SciencesPo.

THE MASTER OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Presents a Book Launch

Facing Global Environmental Change:
Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts
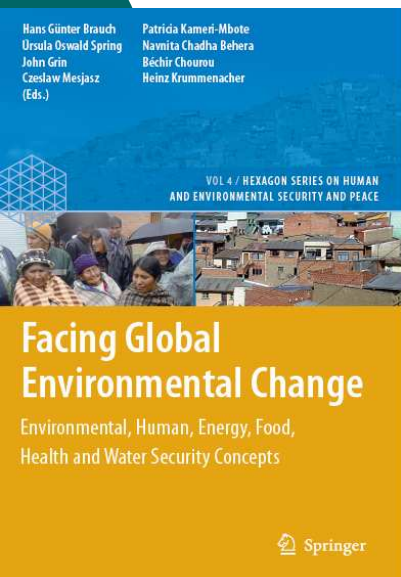
Thursday, 1 April 2010, 15.00 – 16.30
117 Blvd Saint Germain
75007 Paris, Sciences Po,
in Room 711 A/B, 1st floor

© Hans Günter Brauch

Adj. Professor, Free University of Berlin, Otto-Suhr Institute, Berlin
Chairman, Peace Research and European Security Studies
Editor, Hexagon Series on Human, Environmental Security & Peace
Senior Fellow, Institute on Environment and Human Security of
United Nations University (UNU-EHS), Bonn

UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY
UNU-EHS
Institute for Environment
and Human Security

Freie Universität Berlin

AFES-PRESS

Contents

1. **Key Questions**

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6. **Human Security: Four Pillars**

7. **From Knowledge to Action**

Reasons for this publication project?

Three developments caused a reconceptualization of security:

First, end of Cold War resulted in 3 changes of the security concept:

○ in a **widening** of the political and military focus of national and international security to include its economic, societal and environmental dimensions;

○ in a **deepening** from the state-centred concepts of "international peace and security" in the UN Charter, and of "national security" of UN member states to non-state referents such as human beings, ethnic and religious groups and humankind.

○ a **sectorialization** of security that addresses the specific security relevance of selected policy fields, such as **energy security** (IEA), **food security** (FAO), **health securi**ty (WHO), as well as **water security** (UNEP, UNU). The new concept of **soil security**, UNCCD and the Spanish Environment Ministry launchêd on 14 May 2009 at the UN Headquarters.

Second, with **globalization many non-state actors and processes** *have caused security dangers for states, international organizations and human beings: terrorism, organized crime (illegal trafficking of weapons, drugs, human beings and organs) and the uncontrolled financial flows that caused the present global economic crisis.*

Third, since 2000, problems of global environmental change were securitized by UN members who declared them **issues of utmost importance** *that require* **extraordinary policy responses**. *Climate change was discussed first on 17 April 2007 by the UN Security Council.*

1.1. *Reasons for this environmental and human security handbook?*

These developments are reflected in this security handbook for the Anthropocene, the era of earth history affected by human activities.

○ The first volume on *Globalization and Environmental Challenges* (2008) focuses on the first two reasons (III).

○ This volume on *Facing Global Environmental Change (IV)* addresses the securitization of climate change, water, desertification, population change, urbanization & natural hazards.

- The second focus is on sectoral security on *energy, food, health* and *water as well as* on *environmental, human and gender security*.

- This book offers *assessments* of problems of global environmental change, humankind and states face in this century & *reviews* policy and scientific discourses on new security concepts & environmental & human security issues.

○ The third book on *Coping with Global Environmental Change* (V) addresses threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks and policies for adaptation and mitigation to global environmental change.

1.2. By whom is this environmental and human security handbook written?

- This handbook includes about **270 chapters by 300 authors from 100 countries.** Editors & peer reviewers worked hard to guarantee high standards.

- **Handbook: 11 editors from 10 countries**

- **This volume four co-editors from Africa, Asia and Latin America and four from Europe.**

- **132 authors: Mr. Steiner (UNEP), Prof. Ogwu (Nigeria) and Prof. R. Pachauri, IPCC chairman recipient of Nobel Peace Prize in 2007.** All authors, editors and reviewers worked for free.

- The South is not an object, many authors are distinguished scientists from developing countries that analyse the problems of their own region.

- The volume includes distinguished scientists & young scholars. Three graduates of SciencePo

1.3 For whom? The Audience

- Handbook for scholars, policy advisers, policy-makers, journalists & students globally.

- For libraries of universities, research institutes & ministries that can afford this compilation of global scientific & policy relevant knowledge.

- Handbook: **hardcover, electronic book** & all chapters as may be purchased on the internet.

- We plan a new **book aid project** to get these volumes to **university libraries in developing countries** that cannot afford such reference books.

