Bangkok, Thailand
Thursday, 13 December 2012, 16:00

Consultation:
# Human Security Research

Chulalongkorn University

Panel :

Dr. Chantana Banpasrichote - Prof. Dr. Kingkarn Thepkanjana
Prof. Dr. Supang Chantavanich - Dr. Taweewong Sriburi - Dr. Saengchan Limjrakarn
Jacques-Chai Chomthongdee, FOCUS - Pongtip Somranjit, Local Act, Dr. Bantoon
Setsiroj (GSEI) and Human Security National Strategy Working Group (CU and MSDHS)

Hans Günter Brauch, **Editor**

Hexagon Series on Human, Environmental Security and Peace, vol. 8
Springer Briefs in Environment, Security, Development & Peace, vol. 1-2
SpringerBriefs on Pioneers in Science & Practice, vol. 1

Springer
the language of science

AFES-PRESS

Pioneers
Science   Practice
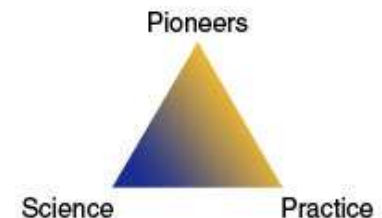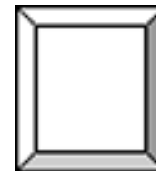
Contents

1. Deepening: Evolution of Human Security (HS) Concept & Debate

2. Four Pillars of Human Security

3. Scientific Human Security Concept

4. Climate Change: a Human Security Challenge

5. Launching and Promoting HS in UN System

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

1. 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

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

- **UNDP Human Security Report (1994: 3) by Mabhuq ul Haq, Pakistan: *New Dimensions of Human Security***
  - Security … means safety from the constant threat of hunger, disease, crime and repression. It also means protection 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 environ-ment.

- **Human Security Commission: Human Security Now, 2003 (Ogata/Sen)**
  - 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.

1.3. UNESCO: International Dialogues

- **UNESCO**: Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World

- UNESCO's midterm programmes (1996-2001, 2002-2007): dialogue with institutes of strategic studies, defence and members of the armed forces:

  - "improving human security by better managing environment and social change"

  - with the "need to prevent conflicts at their source and the needs of the most vulnerable populations at regional and sub-regional levels through its global network of peace research and training institutions"

  - elaboration of integrated approaches to human security at the regional, sub-regional and national levels targeting the most vulnerable popula-tions including the preparation for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, in particular over natural resources"

  - **2001: UNESCO-FLACSO conference in Santiago de Chile**:

  - **Goucha, Rojas Aravena (Eds.): Human Security, Conflict Prevention and Peace in Latin America and the Caribbean (Paris: UNESCO, 2003), Spanish**

  - **Fuentes, Rojas Aravena: Promoting Human Security: Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks in Latin America and the Caribbean (Paris: UNESCO, 2005) also in Spanish**

1.4.Human Security Network (1999)

- In 1999,a group of like-minded States from different regions of the world, including Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand and South Africa, which participates as an observer, established the **Human Security Network (HSN)**.

- The Network defined human security as
  - "A humane world … where every individual would be guaranteed freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to fully develop their human potential ... In essence, human security means freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights, their safety or even their lives ... Human security and human development are thus two sides of the same coin, mutually reinforcing and leading to a conducive environment for each other".

1.5. Human Security Commission: Human Security Now (2003)

In 2001, the independent Commission on Human Security (CHS), led by Sadako Ogata and Amartya Sen, reached a new consensus on security threats facing contemporary societies in the twenty-first century. The CHS in its 2003 report entitled Human Security Now: Protecting and Empowering People, defined HS as

- 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.

- **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.

Working definition of HS by Friends of Human Security

1.6. 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'.**

1.7. 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!

