven other maternity homes (UNDP, 2019).

In 2014 with support from UNDP. The Somali government has also doubled its efforts to achieve health goals, in this case, the Somali government has launched two important things, there are: first, Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa (CARMMA) and second, Saving Mother and Child Life. For this purpose, the Somali government has cooperated with health authorities. Then, in this case, UNDP also helped by providing assistance in the form of funds and medical workers. The aim is to develop a plan for accelerating maternal and child health for Somalia. This has greatly helped Somalia to make progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which includes reducing maternal and child mortality

by more than 15 percent and improving the quality of mothers and children.

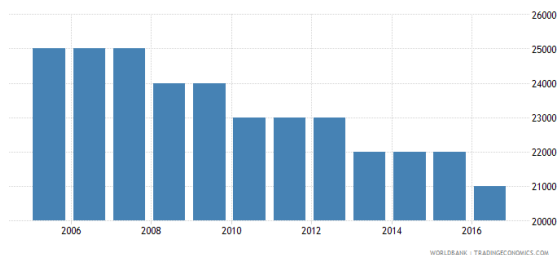
Aside from the program stated above, UNDP and UNAIDS also collaborated in a relief program for patients suffering from HIV/AIDS in Somalia. In the early 1980s the emergence of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) virus, this infectious disease spread rapidly throughout the continent. It was noted that in 2011 nearly 32,000 Somali people had HIV.

In the effort to raise awareness of the disease and help people understand the HIV/AIDS virus, in 2013 UNDP conducted special training for 40 members of the Somali special protection unit and journalists from 9 local radio stations in Somalia. The training includes of media training will strengthen reporting on HIV issues and gender issues in Somalia with the encouragement reporting from a human rights perspective. In addition, to raising awareness about human rights and discrimination, UNDP also gives the opportunity for people who live with HIV/AIDS to access public services. In other endeavors, UNAIDS and UNDP worked with three National AIDS Commissions in Somaliland, Bargal, and South Central Somalia in advocates to increase efforts to control the spread of disease, and treatment and care for infected people.

There are four main strategic priorities that conducted by UNDP in delivering HIV/AIDS project, there are: a). Strengthening the coordination capacity of the national Aids Commission to promote coherence and coordination at regional and national levels through our support for Regional Working Groups (RWG) to

avoid duplication and ensure that all HIV work is harmonious. b). Supporting the creation of an environment that supports and helps the government to resolve HIV/AIDS policies in each zone infected with the virus, and also protects the rights of living people infected with HIV/AIDS. c). Strengthening districts in responding to communities against HIV/Aids in Somalia. This is needed to link the work being done at the national level for people at the regional and district levels, and to ensure the participation of various stakeholders throughout the government as well as with civil society and the private sector in HIV/AIDS issues. UNDP introduced an initiative called "Conversational Communities" in Somalia to help strengthen districts and communities in response to HIV/AIDS and d). Promoting and encouraging the involvement of civil society participation in planning, implementing and evaluating AIDS responses, especially by supporting people living with HIV, women's groups, and vulnerable and marginalized groups affected by Aids (UNDP, 2019). Thus, the result of the UNDP program has big contribution in reducing the number of Somali adult who living with HIV. As well as the figure below that shows the decline in HIV victims (Adult age 15+) from year to year:

Figure 4.3 The Number of Somali Adults (15+) who Living with HIV

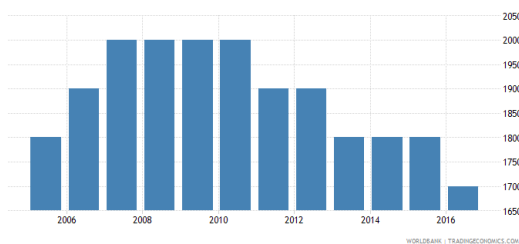


Source: Trading Economics – “Somali Adults (Ages 15+) Living with HIV”. *Published online at tradingeconomics.com*. Retrieved from <https://tradingeconomics.com/somalia/adults-ages-15-living-with-hiv-wb-data.html> [online source].

As well as a report from UNAIDS Data 2018, there has been a decline in global deaths due to AIDS which has been largely driven by progress in sub-Saharan Africa, especially east and South Africa, which is home to 53% of people in the world living with HIV. AIDS-related mortality declined 42% from 2010 to 2017 in east and south Africa. This reflects the step of increasing rapid treatment in the region. Meanwhile, in the west and central Africa, the decline was lower (24% reduction). During the same period, the continued decline in deaths continued in Asia and the Pacific (39% reduction), western and central Europe and North America (36% reduction) and the Caribbean (23% reduction). In Latin America, where coverage of antiretroviral therapy is relatively high and AIDS-related mortality has been relatively low for years, the decline in deaths over the past seven years has been 12%. There has been no reduction in AIDS-related

deaths in Eastern Europe and Central Asia since 2010, and deaths from AIDS-related diseases have increased by 11% in the Middle East and North Africa (UNAIDS, 2018). The Reduction of Aids deaths shows the success of the UNDP project and partners in dealing with HIV and AIDs cases. The decline in Aids mortality in Somalia can be seen in the figure below:

Figure 4.4 Somali Aids Estimated Death



Source: Trading Economics – “Somalia Aids Estimated Deaths”. *Published online at tradingeconomics.com.* Retrieved from: <https://tradingeconomics.com/somalia/aids-estimated-deaths-unaids-estimates-wb-data.html> [online source].