- Of vol.1 of this Hexagon series we sent 260 copies to national and university libraries in 90 countries.
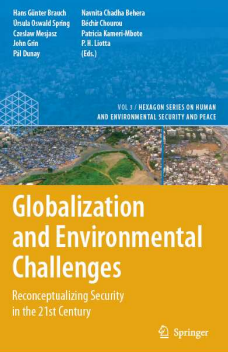
- Donors & recipients are documented on the website.

1.4 International Peace & Security in UN Charter human vs. inter(national) security
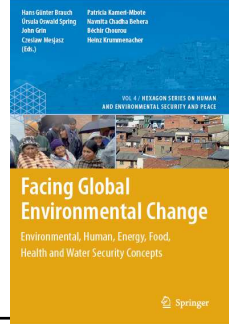
- **UN Charter: Peoples and Nations**
  - **Preamble: "We the Peoples of the UN determined": [referent of human security]**
  - **Art. 1 of UN Charter: Purpose of the UN "**to maintain **international peace and security"** …**[referent of national security]**
- **Has the security concept changed in 65 years and how relevant is the reconceptualization of security for policymakers at the UN but also at the EU, NATO and OSCE?**

1.5. Change in meaning of security in Security Council Resolutions

- **Security Council Resolutions since 1990 (M. Bothe)**
  - Erosion of sovereignty: Art. 2,7: Nonintervention principle
  - Humanitarian intervention: debate on responsibility to protect
  - SC addressed human security (1990) & climate change (2007)
- **General Assembly: since 2005 & 2009**
  - UNDP (1994) introduced human security, 2008 debate in GA
  - GA: Resolution on climate change & internat. peace & security
- **Secretary-General:** Report: Climate Change & International Security of 11 September 2009
- **Future question in the 21st century: May security impacts** of global environmental and climate change **pose a "threat to peace"** under Art. 39 and may the SC then be entitled to decide **"what measures shall be taken ... to maintain ... international peace and security"?**
- **This question is sensitive and not topical today!**

2. Goal: Global Mapping of Rethinking on Security

- **"Reconceptualization of Security" has occurred, matters and is highly policy relevant for (inter)national policy**
- **Threefold contextual change and conceptual innovation**
- **Since 1990 there has been a widening, deepening and sectorialization of security concepts**
- **Goal: Global conceptual mapping of the rethinking of security concepts and partly a redefinition of its tasks**
- **Main focus has been on the environmental dimension of human security in multilateral contexts (UN, EU et al.)**
- **Means: conceptual research and scientific dialogue**
- **Focus Global Anthropogenic Environmental Change**
  - **Nobel Laureate Paul Crutzen (MPI for Chemistry): Anthropocene:** phase of Earth history since ind. revolution
  - **Goal: Conceptual Foundation and Long-term Thinking on a new Security and Peace Policy for the Phase of the Anthropocene,** that combines **sustainable development with sustainable peace.**

2.1 Conceptual Innovations in the Social Science Discourse on Security

Objective, subjective, intersubjective security

- Wolfers (1962) pointed to two sides of the security concept: "Security, in an *objective* sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a *subjective* sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked".

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

Copenhagen school: Buzan/Wæver/De Wilde: On security (1998)

- **Buzan's:** widening & deepening;
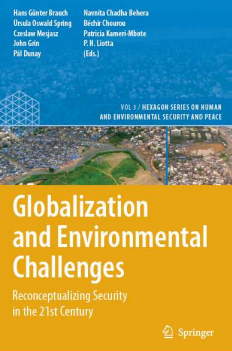- **Wæver's:** securitization theory

2.2. Major Conceptual Innovations:
Theory of Securitization - Beck's Risk Society
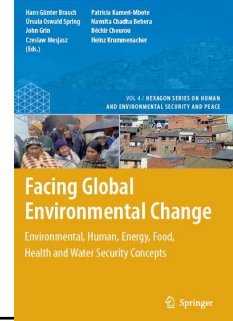
Ole Wæver's Securitization Theory (1995)

- Copenhagen school security as a **"speech act",** "where a securitizing actor designates a threat to a specified reference object and declares an existential threat implying a right to use extraordinary means to fend it off".
- Such a process of **"securitization"** is successful when the construction of an "existential threat" by a policy maker is socially accepted and where "survival'" against existential threats is crucial.

