Centro Regional de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias
U N A M

CRIM

Conferencia Magistral
Seguridad y su reconceptualización

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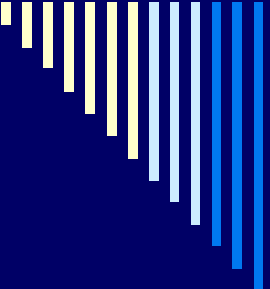
Introduction: Question & Thesis

- Security is an ambiguous and highly contested political and scientific concept.
- Security is a value, a goal and a legitimizer of policies
- Referent object: activities of states & people (humans)
- Levels of analysis: policy-maker, audience, analyst
- Has the concept of security changed in history? What are the reasons for the global reconeptualization?
- **Thesis: Reconceptualization of security is a pre-condition for a new policy agenda for a sustainable peace and security in the Anthropocene**

Object of Analysis: Security

- **Methods of analysis: What does security mean?**
  - **Etymological analysis**: tasks for historians
  - **Conceptual history**: history and political philosophy
  - **Conceptual mapping**: social and poltical scientist
- **Three levels of analysis of security:**
  - Perspective of policy-makers who securitize dangers
  - Perspective of the people: for whom? Audience
  - Perspective of the analyst: interprets dangers & concerns
- **Three modes of analysis of security:**
  - **Objective (dangers); subjective (concerns)**
  - **Intersubjective: What policy-makers make of it**

Defining security: as a term, concept, value, goal and means?

- **A term**: **Security (lat.:** *securus* **&** *se cura***; fr.:** *sécurité*, **sp.:** *seguridad,* **p.:** *segurança*, **g:** *Sicherheit***)**

- Security was introduced by **Cicero & Lucretius** referring to a **philosophical & psychological status of mind.**

- It was used as a **political con-cept** for **'Pax Romana'.**

- Today 'security' as a **political value** has no independent meaning & is related to **individual** or **societal value systems**

- **UN Charter (1945): international peace and security**

A scientific concept

- **As a social science concept,** *security* is ambiguous & elastic in its meaning (Art 1993)

- **'Security'**: refers to frameworks, dimensions, individuals, issue areas, societal conventions & changing historical conditions & circumstances.
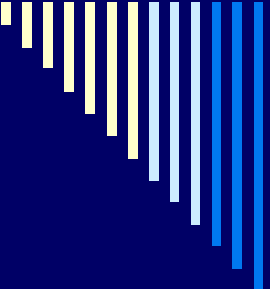
- **Needed: Logical stringency**.

A political concept

- **Tool to legitimate** public funding for an accepted purpose: safety, protection (military & police)

- **Political acceptability** (support) gaining and regaining power.

A Classical Definition in Political Science & International Relations

- ☐ **Arnold Wolfers (1962), realist pointed to two sides of 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 contructivists: "Reality is socially constructed"**
- ☐ **Iraq case: WMD: "subject. fear" vs. "lack of obj. threat"**
- ☐ **According to Møller (2003) 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?**

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".

☐ Copenhagen school security as a "speech act", "where a securitizing actor designates a threat to a specified reference object and declares an existential threat implying a right to use extraordinary means to fend it off".

☐ Such a process of "securitization" is successful when the construction of an "existential threat" by a policy maker is socially accepted and where "survival"' against existential threats is crucial.

Security Perception: Worldviews/Mind-sets

☐ **Perceptions of security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities, risks depend** on **worldviews** of analyst & **mind-se**t of policy-maker.

☐ **Mind-set** (Ken Booth): have often distorted perception of new challenges: include ethnocentrism, realism, ideological funda-mentalism, 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

Reconceptualizing Security

- Why has security been globally reconcptualized?
  - Due to changes in the global political context?
  - Due to conceptual innovations: new theories?
- What are the global contextual changes?
  - Fundamental changes in international relations (objective)
  - Perception differs, e.g. in Europe and other continents
- What are the conceptual innovations?
  - What are the new theories for analysing oberved changes
- What processes have occurred and can be mapped?
  - Widening, deepening and a sectorialization
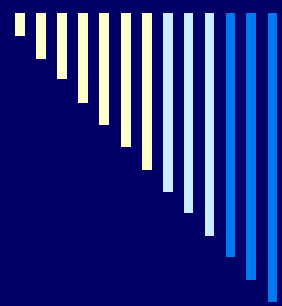
Reconceptualizing Security: Publication Project: Environmental Security Handbook

□ **Basic Assumption & Guiding Question:**

- Did global and regional political contextual changes trigger a reconceptualizing of security?

□ **What did change? Contextual factors:**

- End of the Cold War: 20 years ago: 9 November 1989: Berlin Wall
- Events of 11 September 2001: hard security back, U.S. leadership
- Process of globalization (1945, globalized in 1990)
- Shift from phases of earth history 'Holocene' to 'Antrhopocene'

□ **Which were the conceptual innovations?**

- Theoretical: social constructivism , risk society, securitization
- Widening, deepening & sectorialization of security

Which conceptual innovations?

- **1989-1991: End of the Cold War (E-W-C)**
  - **Widening**: from 2 to 5 security dimensions
  - **Deepening**: from national to human security
  - **Sectorialization**: energy,food,health,water security
- **11 September 2001: Vulnerability of U.S.**
  - **Focus: Shrinking on** weapons of mass destruction, terrorists
- **Transatlantic dispute & consensus on security concepts**
  - **G.W. Bush: Dispute on goals: Terrorism vs. Climate Change**
  - **B. Obama: Multilateralism, hard and soft security issues**
- **Econ. crises: economic & social vulnerability**
  - **New wars:** humans as victims: ‚freedom from fear'
  - **Crises, Globalization & Complex Emergencies:** poverty: high economic and **social vulnerability**

Global Mental Mapping of Rethinking on Security

- **What does security mean globally?**
  - Security debate influenced by North Atlantic debate
  - What are cultural, philosophical, religious influences?
- **How has security been reconceptualized?**
  - What are obj. security dangers & subj. security con-cerns: threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks?
  - What are security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks in 5 dimensions, for state and humankind?

