



THE UNIVERSITY OF
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Centre for Peace &
Conflict Studies



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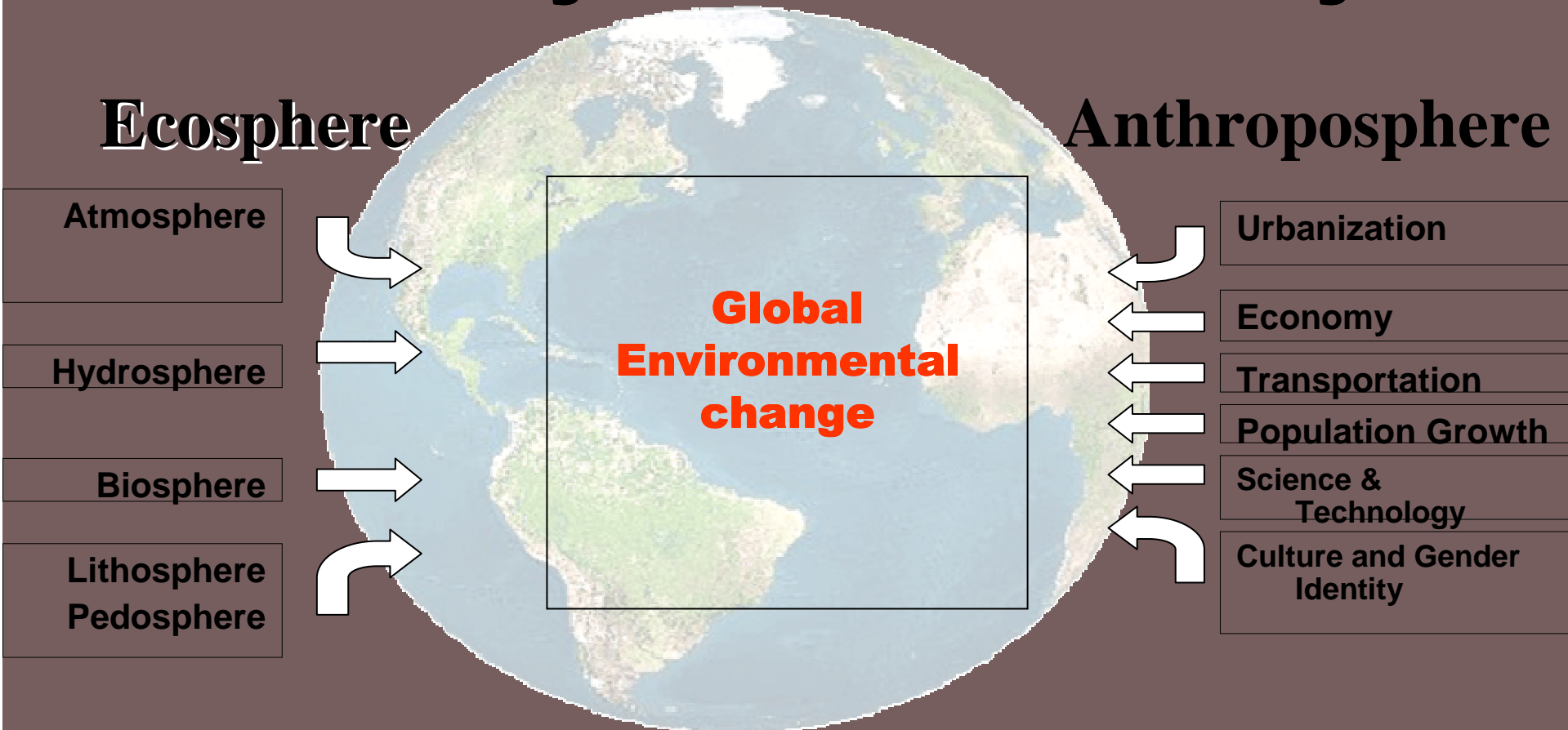
**Human, gender and
environmental security to deal
with new climate risks and
gender vulnerability (GPEC)**