Ulrich Beck's (World) Risk Society (1986, 2007: globalization of uninsurable risks

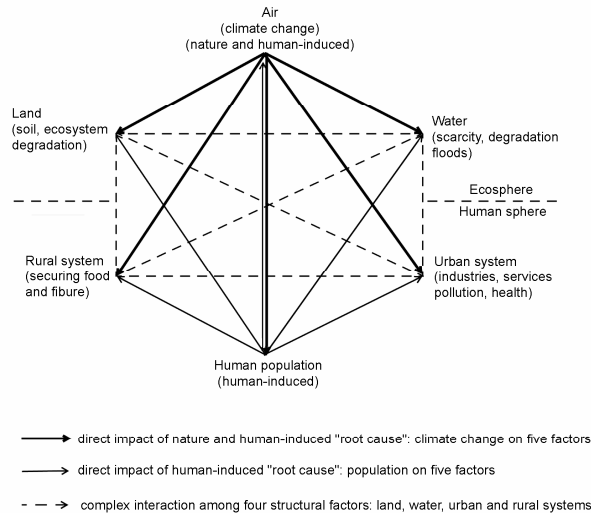**D. Bigo:** Merger of internal & internat. security

Security dimension ▶ Level of interaction ▼	Military	Political	Economic	Environmental ▼	Societal
Human ▶			Securing soil, water, food, health, livelihood and energy for human beings combining all levels of analysis & interaction		
Village/Community/Society			▼▲		
National	Security dilemma of states		Social, energy, food, health, livelihood and *soil* threats may pose a survival dilemma in areas with high vulnerability		
	Security of the territory				
International/Regional/Global			▼▲		

Air
(climate change)
(nature and human-induced)

Land
(soil, ecosystem
degradation)

Water
(scarcity, degradation
floods)

Ecosphere
Human sphere

Rural system
(securing food
and fibure)

Urban system
(industries, services
pollution, health)

Human population
(human-induced)

→ direct impact of nature and human-induced "root cause": climate change on five factors

→ direct impact of human-induced "root cause": population on five factors

--→ complex interaction among four structural factors: land, water, urban and rural systems

6 causes of anthropogenic GEC supply side
- **Air: Global climate change**
- **Soil degrad., desertification**
- **Water scarcity, hydrol. cycle**

Human-induced demand side
- **Population growth**
- **Urbanization, Pollution, Health**
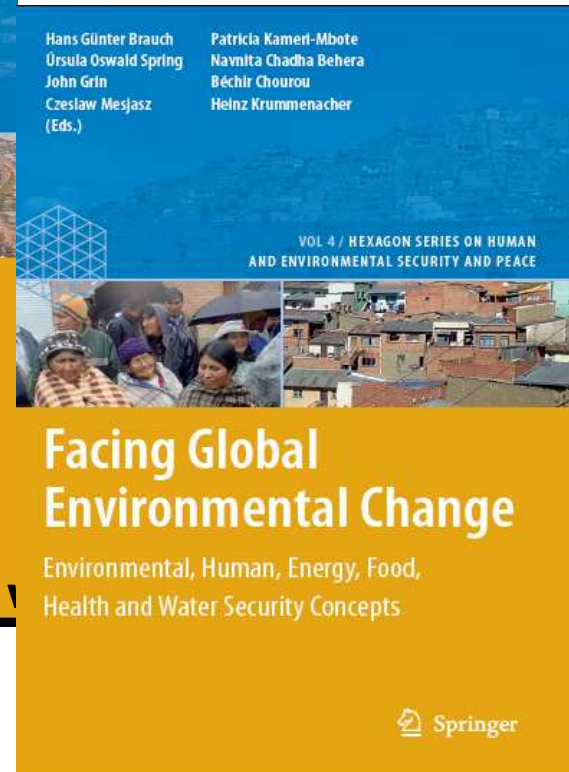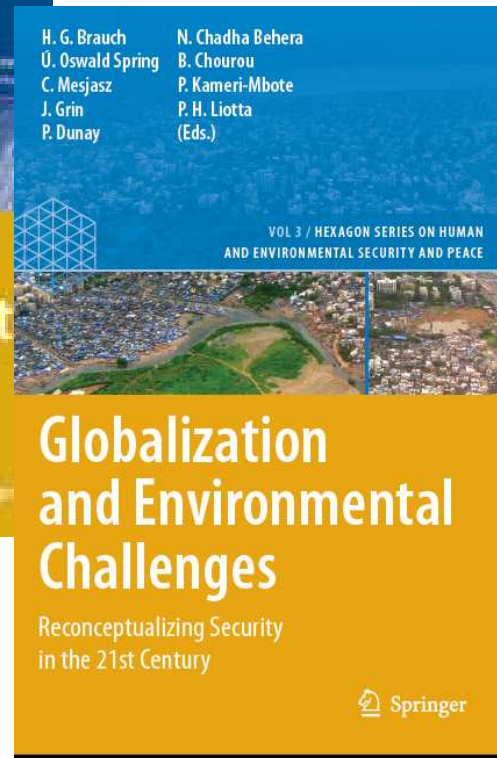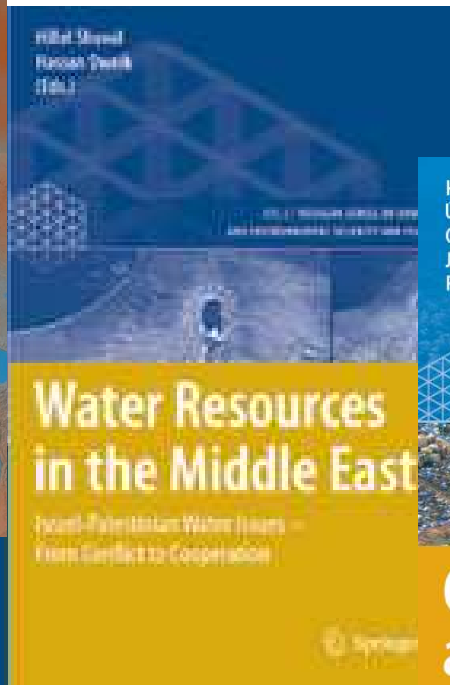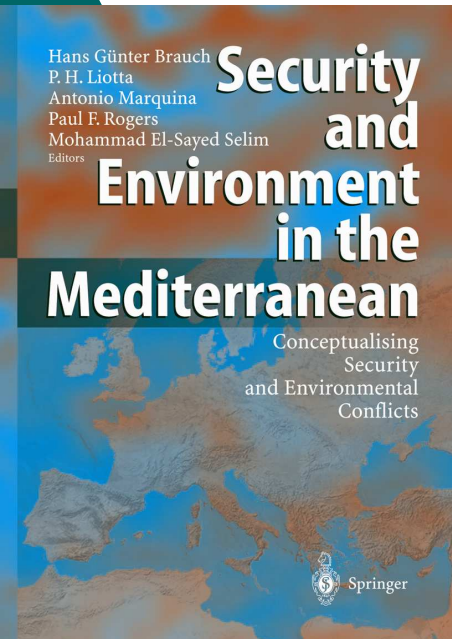- **Rural systems: Agriculture**