GEC and hazards pose new security dangers?
  - Global Environmental Change: pressure & cause
  - Water-related natural hazards: impacts & societal outcome (victims) depend on social vulnerability

Copenhagen School: Securitization

☐ **Securitization**: discursive & political process through which an intersubjective understanding is constructed within a political community to treat something as an existential threat to a valued referent object, and to enable a call for urgent and exceptional measures to deal with the threat.

☐ **'Referent object'** (that is threatened and holds a general claim on 'having to survive', e.g. the **state, the environment or liberal values**),

☐ '**Securitizing actor'** (who makes the claim – speech act – of pointing to an existential threat to referent object thereby legitimizing extraordinary measures, often but not necessarily to be carried out by the actor), and

☐ '**Audience'** (have to be convinced in order for the speech act to be successful in the sense of opening the door to extraordinary measures).

☐ **It is not up to analysts to settle the 'what is security?'** question – widening or narrowing– but more usefully one can study this as an open, empirical, political and historical question.

☐ **Who manages to securitize what under what conditions & how?**

☐ **What are the effects of this?** How does the politics of a given issue change when it shifts from being a normal political issue to becoming ascribed the urgency, priority and drama of **'a matter of security'.**

Security Perception: Worldviews and Mind-sets

☐ Perceptions of security dangers (concerns) 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 ima-ges, portray its processes as mechanistic responses of power and characterize 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): power

  ❖ *Kantian* optimism (idealism) *international law* & *human rights*

  ❖ *Grotian* pragmatism: multialteralism, *cooperation* is vital.

☐ 3 ideal type perspectives in other cultures and traditions:

  ■ Power matters: Sunzi, Thukydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes,

  ■ Ideas matter: Kant, W. Wilson

  ■ Cooperation matters: Confucius, Grotius

Concepts of security in relation with peace, environment and development

Programmes, pillars & linkage concepts within the quartet

IR research programmes	Conceptual Quartet	Conceptual Linkages
Peace Research **Security Studies** **Development Stud.** **Environment Studies** **4 conceptual pillars** **I: *Security dilemma*** **II: *Survival dilemma*** **III: *Sust. developm.*** **IV: *Sustain. peace***	**Peace** **Security** *I: Security dilemma* IV **Develo** *III: Sustainable development*	**Political use of concepts & theoretical debates on 6 linkages** **Peace & security** **Peace & development** **Peace & environment** **Devel. & security** **Devel. & environment** **Of interest here:** **Security & environment**

From International & National to four Pillars of Human Security

- **International Peace & Security**: League of Nations (1919):"high contracting parties"; UN Charter (1945): "*We the peoples of the United Nations*"
- **National Security:** new U.S. concept World War II, post WW II: National Security Act (1947), before: goal defence, means: Army (War Dep.), & Navy Dept.
- **Alliance Security:** NATO (1949-), WP (1955-2001)
- **Common Security** (Palme Report 1982)
- **Environmental Security** (Brundtland 1987)
- **1990:** Widening, Deepening, Sectorialization
- **2001: US (G.W. Bush) Shrinking; 2009: Obama: Widening**
- **Global Security:** Steinbrunner (2000)
- **Cooperative Security:** Brookings Institution (1990's)
- **Human Security:** UNDP (1994): 4 pillars of HS

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	Mili-tary	Political	Economic	Environ-mental ⇓	Societal
Human individual ⇒			Food sec. Health sec.	Cause & Victim	Food sec. Health sec.
Societal/Community				⇓⇑	
National	shrinking		Energy se.	⇓⇑	Food,health
International Regional			Water security	⇓⇑	Water security
Global/Planetary ⇒				GEC	
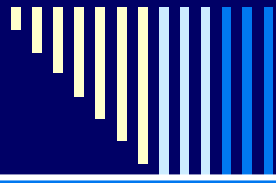
Environmental & Human Security

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

Four Pillars of Human Security

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

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

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

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

- Japan & Mexico: coordinators of the Friends of Human Security
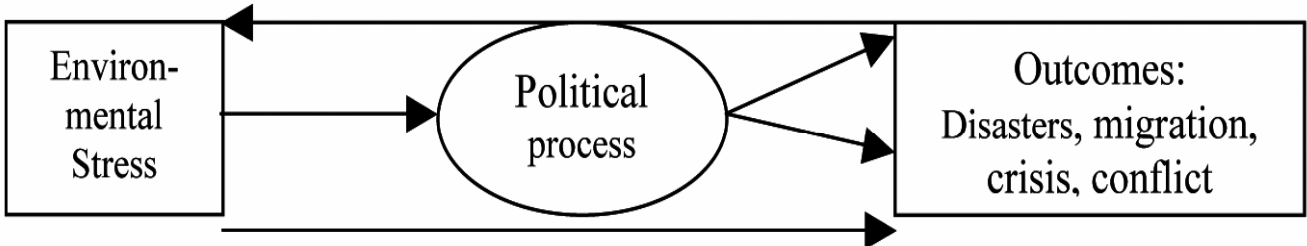
3.7. What is Human Security?

- **Human Security:** puts individual, his or her environment and livelihood at the centre as the main referent. The individual is regarded as most important and to protect his/her security, an analysis is employed that involves many interrelated variables such as economic, social, political, environmental, technological factors.

