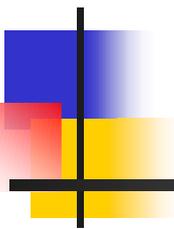


15424 HS: Sectorialising

Security in the 21st Century

**Environmental, Energy, Water, Food, Livelihood,
Gender Security: State vs Human Security**

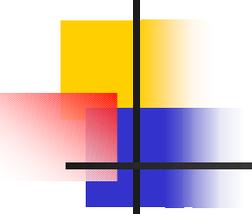
WS 2005/2006



©Hans Günter Brauch

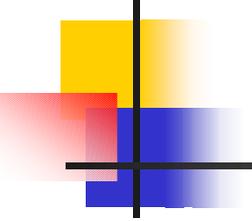
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**FU Berlin, Otto-Suhr-Institut für
Politikwissenschaft**



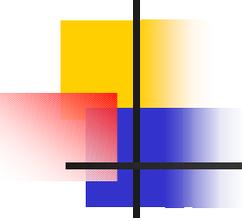
Six key hypotheses

- **Security** is a basic value, goal and means of politics.
- Security is always **subjective**, it depends on the **perception** of dangers (threats, challenges, vulnerabilities & risks).
- The Fall of the Berlin Wall was instrumental for a **reconceptualisation of security** in politics and research.
- New **security dangers** (threats, challenges, vulnerabilities & risks) and **security concepts** have since influenced the debate.
- Since the 1990s concepts of **national security** have been complemented with concepts of **human security** (UNDP 1994).
- Different **worldviews** and **mindsets** have contributed since 2001 to different **security concepts** and perceptions of **security dangers** in Europe and in the U.S.



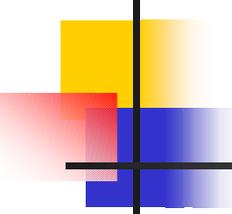
Ten key questions

- What do we understand with security for whom (Object), of what (dangers), by whom (actors IGOs, state, military) and by which means?
- What influences the perception of security dangers?
- Did the global **contextual change** (Fall of Berlin Wall) of 1989/ 1990 or 11.9.2001 or a **scientific revolution** fundamentally change our thinking on security?
- Did the contextual change lead to a **conceptual** change?
- Which changes in the security concepts have occurred since 1989 or 2001?
- What do we mean with security and what is the purpose of concepts?
- Which **dimensions** and **levels of security** are being distinguished?
- Did the **reference objects of security shift from the nation state to humankind or individuals**?
- Which **sector concepts** of security are being used in the security debate?
- Which three schools of thinking exist on human security?



Contents

- **Definition of security: concept, value, goal, means?**
- 2. Concept innovation by Context change: “Reconceptualis.”**
- 3. “Widening, Deepening, Narrowing” and **“Sectorialisation”****
- 4. Model of Global Environmental Change and Security Concepts**
- 5. Causes of GEC: Climate change, desertification and consequences GEC: hazards, migration, crises, conflicts.**
- 6. Change in reference objects: national & human security**
- 7. Spatial context: global, regional, national, societal security.**
- 8. Security concepts & security systems at the UN levels**
- 9. Security concepts at the EU level**
- 10. Goal of the Dialogue projec: “Reconceptualising Security”**



1. Defining Security: term, concept, value, goal, means?

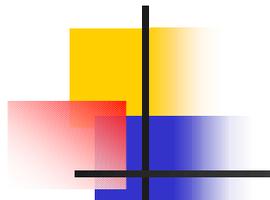
- **A term:** Security (lat.: *securus* and *se cura*; it. *sicurezza*, fr.: *sécurité*, sp.: *seguridad*, p.: *segurança*, g: *Sicherheit*)
- Security was introduced by **Cicero and Lucretius** referring to a **philosophical and psychological status of mind**.
- It was used as a **political concept** in context of ‘**Pax Romana**’.
- Today ‘security’ as a **political value** has no independent meaning & is related to **individual** or **societal value systems** (Brauch 2003).

A scientific concept

- **As a social science concept**, “*security* is ambiguous and elastic in its meaning” Art (1993)
- ‘**Security**’: refers to frameworks, dimensions, individuals, issue areas, societal conventions & changing historical conditions & circumstances.
- **Needed: Logical stringency.**

A political concept

- **Tool to legitimate** public funding for an accepted purpose: safety, protection (military & police)
- **Political acceptability** (support) gaining and regaining power.



1.1. Defining Security: Science vs. Object of Analysis

■ Humanities & Social Sciences:

- Philosophy
- International Law
- Sociology, Economics
- Geography
- Political Science

■ Political Science

- Political philosophy (ideas)
- Government system & comparative government
- **International relations**
- Administrative & policy sciences

„Politik, politique“ of Political Science

■ **Polity: Legal Basis & Institutions**

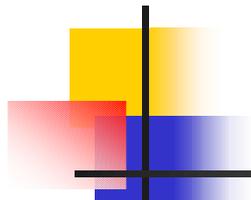
- Foundations & Structures.
- **Legal** (UN Charter, NATO, EU treaties)
- **Institutions:** UNSC, EU Commission

■ **Politics: Process**

- **UN Security Council.** NATO Council
- Domestic: government vs. Parliament

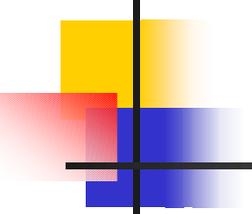
■ **Policy: Field-> Security Policy**

- Actor specific: governments, Parliaments, parties, NGOs



1.2. A Classical Definition in Political Science & International Relations

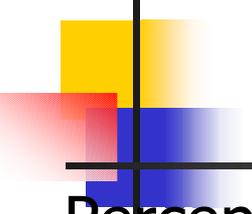
- **Arnold Wolfers (1962), US of Swiss origin, realist pointed to two sides of the security concept:**
- **“Security, in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked”.**
- **Absence of “threats”:** interest of policy-makers
- **Absence of “fears”:** interest of social scientists, especially of constructivists: **“Reality is socially constructed”**
- **Iraq case: WMD: “subject. fear” vs. “lack of obj. threat”**
- **According to Møller (2003) Wolfers’s definition ignores: Whose values might be threatened? Which are these values? Who might threaten them? By which means? Whose fears should count? How might one distinguish between sincere fears and faked ones?**



1.3. Objective, Subjective, Intersubjective Security

- 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".
- So-called **Copenhagen school**: security as a "speech act", "where a securitising 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 "securitisation" is successful when the construction of an "existential threat" by a policy maker is socially accepted and where "survival" against existential threats is crucial.

1.4. Security Perception: Worldviews and Mind-sets



- Perceptions of security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities, risks depend on **worldviews** of analyst & mind-set of policy-maker.
- **Mind-set** (Ken Booth): have often distorted perception of new challenges: include ethnocentrism, realism, ideological fundamentalism, strategic reductionism
- **Booth: Mind-sets freeze international relations** into crude images, portray its processes as mechanistic responses of power and characterise other nations as stereotypes.
- Old Cold War mind-sets have survived global turn of 1989/1990
- **3 worldviews** are distinguished by the English school:
 - ❖ *Hobbesian* pessimism (realism)
 - ❖ *Kantian* optimism (idealism) where *international law* and *human rights* are crucial; and
 - ❖ *Grotian* pragmatism where *cooperation* is vital

1.5. English School: **Hobbes**, Grotius & **Kant**



Hobbes (1588-1679)

Grotius (1583-1645)

Kant (1724-1804)

Security perceptions depend on worldviews or traditions

- ❖ **Hobbessian pessimist:** *power* is the key category (narrow concept)
- ❖ **Grotian pragmatist:** *cooperation* is vital (wide security concept)
- ❖ **Kantian optimist:** *international law* and *human rights* are crucial

1.6. Robert Kagan*): Mars vs. Venus or United States vs. Europe (2003)



Encyclopedia Mythica
<http://www.pantheon.org/>

**On questions of power
American and European
perspectives are diverging.**

**Europe lives in a world of laws,
paradise of peace & prosperity**

**Americans exercise power in an
anarchic Hobbesian world where
defence depends on military might.**

← Americans are from Mars

Europeans from Venus →

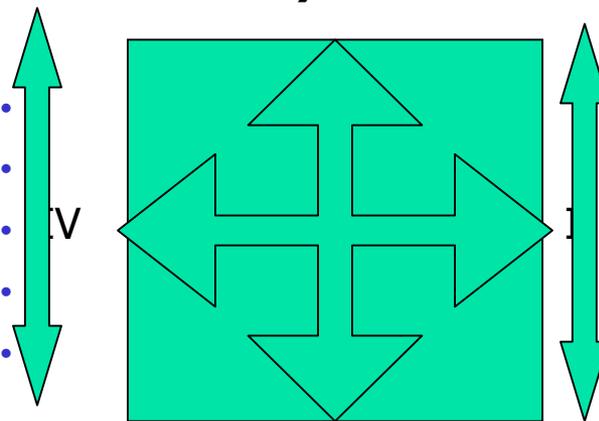
**I am neither from Mars nor Venus
but influenced by the English School**

*** Of Paradise and Power
(New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003)**

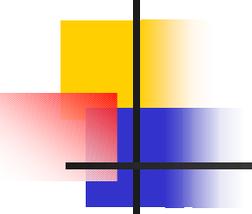


1.7. Concepts of security in relation with peace, environment and development

■ Pillars & linkage concepts within the quartet

IR research programs	Conceptual Quartet	Conceptual Linkages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Peace Research ■ Security Studies ■ Development Studies ■ Environment Studies <p>4 conceptual pillars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I: <i>Security dilemma</i> ■ II: <i>Survival dilemma</i> ■ III: <i>Sust. developm.</i> ■ IV: <i>Sustain. peace</i> 	<p>Peace ↔ Security <i>I: Security dilemma</i></p>  <p>Development ↔ Environment <i>III: Sustainable development</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy use of concepts & Theoretical debates on six dyadic linkages • L1: Peace & security • L 2: Peace & development • L 3: Peace & environment • L 4: Developm. & security • L 5: Devel. & environment • L 6: Security & environm. <p>[six chapters reviewing & assessing the debates]</p>

1.8. Questions for any Security Concept



- From a minimalist security definition: “**low probability of damage to acquired values**”, **Baldwin (1997)** raised seven questions to be addressed by each security concept:

- Security for whom? Security for which values?
- How much security? From what threats? By what means?
- At what cost? In what time?

- **Møller (2003)** argued that Wolfer’s definition ignores:

- Whose values might be threatened? Which are these values?
- Who might threaten them? By which means? Whose fears should count?
- How might one distinguish between sincere fears and faked ones?

- **Hintermeier ('06)** has focused on 4 conceptual questions of:

- Security for whom and what?
- Security for which values?
- Security from whom or what?
- Security by what means and strategies?

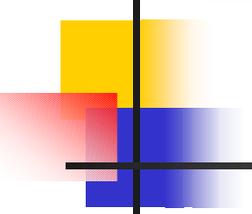
1.9. Conceptual Linkages:

old: peace & security (UN Charter)

new: security & environment & development

Main goal of UN-Charter: Art. 1.1.

- „to maintain **international peace and security**, and to that end: to take **effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace**, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace“.
- **Development and environment concepts and policies** developed later, as did linkage concepts of environment & security or environmental security



1.10. New Linkages: 11th EADI Insecurity & Development

- UNDP: Human Development Report of 1994: concept of **human security** as a comprehensive concept.
- Focus of **11th EADI Conference** 21-24 September 2005 in Bonn: <http://eadi.org/gc2005/>
- **No human development without human security:** (in) security concerns were added to the development agenda
- **No security without development:** e.g. development considerations are included in the US NSS 2002, in the Solana Strategy and in the HL Report to Kofi Annan of December 2004

2. Why do we Observe & Analyse a Reconceptualisation of Security?

Political context: Cold War and since 1990

Which change is crucial and long-lasting?