Hexagon book series: a platform for scientific communities on
- **global environmental & climate change, disaster reduction, human, environmental, gender security,**
- **Peace, security, development & environmental studies**
- **for the humanitarian aid and the policy community in national governments and international organizations.**

Scientific & Policy Goals:
- **Impacts of anthropogenic global environmental & climate change on the security of states & human beings (humankind)**

Multi-, Inter- & Transdisciplinarity:

International and Diversity
- Beyond the dominant thinking of the „top billion" of the triad

Dialogue: scientists & policy-makers
- Former or active policymakers, diplomats, military officers
- Experienced scholars but also young talents

3.1 Hexagon Series: Volumes I -IV

Hans Günter Brauch
P. H. Liotta
Antonio Marquina
Paul F. Rogers
Mohammad El-Sayed Selim
Editors

Security and Environment in the Mediterranean

Conceptualising Security and Environmental Conflicts

Springer

Water Resources in the Middle East

H. G. Brauch   N. Chadha Behera
Ú. Oswald Spring   B. Chourou
C. Mesjasz   P. Kameri-Mbote
J. Grin   P. H. Liotta
P. Dunay   (Eds.)

VOL 3 / HEXAGON SERIES ON HUMAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY AND PEACE

Globalization and Environmental Challenges

Reconceptualizing Security in the 21st Century

Springer

Hans Günter Brauch   Patricia Kameri-Mbote
Úrsula Oswald Spring   Navnita Chadha Behera
John Grin   Béchir Chourou
Czeslaw Mesjasz   Heinz Krummenacher
(Eds.)

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Hexagon Series on Human, Environmental Security and Peace (HESP)

<http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon.htm>

3.2. Hexagon Series:
Volumes V - IX in Preparation

To be published in 2010

- **Vol. 5:** Hans Günter Brauch, Úrsula Oswald Spring, Czeslaw Mesjasz, John Grin, Patricia Kameri-Mbote, Béchir Chourou, Pal Dunay, Jörn Birkmann (Eds.): *Coping with Global Environmental Change, Disasters and Security – Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks*.
- **Vol. 6:** ThanhDam Truong, Des Gapter (Eds.): *Transnational Migration: The Migration - Development – Security Nexus*.
- **Vol. 7:** Úrsula Oswald Spring (Ed.): *Water Resources in Mexico*.
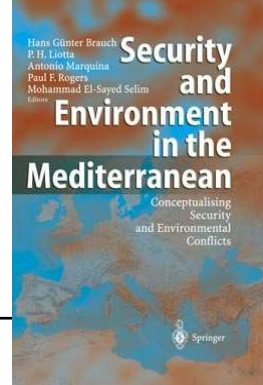
To be published in 2011

- **Vol. 8:** Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, Janpeter Schilling (Eds.): *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict: Challenges for Societal Stability*
- **Vol. 9:** Czeslaw Mesjasz: *Stability, Turbulence or Chaos? Systems Thinking and Theory and Policy of Security*

