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Globalization, Security and Its Linkages with Peace, Development and Environment

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Abstract

Three reasons contributed to a global reconceptualization of security since 1990: end of the Cold War, globalization and global environmental change with the transition from the Holocene to the Anthropocene in earth history. As a result the security concepts have been *widened* (from political-military to economic, societal and environmental dimensions) *deepened* (from state-centred concepts of (inter)national security to human-centred concepts: 'human security') and *sectorialized* (to food, water, health and soil security), since 1945 the classic linkage of international peace and security (in the UN Charter) has been extended in the 1950's to include 'development' and in the 1970's to include 'environment'. Thus, in the early 21st century a conceptual quartet exists of security, peace, development and environment and its manifold linkages. Globalization has posed multiple new threats by non-state actors of *personal violence* (terrorism) and *structural violence* (financial crises in Mexico, Asia and global) that contributed to a 'structural terrorism'.

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1. Introduction: Project Reconceptualizing of Security and Global Environmental and Human Security Handbook (GEHSHA)

Main Thesis: The meaning of security has fundamentally changed since 1989 and this change has policy relevance & must be conceptually mapped.

Key Questions:

- **Why and how has the meaning of the political and scientific security concept changed?**

- **Which role did globalization play as a cause for the reconceptualization of security?**

- **How has the relationship between Security, Peace, Development and Environment changed?**

- **How to cope with security in a globalized world?**

1.1. Project Reconceptualizing of Security
Research questions: why, for what purpose?

- **4 Major changes of international order since 1789**
  - ➢ **French Revolution and order of Vienna (1815-1914)**
  - ➢ **Versailes Peace Treaty: Wilsonian & Hobbesian Compromise**
  - ➢ **Order of Yalta & San Francisco: Collective Self-Defence**
  - ➢ **9 September 1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall – not 11 Sept. 2001**
- **1989: Global peaceful change: Reunification of Europe but also of Southeast Asia: Enlargement of ASEAN and EU**
- **Since 1989: collective self-defence vs. collective security**
- **Concept of security:**
  - ➢ **Widening: 5 dimensions: mil., political, econ., societal, envir.**
  - ➢ **Shrinking: to the narrow Hobbesian military security concept**
  - ➢ **Deepening: global, regional, national, societal, individual**
  - ➢ **Changes in the referents of security: state to the individual**
  - ➢ **Sectorialization of security: energy, food, health, water**

1. 2. Concept of Security: basic value and goal

- **Security** (lat.: ***securus, se cura***; it. *Sicurezza*, fr.: *sécurité*, sp.: *seguridad*, p.: *segurança*, g: *Sicherheit*). **Cicero & Lukrez** referred to a philosophical & psycholo-gical status of mind, since 1st cent. as a **polit. concept** (**'Pax Romana')**.

- **'Security'** is associated in dictionaries with many **different meanings** that refer to **frameworks & dimensions**, apply to **individuals, issue areas**, **societal conventions & changing historical conditions & circumst.**

- **Security as a term is associated with**: state of being, feeling safe, secure, free from fear, care, danger; b) safety of a country or organisation against espionage or theft or other danger; c) freedom from doubt, danger & anxiety; d) assured freedom from poverty & want; e) a person or thing that secures or guarantees; f) precautions taken against theft, espionage; g) certificate of creditorship, pledge of repayment, fulfilment of promise, guarantee; h) syno-nyms: asylum, care, cover, custody, immunity, preservation, protection, refuge, retreat, safe-keeping, safety, sanctuary, shelter; i) defence, guards, precautions, protection, safeguards, sa-fety measures, surveillance, assurance, certainty, confidence, conviction, freedom from doubt, reliance, sureness; j) gua rantee, insurance, pledge, surety; k) overconfidence, carelessness;   l) something that gives, assures safety, protection safeguard.

- **Security** as an **individual or societal political value** has no **indepen-dent meaning** and is always **related to specific individual or societal value systems** and **their realisation**.

1.3. Manifold disputes on security concept: transatlantic and North-South

- **Transatlantic debate on objective & subjective security dangers and concerns: on weapons of mass destruction & perception thereof**

- **Differences in mindsets & worldviews on perception of security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks**

- **Different securitisation efforts, legitimation strategies & policy agendas by different policy & IR communities**
  - Hard security agenda: **weapons of mass destructions, rogue states and non-state actors: terrorists and criminal networks**
  - Soft security agenda: **environmental & human security debate**

- **Møller's questions:** Security of whom, of what, from whom? Security from what? Sec. by whom? Security by which means?

- **Time to reassess the security concepts used since 1989!**

1.4. Three Ideal Type World Views
English School: Hobbes, Grotius & Kant

Hobbes (1588-1679)   **Grotius (1583-1645)**   **Kant (1724-1804)**

Security perceptions depend on worldviews or traditions

❖ **Hobbessian pessimist:** *power* **is the key category (narrow concept)**

❖ **Grotian pragmatist:** *cooperation* **is vital (wide security concept)**

❖ **Kantian optimist:** *international law* **and** *human rights* **are crucial**

1.5. Hobbesian vs. Kantian Agenda

➢ **Hobbesian diagnosis**: New threats: „rogue states", „axis of evil" [Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria, N. Korea] , weapons of mass destruction & terrorists

➢ Recipe: Military build-up, missile defence, use of military power & force to achieve aims, preemption!

Different worldviews: US & Europe: diagnosis, recipe!

❖**Kantian [Wilsonian] diagnosis**: Human

rights violations, nondemocr. regimes

❖ Recipe: Conditionalised economic aid,

support for democratisation efforts &

liberation [democracy imposed]

Hobbesian & Wilsonian symbiosis(neoc.)

Shift with Obama: Stronger multilateral

Approach based on law

1.5. Grotian Perspective: Basis for a New Transatlantic Consensus

» **For Europeans** modern Westphalian internat. order was built on Grotian principles of international law.

» International law and multilateral cooperation in international institutions matter (EU: compromise).

» **Europeans** pointed to other challenges to survival of humankind, ignored by the Hobbesian mindset.

- **David King: PM Blair's science adviser**: „Climate change is the most severe problem we are facing today, more serious even than the threat of terrorism" (Independent, 9.1.2004)

- **Karl Deutsch (1960s):** Power means not having to learn! **Kagan:** Europeans lack military power – Advantage: Europeans must learn!

- **Grotians: Wider problem recognition, anticipatory learning, adaptation & mitigation, multilateral cooperation for solution!**

- **Grotian view** may offer a basis for a new transatlantic consensus and for a conceptually oriented dialogue on security concepts.

