El Colegio de Tlaxcala (Coltlax), Tlaxcala, México
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Los Quatros Pilares de la Seguridad Humana:
Libertad de temores, Libertad de pobreza, Libertad de impactos de desastres y Libertad de vivir con dignidad

Four Pillars of Human Security:
Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, Freedom from Hazards Impacts and Freedom to Live in Dignity

Contents

1. Reconceptualisation of Security: A Global Mental Mapping

- Security is a basic value and goal for each human being, for the nation-state and the international community and organisations.

- Security is determined by our culture, experience, perception and what policy-makers and the media describe it to be.

- Global scientific publication project on: Reconceptualisation of Security aims at a mental mapping of the rethinking on security triggered by both global and regional policy changes and scientific innovations.

- Since 1990 Global Environmental Change has been perceived as a security danger: threat, challenge, vulnerability & risk.

- Climate Change and Desertification are two new security dangers for Mexico during the 21st Century.

1.1. A Classical Definition in Political Science & International Relations

- **Arnold Wolfers (1962) defined security:**

- **"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"**

2. Causes: Contextual Change of Global International Order

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
- **Latin America: Third wave of democratisation, economic crisis?**

Social 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:
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

2.2. Widening, Deepening and Sectorialisation of Security

Since 1990 3 changes of Security Concept in Science & Policy 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.

2.3. Widening of Security Concepts: Towards Environmental Security

Dimensions & Levels of a Wide Security Concept

Security dimension⇒ ⇓ Level of interaction	Mili-tary	Politi-cal	Economic	Environ-mental ⇓	Societal
Human individual ⇒			Food/health & water sec.	Cause & Victim	Food/health & water sec.
Societal/Community				⇓⇑	
National	In Cold War, US since 2001: Shrinking		Energy security	⇓⇑	
Internat./Regional				⇓⇑	
Global/Planetary ⇒				GEC	

3. Four Pillars of Human Security

- **"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 want"** by reducing societal vulnerability 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 vulnerability & enhancing coping capabilities of societies confronted with natural & human-induced hazards (**UNU-EHS** 2004; Bogardi/Brauch 2005; Brauch 2005a, 2005b).

4. First Pillar of HS: Freedom From Fear

- **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 international institutions**

4.1. Human Security Network Members

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

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

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

Anti-personal 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 education, HIV/AIDS, implementation of international humanitarian & human rights law, conflict prevention

5. Freedom From Want:
Human Security Commission: Human Security Now

- **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

Photo by Osamu Honda 2003

5.1. Ogata & Sen: Human Security Now

**Ogata/Sen: 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 Empowerment are Mutually Reinforcing!

6. Freedom to Live in Dignity
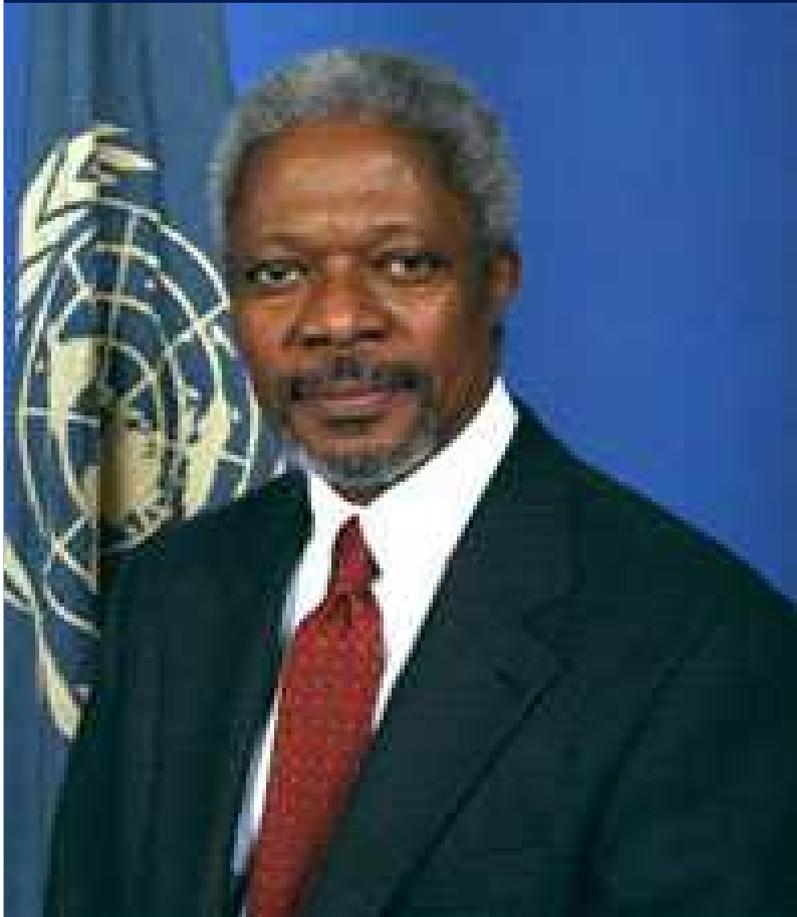
- **Kofi Annan** – need for a human centered approach to security "human security can no longer be understood in purely military terms.