1.8 Human Security a Political Concept

- **Different Trends and Reasons: first phase**
  - Freedom from want: UNDP: human security vs. human development: impact of Asian crisis (1994)
  - Freedom from fear: Canada & Norway (1999)
  - Japan: expression: idealist foreign policy
  - Human Security Commission & Human Security Unit (within OCHA)
- **Promoters of Human Security in the UN**
  - Human Security Network
  - Friends of Human Security
- **Stages of HS debate and Fora**
  - Debate in UN Security Council: Canada -> responsibility to protect (1999 ff., res., 1325 (role of women in security)
  - UN General Assembly: 2004, 2007, 2010, 2011
  - UN Secretary General
    - Kofi Annan: In larger Freedom (2005)
    - Ban Ki-Moon (2010 and 2012

2. Four Pillars of Human Security

- "**Freedom from want**" **human development agenda: poverty** (stimulated by Asian economic crisis of 1990s) by reducing social vulnerability through poverty eradication programmes (UNDP 1994; CHS: Ogata/Sen: Human Security Now, 2003, Human Security Trust Fund, HSU of OCHA), **Japanese approach;**

- "**Freedom from fear**": **humanitarian agenda: violence, conflicts, weapons** (Canada, Norway, Human Security Network) (UNESCO,HSN), **Canadian approach:** Human Security Rep.(2005)

- "**Freedom to live in dignity**": **agenda: rule of law, human rights, democratic governance** (**Kofi Annan:** *In Larger Free-dom* (March 2005)

- "**Freedom from hazard impact**": **environmental (GEC) & natural hazard agenda**: Bogardi/Brauch vision, goal: securitize: "environment" (GEC as pressure) and "natural hazards" as impact by reducing environmental & social vulnerability & enhancing coping capabilities of societies confronted with natural & human-induced hazards (Bogardi/Brauch 2005; Brauch 2005a, 2005b): Greek Presidency of HSN.

2.1. 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 intern. institutions** that can support & enforce above

2.2. Human Security Report (2005)

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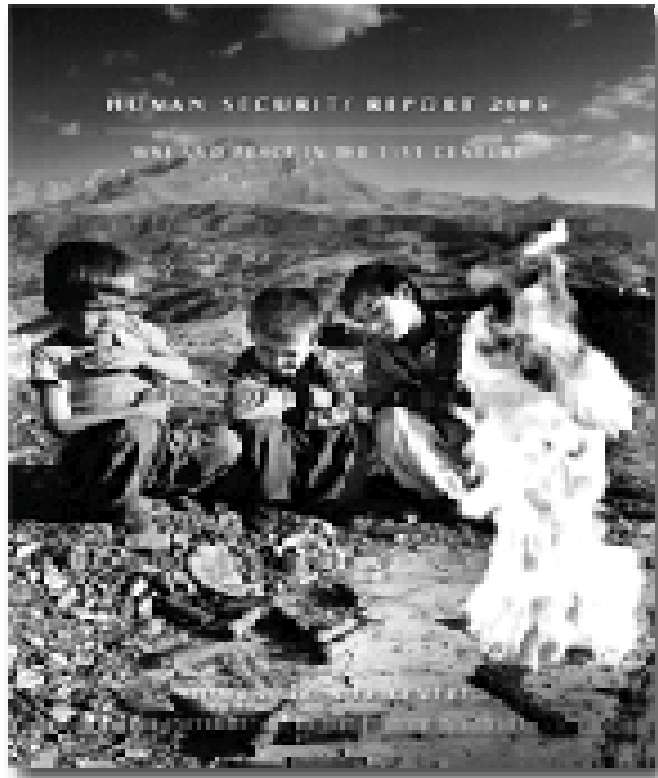
In absence of official statistics on political violence or human rights abuses, there is a need for a **comprehensive annual report** that tracks trends in these human security issues.

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.

http://www.humansecurityreport.info/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=28&Itemid=63

2.3. 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 Brief series, & **miniAtlas of Human Security**.

  – **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.

2.4. Second Pillar of Human Security: Freedom From Want

- **Broad:** wider agenda, conceptually more convoluted
- **Goal:** reducing individual/societal vulnerabilities in the economic, health, environment, political, community, and food sphere. Create conditions that can lead to empowerment for individuals,
- **Japanese FM**: HS "comprehensively covers all menaces that threaten human survival, daily life, and dignity…and strengthens efforts to confront these threats"
- <u>**Threats**</u>: diseases, poverty, financial crises, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression, land degradation, deforestation, emission of GHGs, environmental hazards, population growth, migration, terrorism, drug drug trafficking