1.6. Soft Security Challenges: Environmental and Human Security

Label	Reference object	Value at risk	Source(s) of threat
National security	**The State**	**Territ. integrity**	**State, substate actors**
Societal security	**Societal groups**	**Nation. identity**	**Nations, migrants**
Human security	**Individ., mankind**	**Survival**	**Nature, state, global.**
Environmental sec.	**Ecosystem**	**Sustainability**	**Mankind**

Source: B. Møller: in Brauch et al. (2003): Sec. & Env. in Mediterranean, 277-288.

Env. Security: Referent: Ecosystem; Value at risk is *sustainability*.
❖ Major challenges: *global environmental change & humankind*,
❖ Focus: Interactions between ecosystem & humankind,
Human security: Referent: individuals and humankind.
❖ Values at risk: survival of human beings and their quality of life.
❖ Major source of threat: nature (*global environmental change*), globalisation, nation state with its ability to cope with dual challenge.

1.7. Thesis: Increasing heterogeneity of security: mindsets, worldviews and referents

- **We have several parallel debates on security!**
- **Basic global change was 1989 and not 2001!**
- **But on 30.1.2001: Basic shift in mindset & worldview : Return of Cold War mindset & Hobbesian worldview: shrinking to a narrow national military, political concept**
- **Continuation of a widened security agenda in Europe and coexistence of three worldviews**
- **UN system: continuation of sectorialization of security**
- **North-South (ruler vs. ruled): shift in referent: nation state to a „human-centred perspective"**
- **Debate within Western hemisphere: US vs. Canada**

# 1.8. Questions for Reconceptualising Security: Facing Global Env. Change and Globalization

- **Our goal: Time to assess & take stock of divergent recon-ceptualizations of security that have occurred since 1989.**
- What does security mean in different cultures & religions and has the understanding changed since 1989?
- What is the spatial context: is security de-spatialized or de-territorialized (OECD perspective) or re-spatialized?
- What are the referents of security in different concepts?
- How have scientific disciplines reconceptualized security?
- Have security dimensions been been reconceptualized?
- How has global environmental change been concept-ualized in terms of security concepts?
- How has the sectoral reconceptualization evolved since 1989?
- How have environmental and human security been (re)conceptualized in different world regions: convergence or divergence?

1.9. Global Environmental and Human Security Handbook for the Anthropocene

- Canterbury Workshop: 8-10 September: Security & Environment in the Mediterranean: environmental security
- Start of discussion in November 2001 of AFES-PRESS Board: Goal: a joint article for a major journal
- Obtained EU and NATO grants for 4 workshops:
  - March 2005 in Montreal: 2 panels at ISA conference
  - June 2004 in Sopron: 3 panels at IPRA Conference
  - September 2004: at 5th Pan-European Conference in The Hague
    - Dr. Zarina Othman attended and without her we would not be here!
  - August 2005: WISC I (Istanbul): 10 panels
  - October 2005: 6th Open meeting of IHDP
- Goal: Announcement and looking for authors for a global mapping of the reconceptualization of Security

1.10. Realization and Implementation

- **Dual task: Looking for co-editors and authors**
  - **Core AFES-PRESS team**: Germany, Netherlands and Poland: political science, economics, physics
  - **From a European male team** to a global multidisciplinary team: expanding the European boys club looking for women scientists: Ursula Oswald Spring (2003), Navnita Behera Chadha (March 2004), Patricia Kameri-Mbote (May 2005)
  - **3 key goals:** a) truly global, b) multidisciplinary, c) peer-reviewed, highest quality (like journal articles),
  - **Recruiting authors:** without honorarium
    - Looking for promising authors (2004-march 2010) at conferences
    - Web searchers on authors for certain themes
  - **Result after 6 years: 3 books: 270 peer-reviewed chapters, more than 300 authors, 100 countries**
  - **From Malaysia:** Zarina Othman, **Thailand:** Surichai Wun Gaeo, **Vietnam:** Thanh-Dam Truong; **Philippines:** Ariel penetrante
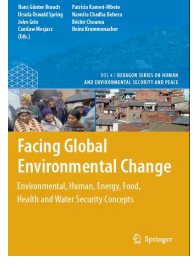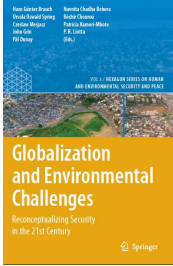
1.11. Editorial Team:
11 Co-editors from 10 Countries

- **Hans Günter Brauch,** PD (Adj. Prof.) at the Free University of Berlin, chairman of AFES-PRESS, fellow at UNU-EHS in Bonn and editor of this series

- **Úrsula Oswald Spring,** Professor at National University, Mexi-co; UNU-EHS chair on social vulnerability; writes on sustainability, deveopment, gender, disaster, poverty.

- **Czeslaw Mesjasz**, Assoc. Professor, Vice Dean, Cracow University of Economics; publishes on systems, game theory, conflict resolution, negotiation, economics, security.

- **John Grin**, Professor, Director of Amsterdam School for Social science Research; publi-shes on societal transformations in water management, agriculture, health care.

- **Navnita Chadha Behera** (New Delhi), Professor at the Nelson Mandela Centre for Peace & Conflict Resolution, Jamia Millia Islamia; publishes: Kashmir, South Asian security

- **Pál Dunay** is faculty member, Geneva Centre for Security Policy, was senior researcher at SIPRI (2004-2007),director of the Hungarian Institute of International Affairs in 2007.

- **Béchir Chourou** teaches International Relations at the University of Tunis-Carthage in Tunisia,publishes on Euro-Mediterranean relations, food policy, human security.

- **Patricia Kameri-Mbote**, Associate Professor, School of Law, University of Nairobi, Chair, Dep. of Private Law, Programme Director, Intern.Environmental Law Research Centre,

- **P. H. Liotta** is Professor of Humanities and Executive Director of the Pell Center for Inter-national Relations and Public Policy, Salve Regina University, Newport, Rhode Island

- **Heinz Krummenacher is** managing Director of Swisspeace, heads its early warning program and is member of the UN staff college's Early Warning Preventive Measures training unit.

- **Jörn Birkmann,** Academic officer of UNU-EHS, heads the section on vulnerability assessment, coordinates Working Group on "Measuring Vulnerability".