- It must encompass economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratisation, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rule of law."

- "Embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict"

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

عربى 中文 English Français Русский Español

- **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.

- **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.

7. Freedom From Hazard Impacts

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

7.1. 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
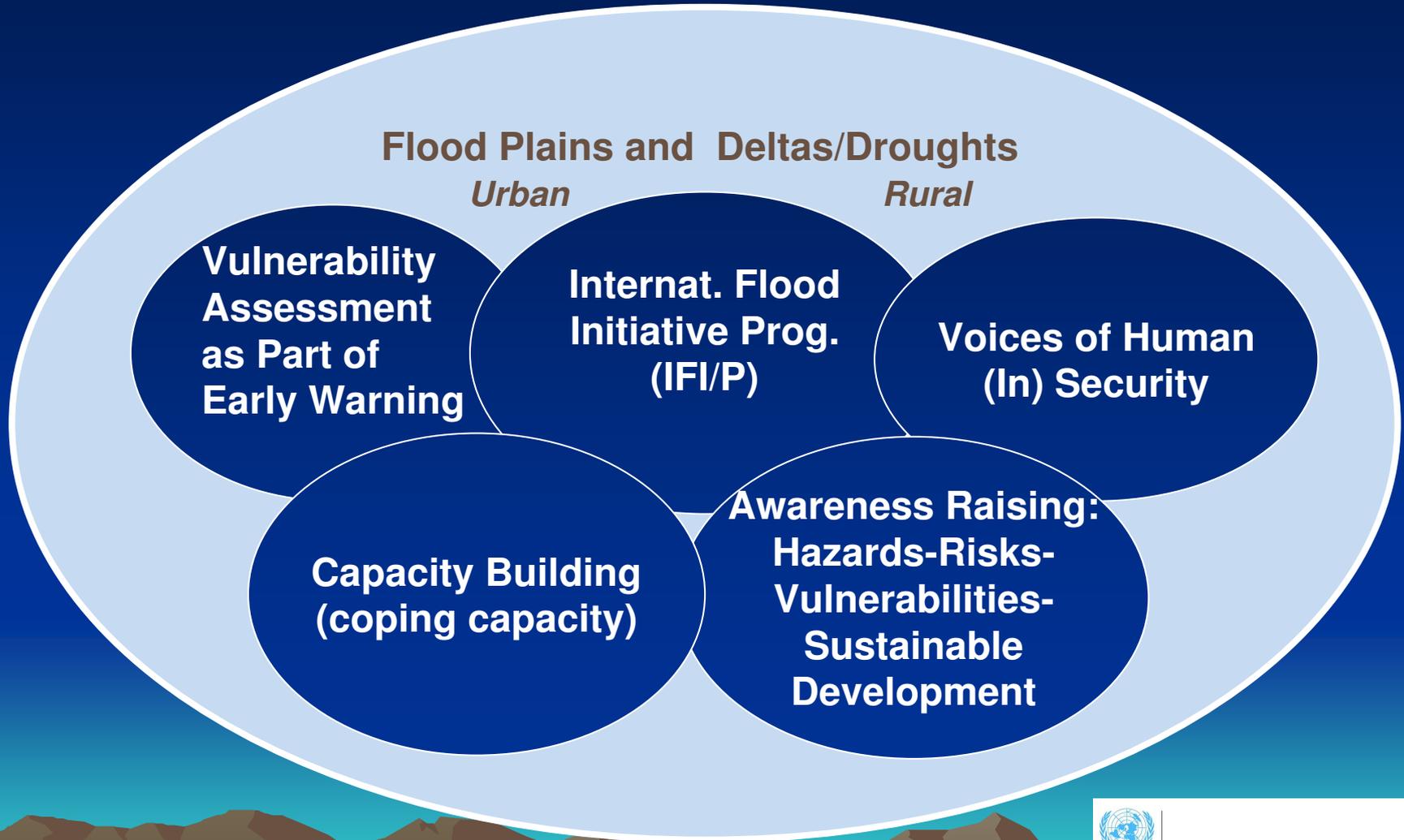
Distribution of natural disasters: by origin
(1900-2003, by decades*)