- HS recognizes that "lasting stability cannot be achieved if people are not protected from a wide variety of threats to their lives and livelihoods". (FA of Canada)

- Human security concept emerged in 1990s: change of intern. pol. order

- Decline in traditional security threats – emergence of intra-state conflicts

- Recognition of unrelenting cost of human lives in violent conflict.

- New Security Agenda: intra-state violent conflict, economic security, energy, water, human rights, epidemic diseases, poverty, inequality, enviro. degradation etc.

- UN Security Councit extended meaning of "international peace and security" to cover conflicts that are more domestic

- Move towards international humanitarian interventions through Peace-keeping: Somalia, Sierra Leonne, East Timor, Haiti, Ivory Coast, etc.

3.8. 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 envi-ronmental 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** (to broad to become a basis for social science research)

Security dimension ⇒ Level of analysis⇓		Environmental security dimension: external vulnerability (encompassing food, health and livelihood security)
Individual (human)	**H**	
Societal/Community	**u**	Environ-mental Stress → Political process → Outcomes: Disasters, migration, crisis, conflict
National	**m**	
International/Regional	**a**	
Global/Planetary	**n**	Knowledge (reduce impact, vulnerability, increase resilience)
Security perspective		Societal security dimension: internal vulnerability

3.9. Four Pillars of Human Security Concept

- **"Freedom from fear"** by reducing the probability that hazards may pose a survival dilemma for most affec-ted people of extreme weather events (UNESCO, HSN), **Canadian approach:** Human Security Report (2005)

- "**Freedom from want"** by reducing societal vulnerabili-ty through poverty eradication programs (UNDP '94; CHS 2003: **Ogata/Sen**: Human Security Now), **Japanese approach;**

- **"Freedom to live in dignity"** (**Kofi Annan** in his report: *In Larger Freedom* (March 2005)

- "**Freedom from hazard impact"** by reducing vulnerabi-lity & enhancing coping capabilities of societies confron-ted with natural & human-induced hazards (**UNU-EHS** 2004; Bogardi/Brauch 2005; Brauch 2005a, 2005b).

3.10. 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 com-munities 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 & droughts aiming at *"*freedom from hazard impacts" reducing vulnerability & enhancing the coping capabilities of societies confronted by environmental and human induced hazards.

3.11. What studies spurred the change?

1. United Nations Development Program (1994)
2. UNESCO: Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World
3. Human Security Network (HSN): since 1999
4. Report of the Commission on Global Gover-nance – Our Global Neighbourhood (2001)
5. Commission on Human Security Report: Human Security Now (CHS 2003)
   - "conflict and deprivation are interconnected"
6. Report of the Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change - "A more Secure World: Our Shared Responsi-bility" (4.12.2004)

3.12. First Pillar of HS: Freedom From Fear

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

3.13. Human Security Network Members

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

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

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

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

The Network emerged from landmines campaign at a Ministerial, Norway,1999. Conferences at Foreign Ministers level in Bergen, Norway (1999), in Lucer-ne, Switzerland (2000), Petra, Jordan (2001) Santiago de Chile (2002), Graz (2003), Bamako, Mali (May 2004),Canada (2005), Thailand (2006)

3.14. Human Security Report

HUMAN SECURITY CENTRE

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

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

The *HUMAN SECURITY REPORT* does not deal with nuclear arms control or strategy issues, counter-proliferation, missile defence, military balances, high-tech weaponry associated with interstate conflict and the national security paradigm.

Finally, and in contrast to publications of organizations such as the International Crisis Group and Human Rights Watch, this report deals with **global and regional security trends rather than developments in specific countries**.

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

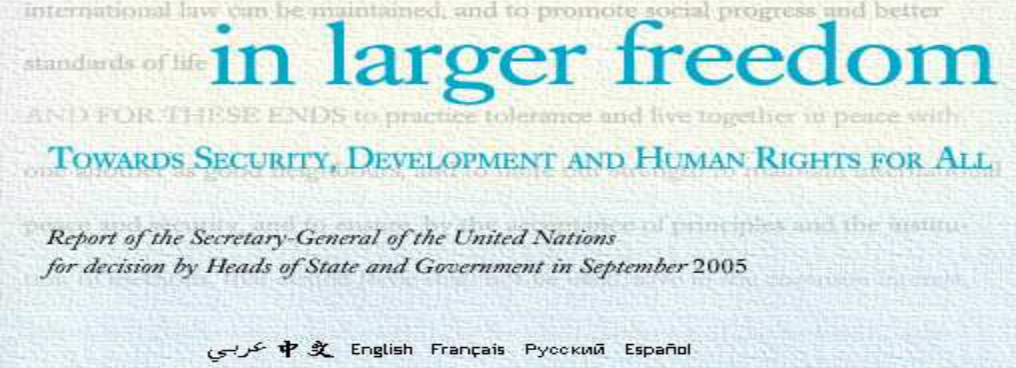http://www.humansecurityreport.info/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=28&Itemid=63

3.15. Second Pillar of HS: Freedom From Want

- **Broad**, wider agenda, conceptually more convoluted
- **Goal**: reducing individual/societal vulnerabilities in the economic, health, environment, political, community, and food sphere. To create conditions that can lead to empowerment for individuals,
- **Japanese FM**: HS "comprehensively covers all menaces that threaten human survival, daily life, and dignity…and strengthens efforts to confront these threats"
- **Threats**: diseases, poverty, financial crises, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression, land degradation, deforestation, emission of GHGs, environmental hazards, population growth, migration, terrorism, drug production and drug trafficking
- **Ogata/Sen (CHS 2003): 2 Approaches**: Protection & Empowernment

  Protection:
  - protection in violent conflict
  - proliferation of arms
  - protection and funds for post-conflict situations
  - strengthening the rule of law
  - developing norms and institutions to address insecurities

  Empowernment:
  - achieve UN Millenium Development Goals, poverty eradication encouraging fair trade and markets
  - sustainable development
  - universal access to basic health care
  - universal education
- Protection and Empowernment are Mutually Reinfocring!