**Úrsula Oswald Spring
CRIM-UNAM
17 de Abril de 2010**

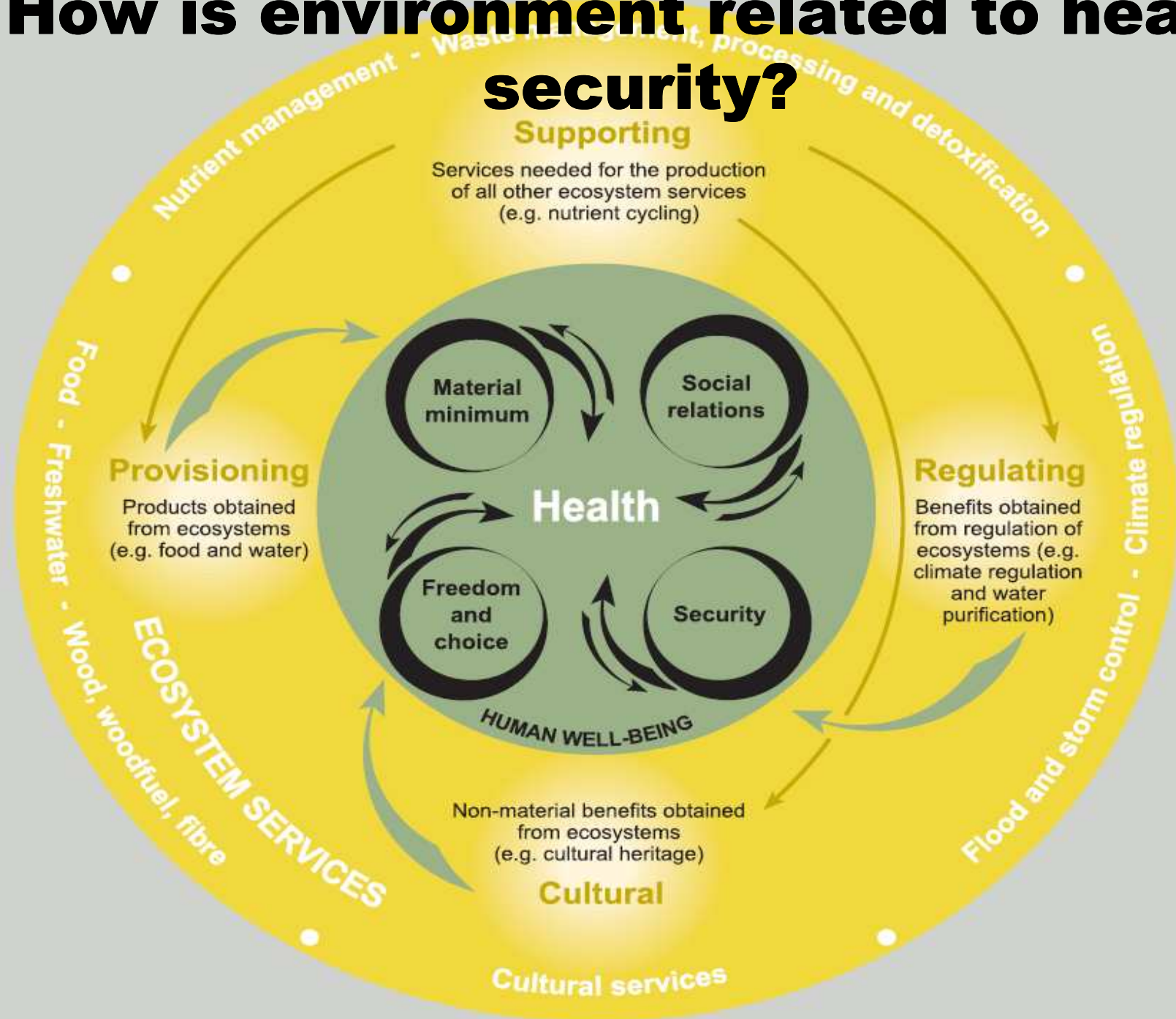
Índice

1. Global environmental change
2. Threats, vulnerabilities, risks
3. Human, Gender and Environmental Security:
A HUGE security
4. Social vulnerability and gender
5. Gender security, health and environmental
services
6. Obstacles to HUGE
7. Integrated sustainable development

Global Environmental Change (GEC) and Human, Gender, Environmental Security: a HUGE Security