	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

7.2. Global Impacts of Natural Hazards

- Economic losses (2003 values)
- of which insured losses (2003 values)
- Average economic losses per decade
- Trend of economic losses
- Trend of insured losses
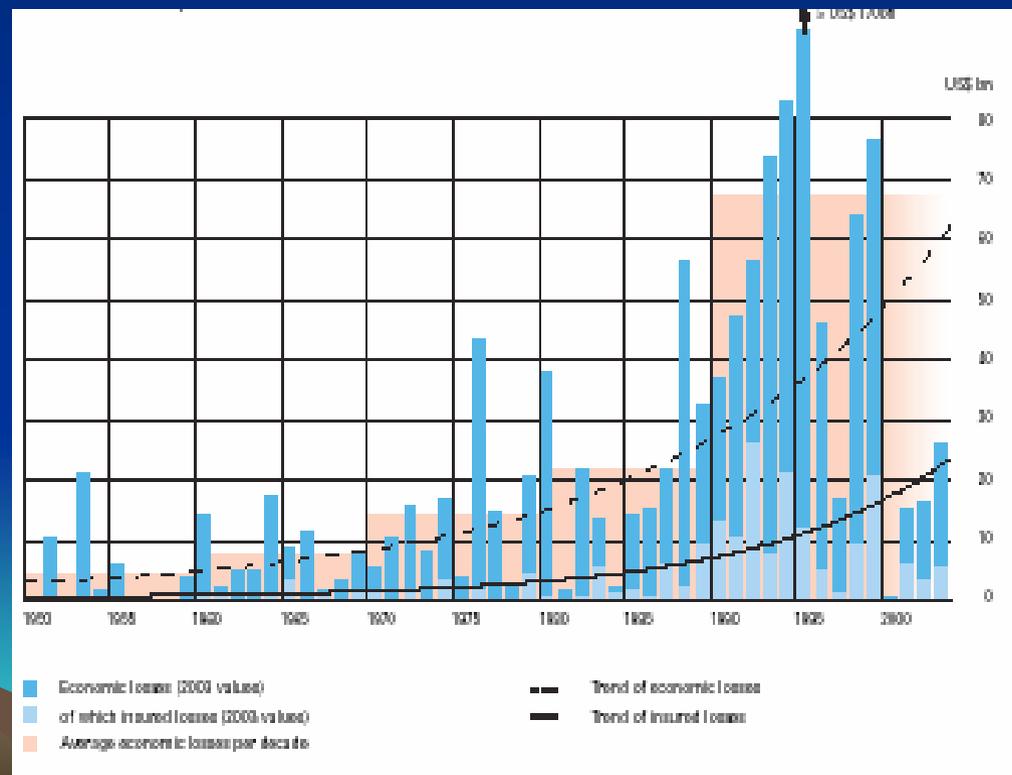
7.3. Major Natural Hazards (1950-2005),
Number of Events
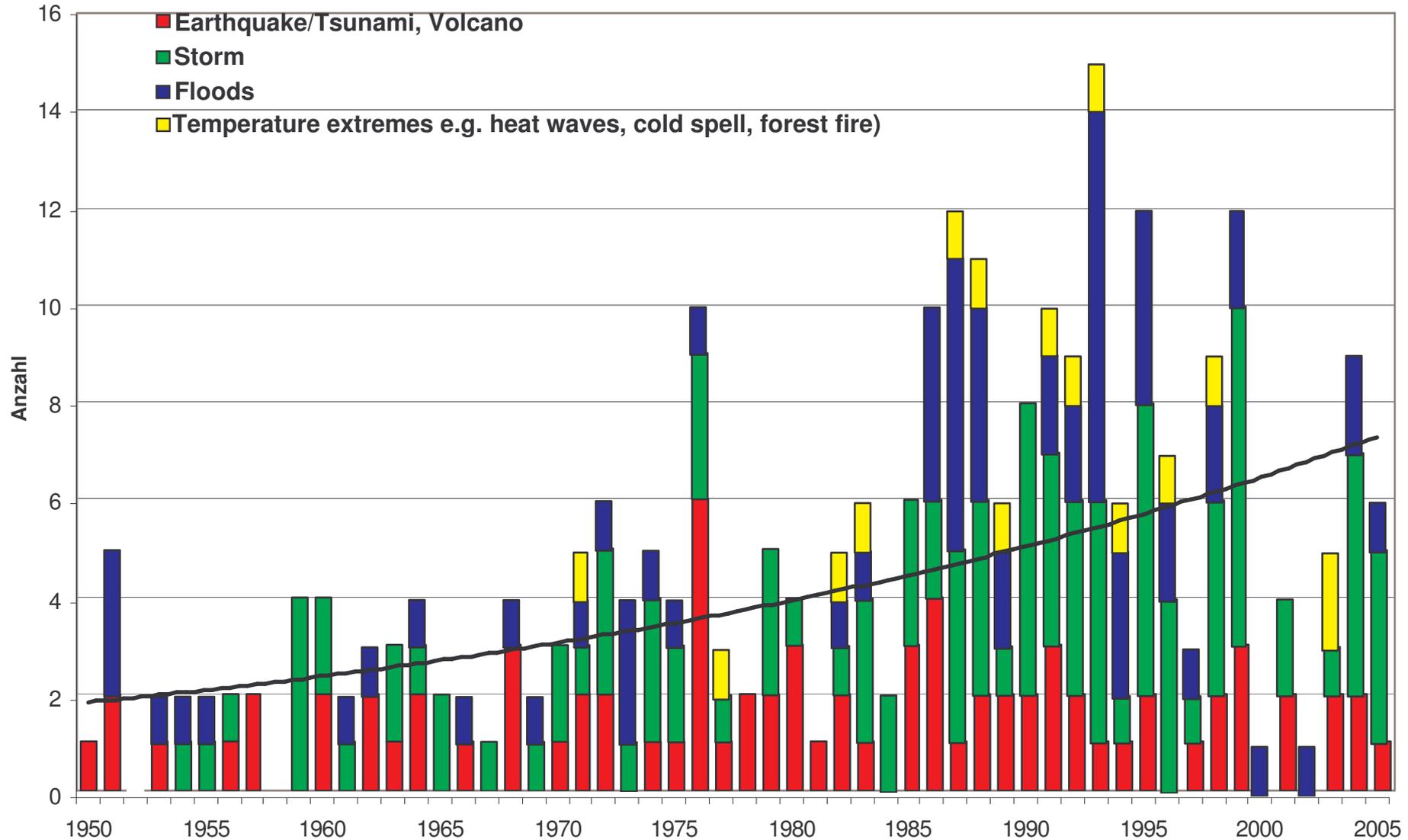
7.4. Major Natural Hazards (1950-2005), Economic and Insured Losses