3.3 vol. III: Spanish, Turkish & Greek Short Editions in 2008-2010

- **Turkish Editions (2008-2009):**
  - *ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER (International Relations)* **SPECIAL ISSUE ON SECURITY**
  - **Guest Editors:** Hans Günter Brauch, Freie Universität Berlin, Mustafa Aydin, Rector, Private University, Istanbul, Türkei: Ursula Oswald Spring, UNAM/CRIM, Cuernavaca, Mexiko;
  - **Turkish book in preparation: about half are translations from Hexagon Book Series**
- **Spanish Edition** (2009): UNAM - AFES-PRESS
  - **Ursula Oswald Spring & Hans Günter Brauch** in coopera-tion with: Ulrich Albrecht, Eugenio Diniz, Ann Masson, Domício Proença Jun., Francisco Rojas Aravena, Georgina Sánchez, John Saxe Fernández, Arlene Tickner, Ole Waever, S. Dalby: *Reconceptualizar la Seguridad en el Siglo XXI* (Mexico D.F. – Cuernavaca: UNAM/CRIM, May 2009)
- **Greek Editions (2010): 2 Editions of Agora**
  Guest editors: HG. Brauch, U. Oswald Spring, Charalambos Tsardanidis and Amb. Yannis Kinnas
- **Arab edition in discussion & fundraising**
- **French edition? Publisud is interested**

3.4 First Bookaid Project for Third World University Libraries

In 2003-2004 AFES-PRESS sent 260 copies of vol. 1 to national & university libraries in more than 90 countries in

- Middle Eastern countries
- Africa, Asia, Latin America
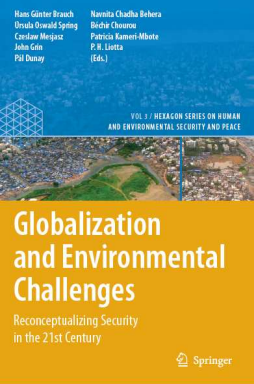- Selected OSCE states,

○ **Launch of Bookaid in Amman, Jordan**
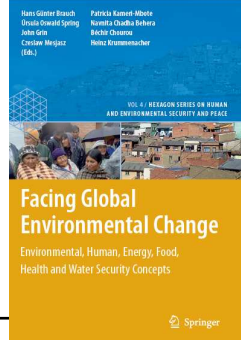○ **December 2003**

The book aid project was made possible by grants by:

- Berghof Foundation for Conflict Research, Germany (120 books)
- **Public Diplomacy Division of NATO (117 books)**
- Sparkasse Neckartal-Odenwald, Germany (11 books)
- Peter Dornier Foundation Germany (5 books)
- AFES-PRESS, Germany (19 books)

http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/book_aid_project.htm

3.5 Bookaid Project for University Libraries in the Third World

Globalization and Environmental Challenges — Reconceptualizing Security in the 21st Century (Springer)

Facing Global Environmental Change — Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts (Springer)

Transfer of book gifts to the University of Nairobi, Kenya; El Colegio de Mexico, Kofi Annan Centre, Accra, Gov. Singh, Rajasthan in Jaipur, Chancellor Univ. Rajasthan PM of Guyana

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer, former Executive Director, UNEP (1997-2006)

o   "This book deserves many readers in all parts of the world, especially in those countries where university and research libraries may not be able to afford such references books. "

Achim Steiner, Exec. Director, UNEP

o
o   I hope that private foundations and donors can ensure that its important ideas, debates and essential reading find their way equally onto the library book shelves of the South as well as the nations of the North.

German Academic Exchange Service:

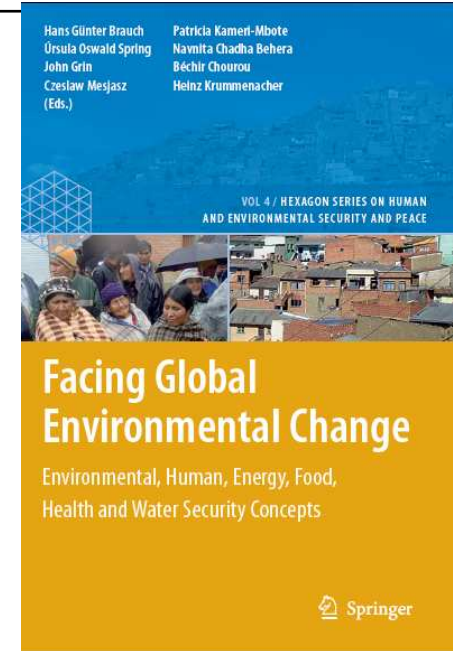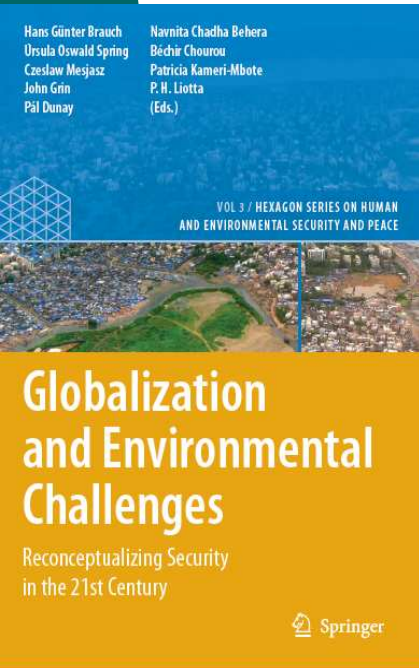- **100 copies of vol. IV**