- **Ogata/Sen: 2 Approaches: Protection & Empowernment**
Protection:
  - protection in violent conflict and proliferation of arms, in post-conflict situations
  - strengthening the rule of law
  - developing norms and institutions to address insecurities

Empowernment:
  - achieve UN Millenium Devel. Goals, poverty eradication encouraging fair trade, markets
  - sustainable development
  - universal access to basic health care and universal education

- **Protection & Empowernment are Mutually Reinforcing!**

Photo by Osamu Honda 2003

2.5. Human Security Commission Report: S.Ogata & Amartya Sen: Human Security Now (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

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

2.6. 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"

2.7. Fourth Pillar of Human Security: Freedom From Hazard Impacts

- **UNU-EHS**: Bogardi/Brauch (2005), Brauch (2005)
- **Goal:** reduce vulnerabilities & enhance capacity building & co-ping capabilities of societies faced with natural & hum. hazards
- **Threats/Hazards:**
  - Environmental: floods, droughts, and other natural disasters, environmental degradation, lack of water or clean water, human-induced climate change, exhaustion of fish resources, depletion of finite resources (e.g. oil, gas)
  - Societal: poverty, improper housing, insufficient food and water, malfunctioning of technical systems, traffic accidents, population explosions, terrorism and organized crime
- **Develop vulnerability indicators & vulnerability mapping** to apply to operational realm: working on solutions
  - improved early warning systems capacity-building for early warning
  - disaster preparedness (education and training, infrastructure)
  - coordinated rapid disaster response by local, regional and national level
  - developing clear guidelines for post hazard reconstruction
  - long term strategies: e.g. Kyoto, Montreal Protocol
  - adaptation measures: e.g. dams, switching to renewable energy
  - mitigation measures: restrict housing in hazard areas (coastal areas-flooding, mud slides), charging more for garbage disposal and energy usage, birth control measures
- **Find sustainable ways of development**

3. Scientific Human Security Concept

- **In international relations, HS concept is controversial.**
  - **Neo- or structural realists, strategic studies community, 'state-centred' peace researchers rejected the human security concept**,
  - **Liberals and constructivists peace research accepted this concept.**
    - No agreement on scope, approach and goals: many definitions
    - Major divide: narrow (freedom from fear) and humanitarian and human rights agenda; wide (freedom from want and hazard impacts

- **Primarily from peace research and critical security studies**
  - Uvin (2004): HS: a "conceptual bridge between the … **fields of humanitarian relief, development assistance, human rights advocacy, and conflict resolution"**
  - Hampson (2004) human security gives voice to **politically marginalized**
  - Acharya (2004): a **response to globalizing of international policy,**
  - response to **genocide & limits of sovereignty justifying humanitarian intervention**

- **Source: Brauch: chap. 74:** Facing Global Environm. Change

3.1. Overview of Scientific HS Debates

An extensive scientific HS literature evolved:

- **No agreement on the definition, scope, theory, approach, methods of studies** on HS (Alkire)
- **Scientific HS Discourses:**
  - Theories: conceptual, normative, critical theories, social constructivism, securitization etc.
  - Methods: qualitative & quantitative
  - Approaches/schools/programmes: peace, development, environment studies
- **HS Approach to Functional Debates**
  - Human and gender security (patriarchy, matriarchy)
  - Water security: Falkenmark, Oswald Spring, Brauch (text 39
  - Soil security: Brauch/Oswald Spring
  - Food security and humanitarian assistance
  - Health security: Jennifer Leaning
  - Global environmental change and climate change: Lecture & Thursday

3.2. Fora for Human Security Debate

- Realist Hobbesian tradition remains state and power centered focusing on state monopoly of violence
  - Traditional national & international security studies
  - Strategic or war studies: (non-state actors: organized crime and terrorism): armed forces, justice & jome affairs
- Macro theory or intellectual tradition: liberal Kantian or pragmatist Grotian tradition (reformist, cooperation)
  - International relations
    - Peace studies
    - Development studies
    - Humanitarian crises and conflicts (natural disasters)
    - Environmental studies
  - Gender Studies
  - Social Anthropology
  - For journals: Security Dialogue, few HS journals

3.3. Definitions in international relations

- Newman (2001) distinguished four interpretations of human security: referring to basic human needs, an assertive or interventionist focus, social welfare or a development focus, and new or nontraditional security issues such as drugs, terrorism, small arms, and inhumane weapons. The victims of *human security challenges* have been:
  - "1) victims of war and internal conflict; 2) persons who barely subsist and are thus courting 'socio-economic disaster'; and 3) victims of natural disasters" (Suhrke 1999) that create severe humanitarian emergencies.