© 2006 NatCat*SERVICE*, GeoRisikoForschung, Münchener Rück
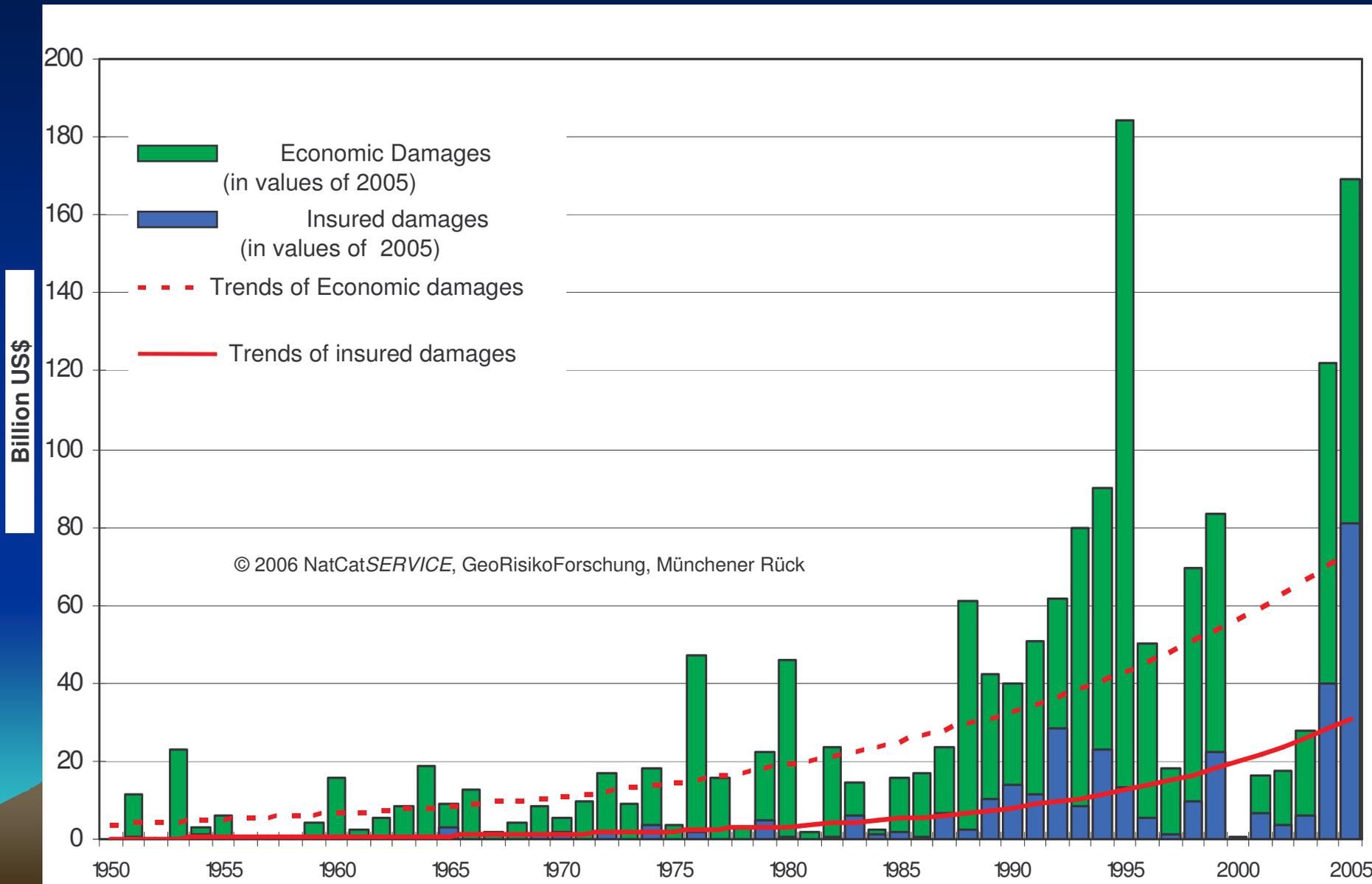
7.5. Major Natural Hazards (1950-2005)