1.12. Product: GEHSHA
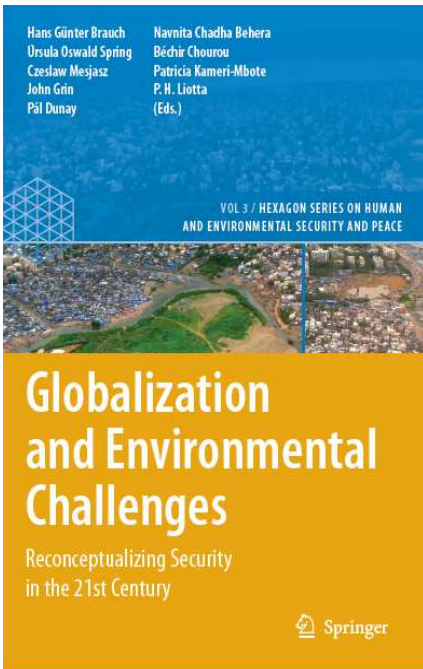
I. **Globalization and Environmental Challenges**: 92 authors, 36 countries, 16 disciplines, former vice presidents, ministers, generals, diplomats (2008)

II. **Facing Global Environmental Change**: 132 authors, 49 countries on global debate and problems of environmental, human, energy, food, health, water security (2009)

III. **Coping with Global Environmental Change** *Disasters and Security – Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks* (2010)
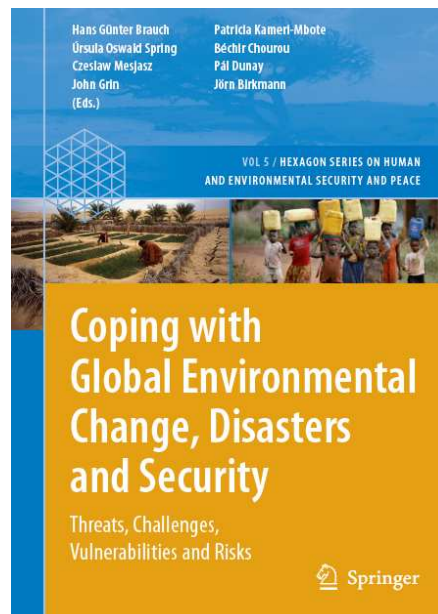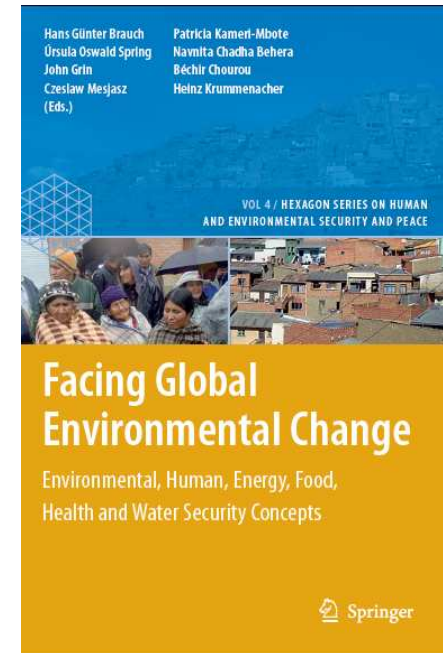
Greek Editions of Vol.1 & 2 **AGORA 2010**

2. Three Reasons for a Reconceptualization of Security

The **Global Environmental and Human Security Handbook for the Anthropocene** argues that three reasons triggered a reconcep- tualization of security:

- **End of the Cold War**: Fall of Berlin Wall (9 Nov. 1989)
- **Globalization**: **Non-state Actors and Processes**
  - **Direct Violence: Terrorism & organized crime:** weapons, drugs, human trafficking (children, women, organs etc.)
  - **Structural violence: Uncontrolled financial transfer & speculation: effects due to kind of** "structural terrorism"
- **Global Anthropogenic Environmental Change (Penang)**
  - **Nobel Laureate Paul Crutzen: Anthropocene:** phase of Earth history since industrial revolution
- **Goal:** Conceptual Foundations & Long-term Thinking on a new **Security and Peace Policy for Anthropocene**,
  - **Goal: sustainable development with sustainable peace**.
  - Requires: "Fourth Green Revolution with Decarbonization"

2.1. Which Contextual Changes?

- **1989-1991: End of the Cold War (East-West-Conflict)**
  - **Widening**: from 2 to 5 security dimensions
  - **Deepening**: from national to human security
  - **Sectorialization**: energy, food, health, water, soil security
- **11 September 2001: Increased Vulnerability of U.S.**
  - **G.W. Bush: Shrinking:** weapons of mass destruction, terrorists
  - **Transatlantic dispute on goals: Terrorism vs. Climate Change**
  - **B. Obama: Widening: multilateralism, soft security issues**
- **Since 2008: Econ. crises: economic & social vulnerability**
  - **Globalization, Crises:** high economic & **social vulnerability**
  - **Economic & financial insecurity: increase in food insecurity, poverty: food price protests, hunger riots**
  - **Structural terrorism resulting in structural violence: Victims**

2.2. Paul C. Crutzen: Foreword From the Holocene to the Anthropocene
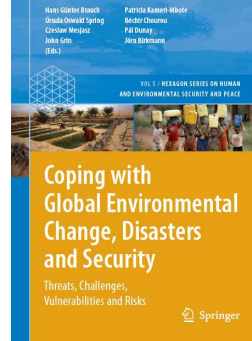
- During 4,5 billion years of Earth history, after a long string of biological processes, only a million years ago, a single species 'homo sapiens' evolved, which grew increasingly capable of influencing the geology of our planet.

- **Holocene:** Since the end of the glacial period (10-12.000 years ago), high civilizations emerged.

- **Anthropocene:** Since 1780 humankind increased GHG concentration in the the tmosphere from 278 ppm to more than 380 ppm today

2.3. Conceptual Innovations:
Social Constructivism & Securitization Theory

- From a social constructivist approach in internatio-nal relations 'security' is the outcome of a process of social & political interaction where social values & norms, collective identities & cultural traditions are essential. Security is *intersubjective* or "what actors make of it".

- Copenhagen school security as a "speech act", "where a securitizing actor designates a threat to a specified reference object and declares an existential threat implying a right to use extraordinary means to fend it off".

   – Such a process of "securitization" is successful when the construction of an "existential threat" by a policy maker is socially accepted and where "survival"' against existential threats is crucial.

3. Three Processes of Reconceptualization of Security

- **Widening** (5 dimensions, sectors),

- **Deepening** (state to people-centred: levels, actors)

- **Sectorialization** (energy, food, health, water, soil),
  Focus: Environmental Dimension of Human Security

Security dimension ⇒ ⇓ Level of interaction	Mili-tary	Political	Economic	Environ-mental ⇓	Societal
Human individual ⇒			Food sec. Health sec.	Cause & Victim	Food sec. Health sec.
Societal/Community				⇓⇑	
National	shrinking		Energy security	⇓⇑	Food & health
International Regional			Water security	⇓⇑	Water security
Global/Planetary ⇒				GEC	

3.1. Environmental & Human Security

Label	Reference object	Value at risk	Source(s) of threat
National security	The State	Territ. integrity	State, substate actors
Societal security	Societal groups	National identity	Nations, migrants
Human security	Individual, mankind	Survival	Nature, state, global.
Environmental security	Ecosystem	Sustainability	Humankind
Gender security (Oswald Spring)	Gender relations, indigenous people, minorities	Equality, identity, solidarity	Patriarchy, totalitarian institutions (govern-ments, churches, elites) intolerance

4. Globalization: Second Reason for the Reconceptualization of Security

- First cause: global contextual change: 1989 or 2001
  - 9 November (11/9) Fall of Berlin Wall or 11 September 2001 (9/11) 2001: Third attack on US territory and the first by non-state actors by converting an aircraft into a weapon against the centres of US economic and military power;
  - War on terror since 2001: fundamental change in thinking on security and fighting a war
  - Since then in many national security documents (White papers) or since 2001 in US: National Security Strategies: non-state actors as the new threat: terrorism, organized crime (weapons, drugs, human trafficking, organ trafficking, sex trade): created new forms of national and personal (human) insecurity.