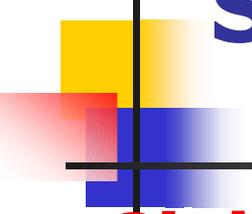
- **9 November 1989:** unification of Germany & **Europe:** triggered integration
- **11 September 2001:** vulnerability of US to terrorism **USA:** triggered revival of **Cold War mindset**, military build-up, and constraints on civil liberty: impact of laws on homeland security

Did the contextual change of 1989 or the impact of 11 September trigger a global “reconceptualisation” of security?

Political science context: realism → constructivism

- **Kuhn:** Scientific revolutions lead to paradigm shifts
- **Ideas matter:** emergence of constructivist approaches, security is socially constructed (speech acts), constructivism shift, but no scientific revolution.
- **Threats matter:** evolution of the new worldview of the neo-conservative ideologues in the US & impact on IR.

2.1. Global Contextual Change & Scientific Conceptual Change?



- **Global Contextual Change:** 9 November 1989 or 11 September 2001: Berlin or New York?
- Fall of the Berlin Wall: End of the bipolar competition of social systems and alliances
- 11 September 2001, 11 March 2003, 7 July 2005: New York – Madrid – London: The new invisible threat by non-state actors
- **Global Environmental Change:** A New Security Danger: Humankind as cause and victim
- **Scientific Changes:** Constructivist Approaches and Global Risk Society

2.2. Global Contextual Change: 9 November 1989 or 11 September 2001:

- End of the Cold War?



Berlin

- Reunification of Germany
- Enlargement of the EU

- New threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks?



New York

2.3. Fall of the Berlin Wall: Change of Global Order?



- **End of the Cold War**
 - End of the Soviet threat
 - End of bipolarity: global competition of two rival socio-political systems
 - End of nuclear deterrence and doctrine of mutual assured destruction (MAD)
 - Implosion of the USSR
 - Dissolution of Warsaw Pact
 - Unipolar world
 - Collective Security
- **Unresolved Conflicts**
 - Unresolv. Middle East Conflict
 - No „peace dividend
- **Reunification of Europe**
 - ✓ Deepening: common currency
 - ✓ Widening: EU enlargement
 - ✓ New peace order in Europe
- **No New Global Order**
 - No International Peace Order
 - No Lasting Peace Dividend
- **Emergence of New Wars**
 - Resource conflicts on oil: 1990-91
 - Dissolution of multi-ethnic countries: USSR & Yugoslavia
 - War Lords & Failed States
 - Ethno-religious Civil Wars
 - Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina
 - Ruanda/Sudan

2.4. Fall of the Berlin Wall: New International Security Agenda



- **Abdus Sabur (Bangladesh):** “the end of the Cold War and the accompanying structural changes introduced a revolutionary change in security thinking” that resulted both in a dramatic decline in traditional security threats and to a series of intra-state conflicts, large-scale atrocities and genocide.
- **The new security agenda included:**
 - intra-state conflict, ethnicreligious violence,
 - landmines, terrorism, democracy, human rights, gender, crime,
 - poverty, hunger, deprivation, inequality, diseases and health hazards,
 - human development, economic security, markets, water,
 - energy, migration, environmental degradation and so on.
- **For de Soysa (2006):** “organised armed violence is declining rapidly since the end of the Cold War”, & “globalisation promises security and development”. “natural resource abundance, not its scarcity, hampers both good policymaking and civil peace required for ensuring long-term development & human security.

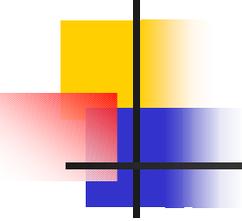


2.5. New York 11 September 2001, Madrid 11.3.2003, London 7.7.2005

- **New threats, challenges, vulnerabilities, & risks?**
- **US Nat. Security Stat. (2002):**
 - **Terrorism**
 - **Weapons of mass destruction**
 - **Unilateral measures/strategy**
- **EU Solana Strategy (2003)**
- **High-level Panel for UNO-SG, K. Annan (Dec. 2004)**
 - **Poverty, environm. degradat.**
 - **Intra-state, internat. Conflict**
 - **Weapons of mass destruction**
 - **Terrorism, organised crime**
- **Report by K. Annan (2005)**
- **Rising military armaments**
- no change in post-Cold War order,
- non-state actors exploit 'vulnerability' of developed countries with non-military means.
- Temporary reduction of military capabilities (1990 to 1996).
- Since 1999, rising global military expendit., in 2004: 1 trillion \$US, 47% were spent by the U.S.,
- In 2004, global military expendit. 6% below the peak (1985-1987).
- World military expenditure \$US 162 per person or 2.6% of global GNP. The average annual increase from 1994-2004 was 2.4 %, and over the years 2002-2004 was 6%

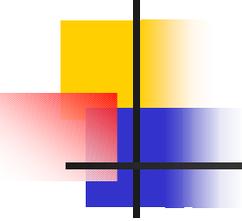
2.6. Political contextual change Cold War and since 1990

	Cold War (1947-89)	Post Cold War (1990-)
Concept	Narrow	Wide (EU, OECD world)
		Narrow: non-OECD world Since 11.9. 2001 in USA
Dimensions	military, political	+ economic, societal,
Referent	nation state, alliance	+ global envir. change
Threat (from)	Soviet(West), imperialist (East)	individual to global
Challenge	manifold: 5 dimensions	USA: WMD, terrorism
Vulnerability	weapons systems, cities, ICBMs, infrastructure	EU: wider spectrum, climate change
Risk	military, ideological	5 dimensions of sec.



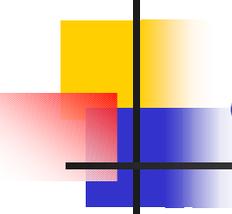
2.7. Two causes for reconceptualisation of security

- **Since 1990:** two causes for reconceptualisation of “security”:
- a) **fundamental changes in the *international political order*** resulted in new hard security threats, soft (environmental) security challenges, in new vulnerabilities and risks that are perceived and interpreted differently depending on worldview, mind-set, and models by the analyst;
- b) **increasing perception of new challenges triggered by global environmental change (GEC) and processes of globalisation** that may result in fatal outcomes (hazards, migration) that escalate into political crises & violent conflicts.



2.8. Scientific Innovation: Constructivism & Risk Society

- **Reconceptualising of security** is also a result of developments in the social sciences with the emergence of
- a) **constructivist approaches** (ideas matter, reality and knowledge are socially constructed) and
- b) **“reflexive modernity”** in sociology (Beck 1992, ‘98; Giddens ‘90).
- These changes: **no scientific revolution** (Kuhn 1964).
- The combination of the impact of the **change of international order** on the object of security analysis, and of the **new theoretical approaches** in the social sciences have amalgamated in **new concepts** and theoretical approaches on **security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks** that has resulted in a new scientific diversity.



3. Widening, Deepening and Sectorialisation of Security

Since 1990 we have observed 3 changes of the Security Concept in Science & Practice

- **Widening:** Extended security concepts, e.g. in the German Defence White Paper (1994), from military & political dimension to econ., societal, environmental
- **Deepening:** Shift in the referent from the state (national security) to the individual (human security)
- **Sectorialisation:** many international organisations use security: energy security (IEA), health security (WHO), food security (FAO, WFP), water security (UNEP, UNU), livelihood security (OECD) etc.

3.1. Widening of Security Concepts: Towards Environmental Security

4 trends in reconceptualisation of security since 1990:

- **Widening** (dimensions, sectors), **Deepening** (levels, actors)
- **Sectorialisation** (energy, food, health), **Shrinking** (WMD, terrorists)

Dimensions & Levels of a Wide Security Concept

Security dimension ⇒ ↓ Level of interaction	Military	Political	Economic	Environmental ↓	Societal
Human individual ⇒			Food/health	Cause & Victim	Food/health
Societal/Community				↓↑	
National	Shrinking		Energy se.	↓↑	
Internat./Regional				↓↑	
Global/Planetary ⇒				GEC	

3.2. Focus: Sectorialising of Security:

Environmental, Energy, Water, Food, Livelihood, Gender Security: State vs Human Security

- **Environmental** security: dimension
- **Energy** security: demand vs. Supply security: after oil shocks of 1973/1974: **International Energy Agency (IEA)** was set up by OECD countries to counter **OPEC**
- **Water** security: **UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNU**: on river basin regimes, e.g. on Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)
- **Food** security: **FAO, WFP**
- **Livelihood** security: of households, geography, OECD
- **Gender** security: narrow vs. wide concepts of gender
- **State** security: referent: -> national security
- **Human** security: referent: individual/humankind: duality: cause and victim

3.3. Environmental & Human Security

Expanded Concepts of Security (© Møller, 2003, Oswald 2001)

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

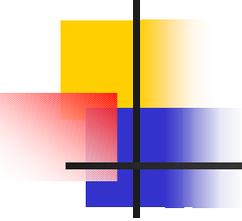
Human security: Referent: individuals and humankind. [**Human Security Network**]

- ❖ **Values at risk:** survival of human beings and their quality of life.
- ❖ **Major source of threat:** nature (global environmental change), globalisation, nation state with its ability to cope with this dual challenge.

Environmental Security: Referent: **Ecosystem**; Value at risk is **sustainability**.

- ❖ **Major challenges:** global environmental change & humankind,
- ❖ **Focus:** Interactions between ecosystem & humankind, impact of global environmental change on environmental degradation, of increasing demand on environmental scarcity & environmental stress. [**No Environment Security Network of States, & IGOs & NGOs**]

3.4. Four Security Dangers: Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities & Risks



- 4 Buzzwords with many distinct meanings:
- **Threats:** 'hard sec.': military, political, economic, 'soft sec.': societal, environmental, (human);
- **Challenges:** all five dimensions of security;
- **Vulnerabilities:** all five dimensions: security, GEC, climate change, hazard community;
- **Risks:** multiple applications: 5 sec. dimensions: GEC, climate change, hazard community (sociology: risk society; political science, IR: risk politics; economics, psychology, geosciences)

3.5. Five Security Dimensions and Four Security Dangers

Security Dimensions → ↓ Security Dangers	Military	Political	Economic	Social	Environmental	Human
Threat	Hobbesian perspective: national/alliance security during Cold War			Grotian perspective: wider security concept in post Cold War era		
Challenges	Narrow 'hard' security concept			Wider 'soft' security concepts		
Vulnerabilities	Old and new security agenda: change in actors & meaning prior and after the Cold War				New agenda: GEC, Global warming, hazard and disasters	
Risks	multiple applications in scientific and political communities prior and after the Cold War					

3.6. Ideal type worldviews on security and standpoints on environment

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

4. Global Environmental Change (GEC): Environment & Security Linkages

Ecosphere

Antrophosphere

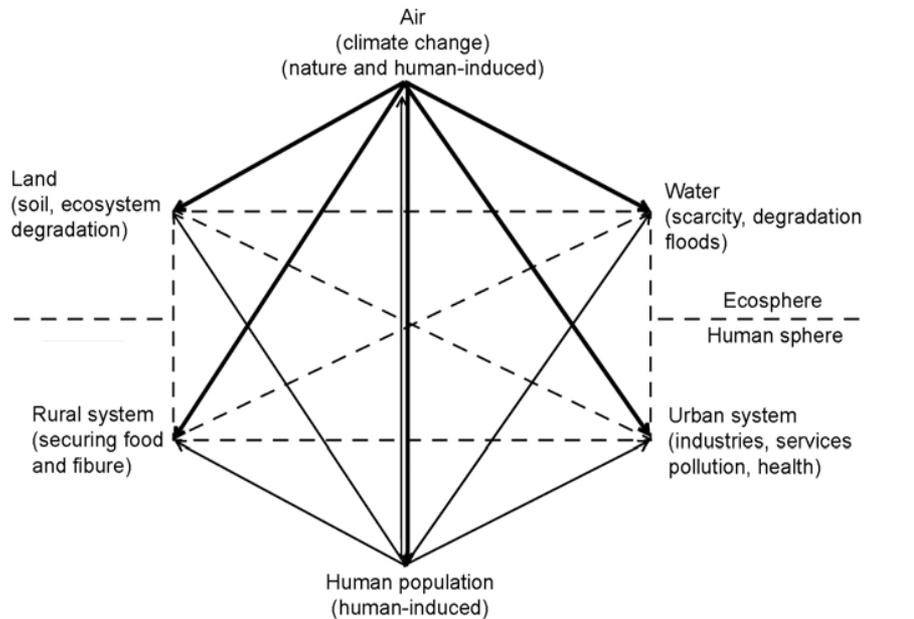


GEC poses a threat, challenge, vulnerabilities and risks for human security and survival.