Photo by Osamu Honda 2003

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

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

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

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

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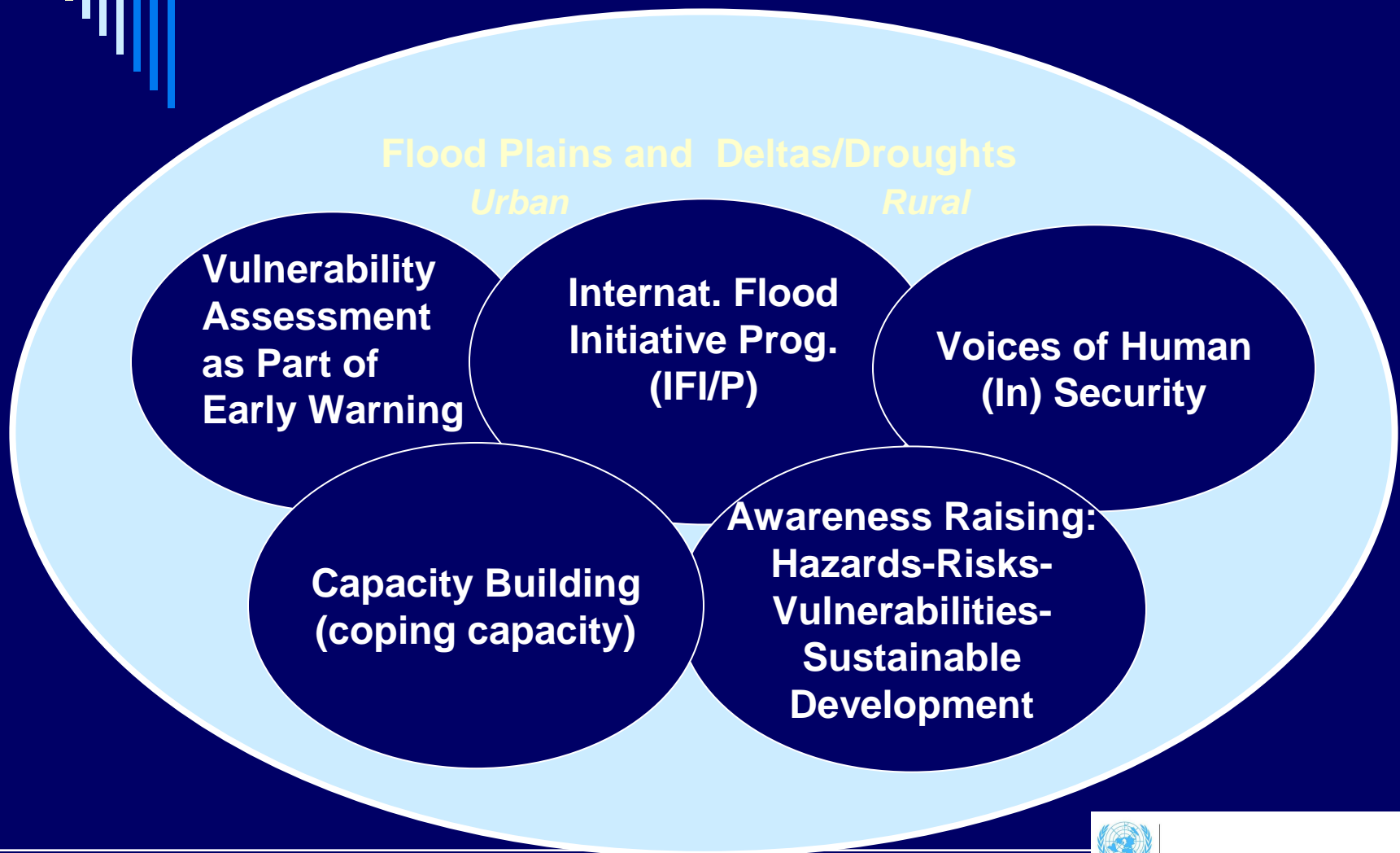
in larger freedom

TOWARDS SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL

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

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

- **In Larger freedom: development, security and human rights:** In Millennium Report, Annan drew on UN Charter preamble "We the peoples" (A/54/2000.

- Framers of Charter understood that this could not be narrowly based. They created UN to ensure respect for fundamental human rights, establish conditions for justice & rule of law, "promote social progress, better standards of life in larger freedom".

- **Development, security & human rights** reinforce each other. **Poverty & denial of human rights** may not "cause" civil war, **terrorism or organized crime**, all greatly increase the risk of instability and violence.

- No **development without security, no security without development**, we will not enjoy either **without respect for human rights**.

- In **Millennium Declaration**, Member States stated to promote democracy, rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They recognized that freedom from want and fear are essential but not enough.

- **All human beings have the right to be treated with dignity and respect.**

- Promotion of universal values of rule of law, human rights & democracy are ends in themselves, essential for a world of justice, opportunity & stability. No security agenda & drive for development will be successful unless based on human dignity.