Federal Ministry for Education & Science

- **75 copies of vol. III and IV (150)**

Annan Centre, Accra

4. Global Environmental and Human Security Handbook for the Anthropocene

Hans Günter Brauch   Navnita Chadha Behera
Úrsula Oswald Spring   Béchir Chourou
Czeslaw Mesjasz   Patricia Kameri-Mbote
John Grin   P. H. Liotta
Pál Dunay   (Eds.)

VOL 3 / HEXAGON SERIES ON HUMAN
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Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts

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- **Globalization and Environmental Challenges**: 92 authors, 36 countries, 16 disciplines, former vice presidents, ministers, generals, diplomats (2008)
- **Facing Global Environmental Change:** 132 authors, 49 countries on global debate and problems of environmental, human, energy, food, health, water security (2009)
- **Coping with Global Environ-mental Change** *Disasters and Security – Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks* **(2010)**

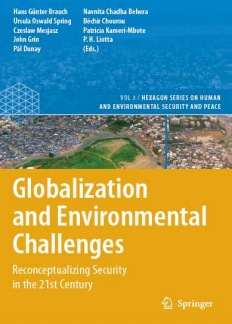**Forewords** by **Stavros Dimas**, EU Environment Commissioner

Prof. Hans van Ginkel, Rector of UNU (1997-2007);

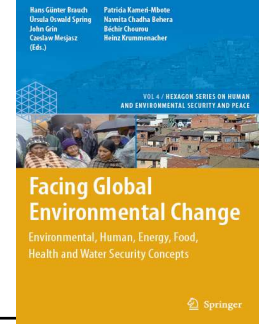**Prof. Klaus Töpfer**, Executive Director, UNEP (1997-2006).

Forewords by **R.K. Pachauri**, TERI; IPCC chairman, Nobel Peace Prize (2007)

Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive director,

Joy Ogwu. former foreign minister, Nigeria

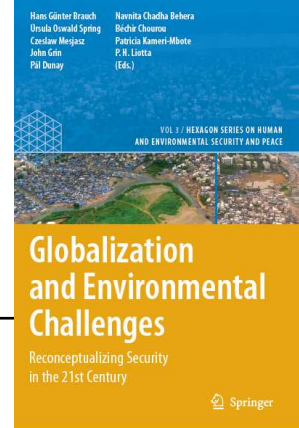**Stavros Dimas**, EU Environment Commissioner

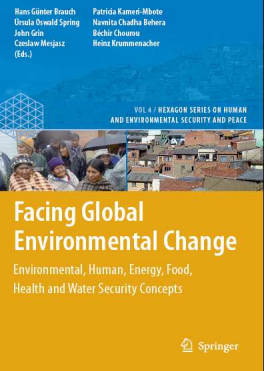# 4.1. Editorial Team:
11 Co-editors from 10 Countries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2. Structure of Volume III:
Globalization & Environmental Challenges
(75 peer reviewed chapters)

I. **Introduction**

II. **Conceptual quartet:** peace, security, development and environment: security vs. survival dilemma, sustainable development and sustainable peace (dual transformation)

III. **Philosophical, ethical, religious contexts for conceptualization of security**

IV. **Spatial context: actors and referent objects**

V. **Reconceptualization of security disciplines**

VI. **Reconceptualization of security dimensions**

VII. **Reconceptualiziation of security: UN,EU,OSCE,NATO**

VIII. **Reconceptualization of regional security**

IX. **Reconceputalization of security & alternative security futures**

X. **Summary and conclusions**

Hans Günter Brauch   Navnita Chadha Behera
Ursula Oswald Spring   Béchir Chourou
Czeslaw Mesjasz   Patricia Kameri-Mbote
John Grin   P. H. Liotta
Pál Dunay   (Eds.)