4.1. Global Environmental Change (GEC) Research

- ❖ Since 1970s, 1980s GEC focused on human-induced perturbations in environment encompassing many globally significant issues on natural & human-induced changes in environment, & socio-econ. drivers
 - **IGBP or International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme;**
 - **IHDP or International Human Dimensions Programme;**
 - **World Climate Research Program (WCRP), DIVERSITAS**
- **IHDP:** contribution & adaptation of societies to changes, social, cult., econ., ethical, spiritual issues, our role & responsibility for the environ.
- GEC deals with **changes in nature & society that affect humankind** as a whole and human beings both a cause and victim, however those who have caused it and are most vulnerable to are often not identical.
- **GEC affects & combines ecosphere & anthroposphere.**
Ecosphere: *atmosphere* (climate system), *hydrosphere* (water), *litho-sphere* (earth crust, fossil fuels), *pedosphere* (soil), *biosphere* (life).
Anthroposphere: populations, social organisations, knowledge, culture, economy & transport

4.2. Survival Hexagon to Illustrate Factors of Global Change



—→ 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

Ecosphere:

- Air: Climate Change
- Soil: Degradation, Desertification
- Water: degradat./scarcity

Anthroposphere:

- Population growth/decline
- Rural system: agriculture
- Urban system: pollution etc.

Mode of Interaction

- Linear
- Exponential
- Chaotic, abrupt

4.3. Model: Global Environmental Change, Environmental Stress & Fatal Outcomes

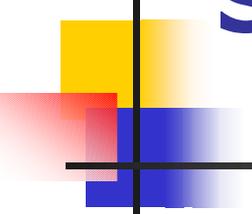
Brauch, at: <http://www.afes-ress.de/html/download_hgb.html>

Causes (Hexagon)	Effect (Interaction)	Environmen- tal Stress	Probable Outcomes
↗ → → → → Extreme Weather Events → → → ↘			
<p>Climate change</p> <p> <small> → direct impact of nature-induced „root cause“: climate change on five factors → direct impact of human-induced „root cause“: population on four factors - - → complex interaction among four structural factors: urbanisation, water scarcity, soil erosion and desertification and food scarcity and agricultural policy </small> </p>	<p>environmental</p> <p>→ degradation (soil, water)</p> <p>↓ ↑ →</p> <p>→ scarcity (water, food, housing)</p>	<p>global cond.</p> <p>↓</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Environ- mental stress</p> </div> <p>↑</p> <p>nation. cond.</p>	<p>disaster conflict</p> <p style="text-align: right;">avoidance</p> <p>↗ ↘</p> <p>→ Crisis</p> <p>↙ ↘</p> <p>migration</p> <p style="text-align: right;">conflict</p>

4.6. Four Phases of Research on Environment & Security Linkages

- **Phase I:** In 1970s & 1980s research focused on environmental impact of wars, with conceptual contributions & proposals by Ullman, Mathews, Myers.
- **Phase II:** During the 1990s, 2 empirical environmental research projects: by *Toronto Group* (Homer-Dixon) & *Swiss Group* (Bächler/Spillmann).
- **Phase III:** Since mid-990s a diversification by many research teams using many different methods occurred, hardly any integration of research results
- **Phase IV:** of environmental security research suggested by Dalby (2002) & Brauch (2003) that combines structural factors from natural & human dimensions based on expertise from both sciences with outcomes & conflicts.
- **During the first phase “there was a need to redefine security and to include a new range of threats” and “there was an acceptance that the object of security was no longer simply the state, but ranges to levels above and below the level of the state” (Lonergan, UNEP).**

4.7. International Policy Activities Since 1990 in the UN System



- **Gorbachev (1987)** “proposed **ecological security** as a top priority, as a forum for international confidence building”.
- Since 1990s widening of security concept has progressed and concepts of
- “**environmental security**” (UNEP, OSCE, OECD, UNU, EU),
- “**human security**” (UNDP, UNES-CO, UNU),
- “**food security**” (WHO, World Bank),
- “**energy security**” (World Bank, IEA),
- “**livelihood security**” (OECD) have been used.
- **OSCE, UNEP, UNDP & NATO. ENVSEC Initiative for Central Asia.**
- **Klaus Toepfer (2004)**, identified a “need for scientific assessments of the link between environment and conflict to promote conflict prevention and peace building”.
- **UNEP, DEWA** launched an “Environment and Conflict Prevention” initiative to stimulate “international efforts to promote conflict prevention,

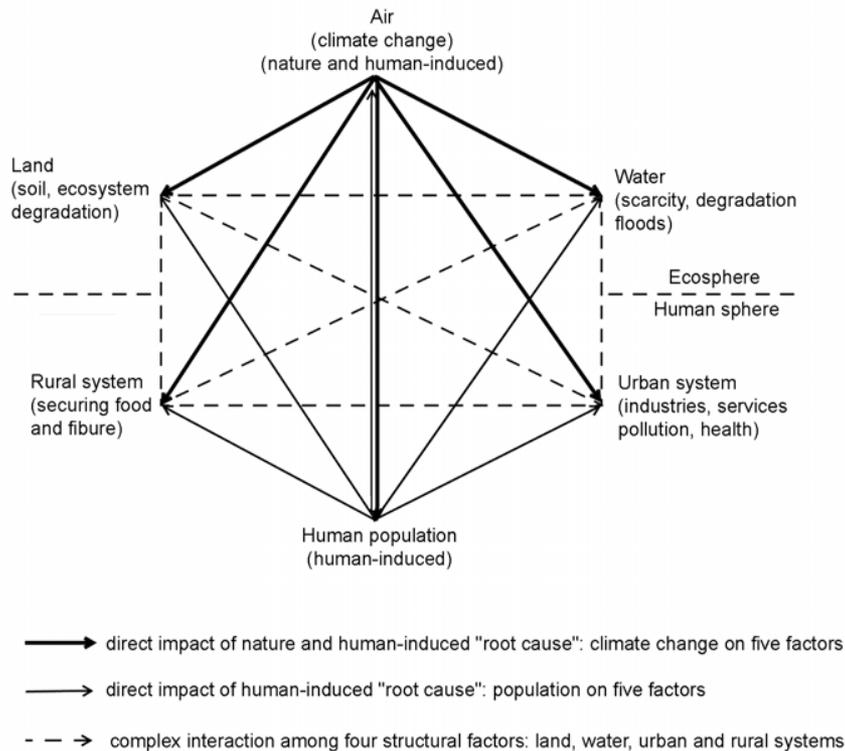
5. Securitisation of Causes, Impacts and Socio-economic Impacts of GEC:

From a „pressure response“ to a “**PEISOR**” Model

■ The model distinguished among 5 stages:

- **P: Causes** of GEC („pressure“): Survival hexagon
 - **Effects:** environmental scarcity, degradation and stress, influenced by national and global context
- **E: Effect:** environm. scarcity, degradation & stress
- **I:** Extreme or fatal ourcome („**impact**“): hazards
- **S: Societal Outcomes:** disaster, migration, crisis, conflict, state failure etc.
- **R: Response** by the state, society, the economic sector and by using traditional and modern knowledge to enhance coping capacity & resilience

5.1. The Causes of GEC as Objects of Securitisation: Survival Hexagon



Six causes of GEC or pressure factors

Nature & human-induced

- ❖ **Air:** Global climate change
- ❖ **Soil** degrad., desertification
- ❖ **Water** scarcity, hydrol. cycle

Human-induced factors

- ❖ **Population** growth
- ❖ **Urban systems:** Urbanisation, Pollution, Health
- ❖ **Rural systems:** Agriculture: Food & Fibre

Six Contextual Factors

5.2. Climate Change as a Security Issue

Global Warming vs. Cooling: Slow-Onset vs. Abrupt Climate Change

Regional Cooling

- **Science Context: Rahmstorf (PIK) hypothesis: on sudden change in the Gulf stream,**
- **US Nat. Academy of Science: *Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises* (2002)**
- **J. Marotzke, Kiel (1990, 2000)**
- **Mike Hume: Tyndall Centre**
- **Robert Gagosian, President of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (2004)**
- **Pittinger/Gagosian (10/2003)**

Global Warming

- **Science Context: 3 IPCC Assessment Reports (1990, 1995 & 2001) & Reports**
- **Arrhenius Hypothesis of 1896: burning of hydrocarbons contributes to global warming**
- **Basis of political agenda setting of Reagan Administ. 1988**
- **Increase in energy consumption contributes to: a) temperature increase. b) sea level rise**
- **Basis: of UNFCCC & IPCC**

5.3. Climate Change and Conflicts

Hobbesian: <http://halfgeek.net/weblog/special/gwreport/Pentagon.htm> |

Grotian: <http://www.bmu.de/files/climges.pdf>

- Peter Schwartz/Doug Randall
- Contract Study for DoD, Net Assessment, Oct. 2003
- *The purpose of this report is to imagine the unthinkable – to push the boundaries of current research on climate change so we may better understand the potential implications on United States national security.*
- Vantage point: Hobbesian
- Neo-Malthusian pessimist & Cornucopian optimist
- Pentagon, US national security
- Hans Günter Brauch (AFES)
- Contract Study for German Environment Ministry, Nov. 2002
- *The purpose is to provide empirical evidence on climate change and conflicts and to contribute to the national & international debate on climate protection.*
- **Contribute to crisis prevention & crisis management & provide additional supportive arguments for precautionary & ambitious climate protection policy.”**

5.4. Desertification as a Security Issue

<<http://www.nato.int/science/news/2003/docu/031211c-desertification.pdf>>

Desertification as a Food Security Issue

- ❖ Desertification (cause) & drought (impact: hydro-meteorologic. hazard) > famine > migration: force people to leave their home (livelihood);
- ❖ Major actors & concept users: FAO, WFP, OCHA, ECHO, human. NGOs
- ❖ Solution: short-term: food aid & long-term: sustainable agriculture

Desertification as a Health Security Issue

- ❖ Famine: undernourishment, malnutrition, high vulnerability to disease, higher rate of death among children > becomes as health security issue
- ❖ Major actors & concept users: WHO, OCHA, ECHO, humanit. NGOs
- ❖ Solution: short-term: medical aid & long-term: sustainable developm.

