CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
MA IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
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Critical Issues: Human Security & Development

Session, 8 October 2013
Evolution of the human security debate: policy and science
Freedom from want and to live in dignity

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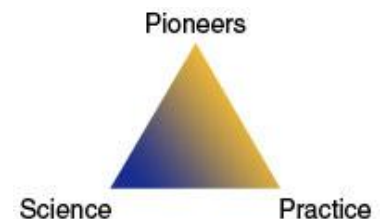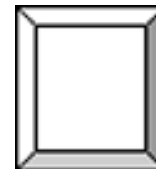Adj. Prof., Free University of Berlin (Germany) ret.
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Hexagon Series on Human, Environmental Security and Peace

Springer Briefs in Environment, Security, Development & Peace

SpringerBriefs on Pioneers in Science & Practice

Goal

- This lecture is intented to motivate and to facilitate the reading of the original texts for the first two sessions that are in the dropbox.

- However, it is not intended to replace that reading.

- The knowledge of these basic texts of the Commission on Human Security (2003), of the Reports of Kofi Annan (2005) and of the two Reports by Ban Ki-Moon (2010 and 2012) is essential for the first part of the course and for the seminar papers at the end.

Reading Texts (4.10.2013)

1. **Brauch, Hans Günter, 2009: "Human Security Concepts in Policy and Science", in: Brauch, Hans Günter; Oswald Spring, Úrsula; Grin, John; Mesjasz, Czeslaw; Kameri-Mbote, Patricia; Behera, Navnita Chadha; Chourou, Béchir; Krummenacher, Heinz (Eds.): *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts* (Berlin – Heidelberg – New York: Springer): 965-990.**

2. Study Group on Europe's Security Capabilities, 2004: *A Human Security Doctrine for Europe: The Barcelona Report of the Study Group on Europe's Security Capabilities*. Presented to the EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy, Javier Solana, on 15 September 2004 in Barcelona (London: London School of Economics and Political Science).

3. Fuentes Julio, Claudia F.; Brauch, Hans Günter, 2009: "The Human Security Network: A Global North-South Coalition", in: Brauch, H.G. et al. (Eds.): *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts* (Berlin: Springer): 991-1002.

Reading Texts (8.10.2013)

- **Annan, Kofi A., 2005: *In Larger Freedom: Towards Security, Development and Human Rights for All. Report of the Secretary General for Decision by Heads of State and Government in September 2005. A/59/2005 (New York: United Nations, Department of Public Information, 21st March).***

- Krause, Keith, 2004: "Is Human Security 'More than Just a Good idea'?", in: BICC (Ed.): *Brief 30: Promoting Security: But How and for Whom?* (Bonn: BICC): 43-46 and Mack, Andrew, 2004: "The Concept of Human Security", in: BICC (Ed.): *Promoting Security: But How and for Whom? Brief 30* (Bonn: BICC): 47-50.

- Senghaas, Dieter, 2009: "Enhancing Human Rights – a Contribution to Human Security", in: Brauch, Hans Günter; Oswald Spring, Úrsula; et al. (Eds.): *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts* (Berlin: Springer): 1123-1128.

- Human Security Centre, 2012: *Sexual Violence, Education, and War: Beyond the Mainstream Narrative* (Vancouver, B.C.: Simon Fraser University).

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Programme, 8 October 2013

- Part 1: 9-10.00: Discussion of Lecture & Texts
    - Questions on the first lecture
    - discussion of text No. 1 (4 October 2013)
- Part 2: 10.00-11.00: Lecture 2 and discussion
    - Freedom from Fear
    - Freedom from Hazard Impact
- Part 3: 11.00-12.00: Discussion since 2005 at UN (Reports by SG Ban Ki-Moon)
    - Structure of both texts
    - The policy & scientific debates continue

Part 1: 9-10.00:
Discussion of the Lecture & Texts

- Security: Term, scientific concept & theory
  - What does security mean in my own language, culture: oriental vs. occidental traditions?
  - Is Wolfers' definition of security relevant for me?
  - Which theory orf security are you familiar with?
- Human Security: Does it help in framing my interests & professional goals
  - Dual nature: political vs. a scientific concept
  - How would you define for your own interests and purpose human security?

0. Security Reconceptualization: 3 Processes

- **Widening** (5 dimensions, sectors),
- **Deepening** (state to people-centred: levels, actors)
- **Sectorialization** (energy, food, health, water, soil),

Dimensions & Levels of a Wide Security Concept

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 security
International Regional			Water security	⇓⇑	Water security
Global/Planetary ⇒				GEC	

0.1. 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, humankind**	**Survival**	**Nature, state, global.**
Environmental security	**Ecosystem**	**Sustainability**	**Humankind**
Gender security (Oswald Spring)	**Gender relations, indigenous people, minorities**	**Equality, identity, solidarity**	**Patriarchy, totalitarian institutions intolerance**

Part 1: 9-10.00: Discussion of Text 1a

- **Human Security: Political vs. scientific concept**
  - Political realm: UN context: declaratory politics & legitimation of allocation of resources?
  - Scientific realm: tool for framing & analysis of emp. Material: knowledge creation & assessment
- **Political realm:**
  - Are there communalities & differences in definitions of UNDP (1994) and CHS (2003)?
  - What are differences in Canadian vs. Japanes approach?
- **Scientific realm: which programmes**
  - Yes: Development, peace, environment, humanitarian
  - No: national political & military security

6. Deepening: Evolution of the Human Security Concept & Debate

The human security concept has evolved since 1989:

- **1989: Arthur Westing (US forrester working at SIPRI and PRIO on environmental impacts of herbicides in war)**
- **1990: January meeting of Pres. Arias (Costa Rica)**
- **1994: Mabhub ul Haq: UNDP's 1994 Report**
- 1996-2008: UNESCO: global dialogue
- **1999: Human Security Commission: Human Security Now (2003): Japanese initiative**
- **1999: Human Security Network (Norway & Canada)**
- 2000: UN Security Council (Canadian Initiative)
- 2003: OAS Statement on Human Security
- 2005: UN General Assembly: Outcome Document
- **2006: Friends of Human Security** (**Japan/Mexico,**co-chairs)
- 2008,2010,2011: UN General Assembly: informal HS debates
- 2010, 2012: Secretary General Report on Human Security