267 Events
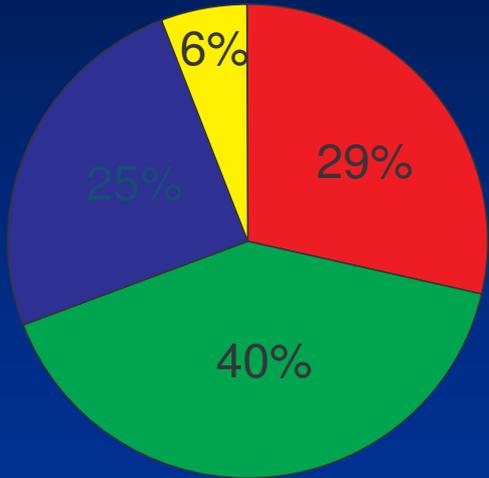
1,75 Million Dead

Geological events

- 🟥 **Earthquake/Tsunami, Volcano**

Weather-related events

- 🟩 **Storm**
- 🟦 **Floods**
- 🟨 **Extreme temperatures**

267 Events
- 29%
- 40%
- 25%
- 6%

1,75 Million Dead
- 55%
- 36%
- 7%
- 2%
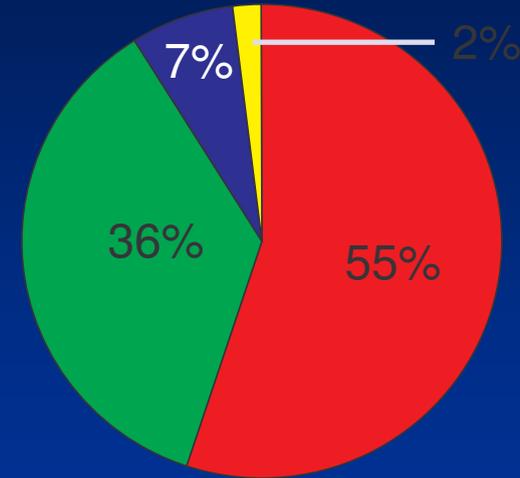
Economic damage: 1.400 billion US$
- 31%
- 38%
- 25%
- 6%