VOL 3 / HEXAGON SERIES ON HUMAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY AND PEACE

Globalization
and Environmental
Challenges
Reconceptualizing Security
in the 21st Century

Springer

5. Two Key Themes of Volume IV: GEC & Sectorialization of Security
(100 peer reviewed chapters)

- **Facing Global Environmental Change (GEC)**
  - 1: **Contextualization of Global Environm. Change**(1-3)
  - 2: **Securitization of GEC** (chap. 4-14)
  - 3: **Securitization: Extreme Natural & Societal Outcomes**
- **Sectorialization of Security**
  - 4: Energy security (chap. 23-32)
  - 5: **Food Security (chap. 33-35)** Ursula Oswald Spring
  - 6: Health Security (chap. . 36-40)
  - 7: **Water Security (chap. 41-58)** Ursula Oswald Spring
  - 8: **Environmental Security (chap. 59-73) H.G. Brauch**
  - **9: Human and Gender Security (chap. 74-96)**
  - 10: From Knowledge to Action (chap. 97-100)

5.1. Global Environmental Change

- First 2 reasons for a reconceptualization of security: **End of cold war & globalization:** new international order & actors
  - First peaceful transition of international order (1989-1990)
  - New transnational security threats: 2001, 2008-2010
- Global Environmental Change: issues of sustainable dev.
  - **Scientization:** scientific agenda-setting, research
    - Since 1970's: conferences, agenda setting
    - Since 1980s & 1990s: 4 research programmes: WCRP, IGBP, IHDP & Diversitas, since 2001: Earth Systems Science Partnersh
  - **Politicization:** 1992 Rio de Janeiro,2002 Johannesburg
    - UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD & water regime (WWF, WWW)
  - **Securitization:** Since 2000: water, since 2002: climate change and since 2003/2009 of desertification & soil

5.2. Sectorialization of Security

Concepts have been used by international organizations by upgrading the political urgency & requiring extra-ordinary policy responses for coping with challenges.

Energy security: since oil shocks of 1973: Creation of International Energy Agency (IEA): supply security (for consumers) but also demand security (for producers)

Food Security: since 1970s developed by FAO (Rome): right to the access of sufficient and healthy food (supply security) but also food sovereignty

Health Security: by WHO (with regard to pandemics): SARS, Swine Flu etc. with different referent objects (international, national and human security

Soil Security: UNCCD (Brauch/Oswald Spring 2009)

5.3. Environmental & Human Security

Expanded Security Concepts (Møller, '03; Oswald '01)

Label	Reference object	Value at risk	Source(s) of threat
National security	State	Territorial integrity	State, sub-state actors
Human security	Individual, humankind	Survival	Nature, state, global.
Environ-mental security	Ecosystem	Sustaina-bility	Humankind

5.4. Structure of vol. V: Coping with Global Environmental Change *Disasters and Security – Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks* (95 peer reviewed chapters)

I : Concepts of Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities & Risks (1-5)

II: Military & Political Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities, Risks (6-19)

III: Econ., Social, Env. Security & Human Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities & Risks in Near East, North & Sub-Sahara Africa & Asia (20-28)

IV: Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks for Urban Centres in Hazards and Disasters (29-39)

V: Coping with Global Environmental Change: Climate Change, Soil and Desertification, Water Management, Food and Health (40-67)

VI: Coping with Hazards & Strategies for Coping with Social Vulnerability & Resilience Building (68-72)

VII: Coping with Global Environmental Change: Scientific. International, Regional and National Political Strategies, Policies and Measures (73-89)

VIII: A Technical Tool: Remote Sensing, Vulnerability Mapping and Indicators of Environmental Security Challenges and Risks (90-91)

IX: Towards an Improved Early Warning of Conflicts and Hazards (92-93)

X: Outlook and Suggestions: Political Geo-ecology and Fourth Green Revolution (94-95)

6. Human Security: Four Pillars & Human Security Doctrine for Europe

- **UNDP Human Development Report (94)** *New Dimensions of HS*
  - 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 **(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.**

- **Kofi Annan's Report: In Larger Freedom (March 2005)**
- **UN, GA, *World Summit Outcome*, 24 October 2005:**
  - 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.

- **UNESCO publications: 1996-2008**
  - Goucha/Crowley: Rethinking Human Security (2008).

6.1 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 Freedom* (March 2005)

- "**Freedom from hazard impact**": **environmental (GEC) & natural hazard agenda**: 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 ->**Greek Presidency of HSN.**

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

- **UNU-EHS**: Bogardi/Brauch (2005), Brauch (2005)
- **Goal:** reduce vulnerabilities & enhance the capacity building & coping capabilities of societies faced with natural & human 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 and vulnerability mapping** to apply to operational realm by 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.

6.3. Human Security Network Members

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

Antipersonnel landmines, Intern. Criminal Court, protection of children in armed con-flict, control of small arms & light weapons, fight against transnational organized crime, human development, human rights educa-tion, HIV/AIDS, implement. of international humanitarian & human rights law, conflict prevention and climate change & hazards

The Network has an interre-gional & multiple agenda perspective, strong links to civil society & academia.

The Network emerged from landmines campaign at a Ministerial, Norway,1999. 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),Canada (2005), Thailand (2006), Slovenia (2007), Greece (2008); Ireland (2009), Costa Rica (2010)

6.4. Human Security Network: 10th Ministerial Conference Athens (2008): focus on climate change

Climate Change and Developing Countries

- Developing and Least Developed Countries,will pay heaviest toll due to dependence on agriculture and limited capacity to deal with natural disasters,

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 most vulnerable since they have to protect themselves and children.