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

3.19. Research Goals of UNU-EHS

Flood Plains and Deltas/Droughts

Urban   *Rural*

Vulnerability Assessment as Part of Early Warning

Internat. Flood Initiative Prog. (IFI/P)

Voices of Human (In) Security

Capacity Building (coping capacity)

Awareness Raising: Hazards-Risks-Vulnerabilities-Sustainable Development

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

3.20. Human Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerability and Risks

☐ From a HS perspective many threats, challenges, vulnera-bilities & risks exist for the major referent: individual human being or humankind in contrast to the state in prevailing national security concepts.

☐ From a HS perspective all five security dimensions & sectoral security concepts may be analysed.

☐ HS is infringed by underdevelopment ('want'), conflicts & human rights violations ('fear') & by hazards and disasters.

☐ 3 pillars of HS concept pose threats, challenges, vulnerabi-lities & risks to different aspects of human security & call for three different but interrelated strategies for coping & overcoming human insecurity for which different national & international organisations & means are needed.

3.21 - Compilation of Human Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities, Risks

Dangers for Human Security Posed by	Human Security			
	Threats to	Challenges for	Vulnerabilities to	Risks for
Underdevelopment ('freedom of want')	- Human well-be-ing, - human health - life expectancy	- social safety nets - human development - food security	- economic crisis and shocks - communicable diseases	those most vulnerable (socially, economically) and exposed to underdevelopment, violence and hazards: - peasants, - poor - women, - children, - old people - indigenous - minorities.
Conflicts and human rights violations ('freedom from fear')	- Human life and personal safety (from wars) - identity, values	- feeling secure in a community - human rights - democracy	- war lords, criminals - corrupt regime, ruler - human rights abuses, violations	
Hazards and disasters ('freedom from hazard impact')	- Livelihood - survival - settlements, urban slums	- sustainable development - food security	- exposed population - livelihoods, habitat - disease (cholera, dengue, malaria, etc.)	

3.22. 'Human Security' Policies and Measures for Coping with Environmental Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities & Risks for 'Ecosystems' and 'Sustainability'

Strategies & means for coping with	Threats of	Challenges for	Vulnerabilities of	Risks of
	Environmental Security for			
Sustainable develop-ment policy goals	- Air (climate), soil, water	- agriculture and food security	- vulnerable people (old, children, women, indigenous groups)	
Environment policy (implementation of environmental treaties, regimes)	- Climate change, - soil erosion, - water scarcity and degradation	- economy - agriculture - tourism - health	- rural livelihood - urban habitat - transport & econ. infrastructure	- reducing exposure of people with low resilience
Early recognition (re-search, education, training, agenda-setting)	- Extreme weather events (storm, flood, drought)	- agriculture (shift in crops)	- city planning - building standards	- enhancing knowledge of these people
Early warning of hazards & disasters	- Hydro-meteorolo- gical (storms, floods, drought) and geophysical (earthquake, volcano, tsunami) hazards	- agriculture (specific crops) - public health	- vulnerability map-ping of hazard pro-ne areas &housing	- enhancing training of these people
Effective disaster preparedness & rapid disaster response		- (inter)national organisations and resources	- vulnerability mapping of hazard prone areas and housing	- enhancing protection of these people

3.23. Broaden Research Stakeholders: Integrate Human & Environmental Security Concerns into a Peace Research Agenda

Environmental Security

- **First phase: (Ullman, Matthew & Myers): make environ-mental security primarily as a national security concern.**
- **Fourth Phase: make environmental security challenges also a human security concern.**

Human Security

- **Environmental security challenges so far hardly a human security concern (missing on agenda of Human Se- curity Network, but also in HSC: Human Security Now).**

Peace Research

- **Authors from peace research have contributed to both debates and could rather build conceptual bridges than authors with an Hobessian outlook in Security Studies**

3.24. Human & Environmental Security and Peace Project (HESP) & Hexagon Series

☐ **Goal of HESP: Synthesis of four approaches:**
   a) environmental security debate (environmental dimension)
   b) human security (human being: cause & victim of GEC)
   c) Grotian approach: multilateral, international law based
   d) proactive focus: conflict avoidance (structural factors)

☐ **4th research phase on environmental and security links: causes, effects, impacts 6 policy responses**

AFES-PRESS contributions:

☐ **Workshops: Canterbury (2001), The Hague (2004), Istanbul (2005), Bonn (2005), Yautepec (2006)**

☐ **HEXAGON Series on Human & Environmental Security and Peace Project (HESP) with Springer Publishers (Berlin – NY - London - Tokyo)**

3.25. Hexagon Series: Human and Environmental Security and Peace (HESP)

Volume published by Springer Publishers:

☐ **Vol. 1: Brauch-Liotta-Marquina-Rogers-Selim (Eds.):** *Security and Environ-ment in the Mediterranean* **(Berlin − New York − Paris − London -Milan: Springer 2003) (**http://www.afes-press.de/ html/ bk_ book_of_year.html**)**

Volumes in preparation with Springer Publishers:

☐ **Vol. 2: Hillel Shuvall, Hassan Dweik (Eds.):** *Water Conflict in the Middle East* **(Berlin - Heidelberg - New York: Springer Verlag, 200672007).**

☐ **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: Reconceptua-lising Security in the 21st Century* **(Berlin − Heidelberg − New York − Hong Kong − London − Milan − Paris − Tokyo: Springer-Verlag, 2007)**

☐ **Vol. 4: Hans Günter Brauch, John Grin, Czeslaw Mesjasz, Heinz Krummenacher, Navnita Chadha Behera, Béchir Chourou, Ursula Oswald Spring, P. H. Liotta, Pa-tricia Kameri-Mbote (Eds.):** *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmen-tal, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts* **(Berlin − Heidel-berg − New York − Hong Kong − London − Milan − Paris − Tokyo: Springer-Verlag, 2007).**