- To overcome the dispute between the proponents of a narrow and a wide human security concept, Owen (2004) suggested combining the wide definition of UNDP with a threshold-based approach "that limits threats by their severity rather than their cause." He suggested that each category of threats should be "treated separately for the purpose of analysis." For Owen
  - "human security is the protection of the vital core of all human lives from critical and pervasive environmental, economic, food, health, personal and political threats" regardless of whether people are affected by floods, communicable disease, or war, but all those threats would be included "that sur-pass a threshold of severity [and] would be labelled threats to human security" (Owen 2004).

3.4. 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.

4. Climate Change as a Human Security Challenge

- From a human security perspective, climate change has been addressed by the *Global Environmental Change and Human Security* **(GECHS)** programme of IHDP in June 2005.

- It was the focus of the **Greek Presidency of the Human Security Network (2007-2008)** that aimed "to raise the international community's awareness of the impact of climate change and global warming on hu-man security, with regard to vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and persons fleeing their homes due to climate change".

- A **policy memorandum on** '*Climate Change and Human Security*' pointed to manifold impacts for international, national, and human security for selected direct, indirect, and slow-onset linkages. The conceptual debate on climate change and human security is just starting.

- **Barnett and Adger (2005: 1)** discussed how climate change may under-mine human se-curity, and how human insecurity may increase the risk of violent conflict; as well as the role of states in human security and peace-building.

- **The linkage between climate change and human security is currently being addressed by** *Working Group* **(WG) II of the IPCC, that will be released in its fifth assessment report will be released in 2014. Latin American representative is: Ursula Oswald Spring.**

5. Launching and Promoting Human Security in the UN System

- UNDP: Launching the Human Security Concept since 1994, human security reports (M. ul Haq, Pakistan)
- CHS: Sadago Ogata,Amartya Sen (India, Bangladesh)
- Japanese Initiatives: idealist foreign policy (Takasu)
  - Human Security Commission in the UN (2003)
  - Human Security Unit in UN Secretariat (funding of small projects primarily in developing countries)
- UNESCO Programme: Promoting Human Security (1996-2008)
- UNU: Using the Concept for framing during the period of Hans van Ginkel as Rector

5.1. States: Formal & Informal Networks for Human Security

- **Human Security Network (founded in 1999)**
  - **Loose network for agenda-setting of humani-tarian issues within UN bodies**
    - Disarmament & Humanitarian law (violence)
    - Development issues Human rights
    - Gender (Res. 1325)
    - Global environmental change and climate change
  - The **Netherlands** left after 2006 and **Canada** left after Harper became Prime Minister (2011)
  - **Friends of Human Security (since 2006/2011):**
    - Amb. Takasu (Japan) and Amb Heller (Mexico)
    - Not active any more

5.2. Human Security Network Members

NATO	EU	Third World
		Chile
Greece Slovenia	Austria Ireland	Costa Rica
		Jordan
		Mali
		Thailand
Norway	Switzer-land	South Africa (observer)

Network has interregional & multiple agenda perspective, strong links to civil society & academia.

The Network emerged from landmines campaign at a Ministerial, Norway,1999.

Netherlands & Canada left

Anti-pers. Landmines, Intern. Criminal Court, pro-tection of children in armed conflict, control of small arms & light weapons, fight against transnat organized crime, human development, human rights educat., HIV/AIDS, implement. of intern. hu-manitarian & human rights law, conflict prevention

So far no environmental security issues on the agenda of this HS-Network.