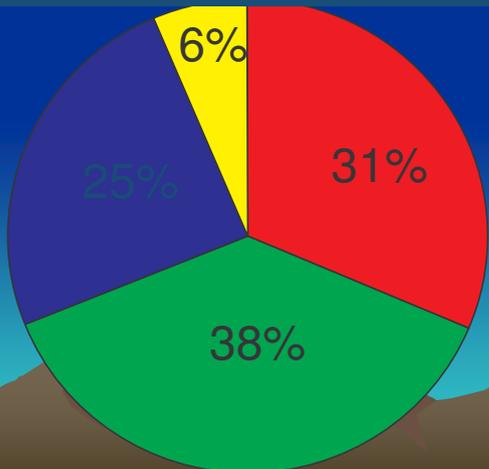
Insured damage: 340 billion US$
- 11%
- 79%
- 5%
- 5%
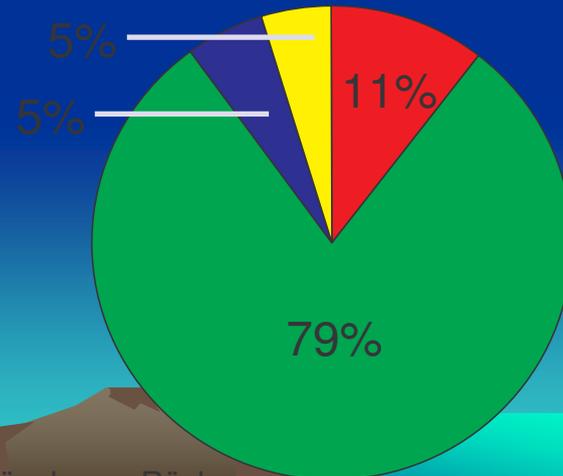
*in Werten von 2005

7.6. Reported Death of Natural Hazards globally (1974-2003): 2.066.273 persons

7.7. Affected persons of Natural Hazards globally (1974-2003): 5 076 494 541 persons
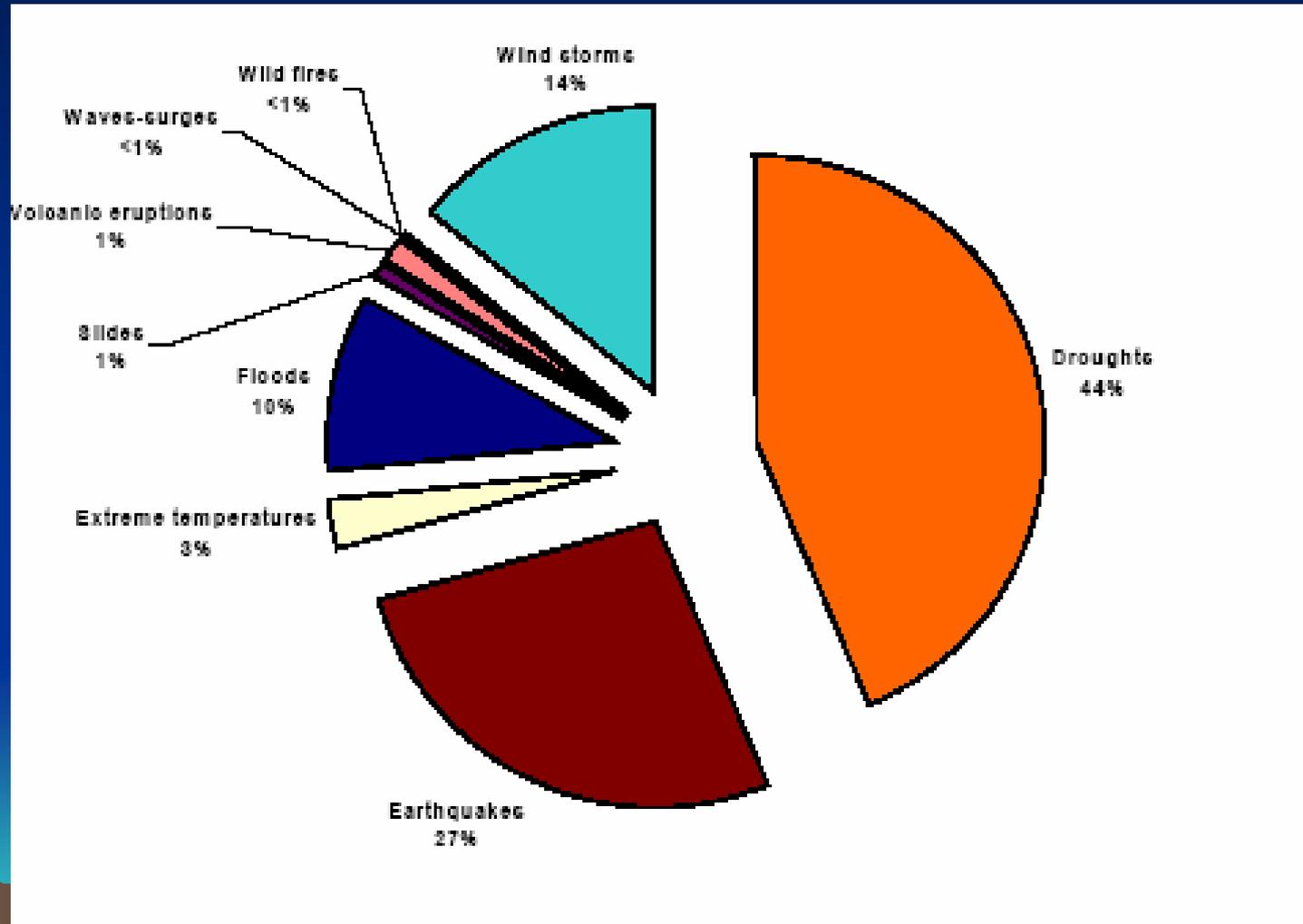
Source: Hoyois und Guha-Sapir (2004)