☐ **Vol. 5: Hans Günter Brauch, Czeslaw Mesjasz, John Grin, Ursula Oswald, Peter Liotta, Bassam Hayek, Bechir Chourou, Jörn Birkmann (Eds.):** *Coping with Global Environmental Change, Disasters and Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks* **(Berlin − Heidelberg − New York − Hong Kong − London − Milan − Paris − Tokyo: Springer-Verlag, 2008).**
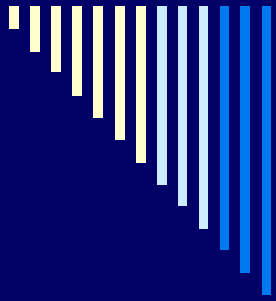
Global Environmental Change and Anthropocene
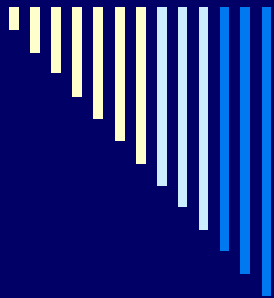
Definition of GEC

☐ **German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU) is charged to evaluate environmental changes, their impacts and make proposals on coping with them in ecological, social and economic contexts.**

WBGU mission: defined challenges of Global Change

☐ Human interference in the natural environment reached global proportions.

☐ Critical global environmental changes include climate change, biodiversity loss, soil degradation and freshwater pollution and scarcity.

☐ Spread of non-sustainable lifestyles, persistence of absolute poverty and a growing global population accelerate these interventions in environment.

☐ One consequence of GEC is the mounting vulnerability, especially of developing countries, to natural disasters, food crises and disease.

☐ Thus, environmental degradation has also become a security issue.

☐ The new quality of these global human interventions in the Earth System is presenting scientists and politicians with new challenges.

☐ Global environment and development policy, guided by the principle of sustainable development, seeks to meet these challenges.

Four GEC Scientific Programmes

- **International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme** (IGBP). research pro-gramme that studies Global Change

- **Goals:** • Analyze interactive physical, chemical and biological processes that define Earth System dynamics
  • changes occurring in these dynamics
  • role of human activities on changes

- **DIVERSITAS:** integrates biodiversi-ty science for human well-being:

- By linking biology, ecology & social sciences, it produces socially relevant new knowledge to support sustainable use of biodiversity

- **International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP):** international, interdisciplinary science organization: promoting, & coordinating research, capacity building & networking. Social science perspec-tive on global change and works at the interface between science and practice

- **World Climate Research Programme** draws on climate-related systems, faci-lities & intellectual capabilities of 185 countries to advance understanding of processes that determine our climate.

- Two key objectives of **WCRP** are:
  - to determine predictability of climate;
  - to determine effect of human activities on climate.

Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP)

☐ **2001: Amsterdam Declaration on Global Change: IGBP, IHDP, DIVERSITAS, WCRP formed Earth System Science Partnership.**

☐ **ESSP: partnership for integrated study of the Earth System, changes, & implications for global/regional sustainability.**

- **Global environmental changes are both accelerating & moving the earth system into a state with no analogue in previous history.**

- **The Earth System is the unified set of physical, chemical, biological & social components, processes and interactions that together determine the state and dynamics of Planet Earth, including its biodata & human occupants.**

- **Earth System Science: study of Earth System, with an emphasis on observing, understanding and predicting global environmental changes involving interactions between land, atmosphere, water, ice, biosphere, societies, technologies and economies.**

Securitzing Global Climate Change: 3 Discourses

Climate Change as an Issue of International Politics and Security

Objective: climate change has influnced human history for more than 10.000 years

Subjective: perception of climate change as an issue of security and survival is recent.

1896: Arrhenius hypothesis: energy & climate change

Climate Change became an issue of IR since 1988

1988: Reagan Admin. put CC on agenda of G-7

1990: IPCC set up by UN General Assembly

1992: Rio Earth Summit: UNFCC signed

1997: Kyoto protocol approved (-5.1% by ‚08)

- Problem of environmental security (BMU/Brauch 2002)
- Problem of national security (UK, USA, 2004)
- Problem of human security (GECHS,2005)
- Problem of international security: UNSC-Debate on 17.4.2007

Climate Change Poses Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities & Risks for Human, National, Food & Health Security

- **Globally: past trends & future projections**
  - Temperature increase and change in precipitation
  - Increase in both flash floods & droughts
  - Hazard impacts depend also on social vulnerability and resilience
  - Response requires both protection & empowerment of the people

- **Climate Change Impacts on Human Security**
  - Increase in temperature (flash floods & droughts) & sea level rise poses a
  - „survival dilemma" for affected poor people in the South:
    a) to stay at home and to protect property (women, children, old p.)
    b) to leave their home and to move to mega cities (metro poles)
    c) to fight for the access to water (nomads in Sahel countries)

- **Conceptual Response is HUGE (U. Oswald Spring, Mexico)**
  - Human, Gender and Environmental Security (HUGE)
    a) to cope with survival dilemma of the victims of Global Environm. Change
    b) to develop survival strategies by enhancing resilience

Linking Human & Environmental Security

☐ **Two separate schools of thought:**
- **Environmental security**: primarily state-centred (U.S. focus)
- **Human security**: so far no focus of the Human Security Network (14 states) on enviornment & on natural hazards
- **HSN 8th Min. meeting in Bangkok (1-2 June 2006):** reference to the need to consider GEC and natural hazards

☐ **'People-centred' environmental security:**
- **Jon Barnett (Au/NZ, 2001):** reduce environmental degrada-tion for the vulnerable people. He draws on ecology and hazard theory with the key notions of risk, vulnerability and resilience.