Conferences at Foreign Ministers level in Bergen, Norway (1999), in Lucerne, Switzerland (2000), Petra, Jordan (2001) Santiago de Chile (2002), Graz (2003), Bamako, Mali (May 2004), Cana-da (2005), Thailand (2006), Slovenia (2007), Greece (2008); Ireland (2009), Costa Rica (2010 ?), Switzerland (2011)

5.3. Human Security Network: 10th Ministerial Conference Athens (2008)

Climate Change and Developing Countries

- Developing and Least Developed Countries will pay heaviest toll due to dependence on agriculture & limited capacity to deal with natural disasters, Most vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Climate Change and Women

- Climate change will disproportionally affect lives of poor women in developing world who suffer from limited access to basic goods and rights.
- Women are more exposed to dangers when fleeing their homes, due to natural disasters or conflicts, during their resettlement to camps and recipient countries.
- Girls are most vulnerable to exploitation, human trafficking and other forms of gender-based violence.

Climate Change and Children

- Children are physically more vulnerable to malnutrition, disease and hardships.
- The lives of up to tens of millions of children will be endangered by floods, drought and climate change related diseases over the next decades (malaria, dengue fever).
- They will also be affected by disasters with long-term impact, such as desertification.

Climate Change and People on the Move

- The severe HS effects of climate change will be more acute for the population with high resource-dependency in environmentally & socially marginalized regions.

5.4. Human Security Network (HSN): Ministerial Conferences, 2010-2012

HSN was chaired by countries:

- Norway, 1998/1999, 1st ministerial meeting, Lysøen, 20 May 1999;
- Switzerland, 1999/2000, 2nd ministerial meeting, Lucerne, 11–12 May 2000;
- Jordan, 2000/2001, 3rd ministerial meeting, Petra, 11–12 May 2001;
- Chile, 2001/2002, 4th ministerial meeting, Santiago, 2–3 July 2002;
- Austria, 2002/2003, 5th ministerial meeting, Graz, 8–10 May 2003;
- Mali, 2003/2004, 6th ministerial meeting, Bamako, 27–29 May 2004;
- Canada, 2004/2005, 7th ministerial meeting, Ottawa, 19–20 May 2005;
- Thailand, 2005/2006, 8th ministerial meeting, Bangkok, 1–2 June 2006;
- Slovenia, 2006/2007, 9th ministerial meeting, Ljubljana, 17–18 May 2007;
- Greece, 2007/2008, 10th ministerial meeting, Athens, 29–30 May 2008;
- Ireland, 2008/2009, 11th ministerial meeting, Dublin, 26–27 May 2009;
- Costa Rica, 2009/2010
- Switzerland, 2010/2011
- NN, 2011/2012: no more information
- NN, 2012/2013: no more information

Website of HSN discontinued

5.5. 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.

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

- **Human Security Debates in the Security Council**
  - Canadian Presidency (1999): Jürgen Dedring (2008)
- **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)

6.1 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

6.2. 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**.

6.3. Debate on Human Security in UN General Assembly (2008)

Outcome Document: Sept. 2005 (policy mandate)

– **22 May 2008:** UN GA first debate on human security:

- EU, Arab group SIDS) and 22 member states: FHS (Japan, Mexico), HSN (Greece, Austria, Chile, Switzerland, Thailand, Canada); 14 other countries from Asia (Mongolia, Turkey, Qatar, Philippines, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Israel), Africa (Egypt, Sudan), Europe (Monaco, Portugal), Latin America (Colombia, Cuba, Brazil) contributed; no permanent member of UN-SC

- All refer to a **widening of security**. **12 states** referred to climate change; **10** natural disasters & food crises (food security); 6 diseases (health security)

- A *widening*, *deepening* and *sectorialization* of security could be mapped.

- Narrow HS concept (violence, weapons, protection of vulnerable people, promotion of human rights); wider HS concept of human security (development and environmental agenda, climate change, natural disasters)

- Members of HSN referred to achievements to adopt the landmine convention (1999), agreement to ban cluster bombs (2008).

- Canada, Austria, Switzerland Slovenia, Greece, Chile were successful to create awareness for the protection of civilians in armed conflicts and addressing the role of women as victims and as actors on international peace and security.

6.4. 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.**

6.5. 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.