4.1. Globalization: Contested Concept

- **Unclear when it starts: 1492 or after 1945**
- **Is linked to the „Third Global Communications and IT Revolution (TV, Computers etc.)**
- **New non-state actors eroded national sovereignty by operating beyond the control of the nation state**
- **International relations and politics was complemented by new actors and processes of transnational (societal and economic relations)**
- **Globalization has many dimensions (military, political, economic, societal, envrionmental)**
- **Globalization (of trade) has offered many opportunities but also new security dangers and concerns.**

5. Globalization as a Security Danger and Concern

- Since 2001 two non-state actors & processes produ-ced major security dangers & concerns resulting in
  - **Personal violence:** Acts of terrorism in New York, Washington, madrid, London, Bali, Afghanistan, Iraq and in Pakistan (**antipersonal terrorism**);
  - **Structural violence:** Russian, Mexican, Asian and the global financial crisis starting in the US;
  - Motivations differ: „hate" vs. „greed"
  - Actors differ: first attack the system, the second worked within the system, set the rules opposing strict international financial controls (e.g. in London or at Wall street)
  - Effects of the latter more wide-spread and affecting more innocent people, especially the poor and thei children
  - **This new violence may be termed „structural terrorism"**

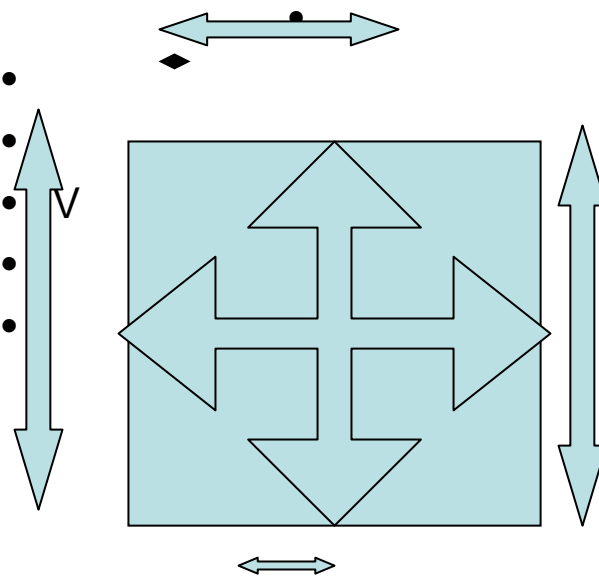# 6. Conceptual Quartet: Security Peace, Development, Environment

- **These three processes of**
  - Global contextual change (1989)
  - Globalization (11 September 2001, global financial crisis since 2008)
  - Global Environmental change have directly impacted on our understanding of security and on the understanding of the classic linkage between international peace and security (UN charter) but also between security and development and security and environment.
  - These four concepts form a „conceptual quartet"

6.1. Conceptual Quartet: Security, Peace, Environment and Development (SPED)

- **Four concepts stand for 4 IR Research areas: peace & security, environmental & developmental studies**

- **Each concept has a complex history, different affiliations in different cultures and religions**

- **Goal: Contribute to 4th phase of research on human & environmental security & peace (HESP) will be outlined.**

  - This requires conceptual clarity on four basic concepts
  - on linkages: peace with security, development & environment
  - on linkages: development with peace, security & environment
  - on linkages: security and environment with a brief survey of the first three phases of research on environmental security
  - from which prolegomena for a fourth phase of research on human and environmental security and peace (HESP).

6.2. Concepts of peace in relation with security, environment and development

- **Pillars & linkage concepts within the quartet**

IR research programs	Conceptual Quartet	Conceptual Linkages
▪**Peace Research** ▪**Security Studies** ▪**Development Studies** ▪**Environment Studies** **4 conceptual pillars** ▪ **I:** *Security diemma* ▪ **II:***Survival dilemma* ▪ **III:** *Sust. developm.* ▪ **IV:** *Sustain. peace*	**Peace** **Security** •*I: Security dilemma* **Developm.** **Environm.** *III: Sustainable development*	•**Policy use of concepts & Theoretical debates on six dyadic linkages** •L1: **Peace & security** •**L 2: Peace & development** •**L 3: Peace & environment** •**L 4: Devel. & security** •**L 5: Devel. & environment** •**L 6: Security & environm.** **[six chapters reviewing & assessing the debates]**

6.3. Concept of Security in the UN Charter

- **UN Charter used security only for the international level & with peace, Preamble: "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security", Art. 1 (1): "to maintain international peace and security", as functions of GA (Art. 11, 1), SC (Art. 24,1).**

Three systems of securiy in UN Charter:

➤ **(a) a universal system of *collective security* contained in Chapt. VI on pacific settlement of disputes (Art. 33-38) and in Chapt. VII on "Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches to the peace and acts of aggression" (Art. 39-50);**

➤ **(b) "*regional arrangements or agencies*" for regional security in Chapt. VIII (Art. 52-54), Arab League, CSCE/OSCE; but also to**

➤ **(c) "*individual or collective self-defence*" (NATO) Art. 5, Ch. VII.**

With the end of the Cold War ➔ two shifts

- **from collective self-defence to collective security system and**

- **from collective security back to collective self-defence?**

- **Change occurred in early mid 1990's during wars in the Balkans, shift from NATO -> OSCE and back to NATO/EU**