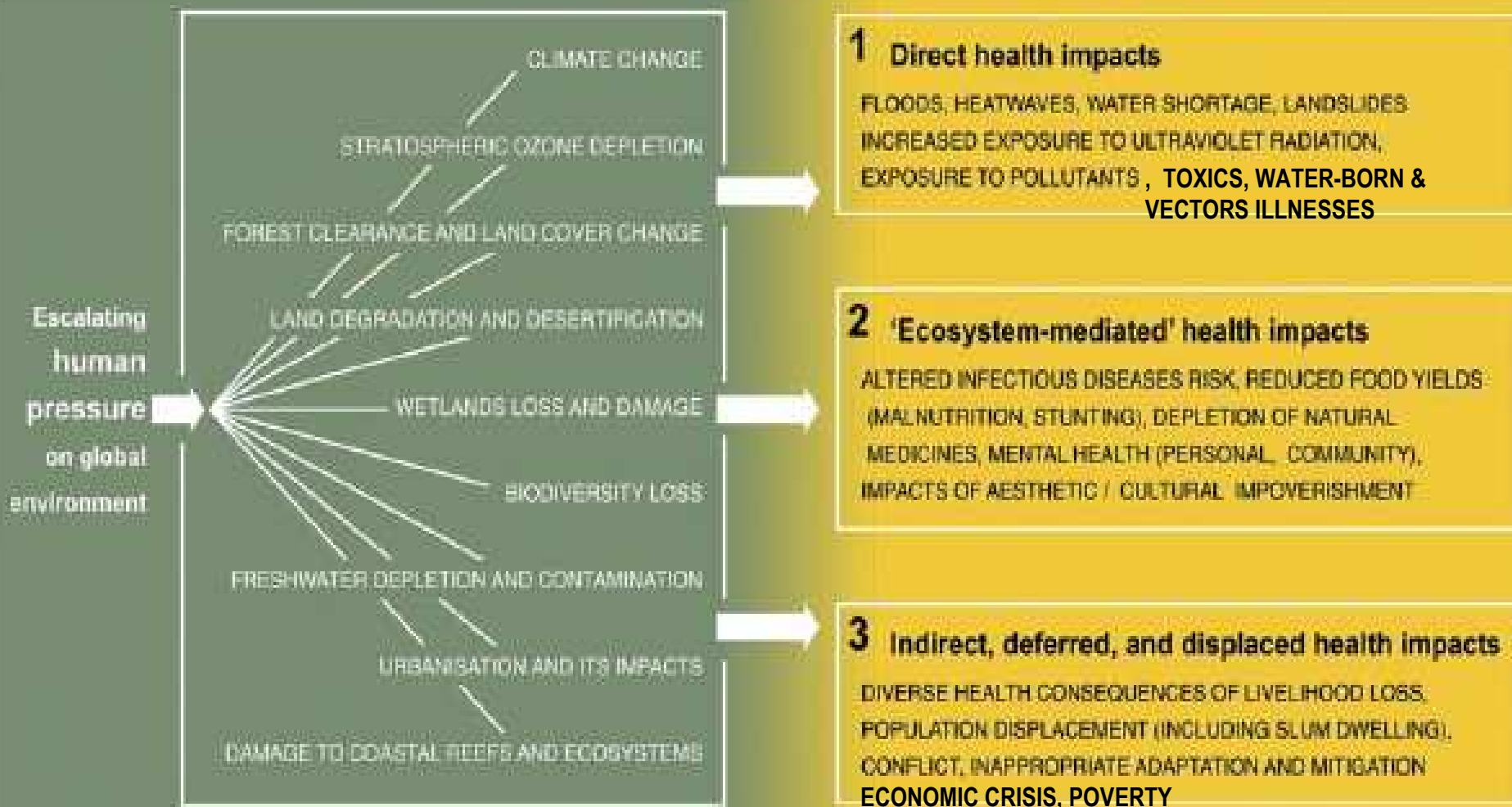
How is environment related to health security?



How could GEC affect health?

Environmental changes and ecosystem impairment

Examples of health impacts



This figure describes the causal pathway from escalating human pressures on the environment through to ecosystem changes resulting in diverse health consequences. Not all ecosystem changes are included. Some changes can have positive effects (e.g. food production).