Part 1: 9-10.00: Discussion of Text 1b

- What is shift from Cold War to human security?
  - What does reference object mean: state vs. people
- Contextualization of human security (table 74.1)
- HS debate in UNGA (22 May 2008)
  - Analysis of speeches, declaratory politics of the states diplomatic representatives (policy framing)
  - Table 74.2: referent objects, threats, agendas
- Use of the concept by UN agencies
  - UNDP (1994) until today?
  - UNESCO (1994-)
  - UNU (Tokyo, Bonn)

Part 1: 9-10.00: Discussion of Text 1c

- Canadian vs. the Japanese approach
  - Canadian agenda (Freedom from fear): protection
    - Protection of civilians in war
    - Responsibility to protect (humanitarian intervention)
      - Libyan intervention (opposition: Venezuela, Bolivia et al.)
  - Japanese agenda: development agenda (f.f. want)
  - European proposal (2004)
    - Study Group on Europe's Security Capabilities, 2004: *A Human Security Doctrine for Europe*
    - No operational impact on EU policies
  - Human security Network: as an actor & innovator
    - UN Security Council Res. 1325 (Ursula's lecture)

Part 1: 9-10.00: Discussion of Text 1d

- **Human Security as a scientific concept**
  - From programmes to disciplines, regions
  - Alkire's definition: safety, protection, empowerment
  - Which threats are relevant for human security anal.
  - Regional debates: UNESCO: Latin America, Africa, South East Asia
  - Chari & Gupta; scope of the concept?
  - Adil Najam: relevance for South Asia: 5 lessons
  - Africa: HIV/AIDS as a national/human security issue

Part 1: 9-10.00: Discussion of Text 1e

- Policy Debates, Pillars & Agendas: Table 74.3
- Humanitarian Agenda (reference to your work)
  - Conflict prevention
  - Disarmament: Landmines, cluster bombs
  - Protection of civilians in armed conflict: the most vulnerable: children & women
  - Actor: IFRCRC Societies (Red Cross), NGOs
- Rule of law & Human Rights
- Human & sustainable development
- Climate Change & Natural Hazards

Part 2: 10.00-11.00: Lecture 2a: Contents

1. **Freedom from Fear**
   - **Canadian, Norwegian approach (narrow)**
   - **Sources: UNDP (1994), CHS (2003), Annan (2005), Human Security Report (2005-2012)**
   - **Themes:**
     - **Disarmament: Land-mine convention (1999); clusterbombs (200x)**
     - **control of small arms & light weapons,**
     - **Protection of people (civilians and children in war)**
     - **Empowerment of Women: SC Res. 1325**
     - **Intern. Criminal Court, pro-tection of children in armed conflict,**
     - **fight against transnat organized crime,**
     - **conflict prevention**

1.0. Narrow Concept of HS

- **Text: Keith Krause (Canadian, Geneva, head, Small arms, light weapons project)**
- **Text: Andrew Mack (Australia, Fraser Univ., Canada, Director, Human Security Report**
- **Both for a narrow conceptualization of HS focusing on violence (on role of the state)**
  - **Stop land mines**
  - **Child soldiers**
  - **Control small arms**
  - **Security sector reform**
  - **Support International Criminal Court of Justice**

1.1. UNDP Report of 1994

- **In UNDP Human Security Report (1994) prepared by Mab-huq ul Haq, Pakistan:** ***New Dimensions of Human Security*:**
  - human security was first introduced as a distinct concept.
  - UNDP broadly defined human security as "freedom from fear and freedom from want".
    - **Four basic characteristics**: (universal, people-centred, interdependent and early prevention) and
    - **Seven key components** (economic, food, **health,** environ-mental, personal, community and political security) were presented as the main elements of human security.
  - Security … means safety from the constant threat of hunger, disease, crime and repression. It also means **protectio**n from sudden and hurtful disruption in the pattern of our daily lives – whether in our homes, in our jobs, in our communities or in our environment.

1.2. Deepening: State- vs. People Centred Human Security (2003)

Human Security Commission: Ms. S. Ogata, A /Sen; Human Security Now (2003): Japan funded initiative

- **Human security complements state security, enhances human rights and strengthens human development.**
- It seeks to *protect* **people** against a broad range of threats to individuals and communities and, further, to *empower* **them to act on their own behalf.**
- And it seeks to forge a global alliance to strengthen the institutional policies that link individuals and the state – and the state with a global world. Human security thus brings together the human elements of security, of rights, of development.
- The Commission on Human Security's definition of human security: **to *protect* the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment.**
- Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means *protecting* **people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations**.
- It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building **blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity.**

1.2.1 Structure of CHS Report

Chapter 2 People caught up in violent conflict

Chapter 4 Recovering from violent conflict

1.2.2 CHS, ch. 2: violent conflict

Conflicts and new types of wars (Kaldor) ethno-religious con.

- An estimated 190 million people were killed as a result of the 25 largest violent conflicts in the 20th century, often in the name of religion, politics, ethnicity or racial superiority.

- Existing international security system is not designed to prevent and deal effectively with the new types of security threats.

Adopting a HS approach to protect people in violent conflict

- Placing human security on the security agenda.
- Strengthening humanitarian action.
- Respecting human rights and humanitarian law.
- Disarming people and fighting crime.
- Preventing conflict and respecting citizenship.

- **Progress in developing normative frameworks to protect women and children shows what is possible**

- **Translate the normative developments into policies/actions**

1.2.2 CHS, ch. 4:
Recovering from violent conflict (1)

Post conflict Rehabilitation (Relevant diagnosis?)

- Cease-fire agreements and peace settlements end of violent conflict, but they do not ensure peace and human security.

- 50-50 chance that renewed violent conflict will erupt, chance is even higher when control over natural resources is at stake.

- Violent conflict causes millions of dollars of damage and destroys societies, often erasing years of development.

- Recovery requires yet more resources. At the beginning of the 21st century, nearly 60 countries are in conflict or have recently emerged from it, the majority among the poorest. In many conflicts, the state and its institutions have collapsed, and lingering conflicts rage over control of contested territories.