Desertification as a Livelihood Security Issue

- ❖ Desertification, drought & famine: force people to leave their livelihoods, homes, villages, provinces, in search for indiv. & group survival
- ❖ Major actors & concept users: in South Asia, UK, US: disaster managers, OCHA, ECHO, humanit. NGOs
- ❖ Solution: enhancement of resilience & sustainable development

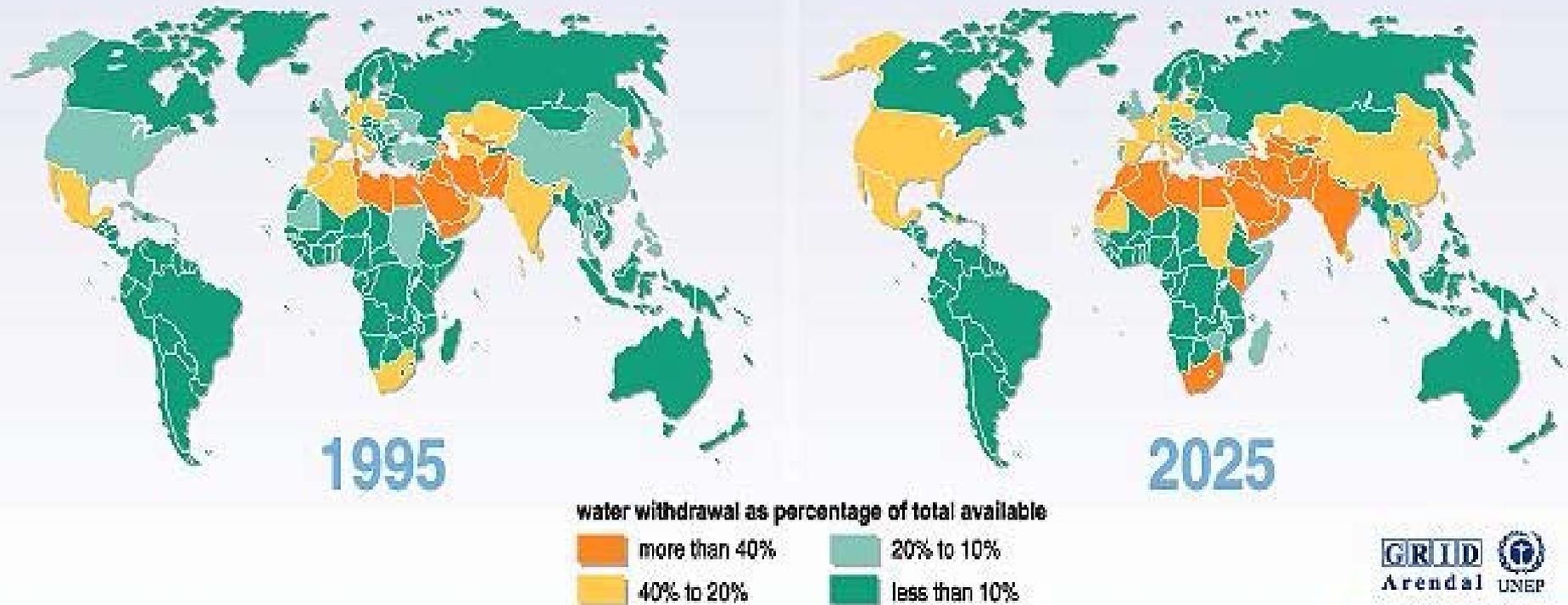
5.5. Desertification as a Cause and Drought as an Impact of Global Environm. Change



- **Desertification: nature** (natural variability) & **human-induced** (anthropogenic) concept
- **Six Factors of Global Environmental Change: Complex Causal Interaction within the Hexagon**
- **Linkages between desertification and other factors: e.g. climate change & population growth, urbanisation and agriculture & food needs**
- **Desertification:** is a contributor to environmental degradation, scarcity and stress
- **Drought:** is a cause of famine, migration, hunger revolts, domestic crises and violent conflicts

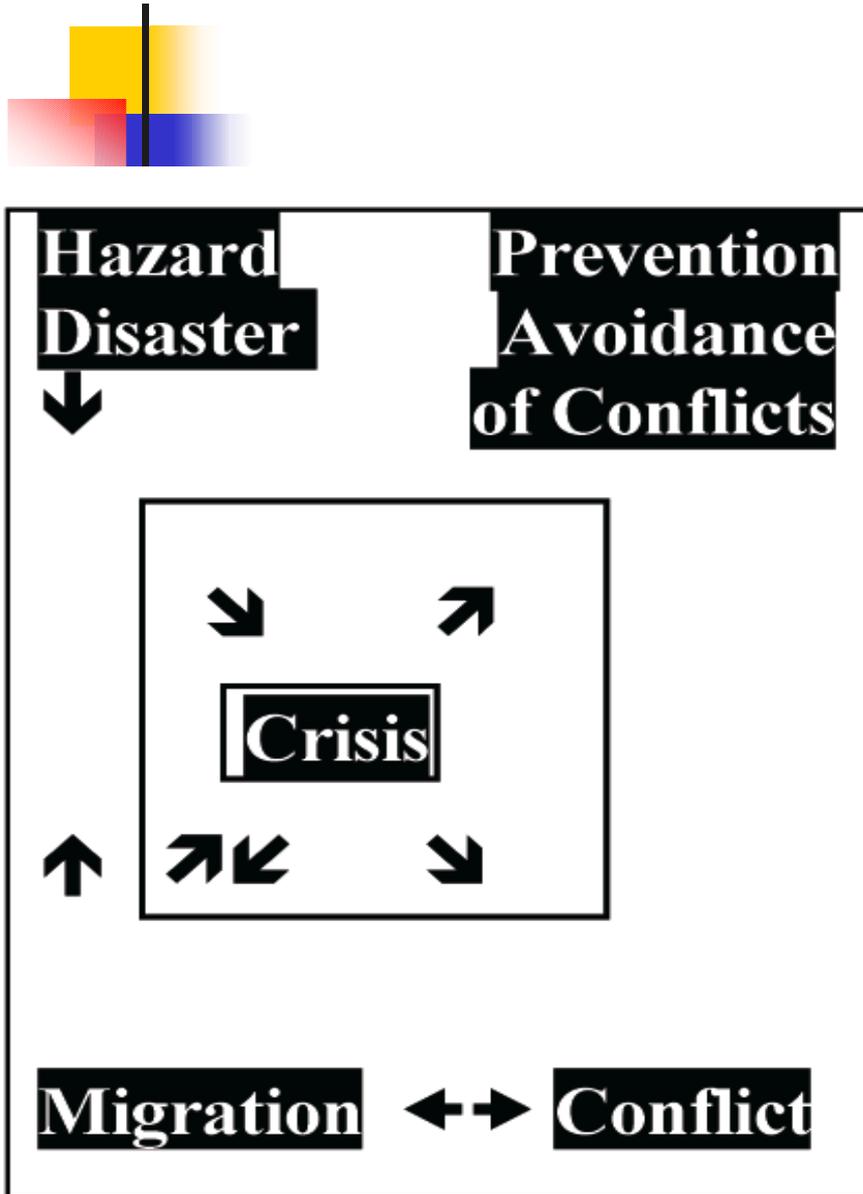
5.6. Water as a Security Issue: Global Fresh Water Stress, 1995-2025 (UNEP)

Freshwater stress



Source: Global environment outlook 2000 (GEO), UNEP, Earthscan, London, 1999.

5.7. **I**mpact (Hazard & Disaster) & **S**ocial Outcomes (Migration, Crises & Conflicts) of GEC



Much knowledge on these factors:

- ✓ **Hazards, migration, crises, & conflicts**
By different scientific communities

Lack of knowledge on linkages among extreme - fatal outcomes

- **Disasters & disaster-ind. migration**
- **Famine & environm.-ind. migration**
- **Conflicts & conflict-induced migration**

Lack of knowledge on societal consequences: crises & conflicts

- **Domestic/international crises/conflicts**
- **Environmentally or war-induced migration as a cause or consequence of crises and conflicts**

Dual Scientific & Policy Goal

- **Reduce Vulnerability & Hazard Impact**
- **Avoid Extreme Societal Outcomes**

5.8. Pentagon of Extreme Outcomes

Increase in greenhouse gas emissions

Specific national socio-economic and political conditions

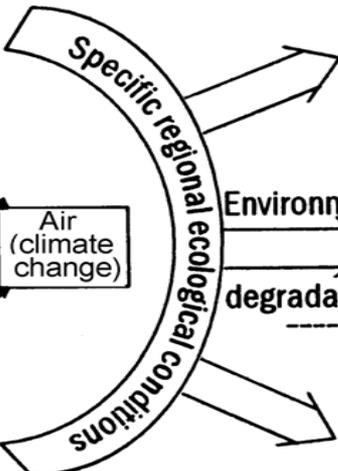
National

Urban violence

Human induced (demand factors)

Nature induced (supply factors)

Water
Land



Environmental degradation

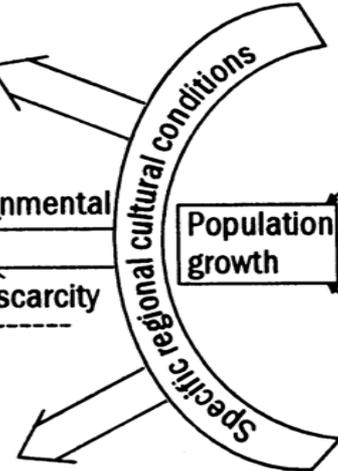
Hunger riots
Dispute on access to water and land

Domestic instability and crisis
Civil wars

Environmental scarcity

Population growth

Rural systems
Urban systems



Migration

Clashes on water and land migrants vs nationals

Political disputes on mass migration

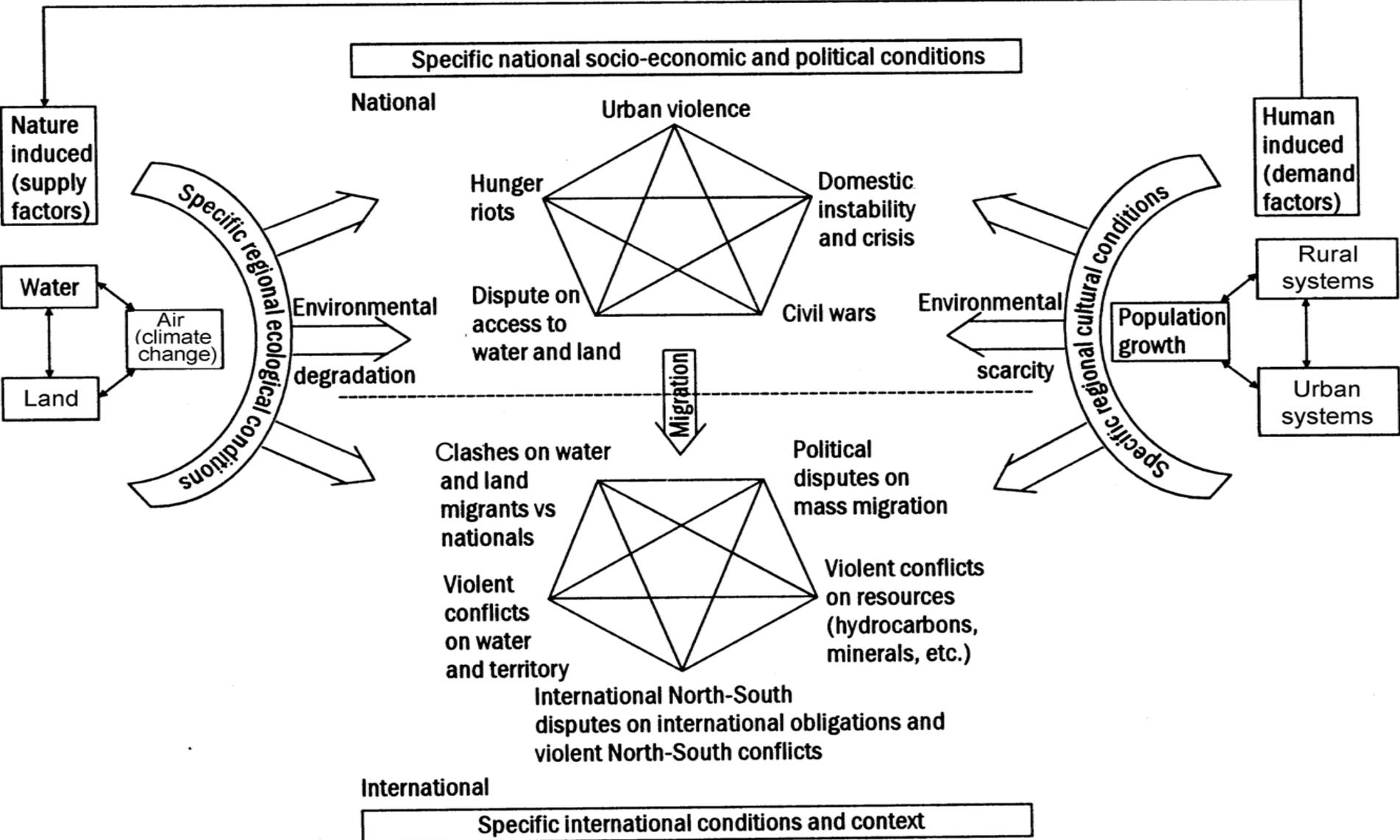
Violent conflicts on water and territory

Violent conflicts on resources (hydrocarbons, minerals, etc.)