6.4. Concept of Peace: Basic English term

- **Peace, Latin 'pax'; French 'paix', Ital.: pace; Span./Portug: 'paz'.**
- **'Peace' is associated with:** "1. no war, a) a no war between countries or in a country, b) a period of time where there is no war: *a lasting peace*; 2. agreement that ends a war; 3. a peaceful situation with no unpleasant noise; 4. feeling of calmness, lack of worry & problems;5. a situation in which there is no quarrelling between people who live or work together; 6. disturb the peace, to behave in a noisy and violent way.
- '**Peace' as** 1. freedom from disturbance, tranquillity, 2. freedom from or ending of war, 3. an action such as a handshake, signifying unity, performed during Eucharist
- '**Peace' means**: 1 freedom from war or civil strife; 2. a treaty or agreement to end war; 3. freedom from public disturbance or disorder, public security, law and order; 4. freedom from disagreement or quarrels, harmony, concord; 5. an undisturbed state of mind; absence of mental conflict, serenity; 6. calm, quiet tranquillity
- **Dictionaries combine a state of no war with a positive state of harmony.**
- **German term 'Frieden'** meaning **protection & security**
- In old German law **'Friede' referred to a state where a legal order** prevailed as basis for life
- While **Latin *pax*** & **German *Frieden*** are rather narrow concepts, **Greek *eirene*, Hebrew *shalom*, Arab *salam*** seem to approach '**peace with justice'** including an absence of direct and structural violence".
- **Hindi *ahimsa*** "no harm" adds the ecological dimension that is missing in the Occident. For Gandhi basis for his non-violent struggle.
- **Different values, goals and other concepts (law, security, justice, harmony with nature) are associated with 'peace'.**

6.5. Concept of Peace: international legal concept

- '**Peace between and among states**': a major concern of **modern international law** since the 16th (**de Vitoria, Suárez**) & 17 century (**Grotius, Pufendorf**). They considered war still a legitimate means for the realisation of interests among states (*ius ad bellum*) but at the same time they called for constraints during war, such as a continuation of diplomacy & of the activity of neutral organisations (*ius in bello*).

- **Kant** in his *eternal peace* (1795) went further and proposed a ban of war itself and developed a legal framework for a permanent peace based on six preliminary articles and three definite articles that called for a democratic system of rule, an interna-tional organisation (league of nations) and the respect for human rights.

- During **age of nationalism** in 19th and early 20th century, **Treitschke, Nietzsche, Sorel** contributed to a glorification of war **(*bellicists*)** while simultaneously radical *pacifists* & peace movement of late 19th century requested a condemnation of war.

- After World War I, **Woodrow Wilson** (**Kantian tradition**) at Versailles peace con-ference, was instrumental for the creation of the **League of Nation**,

- After WW II, **Hobbesian lessons** from collapse of League of Nations. **United Nations** with teeth, a **bipolar power system** based on **military alliances** prevailed.

- With **end of Cold War war as a social institution** has returned as resource, **ethnic/religious conflict** within states & **pre-emptive wars** unsupported by UNSC.

6.6. Concept of Peace in Peace Research

- **Peace research as a value-oriented academic programme** emerged during Cold War in **U.S. & Northern/Central Europe** as an intellectual challenge to **Hobbesian perspectives in international relations** and in **war, strategic, security studies**.

- **Johan Galtung**, founder of peace research, defined peace narrowly

  – "**as absence of warfare**, i.e. organized violence, between groups defined by country, nation (culture, ethnicity), race, class or ideology. International or external **peace is the absence of external wars:** inter-country, inter-state, or international. … **Social or internal peace is absence of internal wars**: ethnic, racial, class, or ideological groups challenging the central government, or such groups challenging each other.

- **Galtung** distinguished **direct, *personal*** or institutionalized violence and ***structural* violence** as "economic exploitation and/or political repression in intra-country and inter-country class relations".

6.7. Concept of Peace: Goal of policy, diplomacy and international institutions

UN Charter, peace among the purposes of the UN in Art. 1,1:

- to **maintain international peace and security**, and to that end: to take **effec-tive collective measures for the prevention and the removal of the threats to the peace**, & for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of peace.

Wolfrum pointed to a narrow & wide interpretations of **peace in UN Charter**:

- If 'peace' is narrowly defined as the mere absence of a threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any states (Art. 2(4)) ('negative peace'), the term 'security' will contain parts of what is usually referred to as the notion of 'positive peace'.

- This latter notion is generally understood as encompassing the activity which is necessary for maintaining the conditions of peace. The preamble and Art. 1(1). (2), and (3) indicate that **peace is more than the absence of war.** These provisions refer to an evolutionary development in the state of international relations which is meant to lead to the diminution of those issues likely to cause war.

6.8. Concept of Peace: Impact of contextual change on peace concept

- Global contextual change of 1989 – 1991 coincided with changes in security concept as defined & used in politics, by international organizations and in the social sciences

- Did changes occur in the peace concept since 1990?

- What impact did changes have on the security concept?

- Peace and security were basic concepts of UN Charter!

- Since 1945, the concepts of development (UNDP, UNIDO) and environment (UNEP) have evolved as new goals and tasks on the agenda of international organizations.

- Were both concepts also reconceptualized since 1990?

6.9. Concept of Development: Definitions

- "**Developmen**t" (Fr.: *développement*; Sp.: *desarrollo*; Port.: *desenvolvimento*; It-: *svolgimento*; G.: *Entwicklung*): 1 act or **process** of growing or developing; 2. **Pro-duct** of developing; 3. a **fact or event**, esp. one that changes a situation; 4. an **area of land** that has been developed.

- **These definitions do not cover the specific content of scientific concepts of development in the *biological* and *social sciences* since the 18th century**.

- *New Encyclopædia Britannica* a concept in biology as **"the progressive changes in size, shape, function during life of an organism by which its genetic potentials are translated into functioning adult systems".**

- The *German Brockhaus Enzyklopädie* uses the concept development with 5 different disciplinary contexts in biology, philosophy, photography, politics and economics and in psychology. In **politics & economics development:**

  - **the building-up, expansion and working to full capacity of the production potential for the population with goods and services in the context of a social and political order that relies on human and citizens rights as well as other basic values such as freedom, social justice, domestic and external peace, and that preserves the cultural heritage in national independence and that protects the natural conditions for life. Thus, the term development has an economic, a social and a political dimension.**

6.10. Development as a Scientific Concept

- The *Dictionary on Basic Historical Terms* traced the historical development of the German term **"Entwicklung"** to the sphere outside the political & social world that was first used in the **philosophy of history** & in historiography that was gra-dually introduced into the political language & used by the public, ever since 1770.

- Noting that **no accepted definition** of the term exists, **Wieland** pointed to these common features of the development concept as used in philosophy and history:

- **a) development of an irreversible, gradual, longer-term change in time; b) this change may not exclusively be understood as an object of deliberate action and planning, but it follows its own laws; c) the change is based on an identical and insisting subject …; d) no sensible use of development can neglect the use of teleological concepts.**

- He reviewed the early use of the concept by philosophers **Möser, Herder & Kant**, by poets Schiller & Goethe, especially since 1800 by Romantic authors, by Savigny **Adam Müller & Hegel**, prior to 1848 & by **Marx**. In 1878 **Rudolf Eucken** warned that the concept could hardly be used any longer as a scientific term. Based on **Dar-win & Haeckel**, the German concept of **"Entwicklung"** was widely used in the late 19th & 20th century often synonymously with the biological concept of **"evolution".**

- But the **concept "development" in historiography is irrelevant for the mo-dern concept** in economics, sociology & political science, especially with regard to a political goal and policy area.