6.6. 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

6.7. UN-SG HS Report (2012).

II. Discussion on HS in GA

III. Defining core values of HS

IV, Scope of the notion of HS

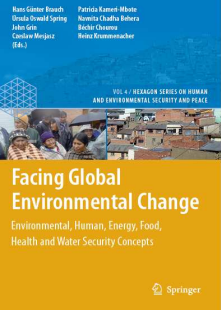**V. HS approach**

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

6.8. First Discourse: Securitization of GEC: Climate Change & Security

- **Not they but „we are the threat" of global warming**
- **Intersubjective approach: Security: what actors make of it**
  - **2007 was the turning point for the securitization of climate change**
    - **February: IPCC Fourth Assessment Report**
    - **April: UN Security Council debate**
    - **June: WBGU-Report: impact on EU debate**
    - **October: Nobel peace prize for IPCC and al Gore**
- **3 fold debate & discourse on climate change:**
  - **International Security**:
    - Goal: Strategies of conflict prevention by a proactive environmental, economic and development policy
  - **National Security:**
    - 2007: new military mission for US Department of Defense
  - **Human Security:** HS Network, Greek presidency (5/ 2008)
    - GECHS Project of IHDP: Social Vulnerability of poor & marginalized population groups

6.9. UN Debates on Climate Change and International Security

17 April 2007: UN Security Council: tabled by Ms.Beckett (UK)

- <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc9000.doc.htm>

- <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sgsm10949.doc.htm>

3 June 2009: UN General Assembly Resolution:

- 1. *Invites* the relevant organs of the United Nations, as appropriate and within their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts in **considering and addressing** climate change, including its possible security implications;

- 2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a **comprehensive report** to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the **possible security implications of climate change**, based on the views of the Member States and relevant regional and international organizations.

August-September 2009: submission by states (31 replies)

- <http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docugaecos_64.shtml>

11 September 2009: Report by Ban-Ki Moon

- <http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/64/350>

6.10. UN Debates on Climate Change and International Security

17 April 2007: UN Security Council: tabled by Ms.Beckett (UK)

- <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc9000.doc.htm>
- <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sgsm10949.doc.htm>

3 June 2009: UN General Assembly Resolution:

- 1. *Invites* the relevant organs of the United Nations, as appropriate and within their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts in **considering and addressing** climate change, including its possible security implications;
- 2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a **comprehensive report** to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the **possible security implications of climate change**, based on the views of the Member States and relevant regional and international organizations.

August-September 2009: submission by states (31 replies)

- <http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docugaecos_64.shtml>

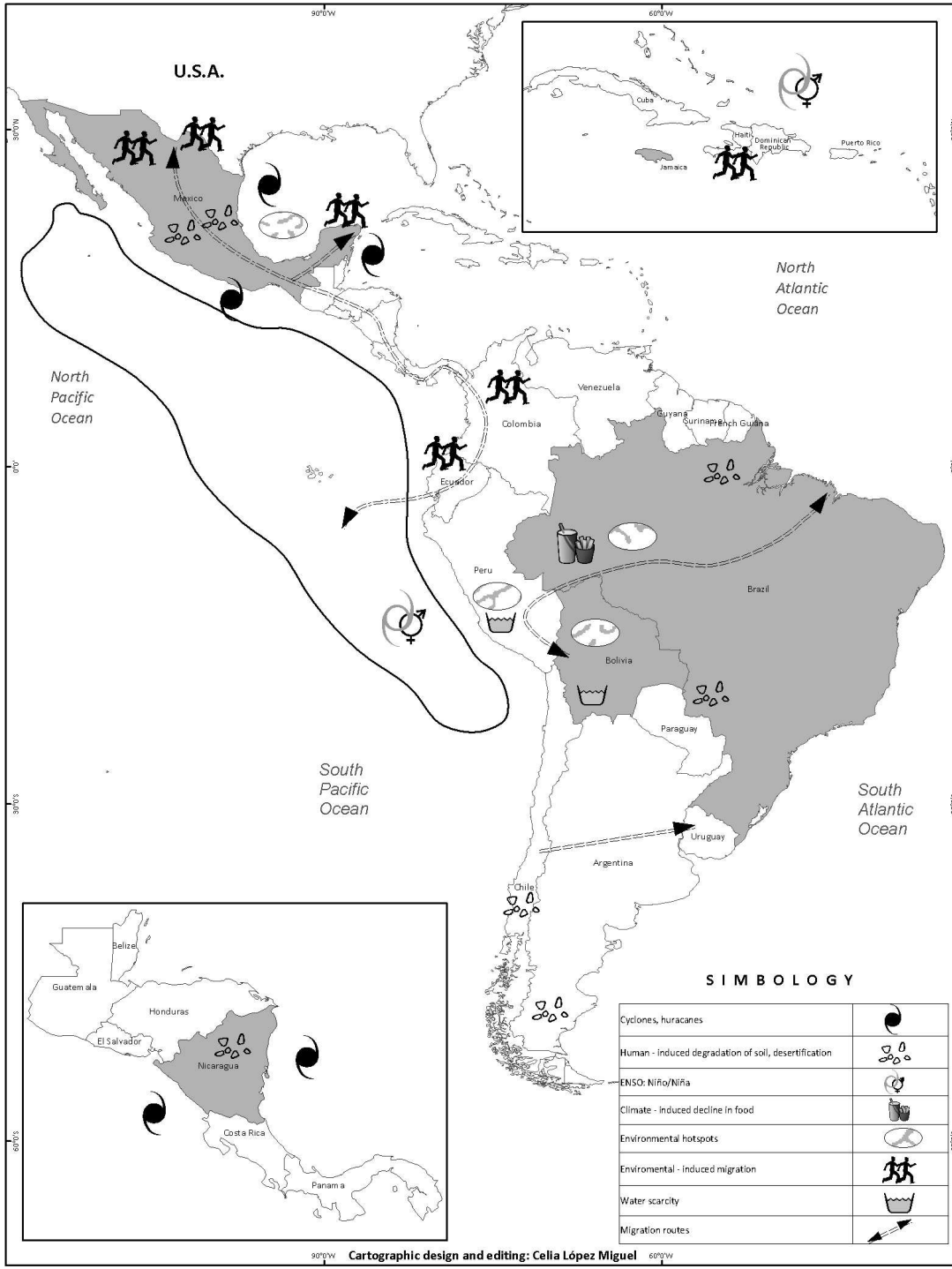## 11 September 2009: Report by Ban-Ki Moon