1.2.2 CHS, ch. 4: Recovering from violent conflict (2)

- Post-conflict situations provide opportunities to promote change, to recast social, political and economic bases of power— opportunities for including the excluded, healing fragmentation and erasing inequalities.

- But post-conflict situations can also create new uncertainties & deepen alienation. If human security is to protect and enlarge people's choices by promoting their individual and collective empowerment, their rights to political, social and economic freedoms in post-conflict situations must be reasserted:

  - **Political:** democratic governance, institutional capacities of the state
  - **Social:** Social protection systems and other coping strategies meet basic human needs, livelihoods, reestablishment of social capital
  - **Economic:** Recovery from conflict is often related to profound economic adjustments, at the macro- and micro-levels,

1.2.2 CHS, ch. 4:
Recovering from violent conflict (3)

Box 4.1 Gaps in today's post-conflict strategies (59)

1. Security gaps:

– Lack of policy forces & peacekeeping operations: civil unrest, crime,,trafficking in people.

– Security strategies do not take into account the needs of humanitarian/development actors.

2. Governance gaps

– **Peacekeeping: top-down lack of buttom up strategies (NGOs)**

– **Reconciliation efforts** pay too little attention to the coexistence of divided communities and the **building of trust.**

3. Gaps in international responses

– international architecture is segregated along security, humanitarian & development lines,

– Humanitarian porg. Short-term perspective, development agencies: long-term focus

4. Resource gaps: Deficits in funding (longerterm

HS perspective: integrated vision tried to combine different perspective: overcome the fragmented policy approaches

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Table 4.1 Key human security clusters following violent conflict

Public safety	Humanitarian relief	Rehabilitation and reconstruction	Reconciliation and coexistence	Governance and empowerment
Control armed elements • Enforce cease-fire • Disarm combatants • Demobilize combatants	Facilitate return of conflict-affected people • Internally displaced persons • Refugees	Integrate conflict-affected people • Internally displaced persons • Refugees • Armed combatants	End impunity • Set up tribunals • Involve traditional justice processes	Establish rule of law framework • Institute constitution, judicial system, legal reform • Adopt legislation • Promote human rights
Protect civilians • Establish law and order, fight criminal violence • Clear landmines • Collect small arms	Assure food security • Meet nutrition standards • Launch food production	Rehabilitate infrastructure • Roads • Housing • Power • Transportation	Establish truth • Set up truth commission • Promote forgiveness • Restore dignity of victims	Initiate political reform • Institutions • Democratic processes
Build national security institutions • Police • Military • Integrate/dissolve non-state armed elements	Ensure health security • Provide access to basic health care • Prevent spread of infectious diseases • Provide trauma and mental health care	Promote social protection • Employment • Food • Health • Education • Shelter	Announce amnesties • Immunity from prosecution for lesser crimes • Reparation for victims	Strengthen civil society • Participation • Accountability • Capacity building
Protect external security • Combat illegal weapons and drugs trade • Combat trafficking in people	Establish emergency safety net for people at risk • Women (female- headed households); children (soldiers); elderly; indigenous people;	Dismantle war economy • Fight criminal networks • Re-establish market economy • Provide micro-credit	Promote coexistence • Encourage community-based initiatives (long-term) • Rebuild social capital	Promote access to information • Independent media • Transparency

1.2.2 CHS, ch. 4:
Recovering from violent conflict (3)

- The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into society of former combatants and their dependents are critical steps towards human security
- Reform of the state security sector should be seen as an integral part of any strategy to strengthen governance and development
- Multi-actor programmes should be established, integrating repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction
- Each situation is unique and each society has different ways of achieving justice and reconciling differences
- A community-centred approach involving as many people as possible is essential to complement the institution driven justice and reconciliation processes
- Top priority: establishing institutions that protect people & uphold rule of law
- Greater coherence is required in planning, budgeting and resource mobilization for countries emerging from conflict
- For human security, peace and development, the multiple gaps in the present strategies need to be overcome

1.3. UN-SG: "A more Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility" (2004)

- **Report of the Secretary General's** High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change - "A more Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility" (4.12.2004)

- **Good analysis:** *Sebastian von Einsiedel, Heiko Nitzschke, Tarun Chhabra:* **Evolution of the United Nations Security Concept: Role of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change (in: vol. 3: Globalization and Environmental Challenges (2008): 621-636.**

  – They argues that although **human security concerns** feature prominently in the **UN Charter**, the policy and institutional architecture created in the aftermath of the Second World War was naturally framed in politico-military terms and based on a traditional understanding of state sovereignty.

  – The focus of security policy and discourse, particularly in the UN Security Council, shifted from the **integrity of the state to the protection and well-being of groups and individuals within states**. This shift was mirrored in academic and policy circles of the 'human security' concept. The inevitable implication was a **qualification of sovereignty, including the concept of a 'responsibility to protect**'.

  – The UN has remained torn between **concepts of human security and state security.** The Panel was to propose a new and comprehensive vision of collective security **which attempts to reconcile concepts of 'state' and 'human security'.**

1.4. Kofi Annan's Report: In Larger Freedom (March 2005)

In Larger Freedom:Towards Development,Security & Human Rights for All
– proposes an agenda for the UN summit (Sep. 2005) to review progress since the Millennium Declaration (2000).

I. Freedom from Want:
- National strategies, financing for development, trade debt relief
- Environmental sustainability (climate change,desertification,biodivers.)
- Infectious diseases

II. Freedom from Fear:
- Preventing terrorism
- Nuclear, chemical, biological weapons
- Reducing prevalence and risk of war
- Use of force
- more effective cooperation to combat organized crime, to prevent illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, landmines which kill innocent people and hold back development in nearly half the world's countries.

III. Freedom to Live in Dignity: (see below)
IV. Strengthening the United Nations
- General Assembly, Securiy Council, Economic and Social Council and Secretariat

Annex: Human Rights Council and Peacebuilding Commission
Report was structured in three pillars of human security!

1.4.1 Kofi Annan's Report: In Larger Freedom (March 2005)

A vision of collective security

- In November 2003, Kofi Annan set up the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. The Panel delivered its report, "A more secure world: our shared responsibility" (A/59/565), in December 2004.