2. Threats, vulnerabilities, risks

1. Securitization of Global Change

- **Securitization:** as an **inter-subjective** understanding is constructed through discursive & political processes to transform something into an existential threat that enables the use of exceptional measures to deal with the threat.
- **Asking: Which security** (determination); security of whom (reference object); security of what (values at risk); security from what of from whom (sources of threats)
- **'Referent object':** that is **threatened** such as the state, the survival of humans and the environment
- **Values at risk: free-market values, identity, biodiversity, climate system**
- **Sources of threats:** globalization, state, GEC, patriarchy
- **'Securitizing actor':** who pointed to the **existential threat** (speech act) able to legitimize extraordinary measures
- **'Audience':** permitting **extraordinary measures**
- **What is the shift** from a normal political issue to 'a matter of security'?

Source: Copenhagen School, Brauch et al. 2008, 2009

Human, Gender, Environmental Security

Determina- tion Which security?	Reference object: Security of whom?	Value at risk: Security of what?	Source(s) of threat: Security from whom or what?
National security	The State	Territorial integrity	State, substate actors
Human security	Individual, humankind	Survival of humankind people	Natural events, state, globalization
Environmental security	Ecosystems, rural and urban systems, water and food	Sustainability	Humankind, natural events
Gender security	Gender relations, indigenous people, minorities	Equity, identity, social relations, solidarity, tolerance, culture	Patriarchy, totalitarian institutions (élites, governments, religious fundamentalism, dominant cultures), intolerance, violence

3. HUGE

- Human, Gender and Environmental Security (HUGE) combines a **wide gender concept** (vulnerable: including children, elders, indigenous and other vulnerable groups) **with a human-centered focus on environmental security and peace challenges.**
- HUGE analyzes the patriarchal, violent and exclusive structures within the family and society questioning the existing process of social representation-building and traditional role assignation between genders. HUGE asks for the obstacles to overcome the consolidated discrimination of women and poor, but also narrow feminist approaches of male-female opposition.
- HUGE's '**human security**' includes equity, development and conflict resolution through social organization, specific governmental policies, private ethical investments and legal reinforcements by stimulating socio-political participation of women, young, elders and marginal.
- At the **international level** HUGE analyses the potential of free and equal access to world and regional markets and the limits due to existing trade distortions.
- HUGE revises the obstacles for world solidarity to support poor countries with financial aid, technology and debt relief.

- As a holist concept, the ‘**environmental security**’ component of HUGE studies concerns of a healthy environment, integral management of natural resources, prevention and remediation practices that can reduce vulnerability from hazard impacts.
- As nonviolent conflict resolution is a central part of personal and social identity in a world where processes of unification and diversification are occurring quicker than ever in the past history, human beings have a basic necessity to **simplify and to put order into complex realities through social comparison**. The upcoming systems of values, ideas and practices creates simultaneously processes of living together offering persons and groups the possibility to get familiarized with the social and material world, on behalf contradictory messages and behaviours.
- HUGE analyses thus the consolidation of **participatory democracy and governance** with conflict prevention and peace-building; in summary the concept studies a ‘huge’ solidarity process of sustainable, equal and peaceful development.

4. Social Vulnerability

- Social vulnerability is a **historical** and accumulative result of poverty and an **unequal access** to material & cultural consumption and power
- **Increase susceptibility** of a community or people confronted with extreme events; women headed households are at greater risk of hazard impacts & crises
- Poor women are at highest risk: **poverty has women's face** (82%; UNEP 2009)
- Hazard impacts **can empower** affected people and prepare them to cope with disasters and new risks: **resilience-building.**

5. What is Gender Security?

- Refers to the process of socialization to “**become**” a **gendered** human being; a man or a woman, depending on the position of the social structure.
- Gender security is **socially constructed**. The relations are linked to gender status—ethnicity/race, class, age and minority—in relation to the model of reference.
- **Equity and identity** are values at risk. The source of threat comes in first instance from the patriarchal hierarchical and violent order, characterized by exclusive, dominant, aggressive and authoritarian institutions such as non-democratic governments, churches and élites.
- The symbolic distribution of space and time assigns the male the **public sphere**: production, *res publica*, *homo sapiens*; and the **women the private**: reproduction, home, *homo domesticus*. The distribution of power acquires also generic forms and creates special risks and threats for women.