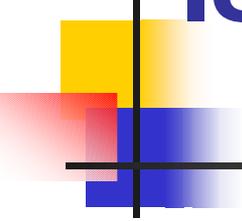
International North-South disputes on international obligations and violent North-South conflicts

International

Specific international conditions and context



5.9. Scientific Goal: Enhancing Knowledge on Linkages of Outcomes



Are there causal linkages among:

- ❖ **natural hazards and violent societal consequences?**
- ❖ **natural hazards & disaster-induced migration?**
- ❖ **drought, food insecurity (famine), migration & conflicts?**

Illustrative cases on linkages:

- **Lack of precipitation > drought > bad harvests > famine > disaster-induced migration > clashes migrants/farmers > or hunger riots > police & armed forces restore order**
- **Conflicts > war refugees > famine > high societal & environmental vulnerability to hazards and disasters (to drought, floods, earthquakes, volcano eruptions, tsunamis, epidemics, pandemics)**

If there are linkages, mainstreaming makes sense!

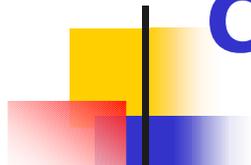
Linkages for 2 Cases: 4 Nile Basin countries and Bangladesh

5.10. Hypotheses on Linkages among Extreme Outcomes: Research Needs

Lack of Research on Linkages between Impacts of GEC & Social Outcomes in GEC, Environmental & Human Security Community

- **Thesis 1:** There is a linkage between **Global Environmental Change & (natural) hazards** leading to **disasters** (IPCC 2001; ISDR 2002).
- **Thesis 2:** IPCC (TAR, WG II) observed & projected linkages between **climate change** and **increase in extreme weather events** resulting in: increase in number and intensity of **hydro-meteorological** events.
- **Thesis 3:** **Munich Re** observed an increase in **economic damage** from **hydro-meteorological** disasters for 1950-1995 (IPCC 2001).
- **Thesis 4:** There exists a **complex interaction** between **hazards/disasters** and environmentally-induced, disaster-triggered **migration**.
- **Thesis 5:** In some cases **hazards/disasters** and environmentally-induced migration **may cause** or **contribute** to domestic and international **crises** that may under certain conditions **escalate to violent conflicts** that should be avoided, prevented or resolved (inter)nationally.

5.11. Extreme Weather Events in 21st Century (IPCC, TAR 2001, WG II)



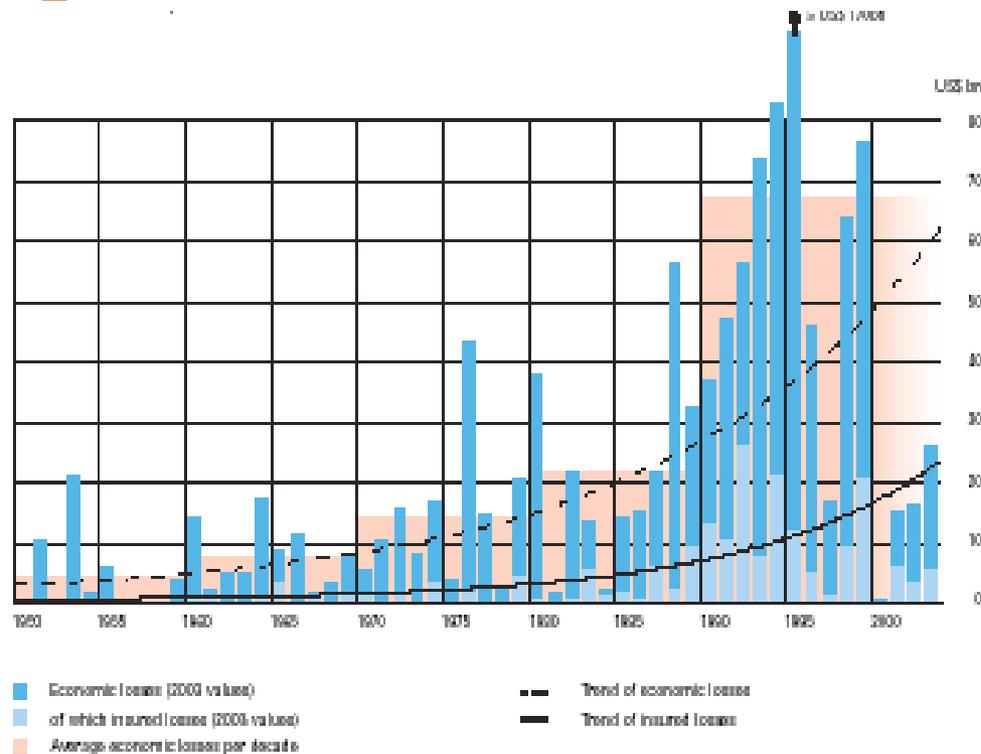
Confidence in observed changes (latter half of the 20th century)	Changes in Phenomenon	Confidence in projected changes (during the 21st century)
Likely ⁷	Higher maximum temperatures and more hot days over nearly all land areas	Very likely ⁷
Very likely ⁷	Higher minimum temperatures, fewer cold days and frost days over nearly all land areas	Very likely ⁷
Very likely ⁷	Reduced diurnal temperature range over most land areas	Very likely ⁷
Likely ⁷ , over many areas	Increase of heat index¹² over land areas	Very likely ⁷ , over most areas
Likely ⁷ , over many Northern Hemisphere mid- to high latitude land areas	More intense precipitation events^b	Very likely ⁷ , over many areas
Likely ⁷ , in a few areas	Increased summer continental drying and associated risk of drought	Likely ⁷ , over most mid-latitude continental interiors. (Lack of consistent projections in other areas)
Not observed in the few analyses available	Increase in tropical cyclone peak wind intensities^c	Likely ⁷ , over some areas
Insufficient data for assessment	Increase in tropical cyclone mean and peak precipitation intensities^c	Likely ⁷ , over some areas

Distribution of natural disasters: by origin (1900-2003, by decades*)

	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2003	Total
Hydrometeorological	28	75	56	74	128	280	511	795	1575	2139	1444	7105
Geological	36	26	32	38	53	58	94	128	234	283	152	1134
Biological	5	12	10	3	3	3	40	65	167	351	297	956
Total	69	113	98	115	184	341	645	988	1976	2773	1893	9195

650 990 2000 2800 4700

Global Impacts of Natural Hazards



5.12.Diagnosis: Coexistence of Outcomes

Decision Tool Based: ECHO-Human Needs Index (2002)

Country Ranking			I		II		III		IV	
	Priority List of Humanitarian Needs	ODA Aver.	HDI	HPI	Natur disast	Con-flicts	Refu gees	IDP	Food need	Un-der 5
1	Burundi (Nile Basin)	2,857	3	x	2	3	3	3	3	3
2	Somalia	2,833	x	x	3	3	2	3	3	3
3	Ethiopia (Nile Basin)	2,625	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3
4	Sudan (Nile Basin)	2,625	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
5	Angola	2,571	3	x	1	3	2	3	3	3
6	Afghanistan	2,500	x	x	3	3	1	2	3	3
7	Liberia	2,500	x	x	1	3	3	2	3	3
8	Rwanda (Nile Basin)	2,500	3	3	2	3	3	0	3	3
9	Bangladesh	2,375	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2

5.13. Case of Vulnerable Nile Basin Countries

IBRD 30785



4 of 9 countries are in Nile Basin

High: drought, famine. migration, conflicts

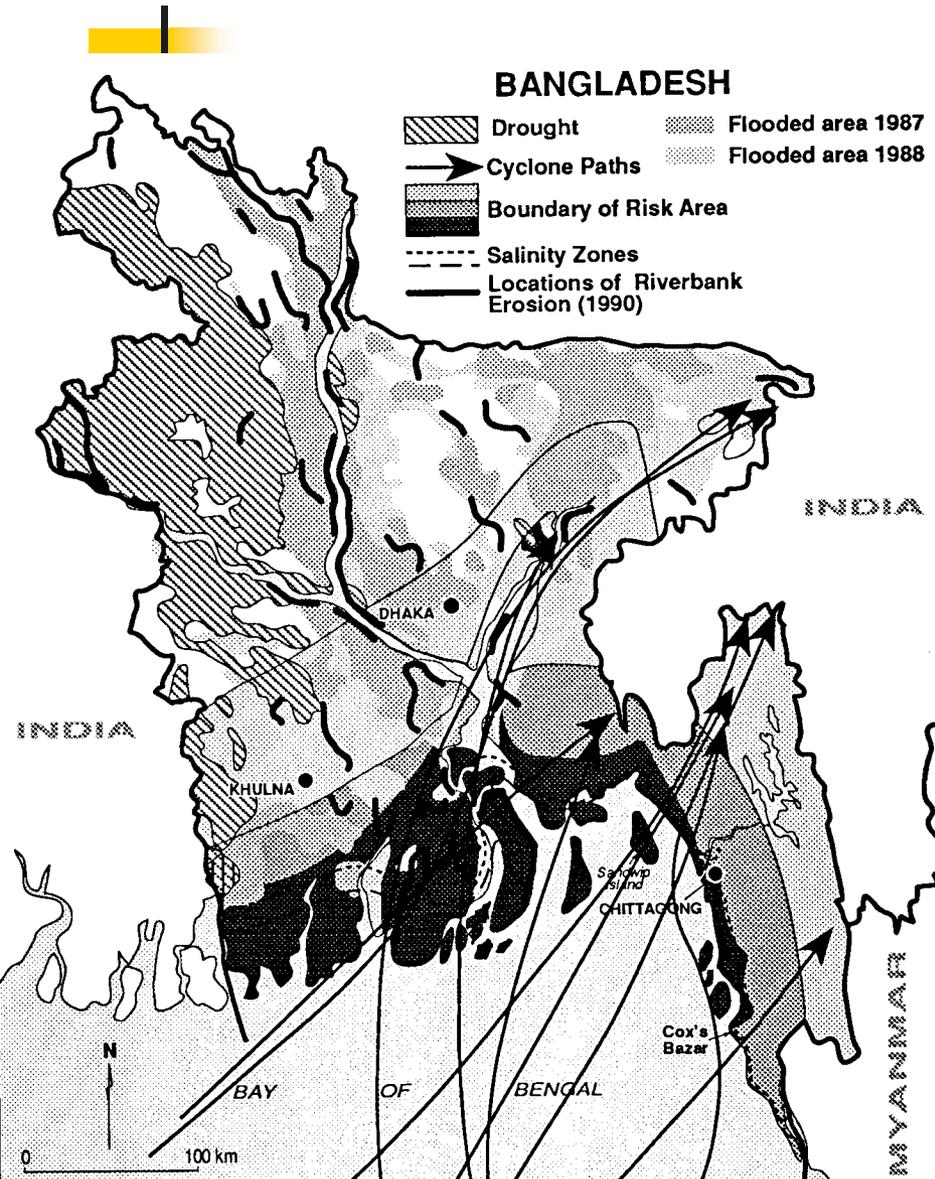
Today: major recipients of food aid.

Early warning systems: GIEWS (FAO), FEWS (USAID) HEWS, IRIN. FEWER, FAST

Long-term indicator population growth

	1950	2000	2050	2000-50
Sudan	9,2	31,1	63,5	32,435
Ethiopia	18,4	62,9	186,5	123,544
Ruanda	2,1	7,6	18,5	10,914
Burundi	2,5	6,4	20,2	13,862
Sum (1-4)	32,2	108,0	288,7	+180,755
Sum (1-9)	86,7	280,8	855,8	574,967

5.14. Bangladesh: Disaster & Conflicts



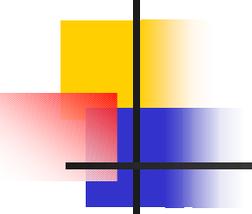
Multiple hazards: floods, cyclones, droughts and sea-level rise.