- New threats to peace and security in 21st century include civil violence, organized crime, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. **They also include poverty, deadly infectious disease and environmental degradation since these can have equally catastrophic consequences**. All of these threats can cause death or lessen life chances on a large scale. All of them can undermine States as the basic unit of the international system.

1.4.2 Kofi Annan's Report: In Larger Freedom (March 2005)

Interconnectedness of threats:

- **Prevent catastrophic terrorism**, requires a new global strategy, Member States agreeing on a definition of terrorism and including it in a comprehensive convention. It requires all States to sign, ratify, implement and comply with comprehensive conventions against organized crime & corruption. It requires a commitment to take urgent steps to prevent nuclear, chemical and biological weapons getting into the hands of terrorist groups.

- We must **revitalize our multilateral frameworks** for handling threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The threat posed by these weapons is **not limited to terrorist use**. The existence of multilateral instruments to promote disarmament and prevent proliferation among States has been central to the maintenance of international peace and security ever since those instruments were agreed. But they are now in danger of erosion. They must be revitalized to ensure continued progress on disarmament and to address the growing risk of a cascade of proliferation, especially in the nuclear field.

1.4.3 Kofi Annan's Report: In Larger Freedom (March 2005)

Preventing catastrophic terrorism

- ## Transnational terrorism

Our strategy against terrorism must be comprehensive and should be based on five pillars: it must aim at dissuading people from resorting to terrorism or supporting it; it must deny terrorists access to funds and materials; it must deter States from sponsoring terrorism; it must develop State capacity to defeat terrorism; and it must defend human rights.

- ## Organized crime

The threat of terrorism is closely linked to that of organized crime, which is growing and affects the security of all States. Organized crime contributes to State weakness, impedes economic growth, fuels many civil wars, regularly undermines United Nations peacebuilding efforts and provides financing mechanisms to terrorist groups. Organized criminal groups are also heavily involved in the illegal smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms.

1.4.4 Kofi Annan's Report: In Larger Freedom (March 2005)

- Nuclear, biological and chemical weapons
- Reducing the risk and prevalence of war
  - Mediation
  - Sanctions
  - Peacekeeping
  - Peacebuilding
  - Small arms, light weapons and landmines
- Use of force

1.5. Human Security Report (2005)

HUMAN SECURITY CENTRE

In absence of official statistics on political violence or human rights abuses, there is a need for a **comprehensive annual report** that tracks trends in these human security issues.

The *HUMAN SECURITY REPORT* is inspired by UN's *HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT* with the difference that its focus is on security trends. The *HUMAN SECURITY REPORT* draws on scholarly research, focuses on people rather than states, strives to be accessible to non-specialists.

A comprehensive annual assessment of the incidence, severi-ty, and consequences of political violence around the world, the *HUMAN SECURITY REPORT* provides trend data and analysis that is essential to evidence-based security policy.

1.5.1. Human Security Report Project

- **Human Security Report Project** (HSRP) is an independent research centre affiliated with **Simon Fraser University (SFU) in Vancouver, Canada** since May of 2007.

- HSRP tracks global & regional trends in **organized violence, their causes and consequences**. Research findings and analyses are published in the **Human Security Report**.

  – **Human Security Report 2012:** human costs of war. It argues that widely held beliefs about wartime sexual violence & impact of war on education

  – **Human Security Report 2009/2010** analyzes the drivers of war and peace and the causes of the decline in the deadliness of armed conflict over the past six decades

  – **Human Security Brief 2007:** Challenges expert consensus that the threat of global terrorism is increasing, uncovered a sharp net decline in the incidence of terrorist violence around the world.

  – **Human Security Brief 2006:** The post-Cold War decline in armed conflicts and related fatalities demonstrated, with sub-Saharan Africa seeing the greatest decrease in political violence.

  – **Human Security Report 2005** documented a dramatic, but largely unknown, decline in the number of wars, genocides and human rights abuse over the previous decade.

1.5.2. Human Security Report Project (2012)

1.6. First Pillar of Human Security: Freedom From Fear

- **Narrow:** pragmatic, conceptually precise, **Goal**:
  - "to provide security that individuals can pursue their lives in peace" (Krause)
  - "lasting security cannot be achieved until people are protected from violent threats to their rights, safety or lives" (**FA Canada**)
- **Threats**: inter-state wars, intra-state conflicts, criminality, domestic violence, terrorism, small arms, inhumane weapons, land-mines, "to provide security so individuals can pursue their lives in peace" (Krause 2004).
- **Requirements and objects:**
  - ➤ **Rule of Law:** ICC, International Court of Justice and national, regional and local judicial courts and mechanisms
  - ➤ **Universal Humanitarian Standards**: initiatives in inter. humanitarian and human rights law, human development, human rights education,
  - ➤ **Good Governance**: capacity building of not only national, but regional and local governments or leadership authorities; fostering democracy; respect for minorities
  - ➤ **Conflict Prevention/ Post-Conflict Reconstruction**: land mines, child soldiers, protection of civilian population in armed conflict, small arms and light weapons, trans-national organized crime (Ottawa Convention on Anti-personnel Landmines)
  - ➤ **Strong internationaö . institutions** that can support & enforce above

Part 2: 10.00-11.00: Lecture 2b: Contents

Sources: CHS (2003), Kofi Annan (2005)

Themes: Freedom to Live in Dignity

– **Rule of law**

– **Democratic governance**

– **Human rights**

- • **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**
- • **Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**
- • **Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights**

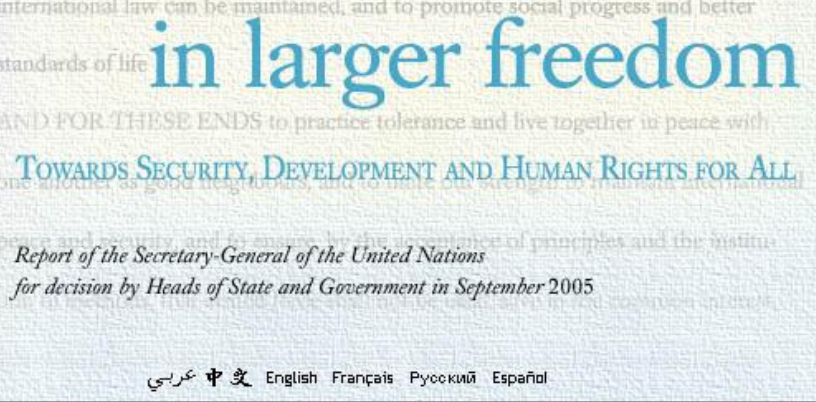– **implementation (UN Human Rights Council),**