Climate Change and Children

- Children are physically more vulnerable to malnutrition, disease and hardships.
- In developing countries, with few adequate warning systems or strategies to limit risk factors, children will be affected by natural disasters & extreme weather events.
- 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.
- Climate change induced migration may be one response, although climate change alone is unlikely to be the sole, or even the most important "push" factor to migrate.
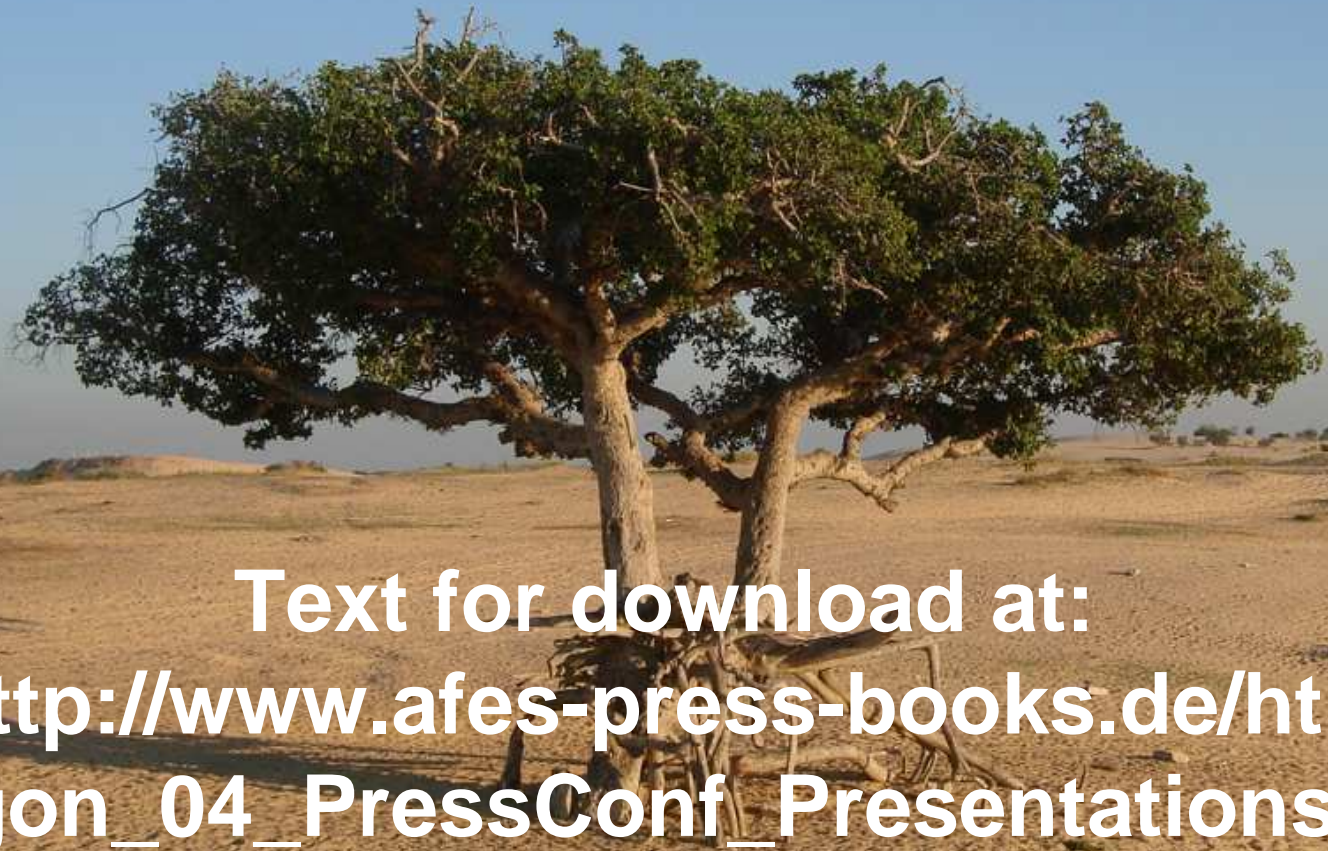- Large-scale movements of people may increase the risk of conflicts in host communities.

Greek Presidency: „HS requires freedom from fear, freedom from want, and, we should add, freedom from hazard impact due to anthropogenic reasons."

7. From Knowledge to Action

- **Since 1989 a major reconceptualization of security has occured globally due to con-textual change & conceptual innovation.**

- **Theory of securitization: security mapping**

- **1994: from national to human security.**

- **Human security is both a new analytical and a political concept that is widely used in policy declarations in the UN system.**

- **From reactive to proactive policies on environmental stress & global environ-mental change.**

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for your attention
and patience.

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