☐ **Environmental dimension of human security:**
- **UNDP (1994):** 'environmental security' one of 7 components of an all-encompassing human security concept.
- **GECHS (1999):** focuses on the pressures and effects of GEC
- **UNU-EHS (2005):** focuses on the impacts, the societal out-comes but also on policy response, primarily in the UN system.

Climate Change as a Problem of Environmental Security: BMU-Study

- **Grotian Diagnosis: H.G. Brauch:** *Climate Change, Environmental Stress and Conflicts, Fed. German Min. of Environment* **(Nov. 2002)**
- **Focus: Interaction between Global Environmental Change and Fatal Outcomes, case studies: Mexico, Bangladesh, Egypt, Mediterranean**
- **Distress migration: from Nile Basin, across the Mediterranean, major human disasters, increase in hydro-meteorological hazards in the Mediterranean: storms, droughts, flash floods.**

- **Assumption:** IPCC hypothesis
- **Worldview:** Grotian
- **Concept:** environmental and human security
- **Referent:** GEC, individual
- **Method:** socio-economic, qualitative, hermeneutic, pro-jection of trends by IGOs
- **Plausibility:** higher
- **Research Needs**: strategies of environmental conflict avoidance

Climate Change as a Security Problem: Agenda Setting by UK

☐ Science Adviser Sir David King of PM: Blair: Climate Change is a bigger trheat than terrorism

☐ February 2006: British Defence Minister John Reid:

  ◾ „Climate change may spark conflict between nations and British armed forces must be ready to tackle violence.

  ◾ „We see uncertainty growing … about the geopolitical and human consequences of climate change. .. Impacts such as flooding, melting permafrost & desertification could lead to loss of agricultural land, poisoning of water supplies & destruction of economic infrastructure."

  ◾ "More than 300 million people in Africa currently lack access to safe water; climate change will worsen thi dire situation.

☐ Report of the Economic Adviser Sir Nicholas Stern (30.10. 06): Costs of Climate Change higher than those of two world wars

☐ John Ashton, UK Foreign special Representative for cliamte Change said at a conference o "Climate Change: The Global Security Impact", on 24.1.2007: "There is every reason to believe that as the 21st century unfolds, the security story will be bound togethe with climate change."

☐ 17.4.2007: Foreign Secretary Beckett: First meeting on Climate Change as a Security issue

Climate Change as a Problem of National Security

- Peter Schwartz/Doug Randall: Contract Study for DoD, Net Assessment, Oct. 2003
  - *Zweck: "to imagine the unthinkable – to push the boundaries of current research on climate change so we may better under-stand the potential implications on United States nat. security."*
- Nils Gilman, Doug Randall, Peter Schwartz:
  - Impacts of Climate Change: A system Vulnerabiliy Approacjh to Consider the Potential Impacts to 2050 of a Mid-Upper Greenhouse Gas Emissions scenario (Janaur 2007);
- CNA Corp: *National Security and the Threat of Climate Change* (April 2007)
  - Climate change can act a s a threat multiplier for instability in some of the most volotile regions… presents national security challenge for U.S.

Climate Change as a Problem of International Security

☐ **UK Foreign Minister Margaret Beckett (17.4.2007)**

- Climate change is a security issue but it is **not a matter of narrow national security** - it has a new dimension," she said. "This is about our **collective security** in a fragile and increasingly interdependent world."

☐ **52 States particiapted (instead 15 UNSC)**

- **For the Debate:** UN-SG, Ban Ki-moon, UK, all EU-states, Alliance of samll Island States

- **Skectical:** Russia, USA

- **Opposed:** China, Group of 77 (Pakistan)

Climate Change as a Problem of Human Security

- **GECHS** Science Strategy (1999): Global Environmental Change as a Problem of Human Security

- **GECHS** - Cicero Conference in June 2005: Climate Change and Human Security

- **UNU-EHS:** Floods and drought as a Problem of Human Security

- **UNU-EHS/MunichRe Foundation: Chairs on Social Vulnerability:** impact on natural hazards

- **Politicy Memorandum:** Climate Change and Human Security (15 April 2007) at: <http://www.afes-press.de/html/texte_presse.html>

Climate Change as a Problem of the Human Security Network (2007-08)

Greek Presidency: Climate Change as a Security Challenge

- **Deputy Greek FM Evripidis Stylianidis outlined Athens' priorities: climate change and their effect on sensitive population groups, such as children.**

- **Among problems that could ensue from climate change are drought, infectious diseases, illegal migration, poverty. human trafficking, particularly children. Greek presidency will address these aspects, contribute to intern. dialogue.**

- **We shall promote specific proposals at international organisations, the UN, the EU and UNICEF and we shall try to give the issue the weight it deserves,"**

- **Main issues being examined by the ministerial "watch" is removal of mines, combatting the trafficking of light arms, the strengthening of multi-partite di-plomacy and of international humanitarian law, support and protection for sen-sitive groups, refugees, women and children and the prevention of conflicts.**

- **Greek presidency hopes to provide a new impetus for the Network, promoting as a priority a leading issue on the agenda of international organisations and inviting to the annual ministerial conference new countries, personalities and organisations and creating an international meeting.**