– **Human rights education**

2.1. Human Security Commission Report: S.Ogata & Amartya Sen: Human Security Now (2003)
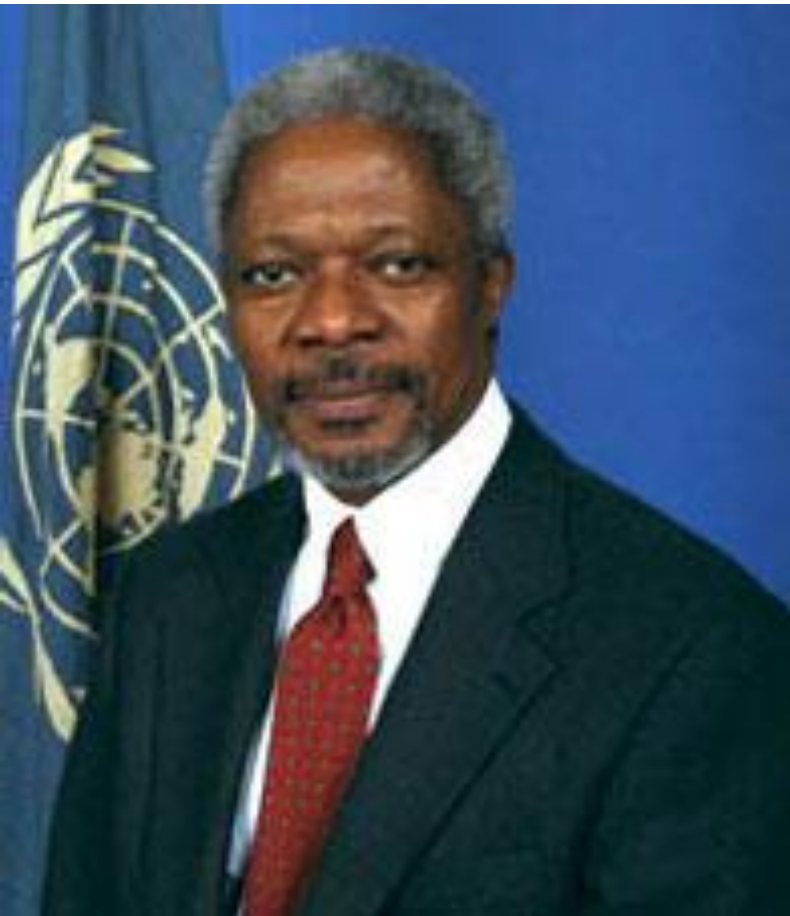

Photo by Osamu Honda 2003

- *Commission on Human Security* **(CHS)** established in January 2001 at initiative of Japan. The Commission consisted of twelve persons, chaired by Sadako Ogata (former UNHCR) Amartya Sen (1998 Nobel Economics).

- **CHS goals:** a) promote public understanding, engagement and support of human security; b) develop the concept of human security as an operational tool for policy formulation and implementation; c) propose a concrete program of action to address critical and pervasive threats to HS.

- *Human Security Now* (2003) proposes a **people-centered** security fra-mework that focuses "**on shielding people** from critical and pervasive threats and **empowering them to take charge of their lives**. It demands creating genuine opportunities for **people to live in safety and dignity and earn their livelihood**. Its final report highlighted that:

- More than **800,000 people a year lose their lives to violence**. Ca. **2.8 billion suffer from poverty, ill health, illiteracy &** other maladies

2.1.1. **Human Security Commission Report:**

in larger freedom

TOWARDS SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for decision by Heads of State and Government in September 2005

عربي 中文 English Français Русский Español

2.2. Third Pillar of HS: "Freedom to live in dignity" (Annan 2005)

- **Kofi Annan** – need for a human centered approach to security "human security can no longer be understood in purely military terms.

- It must encompass economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratisation, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rule of law."

- "Embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict"

2.2.1: "Freedom to live in dignity" (Annan 2005)

- **127. In the Millennium Declaration**, Member States stated that they would spare no effort to **promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.** In so doing, they recognized that while freedom from want and fear are essential they are not enough. **All human beings have the right to be treated with dignity and respect.**

- 128. The protection and promotion of the universal values of the rule of law, human rights and democracy are ends in themselves. They are also essential for a world of justice, opportunity and stability**. No security agenda and no drive for development will be successful unless they are based on the sure foundation of respect for human dignity.**

- Need for implementation. Human rights laws, Geneva conventions, conventions against torture

- Strengthen normative framework and UN's human rights machinery

2.2.2: "Rule of law" (Annan 2005)

A. Rule of law (vs. Art. 2.7 non-intervention)

133every nation that proclaims the rule of law at home must respect it abroad and that every nation that insists on it abroad must enforce it at home….

134. Nowhere is the gap between rhetoric and reality — between declarations and deeds — so stark and so deadly as in the field of international humanitarian law. … Genocide in Cambodia, Ruanda and elsewhere

135. **The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty** and the **High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change** endorsed as an "emerging norm that there is a collective responsibility to protect" (A/59/565). ... If national authorities are unable or unwilling to protect their citizens,then the responsibility shifts to the international community to use diplomatic, human-itarian …methods to help protect the human rights & well-being of civilians.

136. … I urge leaders especially to ratify and implement all treaties relating to the protection of civilians.

138. Justice is a vital component of the rule of law. Enormous progress has been made with the establishment of the International Criminal Court, the work of two ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and the creation of a mixed tribunal in Sierra Leone and hopefully soon in Cambodia as well.