6.11. Development: Social Science Concept

- **Hillmann in sociology** „development" refers to "**processes and forms of movement & change of social structures** to other or higher relatively stable conditions". Continuous, abrupt, evolutionary or revolutionary quantitative & qualitative develop-ments are distinguished whose causes can be endogenous or exogenous to struc-tures & systems.

- **Grüske/Recktenwald in economics** avoided a definition of the concept but intro-duced instead several applied concepts of the secular development of the state, of development assistance, policy and theories as well as of developing countries.

- **Manfred Schmidt in political science**: development as a concept "for events or results of societal, econ. & political change directed at a level of progress and public welfare often with regard to econ. resources of Western industrial countries. **Politi-cal dev.** is a technical term for the analysis of developing countries in comparative government focusing on the institutional conditions & the process of the evolution of differentiated, pluralist political systems compared with Western democracies.

- **All these definitions excluded environmental factors** contributing to & con-straining economic development, especially natural hazard & disasters. The concept of "**sustainable development**" was introduced in the international political and scientific development discourse by the **Brundtland report of 1987**.

6.12. Development: Key political goal

- **Policy goals of development have been as varied as the definitions of development concept.**

- The goals differed with regard to the vantage point of policy makers, in the **industrial** (Group of 7, OECD countries) or **developing countries** (Group of 77 and China) or between those who supply or receive development aid.

- During the Cold War these goals were closely associated with the prevailing economic systems in a bipolar world of capitalism and socialism. The goals also differed with regard to import-substitution or export-led industrialisation, capital or labour intensive strategies.

- **Stallings** who used the development concept primarily for economic dev., i.e. for growth and equity of distribution, pointed to **five new elements** of the new international context for development after the global turn of 1990:

- **"The end of the Cold War, new relations among advanced capitalist powers, increased globalisation of trade and production, shifting patterns of international finance, and new ideological currents"** .

6.13. Development as an object of social science research & theories

- **Development research** as an academic effort emerged with the process of decolonisation after World War II as an objective of social and political science while before it had been a domain of anthropological & ethnological research. The initial focus of the interest in the economic and social sciences was on **analysis of the preconditions and features of development processes, especially on the economic, social, political and cultural factors that enhance or restrain development**.

- Later **goals of developm. & causes of underdevelopment** were added.

- **Two major groups of theories can be distinguished**: a

➢ **theories of modernisation** that emerged and were widely used by scientists in the United States and in other OECD countries, and

➢ **critical approaches** that were influenced primarily by Marxist theories of **imperialism** and **dependencia**.

- All social science methods were also used in development research, from models, statistics to individual to comparative case studies.

- With end of the Cold war, many authors noted a crisis of developm.theories.

6.14. Concept of Environment: Definitions

- **Environment** (fr.: *environnement*; sp.: *medio ambiente*; it: *ambiente*; p.: *meio ambiente*; g: *Umwelt*)

- **Ecology** (fr.: *ecologie*; sp: *ecología*; p: *ecologia*; g: *Ökologie*).

- *Encyclopaedia Britannica* **has defined 'environment'** :

  > **"the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors that act upon an orga-nism or an ecological community & ultimately determine its form & survival".**

- **Aspects of natural environment** of human beings are covered under *atmosphere*, *hydrosphere*, *biosphere*, *geosphere*."

- *Brockhaus Encyclopaedia* distinguished among different environments of an organism: a) psychological, b) physiolo-gical, c) ecological and d) cosmic.

- For humans physical (natural), technical (manmade), & societal factors are of importance. **'Ecology'** – according to *Encyclo - paedia Britannica* refers to: **"study of the relationship between organisms and their environment"**.

6.15. Environment: Scientific Concepts

- For **O'Riordan** 'environment' is: "a metaphor for the enduring contradictions in the human condition; power of domination yet the obligation of responsibility; drive for betterment tempered by the sensitivity of humility; manipulation of nature to im-prove the chances of survival, yet the universal appeal of sustainable development; the individualism of consumerism and the social solidarity of global citizenship."

- **Ted Munn** in: *Encyclopedia of Global Environmental Change* **(2002):**

- In the 1960s, the scientific community began to use the word *environment* in this new **non-specialist sense**. … In the ensuing decades, the world community has come to see the 'environment' in many different ways, **as a life-support system**, as a **fragile sphere hanging in space**, as a **problem**, a **threat and a home**. … In the 1970s and 1980s; … *global environmental change* acquired a popular currency. … Another vital insight began to emerge about 1980: the inescapably interlinked nature of the-se many environmental changes. …

- *Global environmental change* has come to encompass a full range of **globally significant issues** relating to both nature and human-induced changes in Earth's environment, as well as their socio-economic drivers. … Analyses of global environ-mental change therefore demand input from the social sciences as well as natural sciences.

6.16. Environment in international relations

- **Ronald Mitchell** reviewed the history of the research field 'international environ-ment', causes of internat. environmental problems with a special focus on four steps of the political process of: a**) agenda setting, b) policy formulation, c) policy implementation & effectiveness and d) policy evolution & social learning**.

- ***Theoretically,*** we need a framework to make sense, for each stage of the policy process, of which factors are influential under a wide range of circumstances, which are influential only in limited circumstances, and which are simply not influential de-spite earlier theorising. ***Methodologically*** we need to supplement the almost exclu-sive use of case studies with quantitative methods, formal modeling and simulation. … ***Empirically***, we need to develop data for quantitative and large-n quan-titative comparisons across issues. …

- If scholars of IEP are to contribute to ***global environmental management***, we must begin developing contingent knowledge that identifies how the choices actors make promote environmental protection, the structural constraints on their ability to do so, and the conditions under which the former can help us overcome the latter.

- **For the analysis of national & international environm. governance & regime formation all 3 stages of the policy process are relevant.**

6.17. Environment: Scientific traditions, schools, approaches & frameworks

- **Environmental & ecological concerns are lacking in the UN charter of 1945 and also in English school on peace & security concepts.**

- On population growth & resource constraints two traditions have evolved:

  - a *pessimist* **Neo-Malthusian** *view* stimulated by Malthus' *Essay on Popula-tion* limited carrying-capacity of the Earth to feed the growing population;

  - *optimist* **Cornucopian view** – influenced by **Condorcet**– that believed an increase in knowledge, human progress & breakthroughs in science & tech-nology could cope with these challenges.