Climate Change as a Security Risk
German Advisory Council on Global Change
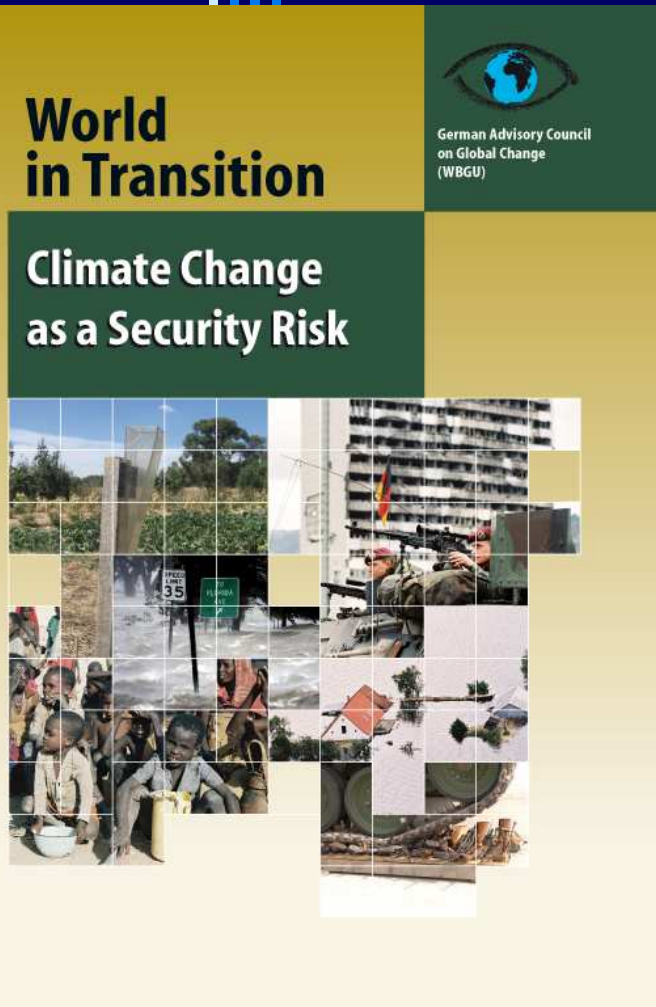
Without resolute counteraction, climate change will overstretch many societies' adaptive capacities within the coming decades. This could result in destabilization and violence, jeopardizing national and international security to a new degree. However, climate change could also unite the international community, provided that it recognizes climate change as a threat to humankind and soon sets the course for the avoidance of dangerous anthropogenic climate change by adopting a dynamic and globally coordinated climate policy. If it fails to do so, climate change will draw ever-deeper lines of division and conflict in international relations, triggering numerous conflicts between and within countries over the distribution of resources, especially water and land, over the management of migration, or over compensation payments between the countries mainly responsible for climate change and those countries most affected by its destructive effects.

Source: <http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_jg2007_engl.html>

5.10. Studies for WBGU-Report

- **Brauch: Regionalexpertise: Destabilisierungs- und Konflikt-potential prognostizierter Umweltveränderungen in der Re-gion Südeuropa und Nordafrika bis 2020/2050 (4,8 MB, 72)**

- **Carius, Tänzler, Winterstein: Weltkarte von Umweltkonflik-ten: Ansätze zur Typologisierung. (5,9 MB, 115 S.)**

- **Cassel-Gintz: Karten zur Bodendegradation und Versalzung. GIS-II. (8,9 MB, 17 S.)**

- **Clark: Environmentally Induced Migration and Conflict. (1,6 MB, 24 S.)**

- **Giese, Sehring: Regionalexpertise: Destabilisierungs- und Konfliktpotential prognostizierter Umweltveränderungen in der Region Zentralasien bis 2020/2050. (1,7 MB, 46 S.)**

- **Heberer: Regionalexpertise: Destabilisierungs- und Konfliktpotential prognostizierter Umweltveränderungen in China bis 2020/2050 (824 KB, 39 S.)**

- **Swatuk: Regionalexpertise: Southern Africa, Environmental Change and Regional Security: An Assessment (440 KB, 24)**

- **Wolf: A Long Term View of Water and Security: Interna-tional Waters, National Issues, and Regional Tensions (544 KB, 22 S.)**

From Research to Action:
Enhancing Environmental & Human Security

## Towards Environmental Conflict Avoidance

- **Primary Goal:** **address fatal outcomes of GEC: hazards and disasters, migration, crises & conflicts that may have been caused, triggered, induced, influenced by: a) environmental stress and b) extreme weather events,**

- **Enhance Environmental Security:** Address human beha-viour that contributes to GEC via climate change, soil degra-dation, water pollution & scarcity: sustainable strategies

- **Enhance Human Security:** address factors of GEC that challenge survival of individuals, families, villages, ethnic groups

- **Avoid Environmentally-induced Conflicts:** address struc-tural or causal factors (of Survival Hexagon), e.g. climate policy, combat desertification, cope with water stress.
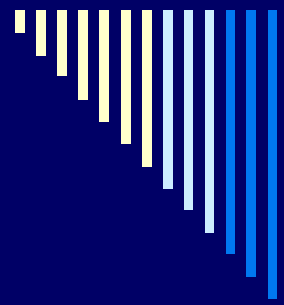
Sustainable Peace and Security in the Anthropocene
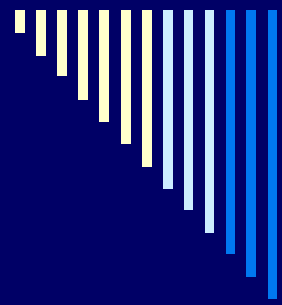
Role of Academia in the Sustainability Revolution towards a Sustainable Peace
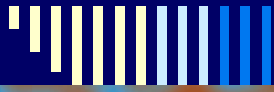
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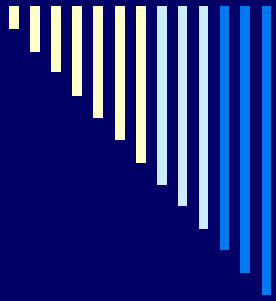AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY AND PEACE

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