2.2.3: "Human rights" (Annan 2005)

- 141. Since its establishment, the UN has committed itself to striving for a world of peace and justice grounded **in universal respect for human rights — a mission reaffirmed five years ago by the Millennium Declaration.**

- 142. … "Action 2", a global programme designed to equip UN interagency country teams to work with Member States, … to bolster their national human rights promotion and protection systems. **This programme needs more resources and staff, including a stronger capacity to train country teams of the UN High Commissioner (HC) for Human Rights.**

- 144. … The HC must play a more active role in the deliberations of the SC and of the proposed Peacebuilding Commission, with emphasis on the implementation of relevant provisions in Security Council resolutions.

- 145: … While the role of the High Commissioner has expanded in the areas of crisis response, national human rights capacity-building, support for the Millennium Development Goals and conflict prevention, her Office remains woefully ill-equipped to respond to the broad range of human rights challenges facing the international community.

- 147. But the human rights treaty bodies, too, need to be much more effective and more responsive to violations of the rights …. **Harmonized guidelines on reporting to all treaty bodies should be finalized and implemented.**

2.2.4: "Democracy" (Annan 2005)

- 148. The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**,19 adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, enunciated the essentials of democracy.

- 149. In **Millennium Declaration**, Member States **pledged to strengthen its capacity to implement principles & practices of democracy**. …

- 150. … Commitments must be matched by performance and protecting democracy requires vigilance. …

- 151. The United Nations does more than any other single organization to promote and strengthen democratic institutions and practices around the world, but this fact is little known. … The UN needs to be better coordinated and should mobilize resources more effectively. The UN should not restrict its role to norm-setting but should expand its help to its members to further broaden and deepen democratic trends throughout the world… **I support the creation of a democracy fund at the UN to provide assistance to countries seeking to establish or strengthen their democracy. Furthermore, I intend to ensure that our activities are more closely coordinated by establishing a more explicit link between the democratic governance work of the United Nations Development Programme and the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs.**

2.3. UN, GA, *World Summit Outcome*, 24 October 2005:

Follow-up: Annan report (2005) *In Larger Freedom Outcome document of UN Reform debate 2004-5*

143. We stress the **right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair.** We recognize that all **individuals**, in **particular vulnerable people**, are entitled to **freedom from fear and freedom from want**, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential.

To this end, we commit ourselves to **discussing and defining the notion of human security in the General Assembly**.

2.4 Discussion

- Relevance of these policy suggestions for your country.
- Conflict between: Art. 2.7 (nonintervention pinciple) and humanitarian intervention (responsibility to protect)
- International Criminal Court (The Hague)
  - Nürnberg and Tokyo trials (against war crimi8nakls of Germany, Japan)
  - USA introduced it after WW II but Bush Administration opüposed to join and threatened to liberate any US citizen (soldier) submitted to ICJ
- Where are the obligations and limits od the international community to protect the citizens of one country against their own government?
- Case studies:
  - Cambodia (Pol Pot)
  - Myanmar (Typhoon) 2007 [French interest to intervene to protect the people]

Part 3: 11.00-12.00: Human Security at United Nations: Reports by Ban Ki-Moon

- Human security at the UN
- Friends of Human Security
- **Human Security Debates in the United Nations: SC, GA, SG Reports**
- **UN-SG Ban ki-Moon: Human Security (8 March 2010)** (A/64/701).
- **UN-SG HS Report (2012).**
- **8 May 2013: High-Level Event on H. Security**
- **Two Decades of HS Debates: Mixed Assessment**
- **Discussion continues in politics & science**

3.1 Human Security at the UN

- **2013:** On 8 May World leaders gathered in the Economic and Social Council Chamber at the United Nations in New York for a **High-Level Event on Human Security** to reflect on the added value and lessons learned from implementing the human security approach and consider the future integration of human security into the work of the United Nations.

- **2012:** On 10 September, the **General Assembly adopted by consensus resolution 66/290** entitled "Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome" in which Member States agreed on a common understanding on human security. This seminal achievement marks the first time that the Assembly has agreed on a common understanding on human security after seven years of discussion. The consensus agreement paves the way to formally apply human security within the work of the United Nations.

- June: A **Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly** was held on 4 June to discuss the report of the Secretary-General.

- April: Second **Report of the Secretary-General on Human Security** (A/66/763) was released on 5 April. The report proposed a common under-standing on human security based on views expressed by Member States.

3.2 Human Security at the UN

- **2011:** In Nov., the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on human security, Mr. Yukio Takasu, convened **Informal Consultations with Member States** on the notion of human security and possible areas in which its application could bring added value to the work of the United Nations.

- On 14 April, the Office of the President of the General Assembly convened an **Informal Thematic Debate and Panel Discussion on Human Security**.

- **2010:** SG appoints **Mr. Yukio Takasu** as his Special Adviser on HS

- On 27 July, the **General Assembly passed resolution 64/291**, "Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

- On 20 and 21 May, a **Panel Discussion and Plenary Meeting of the GA** was convened to consider the report of the Secretary-General (A/64/701).

- The first **Report of the Secretary-General on Human Security** (A/64/701) was released on 8 March.

- **2008:** In May, the Office of the President of the General Assembly convened an **Informal Thematic Debate on Human Security**, attended by more than 90 Member States. The debate focused on the notion of human security, its multidimensional scope and its added value to the work of the United Nations.

3.3. Friends of Human Security (FHS): Co-chairmen: Japan & Mexico

Friends of Human Security (FHS): unofficial, open-ended forum in NY.

- Purpose: to provide an informal forum for UN Members & relevant internat.l organizations to discuss the HS concept to seek a common understanding of HS and explore collaborative efforts for mainstreaming it in UN activities.

- **1st FHS meeting** in October 2006: chaired only by Japan (Amb. Takasu)

- **2nd meeting** in April 2007: MDGs, peace building, humanitarian assistance, climate change, protection of children and other human rights issues.

- **3rd meeting** in November 2007: Protection of children from violence, **climate change,** conventional weapons, sub-munitions, peace building, disaster risk reduction, MDGs

- **4th meeting**: 15 May 2008: **climate change**, MDGs, rising food prices, peacebuilding, human rights education, gender based violence

- **5th meeting**: 20 November 2008: financial crisis, MDGs, **climate change,** rising food prices, legal empowerment of the poor, protection of children in armed conflicts, and human rights education

- **6th Meeting:** 4 June 2009 at UN Headquarters in New York: co-chairs: Amb. Yukio Takasu (Japan), Amb. C. Heller (Mexico), with OCHA Repres.: 96 UN Member States, 20 UN organiz.