Main Attributes of Social Identity

- Thousands of years of experience have created a society in a specific socio-historic environment where **symbolic elements** have developed (class, ethnicity, age, religion, race, nationality). They are in permanent change, but its main attributes –**gender, sex and race**– and the socioeconomic conditions –**rich, poor**– are stable. Each process of classification implies relations of identity; inclusion or rejection and exclusion, what constitutes the basis of any power exercise, discrimination and violence.

Social Representations

- “**Systems of values, ideas and practices**” create a **system of order that is** able to offer a person the possibility to get familiar with its social and material world.
- Communication within a community offers a **code of common social interchange** where several aspects of life, personal and collective history are **classified without ambiguity** (Moscovici, 1976: xiii).
- Social representations originate & change in **daily life**, where society is the **thinking and acting system**.
- The theory of social identity establishes a continuum between personal and social identity with a ***processual***, relational, multidimensional, contextual and essentialist character.

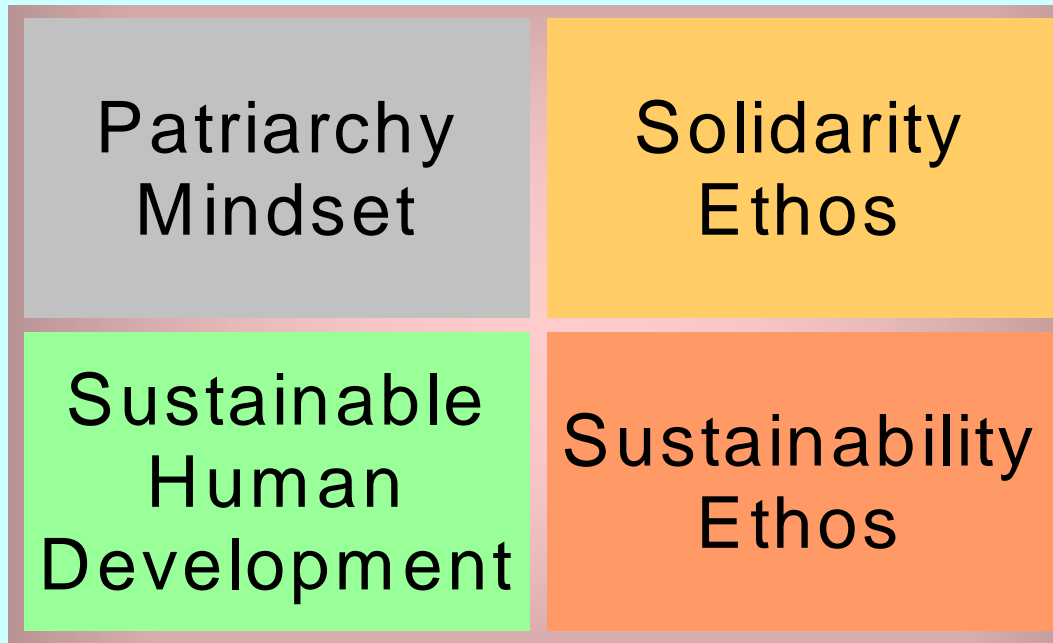
6. Obstacles to Human, Gender and Environmental Security (HUGE)

- **Top-down policies:** unequal development processes, environmental destruction, injustice, concentration of wealth, and weak health, school and public security.
- **Bottom-up:** weak internal organization, unemployment, gender violence, analphabetism, missing solidarity and training, hunger, illness and violent conflicts.
- **Violent conflict resolution:** intolerance; imposition of authoritarian solutions, undemocratic decision, apathy.

Alternative: A 'HUGE' solidarity process of sustainable and intra- and inter-generational equality and development, reinforced by international and local collaboration, solidarity and nonviolent conflict management and preventive risk reduction.