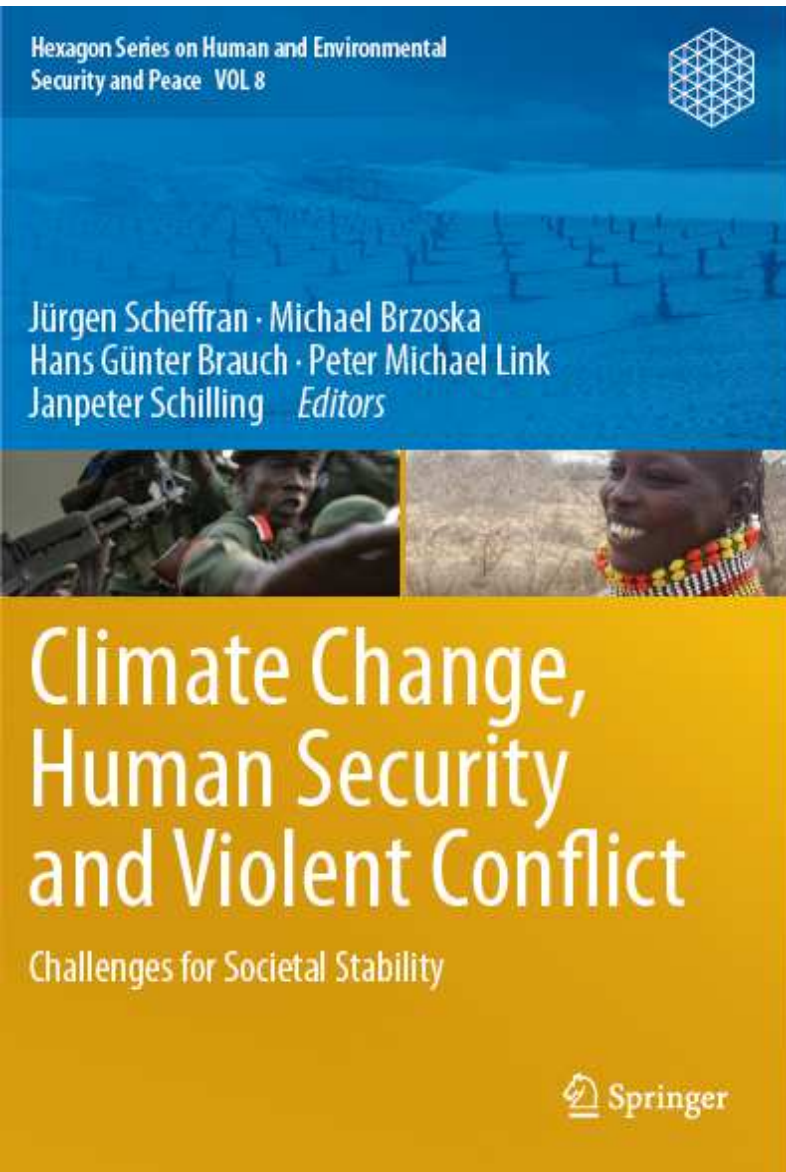- <http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/64/350>