To conclude, the existence of diseases and HIV/AIDS was the threats to human health and security. Then, the contribution and donor provided by UNDP on the health and HIV/AIDS is important for protecting people from disease and HIV/AIDS. In addition, UNDP fast emergencies on the issue of health aims to prevent the further spread of diseases that endanger non-affected people. In the other hand, despite providing the access to health center, UNDP also guarantee the rights of affected people and freedom from the discrimination.

Since there is no strong monitoring and evaluation system, the effectiveness of UNDP's programs/projects on human security can only be assessed based on limited information. Under the results of governance, the level of effectiveness of UNDP varies across program components. The joint program on community security has made a very important contribution to protecting Somali civil society and this program works very well and has the potential to go beyond. As such, the intervention appears to be very effective and shows great promise for further contributions to Somalia's future development goals.

Community security projects have contributed to capacity building at the individual and institutional level. The community security component is built around three main areas: (a) peace infrastructure; (B) information for evidence-based policy making; and (c) addressing specific problems related to youth. In the first field, UNDP supported the establishment of peacebuilding units in Puntland, Somaliland, and Mogadishu to develop roles, responsibilities, and partnerships between authorities at all levels. The project supports the government to formalize a joint framework under the Community Security and Peace Building Policy in Puntland to institutionalize partnerships between state actors and civil society. District safety committees were formed in all regions aimed at empowering communities to monitor and reduce violence. In the second field, the project carried out community-level safety and security assessments in five districts and supported the Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention to pilot a monitoring framework and conduct field research. UNDP jointly supports an evidence-based program design tool with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to be used by practitioners of reintegration. In the third area, UNDP worked with UNICEF and the ILO to distance youth at risk from

criminal activities (e.g, piracy and armed violence). Young people at risk organize a social rehabilitation program for young people equipped with economic reintegration activities. The second phase called 'youth targets for Change' social rehabilitation activities, including 491 youth training on various skills and topics in 2014 (UNDP, 2016)

In the other hand, the other program that reflect toward the effectiveness of UNDP on human security stability can be found through UNDP contribution on HIV/AIDS. UNDP has generally been effective in its work and has made important contributions to national efforts to combat HIV and AIDS. UNDP is conducting a campaign on HIV and AIDS aimed at raising Somali people's awareness about HIV/AIDS. In addition, UNDP works on HIV/AIDS including developing basic infrastructure and policy frameworks. Then, the project delivered by UNDP turned out to be relevant in the context and UNDP's mandate in the United Nations Joint Program on the division of HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) among UN agencies. At the policy and coordination level, UNDP focuses on the National AIDS Commission, UNDP plays an important role in strengthening and coordinating multi-sectoral responses and providing an understanding of the role that is played by the Commission. In addition, UNDP is assisting the Ministry of Health in responding to HIV and assistance to all medical components.

So, UNDP has contributed to national efforts to combat HIV and AIDS, especially for strategic planning, coordination and community response. At the policy and coordination level, where UNDP focuses on the national AIDS commission and has provided technical assistance to finalize and submit HIV concept notes for the 2015-2017 period to be submitted to the Global Fund. Then, with UNDP's support, the Somaliland AIDS Commission

submitted an HIV proposal to the Global Fund approved for grants of around \$ 22 million for the 2015-2017 period (UNDP, 2016).

Moreover, in term of community responses on HIV/AIDS, UNDP established ‘community conversation’. The community conversation seems to be an effective approach in a very conservative country. According to interviewees and internal project reports, the project produced positive changes in people's attitudes towards HIV and AIDS, has encouraged increased voluntary counseling and testing activities and caused some women to stop working in the sex trade. Thus, project activities appear to have contributed significantly to the expected results. The participants of the community conversation claim to have a strong sense of community and cooperation through the community forums, and the sessions have been a place for people to discuss other community problems aside from HIV / AIDS (UNDP, 2016).

To conclude, the effectiveness of program and project that are provided by UNDP has immense role in improving human security stability of Somalia. The program of climate change has the potential to decrease the number of chronic and sudden threats to human security through natural disasters management, protection of ecosystem services and increased access to natural resources. Then, the project on community security as one of the elements of human security has succeeded in providing security for the people of Somalia in handling piracy eradication in Somalia. In addition, the improvement of health services and health responses also have a significant result for the improvement of human security. Therefore, it can be concluded that the programs/projects carried out by UNDP have had a successful impact on improving human security in Somalia.