- These *ideal type* positions dominated t environmental debate since the **Club of Rome's** *Limits of Growth*, and **Lomborg's** *Skeptical Environmentalist*

- **I added a third reformist and pragmatist environmental standpoint that reqires multilateral cooperation for problem solution**

6.18 Combined Security & Environment Perspetives

Worldview/Tradition on security (→) Standpoints on environmental issues (↓)	Machiavelli, Hobbes, Morgenthau, Waltz (pessimist, realist school)	Grotius, *Cooperation is needed, matters* (pragmatist)	Kant *International law matters and prevails (Democratic peace)* (neoliberal institu-tionalistoptimist)
Neomalthusian *Resource scarcity* (pessimist)	I George W. Bush-Administration ?	II ←	III ↙
Reformer, *Multila-teral cooperation solves challenges* (pragmatist)	IV	V UN system most EU states (my position)	VI
Cornucopian *Technological inge-nuity solves issues* (neoliberal optimist)	VII George W. Bush-Administration ?	VIII Bill J. Clinton Administration ?	IX Wilsonian liberal optimism

6.19 Combined Security & Environment Perspetives

- Since the global turn of 1990 major changes have occurred in the understanding of the four basic political concepts in the quartet: peace, security, development & environment (SPED).

- The analysis of changes that have occurred since 1990 among six dyadic linkages in the conceptual quartet will be of importance for the analysis of causal relations between global environmental change, environmental stress and fatal outcomes.

- The analysis of the „survival dilemma" for the environmental security dimension and from a human security perspective may lead to new insights on environmental-security linkages.

- **GMES** may contribute to an **early recognition** of fatal events and to improved disaster preparedness and response activities.

6.20. Analysis of 6 dyadic linkages

7. Four Linkages and their Changes due to 3 Reasons

- **Due to three reasons the classic linkage between interna-tional peace and security has been changing** (M. Bothe)
- **This is reflected in the resolutions of the UN Security Council since 1990, due to debate on Art. 2,7 on noninter-vention, humanitarian intervention, debate on responsibi-lity to protect.**
- **But also in the debates on human security in the UN-SC and UN-GA, on the protection of civilians, children and on the role of women in international peace & security (1325)**
- **Since 2007: Climate change was addressed as an interna-tional security issue by the UN SC (April 2007), the UN-GA (June 2009) and the UN-SG (11 September 2009)**
- **There is a wide conceptual transforamtion under way the authors of the Global Environmental and Human Security Handbook for the Anthropocene have tried to map.**

8. Four Conceptual Pillars: Security & Survival Dilemma Sustainable Development & Peace

- **Two of the four conceptual pillars combining two of the four concepts are well established:**
  - **Security dilemma** of states on issues of international peace and security in the state world
  - **Sustainable development** that was launched by the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission Report, 1987) addressing the linkage of both concepts
- **Two have been discussed in UN or proposed by scientists:**
  - **Sustainable peace**
  - **Survival dilemma** addressing the linkage between security and the environment for human beings or human kind (people-centred concept)
- **I will address discuss only the security & survival dilemma**

8.1. Security Dilemma vs. Survival Dilemma

- **Hobbesian security dilemma**: concept for explaining arms races during Cold War, focus on classic peace & security linkages (UN Charter of 1945).

- **Security dilemma**: referent object is the **nation state**; it has been used primarily in national security discourses.

- My first thesis: Grotian survival dilemma a concept for explaining: environment & security linkages.

- Survival dilemma: referents are individuals & hu mankind

- **My second thesis**: Grotian survival dilemma may be conceptualized in framework of human security.

8.2. Conceptual Pillar: Security Dilemma

- **Reviewing the security dilemma concept** **Bruce Russett (1993: 822):**

- **The security dilemma operate only under particular conditions of IR. It stems primarily from leaders' perceptions of the military circumstances. ... Neither threats nor concessions are likely to ease a security dilemma. ... Changes of strategic postures & weapons procurement in favor of the defense can help, as can better means to monitor the adversary's intentions and capabilities – if the adversary likewise has largely defensive aims.**

- **Jervis (1979): "the unintended and undesired consequences of actions meant to be defensive constitutes the 'security dilemma'."**

- **Booth & Wheeler (1992) labelled them a "security paradox" & they considered "insecurity as the central characteristic of the security dilemma".**

- **For Jervis (1982) "the security dilemma cannot be abolished, it can only be ameliorated",**

- **Wheeler & Booth (1992) claim that "the theory of security communities and the practice of international politics among liberal-democratic states suggests that the security dilemma can be escaped, even in a setting of sovereign states".**

8.3. Security Dilemma in Post Cold War

A. **Collins (1997)** summarised 3 features of the SD concept:

➢ "the participants must have benign intent [where] neither actually intends to initiate an attack",

➢ "the unresolvable uncertainty that statesmen face when trying to determine the intentions of other states"; and

➢ "the options available to the statesmen while in the SD".

• "four characteristics of a SD: uncertainty of intentions, no appropriate policies, decrease in security of others, decrease on security of all".

• Thus, "the SD should be seen as representing a process in which state actions, far from increasing security, actually fuel their own insecurity".

• For Collins (1997) "the SD arises when states inadvertently create insecurity in one another as they seek to gain security". He further argues that the security dilemma is "part of the action-reaction explanation of an arms race" but that both concepts are not synonymous. Collins argued that the SD has not disappeared with the end of Cold War.

8.4. Security Dilemma: Post Cold War Concept Redefinitions

- In **Collins'** interpretation, a SD does not occur "where malign intent exists" and he concludes that "in addition to the anarchical system creating the SD, a SD can also arise from state action".

- **Alexander Wendt** (1995): "SD are not acts of God: they are effects of practice. This does not mean that once created they can necessarily be escaped ('dilemmas'), but it puts the causal locus in the right place".

- **E.-O. Czempiel** redefined the concept as the product of domestic politics.

- **J.G. Ralph** argued that it should focus on the societal or human level.

- Their argument reflects the horizontal & vertical widening of the security concept that has occurred since 1989/1990..

8.5. Survival Dilemma: Grotian concept

Concept Evolution on Environment – Security Linkages

- ❖ **New concept for security & environment linkages** caused by human- & nature- induced factors of **global environmental change (GEC as a cause of insecurity**)

- ❖ **Grotian concept** on disappearance of bipolarity and **overcoming of Hobbesian fear** with the end of the Cold War and **widening security concept** with **increase of non-military soft security challenges, vulnerability and risks** that require prima-rily non-**military, economic, societal and environmental mitigation strategies**.

- ❖ **Root causes of GEC** could become "severe challenges for the survival of govern-ments", & **environmental conditions** for human life may be fundamentally chal-len-ged as a result of a complex process of incremental change caused by **soil ero-sion and desertification** leading to more frequent and intensive **droughts and water scarcity** & **famine** that **force people to migrate** what may lead to **violent conflicts**.

- ❖ **Severe droughts in the Sahel zone** in the 1960's and 1980's put the **survivability of this region** at risk and have contributed to several **failed states** (e.g. Somalia).