6.11. Climate Change & Security in Latin America &

- **Oswald Spring–Brauch–Roberts–Edwards: The Impact of Climate Change on Human Security in Latin America and the Caribbean**
- **Focus on: Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia, Nicaragua & Jamaica**
- Addresses four research questions:
1) What have been the major conceptual human security debates in LAC countries since 1990?
2) What is the state of the knowledge on climate change and its possible human security impacts for LAC?
3) Which strategies for climate change adaptation have been implemented by selected LAC countries?
4) How can projected policies for coping with climate change be interpreted from a human security perspective?

SIMBOLOGY

Cyclones, huracanes	
Human - induced degradation of soil, desertification	
ENSO: Niño/Niña	
Climate - induced decline in food	
Environmental hotspots	
Enviromental - induced migration	
Water scarcity	
Migration routes	

Cartographic design and editing: Celia López Miguel

7. Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict: 2 Discourses

Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace VOL 8

Jürgen Scheffran · Michael Brzoska
Hans Günter Brauch · Peter Michael Link
Janpeter Schilling *Editors*

Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict

Challenges for Societal Stability

Springer

- Scheffran, Jürgen; Brzoska, Michael; Brauch, Hans Günter et al. (Eds.): ***Climate Change,Human Security and Violent Conflict: Challenges for Societal Stability*** Hexagon Series, vol. 8 (Heidelberg – Dordrecht – London – New York: Springer, 2012). http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon_08.htm

- **Brauch, Hans Günter; Oswald Spring, Úrsula et al.** (Eds.): **Sustainability Transition & Sustainable Peace workshops. Hex. Series, vol. 11**

- **Workshop 1: September 2012, Mexico <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/events.htm>**

- **Workshop 2: 2 April 2013, SF, USA**

- **Workshop 3: in 2014 (in SE-Asia?)**

7.1. Theme of this book

- **38 peer reviewed chapters by more than 60 authors from 4 continents (based on a workshop in Hamburg, in Nov. 2009**
- Climate change is becoming a focal point of security and conflict research and poses challenges to the world's structures of policymaking and governance.
- This handbook explores empirical and theoretical links between climate change, environmental degradation, human security, societal stability and violent conflict that could trigger cascading events and critical tipping points in climate-society interaction.
- Based on an extensive analysis of the securitization discourse, various conflict constellations are assessed, including water scarcity, food insecurity, natural disasters and mass migration. The security risks of climate are discussed in detail with regard to regional climate hot spots in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific.
- Constructive approaches are examined for improving climate security through capacity-building for sustainable peace and cooperative policies leading to local and global governance structures.

7.2. Structure & Forewords

With Forewords by
- **Olusegun Obasanjo**, former President of Nigeria;
- **Connie Hedegaard**, European Commissioner for Climate Action;
- **Christiana Figures**, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC;
- **R.K. Pachauri**, Director General, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Contents:
- Part 1: Introduction
- Part II: Climate Change, Human Security, Societal Stability, and Violent Conflict: Empirical and Theoretical Linkages
- Part III: Climate Change and the Securitization Discourse. – Part IV: Climate Change and Migration
- Part V: Climate Change and Security in the Middle East. – Part VI: Climate Change and Security in Africa
- **Part VII: Climate Change and Security in Asia and the Pacific**
- Part VIII: Improving Climate Security: Cooperative Policies and Capacity-Building
- Part IX: Conclusions and Outlook

7.3. Part VII: Climate Change and Security in Asia and the Pacific