**Patriarchal Hegemony has a
Negative Influence on Solidarity**
(i.e., as patriarchy increases, solidarity decreases)
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**Sustainable
Human
Development?**
has a
**Negative
Influence on ?
Patriarchy**
(i.e., as human
integral
development
increases,
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decreases)
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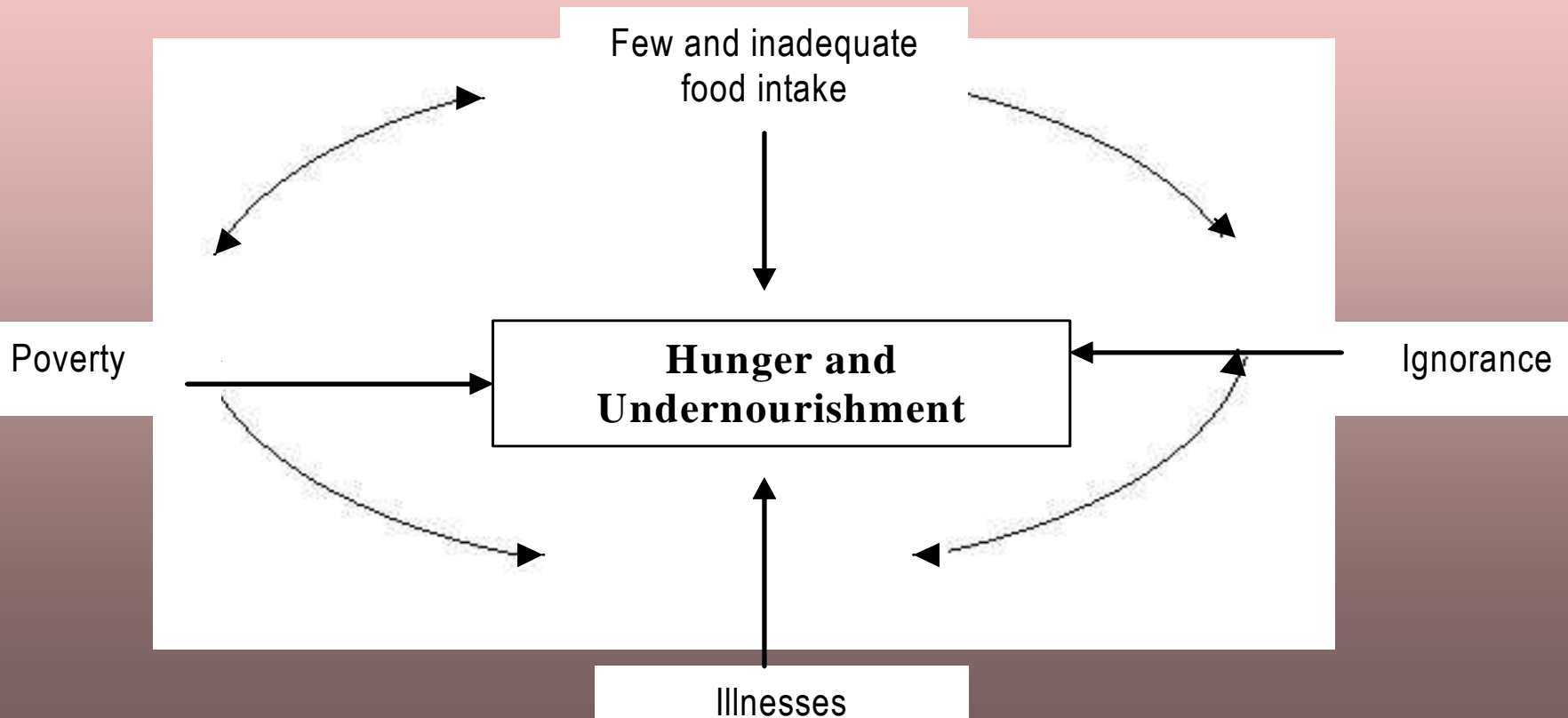
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**Solidarity
has a
Positive
Influence on
Sustainability**
(i.e., as solidarity
increases,
sustainability
increases)

(+)? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
**Sustainability has a
Positive Influence on Human Development**
(i.e., as sustainability increases, human development increases)

