CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

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. In the era of colonialism, the region of Somalia was divided into five regions: Italian Somalia (now's Somalia), British Somaliland (now's Somaliland), French Somaliland (now's Djibouti), and other fragments of territory now belonging to Ethiopia and Kenya. Shortly after achieving independence in the mid-1960s, British Somaliland or commonly called Somaliland chose unification with Somalia, forming the Republic of Somalia.

Somalia first government implemented democratic system. The Barre administration was characterized by discrimination, violence and. Then, people's dissatisfaction spread throughout the Somali region against the Barre regime which has misused its power and triggering chaos within the internal of Somalia. There are many opposed-groups who fought against Barre and made him descend from his power.

With the collapse of Siad Barre's regime in 1991, Somalia fell into a very fragile condition. This affected the fall of important areas in Somalia which were taken over by warlords and clan leaders. At least in the last 20 years, Somalia has been experienced various kinds of problems such as armed conflict, violence and lawlessness which has resulted in large-scale internal displacement and a dramatic decline in the human security of millions of people. The prolonged conflict of Somalia has driven a huge problem such as, state fragility, environmental degradation that caused scarcity, famine, and drought, the emergence of terrorism and piracy, as well as the spread of chronical diseases within Somalia. These kind of problems have delivered to human violation that endanger the

human security and it has taken the rights of freedom for the people who live in Somalia.

So in order to respond the human security instability in Somalia, UNDP as a development agency of the UN has a responsibility to protect the main core of human being to live freely without any repression or violation of a human being. Actually, since the Human Development Report in the 1994, UNDP described that human security is covered into seven aspects of individual security, there are: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security. Those seven components merged into two basic principles of human being namely "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want".

The program launched by UNDP to respond the environmental degradation was Enhancing Climate Resilience. The result of the project was the implementation of developed National Climate Change Policy, the establishment of District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) in Afgoye, Jowhar, Guriel & Blamable that take a charge for preparing and implementing targeted disaster preparedness plans in response to predicted climate change. Before Enhancing Climate Resilience program, UNDP has established similar program alike climate resilience in 2012. At that time UNDP has joint program with Terra Nuova that concern on livestock production and the use of animal waste for alternative energy that help to guarantee the protection of environment. Meanwhile, UNDP also establishes several traditional water reservoirs that useful for the availability of clean water, good sanitation and hygiene.

In addition, UNDP also launched the community security project in 2011. The project supports the government to formalize a joint framework under the Community Security and Peace Building Policy in Somalia 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.

In 2011, UNDP has strategic project in responding the piracy that exist in Somalia. The project was the Piracy Trials Program it was collaborated with UNODC. Here, UNDP is responsible for the enhancement of Somalia legal justice systems by providing training for the Somalia local judiciaries as well as providing training for security officers in dealing with the piracy. And as a result, during one-year period of the program, the number of incidents of piracy is declined. Besides that, UNDP provide the rehabilitation for vulnerable youth that influenced by piracy.

Meanwhile, UNDP is also aware about the health security in Somalia since around 2.1 million Somali people cannot access adequate health services. Even Somalia is also noted as the worst malnutrition sufferer in the world. In 2013 to 2016 UNDP and WHO have collaborated in facilitating the development of health policies in Somalia, with a focus on strategic planning in the health sector, and the 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. In addition, UNDP and WHO built the two hospitals in South Central Somalia, and two hospitals in Puntland, and seven maternity homes.

To conclude, the involvement of UNDP as an international organization in Somalia has an immense role in promoting the partnership, in this case is through joint program with the Somalia government. The partnership of joint program

is regarded as the strategy to overcome the human security instability in Somalia that caused by prolonged conflict and several events that drive to insecurity in Somalia. In addition, UNDP carries out the necessary programs/projects that aims to improve and protect the human security. Then, the donor, international aids and the contribution of UNDP at least has significant effect to ensure the security of Somali people in term of environmental security, community security, and health security.