- Since 1945: 1 million deaths
- Extreme weather forced people to migrate: IDPs & emigration
- Conflicts: migrants - tribal people in Chittagong Hills & in Assam

Long-term Warning Indicators

- ❖ 1 m SLR rise will inundate 17%
- ❖ Temp. Increase 2 - 5°C to 2100. ⇒ more severe droughts
- ❖ More intense cyclones & floods
- ❖ Health: water pathogens, dengue

Population	1950	2000	2050
Bangladesh	29.0	137.4	265.4



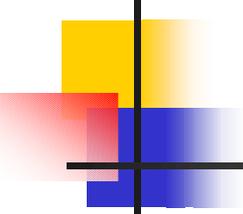
6. Changing Referents: State Security vs. Human Security

- During World War II, “**national security**” concept emerged in U.S. “to explain America’s relationship to the rest of the world”.
- “National security” a guiding principle for U.S. policy. During Cold War concepts of **internal, national, alliance & international security** were used for a bipolar international order where deterrence played a key role to prevent a nuclear war.
- “**National**” and “**alliance security**” focused on military and political threats posed by the rival system.
- National security legitimated the allocation of major resources and constraints on civil liberties.

6.1. Competing Schools and Concepts of Security

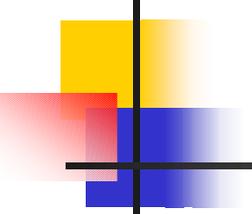
- **Security key concept of two competing schools of:**
 - ***war, military, strategic, security studies*** (Hobbesian perspective)
 - ***peace & conflict research*** (Grotian or Kantian view)
 - After Cold War distance between schools narrowed.
 - **New methodolog. approaches & debates on security:**
 - *traditional* methodological. approaches (geopolitics);
 - *critical security studies*;
 - *constructivist* and *deconstructivist* approaches.
 - Traditional approach, 4 cooperative security concepts: a) *common security*; b) *mutual security*; c) *cooperative security*; and d) *security partnership*.
- Security concepts coexist:** a ***narrow*** Hobbesian **statecentred** political & military security concept & a **wider Grotian security concept** that includes economic, societal, environm. dimensions, focus on **individuals & humankind** as referents.

6.2. Different Concepts of Human Security



Human security has been referred to as a

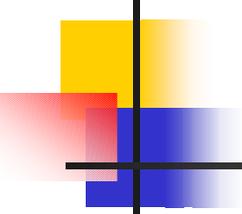
- 1) level of analysis,
 - 2) human-centred based: poverty eradic., freedom, equity
 - 3) an encompassing concept (UNDP 1994).
- For 1st approach, *individual human beings* affected by environmental stress & outcomes (disaster, migration, conflicts) are referent objects;
 - for the 2nd a *normative orientation* is essential while the
 - 3rd is a **combination of 5 dimensions & levels** (too broad to become a basis for social science research)



6.3. Three Groups of Human Security Concepts

- **“Freedom from want”** by reducing societal vulnerability through poverty eradication programs (UNDP ‘94; CHS 2003: Ogata/Sen: Human Security Now), **Japanese approach**;
- **“Freedom from fear”** by reducing the probability that hazards may pose a survival dilemma for most affected people of extreme weather events (UNESCO, HSN), **Canadian approach: Human Security Report (2005)**
- **“Freedom from hazard impact”** by reducing vulnerability & enhancing coping capabilities of societies confronted with natural & human-induced hazards (UNU-EHS 2004; Bogardi/Brauch 2005; Brauch 2005a, 2005b).

6.4. GECHS Definition of Human Security



- **GECHS: IHDP Proj.: Global Env. Change & Human Secur.**
- **GECHS arose from the nexus of the human dimensions of GEC and the reconceptualisation of security.**
- **According to the GECHS definition:**

“Human security is achieved when and where individuals and communities have the options necessary to end, mitigate, or adapt to threats to their human, environmental, and social rights; actively participate in attaining these options; and have the capacity and freedom to exercise these options” (1999).
- **GECHS has focused primarily on the causes of GEC (*pressure*),**
- **Institute on the Environment & Human Security of UN University (UNU-EHS) will focus on the *response to extreme outcomes*: floods and droughts aiming at “freedom from hazard impacts” reducing vulnerability & enhancing the coping capabilities of societies confronted by environmental and human induced hazards.**

6.5. Human Security Network Members

NATO	EU	Third World
Canada		Chile
Greece Netherlands Slovenia	Austria Ireland	Jordan Mali Thailand
Norway	Switzerland	South Africa (observer)

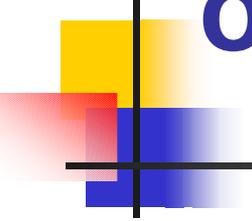
The Network has an interregional & multiple agenda perspective, strong links to civil society & academia.

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).

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

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

6.6. Human Security Commission (2003): Ogata/Sen: Human Security Now



- **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 framework 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

6.7. Security vs. Survival dilemma?

Herz: Security dilemma

(national security)

A security dilemma exists “where the policy pursued by a state to achieve security proves to be an unsatisfactory one” and states were confronted “with a choice between two equal and undesirable alternatives”.

- Collins (`95): 5 def. of this dilemma
 - decrease in the security of others;
 - decrease in the security of all;
 - uncertainty of intention;
 - no appropriate policies;
 - required insecurity.
- The first four relate to one another & form a coherent explanation of a traditional security dilemma.

Brauch: Survival dilemma

(environmental & human security)

- What is the *dilemma* about & what are choices for whom?
- Whose *survival* is at stake: humankind, state, own ethnic group, family or individual?
- What is the *referent* of such a “survival dilemma”:
international anarchy, nation state, society, the own ethnic or religious group, clan, village, family or individual?
- What are the *reasons* that necessitate a choice between leaving the home or *fighting* (decline, disintegration)?
- Is this Surv. D. socially or environmentally driven or both?

7. Spatial Context: global, regional, national, societal security

Global or International Security

- **International security: concept in UN Charter**
 - **UN-Sec. Counc.:** **International collective security** (ch. VI, VII)
 - **Regional collective security** (chapter VIII)
 - **National & collective self-defence:** Art. 51 (alliances, NATO)
- **Global security concepts/threats: Steinbruner, Kaldor,**
 - **New threats:** organised crime, human trafficking, HIV/AIDS

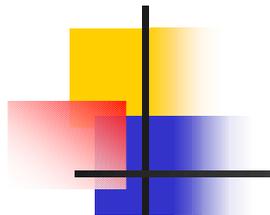
Regional Security: OSCE, AU, OAS (Chap. VIII)

- **OSCE:** human (rights) & environmental security (Kiev process)
- **NATO:** military, political, environmental, energy security

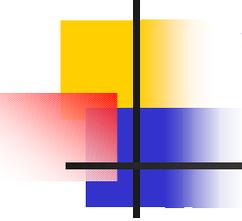
Societal Security

- **Balkans:** ethnicity, religion, migration, minority, national identity etc.

7.1. Several Political Reassessments of Security at the UN-Level



- **UNDP (1994): *Human Security Concept***
- **CHS (2003); Ogata/Sen: *Human Security Now*.**
- **UNEP's Div. of Early Warning & Assessment (DEWA).**
Toepfer (2004): “need for scientific assessments of the link between environment & conflict to promote conflict prevention & peace building”.
- **DEWA “Environment and Conflict Prevention” initiative**
stimulate “international efforts to promote conflict prevention, peace, cooperation through activities, policies, & actions related to environmental protection, restoration, & resources.
- **Secretary General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (2004): *A more secure world: Our shared responsibility*.**



7.2. European Security Concepts

European Security

- **EU no state** & no federation but a “Staatenverbund”, thus **national security** concepts do not apply
- **EU has no citizens of its own**, thus a EU concept of **security for the citizen** does not apply (excludes non-citizens living in EU)
- CFSP & ESDP: 2nd pillar: Council
- **European Commission** has competence in few areas: e.g. arms control, disarmament, humanitarian aid, development, climate policy etc. (in three pillars: Community, CFSP & Justice and Home Affairs)
- **Council:** intergovernmental coordination (Solana)

8. Reconceptualising Security at UN level: Concepts and Security Systems

■ **Kant (1795): Two Systems of Collective Security**

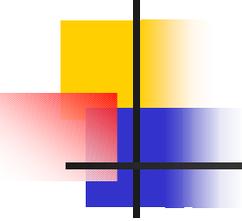
Both in **Covenant of League of Nations (1919)** the guarantee of “international peace and international security” and in **UN Charter (1945)** the goal “to maintain international peace and security” were emphasized. In 1945, “development” and “environment” were not political concepts.

■ **UN Charter distinguished among 3 security systems:**

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

(b) “***regional arrangements or agencies***” for regional security issues in Chapter VIII (Art. 52 to 54), such as the Arab League (1945), OAS (1947) and CSCE/OSCE (1975, 1992); and

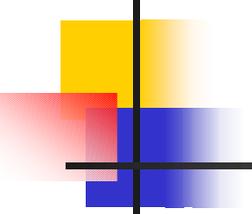
(c) right of “***individual or collective self-defense***” (WEU, NATO) Art.



8.1. Reconceptualising Security and Security Systems

- **Reconceptualisation of security debate on 3 levels of analysis:**
 - a) the **scientific, academic conceptual debate on security**
 - b) the **political efforts by UN**, its subsidiary organisations
 - c) the **political efforts of the EU** and its three organs: The Commission, the European Council and the Council and the European Parliament
- UN: Boutros-Ghali: An Agenda for Peace (1992)**
- **UN Sec. General's Human Security Commission (2003), and High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (report of 2 Dec. 2004)**
 - **European Security Architecture: OSCE, EU, NATO**
 - **Early 1990s:** intensive debate on the relationship between NATO, OSCE and EU (division of labour, competition)
 - **EU: Petersberg tasks & Berlin Plus:** new security functions

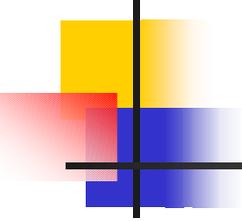
8.2. SG's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (2004): *A more secure world: Our shared responsibility*



- **Report of SG's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (2 December 2004) reflects widening of "security" concept pointing to new tasks for the UN system in the 21st century.**
- New emerging security consensus, collective security rests on 3 basic pillars:
- Today's **threats recognize no national boundaries**, are connected, and must be addressed at the **global and regional as well as the national levels**. No State, no matter how powerful, can by its own efforts alone make itself invulnerable to today's threats. And it cannot be assumed that every State will always be able, or willing, to meet its responsibility to protect its own peoples and not to harm its neighbors ...
- **Differences of power, wealth and geography** do determine what we **perceive** as the gravest threats to our survival and well-being. ... Without mutual recognition of threats there can be no collective security.... What is needed is nothing less than a new consensus ... The essence of that consensus is simple: we all share responsibility for each other's security.