- ❖ **A complex interaction among environmental, societal and political factors occurred that resulted in several Sahel countries in violent conflicts**.

8.6:„Survival Dilemma": Grotian perspective on international order

- **Brauch** argued that **three global orders** (1815-1989) were based on **power** legitimised in terms of a *security dilemma*.

- **Emerging new global challenges of the 21st century** may require an **internat. order that may necessitate additional multilateral co-operation in internat. security** (arms control, terrorism) **& environ-mental regimes** (climate, desertification, water), in international & supra-national organisations.

- **Zero-sum games** in the **Hobbesian tradition** must be replaced by **non-zero-sum games** where all major players should aim at creation of **conditions for the survival of humankind** (**Axelrod 1984**).

- What do the **security** and **survival dilemmas** mean for **sub-state national & transnational societal & economic actors** and what do they imply for sectoral security concepts, e.g.

8.8. Survival Dilemma: Causes & referents

What are the causes of this „survival dilemma"?

➤ **Global Environmental Change: nature & human induced factors**
➤ **Complex interaction between natural processes & human activity**

Who will be affected? Who is the referent of this dilemma?

➤ **Individual human being, family, village, clan, tribe, ethnic group (not: the State)**
➤ **Humankind: the human species (e.g. of climate change, desertification)**
➤ **Impact is the highest where environmental & societal vulnerability is high.**

What does a survival dilemma imply for the referent?

➤ **Dilemma: to leave home or to fight over scarce resources (soil, water, food).**
➤ **Environmentally-induced migrations, crises and conflicts may be an outcome!**

How can survival be achieved by mitigating the fatal outcomes of GEC?

➤ **Of the individual: by reducing societal (poverty) and environm. vulnerability.**
➤ **Of humankind: by active environmental mitigation & adaptation strategies.**

8.9. Sustainable Development

Pillar III: Concept on North-South agenda for development & environmental linkages: „sustainable development"

- **Brundtland Report of 1987**: defined sustainability "**to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs**".

- **Sustainable development** was understood as "**a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of tech-no-logical development, and institutional change are made consistent with future as well as present needs**" (1987: 9). The notion sustainable development contains two key concepts:

a) The **concept of needs**, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and

b) The **idea of limitation** imposed by the state of technology and social or-ganization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

9.10 Sustainable Peace

- *Sustainable peace* **is used in UN context & by action-oriented researchers combining peace & sustainable development**
- **Goals of a *sustainable peace* rely** on sustainable development strategies based on **freedom from *poverty* and *fear*** as well as **equity** are crucial.
- **Second focus is on contributing to disaster risk reduction & management strategies** to **reduce exposure to hazards and to cope with disasters.**
- The **Environment, Development and Sustainable Peace Initiative (EDSP)** is an international effort to bridge the gap between Northern and Southern perspectives on **environment, development, population, poverty, conflict, and peace linkages.**
- **Current efforts to translate the environment, population, and conflict debates** into a **positive, practical policy framework for environmental co-operation and sustainable peace** have not been successful. More importantly, these efforts have failed to engage a broad community of stakeholders, particularly in the global South.
- **Fostering new efforts to bridge both the knowledge and policy gaps between South and North is a critical step in the path to a sustaining environment and sustaining peace.**

9. Changes Due to Globalization and the Third Communication and IT Revolution:

- Since 1492 **the world has gradually** become global through exchange of goods, services, knowledge and domination
- **Third Communication and IT Revolution created** new means for industrialization: exchange of goods, services & knowledge
- New technologies, means, actors and processes eroded state sovereignty that were beyond the conttol og both weak and the most advanced nation states:
- Non-state actors were responsible for
  - Not military superiority but protests of citizens brought down USSR (lack of competitiveness in new communication adn IT revolution; peaceful trtansformation of international order
  - Acts of personal terrorism against the US and ist citizens (9/11);
  - Acts of personal and insttítutionalized greed were instrumental for the global financial crises

9.1. Security Impacts of Globalization

- **Third global communication & IT revolution created pre-conditions for the globalization process of past 60 years**

- **Globalization facilitated activities of non-state actors that have created multiple security dangers (threats, chyllenes, vulerabilities and risks for both states and peoples:**

    - **Terrorism against people was motivated by hate (of the other) exploiting the many new vulnerabilities of highly industrialized countries killing innocent people**

    - **Those who were responsible for the global financial crisis were driven by search for profits and greed exploiting technical possibilities of the international financial markets that contributed to an increase in global hunger, undernourishment of children, unemployment**

    - **The latter intensified the structural violence of highly vulnerable people and countries. Some of these actors have created the new products, and structures of international financial markets and they are bow active within & outside of governments to prevent effective international controls that would constrain some financial techniques and products**

    - **This new „structural terrorism" fundamentally differs from the terrorism against people against innocent people**

9.2. Globalization: Exploiting the IT Revolution

- The end of the Cold War was instrumental for the first peaceful transition of the global order since 1648.

- Globalization benefited from this global transition and removed Cold War dominated control regimes for trade with IT products and financial transactions;

- But globalization did not only create opportunities for the exhcange of goods, services and knowledge that brought about new foms of
  - Personal violence (hate-driven terrorist networks)
  - Structural violence (the profit and greed driven financial sector) that has intensified deprivation, hunger and poverty

9.3. Globalization: Constraining the Fourth Green Revolution

- Both „personal terrorism" of 9/11 and „structural terrorism"brought about many security dangers.
  - The first was used to legitimate a return to narrow security concepts with elying on military means;
  - The second was used to legitimate a major bailout of the global and national banking sector in many countries
- While the threat of a global collapse of the banking system was instrumental for taking extraordinaty means for ist bailout, the threat of GEC and climate change was pushed off the policy agenda „that requires extraordinary measures"
- At COP 15 in Copenhagen, the OECD countries were unwilling (and the US president unable due to US Congress) to contribute just 1% of the bailout costs for financial transfers to finance adaptation and mitigation measures for coping with GEC and GCC.
- Both the personal & structural terrorism were constraints for „taking extraordinary measures" for coping with climate change

10. Coping with Security Dangers & Concerns in a Globalized World

- **The first peaceful global transition of 1989 failed to produce a peace dividend and a more peaceful world.**

- **Globalization facilitated new security dangers for the state's military but also for human security of people.**

- **Both personal the „structural" terrorism that exploited the opportunities of a globalized world for the strategic, ideological or financial goals of ist actors,**

- **„War on terrorism" and „bailout of the banking sector" delayed the realization of a fourth green revolution that is needed to realize the goal of 50% reduction of global GHG.**

- **While global climate change has been securitized since 2007 COP 15 failed at Copenhagen to adopt the „extraor-dinary measures" that will be needed to face and cope with GEC & GCC.**

Thank you

for your attention!

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