3.4. Human Security Debates in the United Nations: SC, GA, SG Reports

- **Human Security Debates in the Security Council**
  - Canadian Presidency (1999): Jürgen Dedring (2008)
  - SC Res. 1325: Role of Women in Security (2000)
- **Human Security Debates in General Assembly**
  - GA Outcome Document (2005)
  - Debate in 2007
  - Debate in 2010
  - Informal Debate in 2011
  - Debate in 2012
- **Reports of Secretary-General (2005, 2010, 2012)**
  - Kofi Annan (2005): In Larger Freedom: 3 pillars doctrine
  - Ban Ki-Moon (2010, 2012)

3.4.1 Human Security Debates in the Security Council: Agenda-setting

- **Canadian Presidency (1999)**
  - 1999-2000: Canadian UNSC presidency Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy proposed "Pro-tection of Civilians in Armed Conflict"; on 12 February 1999, the UNSC adopted a presi-dential statement that requested the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report with re-commendations to Council by September 1999 on civilians in situations of armed conflict.

- **UNSC Resolution 1325**
  - UNSC resolution 1325, adopted on 31 October 2000, the Council called for the adoption of a **gender perspective that included the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction**
  - It was the first formal and legal document from the United Nations Security Council that required parties in a conflict to **respect women's rights and to support their participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction.** The res. was initiated by Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Minister of Women's Affairs in **Namibia** when it chaired UNSC. After lobbying by dozens of women's organizations and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM),
  - Friends of 1325 is an informal group of UN Member States

3.4.2. First formal Thematic Debate on Human Security in UN General Assembly

- A formal debate on human security was subsequently held at the General Assembly on **20 and 21 May 2010,** and on 17vJuly 2010, the General Assembly adopted by consensus its **resolution on human security entitled Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/64/291).**

Reaffirming its respect for all purposes & principles of the Charter of the UN

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, especially paragraph 143 thereof,

1. Takes note of the first formal debate, organized by the President of the General Assembly on 20 and 21 May 2010, in which different views on the notion of human security were presented by Member States, including on the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Also takes note of the ongoing efforts to define the notion of human security, and recognizes **the need to continue the discussion and to achieve an agreement on the definition thereof in the General Assembly;**

3. Requests the **Secretary-General to seek the views of the Member States on the notion of human security, including on a possible definition thereof, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;**

4. Decides to **continue its consideration of the notion of human security.**

3.5. UN-SG Ban ki-Moon: Human Security (8 March 2010) (A/64/701).

- It takes stock of discussions on human security, its various definitions and its relationship to **State sovereignty and the responsibility to protect**. The report also outlines the **principles and the approach for advancing human security and its application** to the current priorities of the United Nations. Key human security initiatives undertaken by Governments, regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations, as well as the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, are presented as examples of the reach of this important concept and its growing acceptance. The report **concludes by identifying the core elements and the added value of human security** and provides a set of recommendations as a follow-up to the above-mentioned commitment contained in the World Summit Outcome.

- Human security is based on a **fundamental understanding that Governments retain the primary role for ensuring the survival, livelihood and dignity of their citizens.** It is an invaluable tool for assisting Governments in **identifying critical and pervasive threats to the welfare of their people and the stability of their sovereignty.**

- It advances programmes and policies that counter and **address emerging threats** in a manner that is contextually relevant and prioritized. This helps Governments and the international community to better utilize their resources and to develop strategies that **strengthen the protection & empowerment** framework needed for the assurance of human security and the promotion of peace and stability at every level — local, national, regional and international.

3.5.1. UN-SG HSR (2010)

I. Introduction

II. Increased interdepence: threats & challenges

III. Major efforts to define HS

    A.   Human security and national sovereignty

    B.   HS and responsibility to protect

IV. HS principles & approach

V. Applying HS to UN priorities

    A. Global Financial & Economic Crisis

    B. Food security

    C. Infectious diseseas & health threats

    D. Climate change

    E. Prevention of violent conflicts

    F. Initiatives to promote HS

VI. Conclusions: Core values & added value of HS

3.6. UN-SG HS Report (2012).

II. Discussion on HS in GA

III. Defining core values of HS

IV, Scope of the notion of HS

V. HS approach

VI. Actors promoting HS

VII. Common Understanding

VIII: Areas of UN acitivities where HS is useful

- Climate change and related hazards
- Post conflict peace building
- Global financial & economic crisis
- Health and related challenges

IX Activities of the UN Trust Fund

X. Conclusions & Recommendations

UN-SG: Definition of Human Security

- 17. First, human security aims at ensuring the survival, livelihood and dignity of people in response to current and emerging threats — threats that are widespread and cross cutting. Such threats are not limited to those living in absolute poverty or conflict. As evidenced by the recent earthquake and tsunami in east Japan and the financial and economic challenges in Europe and the United States of America, today, people throughout the world, in developing and developed countries alike, live under varied conditions of insecurity. These threats seriously challenge both Governments and people, and call for a rethinking of security where the protection and empowerment of individuals form the basis for achieving stability, development and human progress.

- 18. Second, human security underscores the universality and interdependence of a set of freedoms that are fundamental to human life: freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live in dignity. As a result, human security emphasizes the interlinkages between security, development and human rights and considers these to be the building blocks of human and, therefore, national security.

UN-SG: Definition of Human Security

- 19. Third, human security is guided by the principles of the Charter and does not replace State security. On the contrary, human security and State security are mutually dependent and complementary. Without human security, State security cannot be attained and vice versa.

- 20. Fourth, since the causes and manifestations of human insecurity vary considerably across countries and communities, human security strengthens the development of solutions that are embedded in local realities and are based on national ownership. As such, human security enhances the capacities of Governments and people to develop their potential and to live in dignity, free from poverty and despair.