8.3. SG's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (2004): Six clusters of threats

- **Economic & social threats:** poverty, infectious disease, env. Degradation
- **Inter-state;**
- **Internal conflict,**
- **Weapons of mass destruction:** nuclear, radiological, biological, chemical
- **Terrorism**
- **Transnational organized crime.**
- **“Environmental degradation” is among the threats confronting the UN that require preventive action “which addresses all these threats”.**
- **Development “helps combat the poverty, infectious disease & environmental degradation that kill millions and threaten human security”.**



8.4. SG's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (2004): „Environmental degradation“

- 53. **Environmental degradation** has **enhanced the destructive potential** of **natural disasters** and in some cases **hastened their occurrence**.
- The **dramatic increase in major disasters witnessed in the last 50 years** provides worrying evidence of these trends.
- **More than 2 million people were affected by such disasters in the last decade, in the same period the economic toll surpassed that of the previous 4 decades combined.** If **climate change** produces more flooding, heat waves, droughts and storms, this pace may accelerate.
- The High-level Panel notes that “**rarely are environmental concerns factored into security, development or humanitarian strategies**” & it points to the **lack of effective governance structures** to deal with **climate change, deforestation and desertification**, as well as to the inadequate “**implementation and enforcement**” of regional and global treaties.
- **Climate Change as a security issue.**

9. Reconceptualising Security at the EU level or: EU Security Context

■ Institutions:

- a) European Council and General Affairs Council
- b) Commission of the European Communities
- c) European Parliament

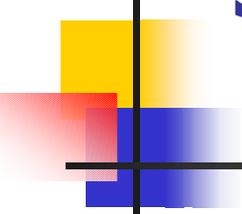
■ Pillars:

- i) Community pillar: DG Relex, DG Dev., DG Env., DG Trade
- ii) Intergovernmental pillars: CEEP, ESDP, Justice & Home Affairs

■ Competencies of the European Commission:

- DG Justice and Home Affairs: Frattini (Italy)
- DG Environment, Civil Protection: (Greece)
- DG Trade: Mandelson (UK)
- DG Development: Michel (Belgium)
- DG Relex: Ferrero-Waldner

9.1. European Commission Barroso Goals: Strategic Objectives 2005-2009



- In **January 2005**, the **Commission** of the **European Communities** outlined its goals on security in political documents:
- 1. Commission of the European Communities: **Strategic Objectives 2005-2009, Europe 2010**: A Partnership for European Renewal: Prosperity, Solidarity and Security – Communication from the President in agreement with Vice-President Wallström, 26.1.2005, COM(2005) 12 final
- 2. Commission of the European Communities: **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Annual Policy Strategy for 2005**: 25.1.2005, COM(2004) 133 final
- 3. Commission of the European Communities: **Commission Work Programme for 2005**. Communication from the President in agreement with Vice-President Wallström, 26.1.2005, COM(2005) 15 final
- 4. Commission of the European Communities: **Roadmaps: Commission Work Programme 2005: Security, pp. 118-205.**

9.2. Commission of the European Communities: Strategic Objectives 2005-2009, Europe 2010:

A Partnership for European Renewal: Prosperity,
Solidarity and Security

p. 4: „Without solidarity & **security**, prosperity will not be fully realised

p.10: **Security and Freedom**

Freedom can only be enjoyed within a framework of security provided by law.

- **personal security of European citizens in face of crime & terrorism;**
- **Security: ability of citizens to run daily life on a secure basis;**
- **Risk:** natural disasters, env. or health crises, transprot, energs **threats**
- **Task:** risk prevention, early warning, crisis management, solidarity with victims of disasters

3.1. Security and Justice in Europe (DG Justice & home affairs)

3.2. Managing Risk in the modern world (DG Env., Civil Protection)

4.1. A stronger Actor in the world economy (DG Trade)

4.2. Global Solidarity (DG Dev., ECHO)

4.3. Making Security work worldwide (DG Relex)

9.3. Commission of the European Communities: Strategic Objectives 2005-2009, Europe 2010:

3.1. DG Justice & Home Affairs

3.2. DG Env., Civil Protection

3.1. Security and Justice in Europe (DG Justice & home affairs)

- response to Hague Programme (**risks** faced by citizens in Europe)
- fight against terrorism, strategic approach against organised crime
- integrated management of external borders [**GMOSS border monitoring**]

3.2. Managing Risk in the modern world (DG Env., Civil Protection)

- **reduce risks** for citizens: nat. disasters, env, or health crises, transport
- energy threats [**GMOSS infrastructure monitoring**]
- increased **threats of floods & drought** following **climate change**
- fallout from potential biol., chem., radiological attack, disease
- **early warning** and immediate response to crises [**GMOSS**]
- major sea accidents, risk of terrorist attacks on external oil
[**GMOSS.; infrastructure monitoring & damage assessment**]

9.4. Commission of the European Communities: Strategic Objectives 2005-2009, Europe 2010:

4.2. DG Development, ECHO

4.3. DG Relex

4.1. A stronger Actor in the world economy (DG Trade)

4.2. Global Solidarity (DG Dev., ECHO)

- promote our values outside
- sustainable development and human rights
- Millenium Development Goals
- specific response for Africa

4.3. Making Security work worldwide (DG Relex)

- **crisis and global security challenges**
- successful neighbourhood policy
- Middle East peace settlement
- closer security cooperation
- European security and defence capabilities (**Europ. Security Strategy**), more effective **European Security and Defence Policy**

9.5. EU Commission: Communication:

Annual Policy Strategy for 2005:

25.1.2005, COM(2004) 133 final

6: Policy Priorities for 2005

- **stability & security: improve security & European citizenship**
- **new external responsibility:** emphasis on neighbourhood dimension

11: External responsibility

- implementation of pre-accession strategy in Turkey
- European Security Strategy: crisis-management capacity (civil, military means), humanitarian dimension independent

12: energy: Balkans and Mediterranean

- EU water initiative

16: resources for 2005 (Enlargement: Security related)

21: changes in financial resources: area of freedom, security & justice

22. 2 mio. Euro for satellite surveillance system for maritime vessels

preparatory action for security research: 2005/2006: 24 mio. €

9.6. European Council:

Solana Strategy (12.12.2003)

Key Documents of the European Council

- **5. Presidential Conclusions of Presidencies (1990-2004)** are relevant (Cardiff process, Göteborg process): inclusion of environmental and conflict prevention goals: green diplomacy
- **6. Decisions of Gen. Affairs Council of foreign ministries**

Key Documents of High Representative of Council for Foreign and Security Policy, Javier Solana

- **7. The European security strategy** - approved by European Council in Brussels, 12 December, 2003

9.7. The European security strategy - approved by European Council in Brussels, 12 December 2003

I: Security Environment: Global Challenges and Key Threats

- p. 1: Europe faces **security threats and challenges**
- p. 2: global challenges: Europe's dependence – and so **vulnerability** – on an interconnected infrastructure in transport, energy, information and other fields
security as a precondition of development
- p. 3. competition for natural resources, water (**water security**), **migratory movements**
- p. 4: **key threats: terrorism, WMD, regional conflicts, state failure, organised crime**

II. Strategic Objectives: Conflict and Threat Prevention

- **p. 7:** Building security in our Neighbourhood: Caucasus, Arab/Israeli Conf., Mediterranean
- **p. 9: International Order based on Effective Multilateralism** [Grotian perspective] commitment to international law and strengthening the UN, transatlantic relationship

9.8. The European Security Strategy - approved by European Council in Brussels, 12 December 2003 (2)



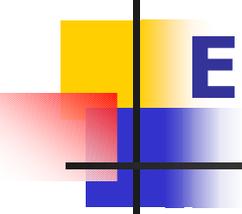
III. Policy Implications for Europe:

- p. 11: **crisis management and conflict prevention:** “before humanitarian emergencies arise”, “preventive engagement” to avoid more serious problems in the future
- **p. 12: More Capable:** “We need greater capacity to bring all civilian resources to bear in crises and post crisis situations”, wider spectrum of missions
- **p. 12:** EU-NATO permanent arrangements; Berlin Plus: strategic partnership in crisis management
- **p. 13: More Coherent:** bring together instruments and capabilities (diplomatic efforts, development, trade environmental policies should follow the same agendas.
- **p. 13:** Coordination of external action and justice and home affairs (pillar II and III)

9.9. Barroso: Guiding principles and Solana: European security strategy – A Grotian perspective?



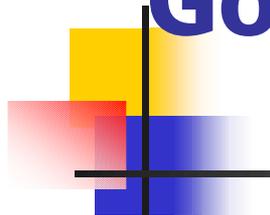
- Differs fundamentally from US national security strategy 2002
- Focus on multilateralism
- Focus on international law
- Wide security concept: strong emphasis on environmental security
- Referent: Security for European citizens: Human security?



9.10. High-level Expert Panels for European Commission and for Solana

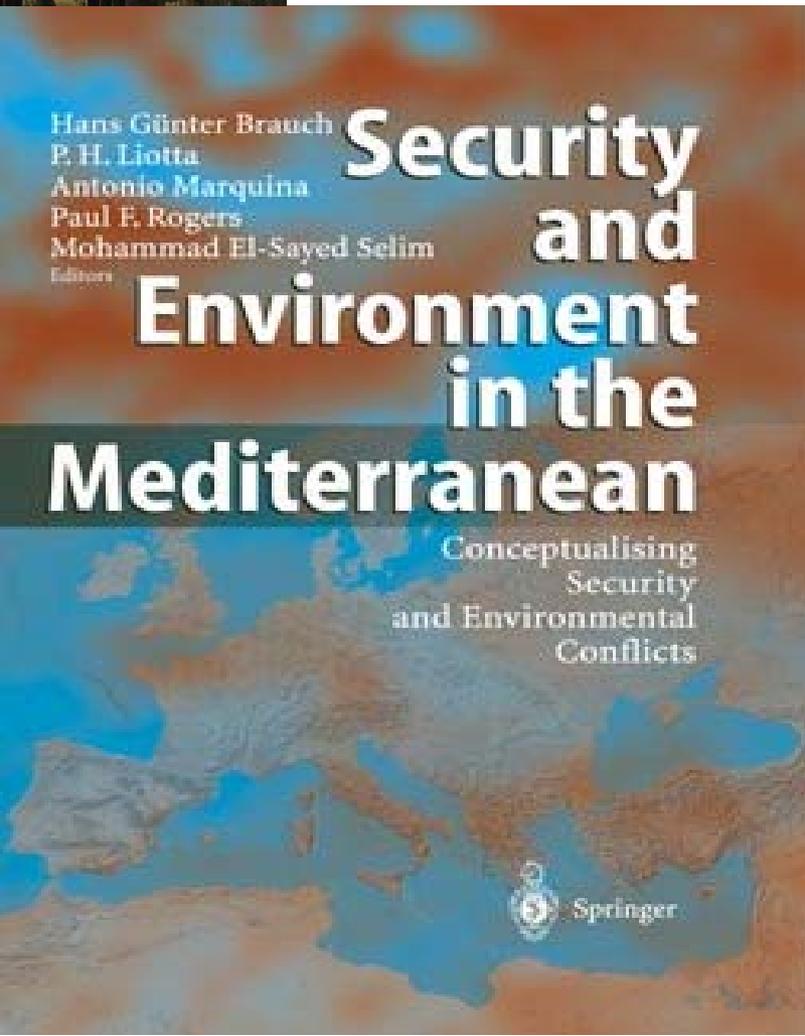
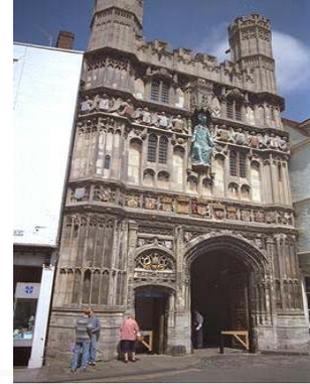
- **Report of the Group of Personalities in the Field of Security Research (2003, 2004): Semi-official**
- **A Human Security Doctrine for Europe: The Barcelona Report of the Study Group on Europe's Security Capabilities: NGO: (Mary Kaldor, Anthony Giddens Narcis Serra, Klaus Reinhardt, Ulrich Albrecht u.a.), September 2004**

10. Reconceptualising Security: Goal of a Global Dialogue Project



- **What do we mean with security in the Mediterranean and globally? [Canterbury book, 2003]**
- **How has security globally been reconceptualised since 1989 and 2001? [The Hague books, 2006, 2007]**
- **What do we mean with the four security dangers: threats, challenges, vulnera-bilities and risks in different disciplines? [Istanbul, Bonn book, 2007/2009]**
- **What are the new security threats, challenges, vulnera-bilities and risks in five dimensions, for the state and humankind, for different sectors and levels?**
- ❖ **How have security interests been redefined and how have institutions responded to them? [2007?]**