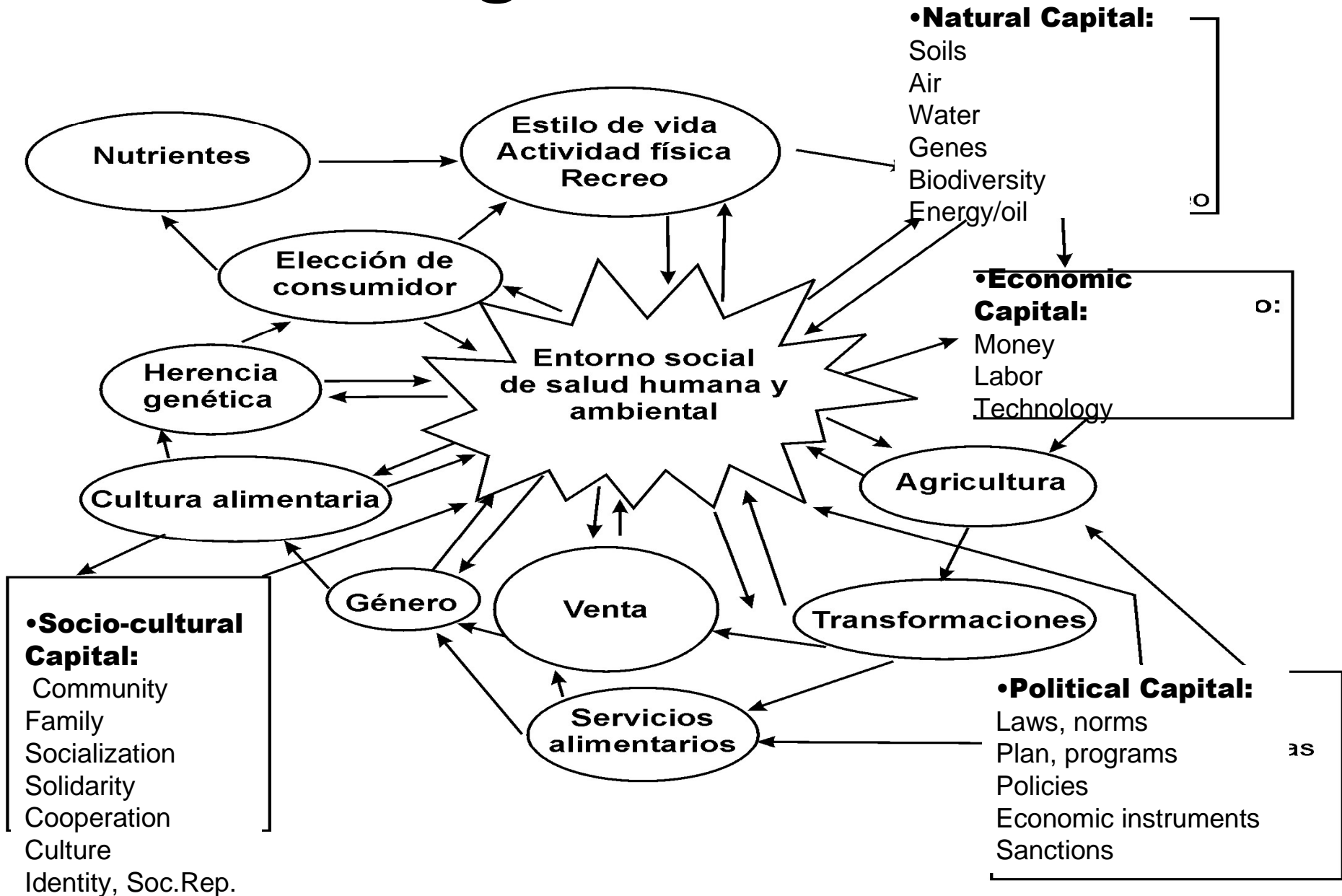
Source: Luis T.
Gutierrez, 2008

Survival strategies, micro business and local food sovereignty

Vicious circle of hunger, undernourishment, poverty, and ignorance. **Source:** Chávez/Ávila/Shamah (2007: 208).



Health integrated in Environment





**Thank you very much
for your attention
[http://www.afes-press.de/html/
download_oswald.html](http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_oswald.html)**