- 21. Finally, human security provides a dynamic framework that links the three pillars of the United Nations system and promotes the establishment of synergies and partnerships that capitalize on the comparative advantages of a diverse network of stakeholders, including Governments, regional and international organizations, local populations and civil society. This ensures coherence, eliminates duplication and advances integrated responses that together can yield much greater force.

IV. Scope of the notion of HS

- 22. Human security does not entail the threat or the use of force and is implemented with full respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for sovereignty of States, territorial integrity and non-interference in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States.

- 23. .. the notion of HSis distinct from the responsibility to protect and its implementation. While human security is in response to multidimensional insecurities facing people, the responsibility to protect focuses on protecting populations from specific cases of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. As such, human security has broader application, bringing together the three pillars of the UN system, whereas the responsibility to protect centres on the aforementioned situations.

- 24. Specifically, human security focuses on widespread and cross-cutting threats to people's survival, livelihood and dignity, in particular, the most vulnerable. Accordingly, human security draws attention to the root causes behind those threats (whether internal or external); considers the impact of those threats on freedoms that are fundamental to human life (freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live in dignity); and highlights the actual needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of Governments and people.

IV. Scope of the notion of HS

- 25. Improvements in the capacities of Governments and people to respond to widespread and cross-cutting threats not only help to mitigate the impact of the threats but also reduce their expansion into broader and more intractable crises. At the same time, human security acknowledges that some threats are beyond the control of Governments and people and require inclusive systems of global governance that unite efforts and promote greater international collaboration.

- 26. By underscoring the primacy and the universality of a set of freedoms that are fundamental to human life, HS makes no distinction between civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and as a result addresses threats to the survival, livelihood and dignity of people in a multidimensional and comprehensive manner. Accordingly, human security recognizes that the attainment of peace, development and human rights requires a comprehensive approach where the interlinkages and the triangular relationship between security, development and human rights are acknowledged.

- 27. Lastly, conditions for HS vary significantly across and within countries, as well as at different points in time. Both the causes and manifestations of threats and their impact on people depend on a complex interaction of local, national, regional and international factors. Therefore, HScalls for solutions that are contextualized and responsive to the particular situations they seek to address. In some instances, threats acquire transnational dimensions that go beyond the capacities of individual Governments or regions, thereby requiring collaborative responses.

8 May 2013: High-Level Event on H. Security

- **8 May:** World leaders gathered in the ECOSOC Chamber at the UN in New York for a **High-Level Event on Human Security** to reflect on the added value and lessons learned from implementing the human security approach and consider the future integration of human security into the work of the United Nations.

- The event was opened by statements from the **Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon**, **Mrs. Sadako Ogata**, **Mr. Surin Pitswan**, **Ms. Sonia Picado**

- Chair of the Human Security Network, Ambassador Octavio Errazuriz, Permanent Representative of Chile to the UN, panel discussion on added value and the challenges in implementing the human security approach.
Addressing a full house, **Mr. Yukio Takasu, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Human Security**, **Mr. Dale Thompson of Universalia Management Group** on the **Rapid Assessment of UNTFHS**. **Ms. Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator**, and **Ms. Laura Thompson, Deputy-Director of IOM**, on their organisation's experience in implementing the human security approach.The **Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations, Ambassador Mary E. Flores**, **Ambassador Antonio Tete, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations.**The event was closed by **Deputy Secretary-General Jan Elliason**

3.7. Two Decades of Human Security Debates: Mixed Assessment

- Since 1994 a major shift occurred from state-centred to *people-centred* HS concept.
- It put human beings, communities on the research & security policy agenda.
- It contextualized security in the framework of four policy areas analysing human beings both as actors and victims,
- The human security concept is both a new analytical and a political concept that is widely used in policy declarations in the UN system.
- Social scientists must analyse whether the adoption of these concepts has been implemented and resulted in changes in policy activities.
- Human centred approach to security, changed the focus but not necessarily policies
- Human security inspired the thinking and writing on human rights, on small arms and on development
- A goal for a humanitarian agenda for smaller and middle countries in a global context.
- However, it did not redirect policies nor did it succeed to change the mindset of policymakers
- Human security was opposed by mainstream international relations and security scholars while it was supported by many peace researchers.

Most recent discussion at the UN

PROGRAMME

PANEL DISCUSSION
APPLYING THE HUMAN SECURITY APPROACH
AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

WEDNESDAY, 2 OCTOBER 2013
15:00 – 18:00

CONFERENCE ROOM 6 (NLB)
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

Human Security @ 20:
Past Experiences and Future Prospects
16–18 Jan. 2014, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford,

Keynote speakers

- **Lloyd Axworthy**, Former Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs (TBC)
- **Sonia Picado**, Chair of the UN Advisory Board on Human Security

Context and aims

- Since HS was introduced in 1994, it has informed many researches and practices and its meaning and methods of implementation have extensively been discussed across disciplines and policy areas: social sciences, business and management, law, logistics, development and environmental studies, and health. However, the idea that we should be free from want and free from fear still stands in sharp contrast with everyday insecurities experienced by ordinary people and constituencies at risk.

- HSis originally understood to be the aggregate of the absence of economic, environmental, political, communal, personal, nutritious, and health threats. This complexity inherent in the human security concept and practice presents both a challenge and a danger. The challenge for academics, policy makers and practitioners is to transcend disciplines and narrow world-views, in order to deliver a more profound understanding of these complexities. The danger lies in the continued reliance on usual science and disparate approaches to knowledge generation.

Human Security @ 20:
Past Experiences and Future Prospects
16–18 Jan. 2014, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford

Format and themes

- The relation between two or more of the human securities identified in the 1994 Human Development Report
- The relation between the Freedom from Fear and the Freedom from Want
- The role of non-state actors in safeguarding human security
- Regional applications of the concept e.g. EU, ASEAN, AU
- Humanitarian aid and humanitarian intervention
- Migrants and refugees: rights, displacement and protection
- The role of social media in human security concerns
- Human security in relation to globalization and global governance
- Human security and gender based violence; human security and gender and/or feminist perspectives
- Human security and outsourcing
- The role of business in human security: effective partnerships, corporate responsibility, and accountability
- Human security and Global Impact
- Globalization, development and human security
- Human security and climate change.