10.1. Canterbury, 2001: Conceptualising Security and Environmental Conflict



■ Focus: Mediterranean

- Environmental security res.
- Conceptualising security in Europe, Maghreb/Mashrik, Israel & Turkey: narrow conc.
- Environmental Conflict
- 6 factors of Survival Hexagon
- Natural disasters & prevention

■ First Book in the Springer Hexagon Series on HESP

10.2. Montreal, Sopron, The Hague, 2004: Reconceptualising Security

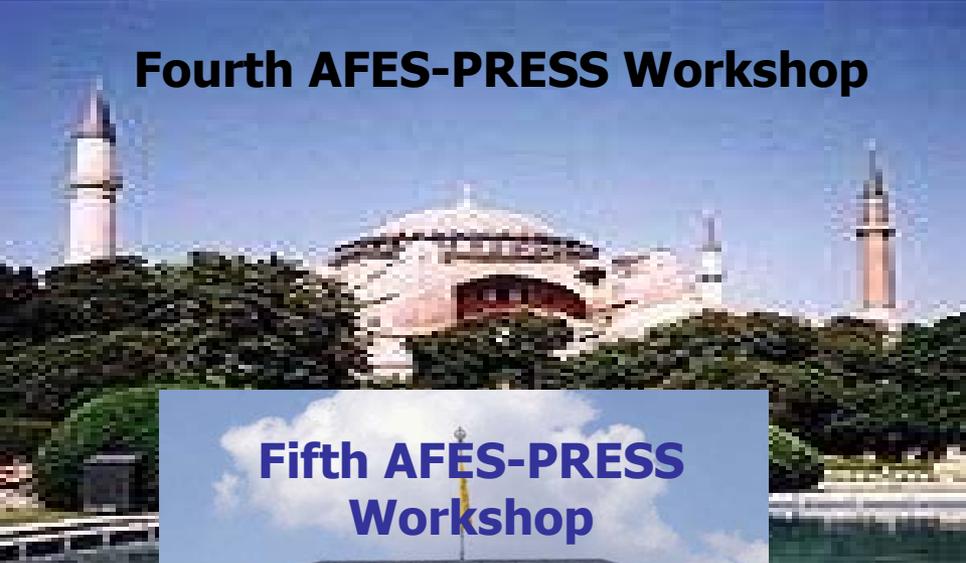


H.G. Brauch, J. Grin, C. Mesjasz, P. Dunay, N. Behera, B. Chourou, U. Oswald, P. H. Liotta, P. Kameri-Mbote (Eds.): **Globalisation and Environmental Challenges: Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century** (Berlin –New York : Springer-Verlag, October 2006)



H.G. Brauch, J. Grin, C. Mesjasz, H. Krummenacher, N. Behera, B. Chourou, U. Oswald, P. H. Liotta, P. Kameri-Mbote (Eds.): **Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts** (Berlin – New York : Springer-Verlag, March 2007)

10.3. Istanbul & Bonn, 2005: Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities, Risks



Fourth AFES-PRESS Workshop



Fifth AFES-PRESS Workshop

- **WISC, 24.-27.8.2005**
- **IHDP, 9. - 13.10.2005**
- **Planned next book:**

Hans Günter Brauch, Czeslaw Mesjasz, John Grin, Ursula Oswald Spring, Patricia Kameri-Mbote, Yasemin Biro, Peter Liotta, Bassam Hayek, Bechir Chourou, Jörn Birkmann (Eds.): ***Coping with Global Change, Disasters and Security - Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks*** (Berlin – New York: Springer, 2007).

10.4. Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security & Peace (HESP)

- Vol. 1: Hans Günter Brauch; P.H. Liotta, Antonio Marquina, Paul Rogers, Mohamed El-Sayed Selim (Eds.): *Security and Environment in the Mediterranean - Conceptualising Security and Environmental Conflict*, (Berlin - Heidelberg - New York: Springer 2003).
- Vol. 2: Hillel Shuvall, Hassan Dweik (Eds.): *Water Conflict in the Middle East* (Berlin - Heidelberg - New York: Springer Verlag, Summer 2006).
- Vol. 3: Hans Günter Brauch, John Grin, Czeslaw Mesjasz, Pal Dunay, Navnita Chadha Behera, Béchir Chourou, Ursula Oswald Spring, P. H. Liotta, Patricia Kameri-Mbote (Eds.): *Globalisation and Environmental Challenges: Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century* (Berlin –New York: Springer, October 2006)
- Vol. 4: Hans Günter Brauch, John Grin, Czeslaw Mesjasz, Heinz Krumm-nacher, Navnita Chadha Behera, Béchir Chourou, Ursula Oswald Spring, P. H. Liotta, Patricia Kameri-Mbote (Eds.): *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts* (Berlin –New York: Springer, March 2007)
- Vol. 5: Hans Günter Brauch, Czeslaw Mesjasz, John Grin, Ursula Oswald, Patricia Kameri-Mbote, Yasemin Biro, Peter Liotta, Bassam Hayek, Bechir Chourou, Jörn Birkmann (Eds.): *Coping Global Change, Dsasters and Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks*, October 2007).

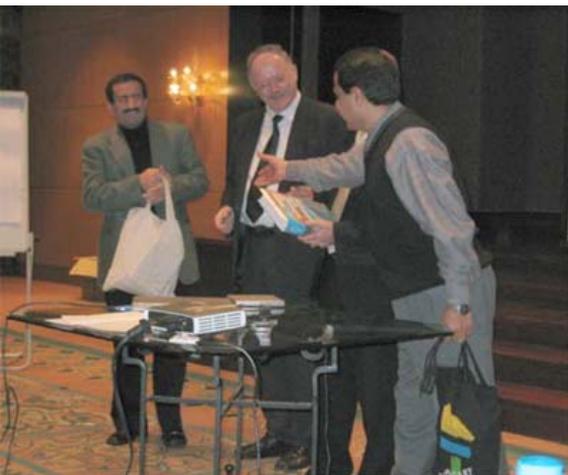
10.5. AFES-PRESS Bookaid Project in 2004: 250 copies to 110 countries

The book aid project was made possible by grants:

- Berghof Foundation for Conflict Research, Germany
- Public Diplomacy Division of NATO
- Sparkasse Neckartal-Odenwald, Mosbach, Germany
- Peter Dornier Foundation, Friedrichshafen, Germany
- Dr. H. G. Brauch, AFES-PRESS, Mosbach, Germany
- Dr. G. Hoogensen, University Tromsø, Norway



The books were only sent to libraries & not to individuals



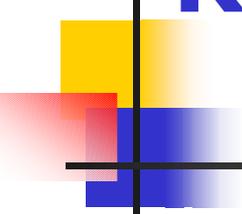
to guarantee a maximum access to readers around the world especially in countries that could hardly afford such a major reference book.

All resources have been exhausted, new donations are welcome. Books will be sent only to publicly accessible libraries and not to individual scholars and dignities.

For a list of recipient libraries

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

10.6. Conclusions: Research & Policy Suggestions



- **A global mapping of the rethinking on security since the global contextual change triggered by 9.11.1989**
 - **3 traditions:** Hobbes, Grotius and Kant
 - **3 contexts:** premodern, modern, postmodern state
 - **HS concept debate:** referent: state to individual/humankind
 - **HS: 3 pillars:** freedom from want, fear and hazard impact
- **Survey of conceptual thinking on *security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities & risks* stressed a dual need for:**
 - *more precise definitions* trying to reach a consensus on concepts especially on practical political measures to achieve agreed goals;
 - *systematisation of the threats, challenges, vulnerabilities & risks* for military, diplomatic, economic, societal, environmental & human, food, health, energy, livelihood, and gender security.
- **Goal: Development & contribution to a fourth phase of research & debate on environmental (human) security**

10.7. Structure of the Seminar (1)

Monday, 20 February 2006

9.00-10.30: Was the contextual change of 1989 or 2001 instrumental for a conceptual change of security?

R-1: Brauch: Introduction

R-2: Pignot: Global international contextual changes: a) Yalta and Potsdam summits (1945), and b) Fall of Berlin wall (1989)

10.45-12.15: Conceptual quartet of peace, security, development and environment since 1990

R-3: Hildebrandt: Classical relationship: security and peace linkages in the UN charter (1945 and 2005 compared). International law

R-4: Schulz: The new relationship: Security and environment at the 6th IHDP Open meeting

13.00-14.30: Three traditions of Hobbes, Grotius and Kant (M. Wight): A Security Council debate on war in Iraq

R-5: Steffen: The Hobbesian tradition: The realist (neo(realist), structural realist, and neocon) schools where only power matters

R-6: NN: The Grotian tradition: The pragmatic school where cooperation matters

R-7: Apinyan: The Kantian tradition: The legal school where ideas matter

What security means for policy makers: Role of mindsets (K. Booth) and/or operational codes (A. George)

14.45-16.15: Widening and deepening of security during the 1990s: The Copenhagen school on "securitisation"

R-8: Gloye: Widening: the five dimensions: political, military, economic, societal, environmental

R-9: NN: Deepening: the five levels of analysis (human, societal, national, regional, global) and different referents (Møller)

16.30-18.00: Referents of securitisation: State security vs. human security

R-10: Vuorimäki: The "State" as the key referent: concepts of global and international security of states

R-11: Kujawa: Humankind and the individual as the key referent: concepts of human security

10.8. Structure of the Seminar (2)

Tuesday, 21 February 2006

9.00-10.30: Spatial context and referents of security concepts: national vs. societal security: a dispute

R-12: Le Jeune: Concepts of national security

R-13: Düro: Concepts of societal security

10.45-12.15: Sectorialisation of security in internat. organisat. UNDP, IEA, FAO, UNU

F-14: Hierl: Responding to the Oil Shocks of the 1970s: International Energy Agency and energy security

R-15: Pemtschew: From human development to human security: concept development in UNDP: Human Development Reports

13.00-14.30: Environmental security as a theoretical construct: four phases of the conceptual debates

R-16: Bader: The Theoretical Approach of the Toronto school: Homer-Dixon on environmental conflict

R-17: Ward: The Theoretical Approach of the Swiss school: Baechler on environmental conflict and cooperation

14.45-16.15: Climate change and desertification as security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks

R-18: Schossig: Abrupt vs. gradual climate change as a security Threat? BMU Study vs. Pentagon study

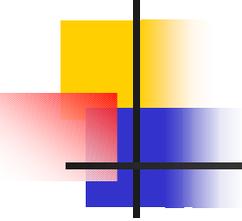
R-19: Morrisson: Desertification as a security challenge: The NATO workshops in Valencia (2003): NATO ARW, UNCCD

16.30-18.00: Environmental Security Concepts

R-20: German –American NATO CCMS Study on Environmental Security (1996-1999)

R-21: Mierzejewska: ENVSEC initiative of OSCE, UNDP, UNEP and NATO on the Caucasus and Central Asia

10.9. Structure of the Seminar (3)



Wednesday, 22 February 2006

9.00-10.30: Energy security: Demand vs. Supply Security

R-22: Harder: Energy supply security concepts: The perspective of the consumers:
OECD, IEA countries

R-23: Teusch: Energy demand security concepts: The perspective of the oil exporting countries: OPEC and OAPEC

10.45-12.15: Water security: water conflicts vs. cooperation

R-24: Klein: Water wars? A review of a political debate

R-25: Hoffmann: Water scarcity as a trigger for cooperation among states

13.00-14.30: Food security: Evolution of a scientific concept

R-26: Siegert: Evolution and assessment of food security concepts

R-27: Rohwer: Food security challenges in the 21st century: North-South gap: famine vs. overweight

14.45-16.15: Livelihood and gender security

R-28: NN: Debate in South Asia on livelihood security

R-29: Mewes: Evolution and assessment of different gender security concepts

16.30-18.00: Sectorialising security in and for the 21st Century