7.8. Natural Hazards in Mexico
(Source: CRED: number of people killed)

Disaster	Date	Killed
Earthquake	19-Sep-1985	9,500
Flood	1959	2,000
Volcano	1949	1,000
Wind Storm	27-Oct-1959	960
Flood	12-Sep-1999	636
Wind Storm	1-Oct-1976	600
Wind Storm	28-Sep-1955	500
Earthquake	28-Aug-1973	500
Wind Storm	12-Nov-1961	436
Extreme Temperature	30-Apr-1990	380

7.9. Natural Hazards in Mexico
(Source CRED: number of people affected)

Disaster	Date	Total Affected
Earthquake	19-Sep-1985	2,130,204
Wind Storm: Rita	1-Oct-2005	1,954,571
Wind Storm: Wilma	19-Oct-2005	1,000,000
Wind Storm	8-Oct-1997	800,200
Flood	12-Sep-1999	616,060
Wind Storm	15-Jul-1976	300,000
Wind Storm	1-Oct-1976	276,400
Wind Storm	Aug-1967	271,000
Wind Storm	Dec-1983	257,500
Flood	16-Sep-1993	231,290

7.10. Natural Hazards in Mexico
(Source CRED: economic damage costs)

Disaster	Date	Damage US$ (000's)
Earthquake	19-Sep-1985	4,104,000
Wind Storm	22-Jun-1993	1,670,000
Drought	May-1996	1,200,000
Flood	3-Sep-1998	602,700
Flood	12-Sep-1999	451,300
Wind Storm	8-Oct-1997	447,800
Wind Storm	24-Sep-2001	400,000
Wind Storm	17-Jan-1988	250,000
Wind Storm	10-Oct-1995	241,000
Earthquake	15-Jun-1999	226,800

7.11. Summarized Table of Natural Disasters in Mexico (1929-2005)

	# of Events	Killed	Injured	Homeless	Affected	Total Affected	DamageUS (000's)
Drought	8	0	0	0	65,000	65,000	1,729,500
ave. per event		0	0	0	8,125	8,125	216,188
Earthquake	27	10,677	33,287	112,275	2,411,015	2,556,577	4,691,000
ave. per event		395	1,233	4,158	89,297	94,688	173,741
Epidemic	2	68	0	0	11,525	11,525	0
ave. per event		34	0	0	5,763	5,763	0
Extreme Temperature	16	1,207	0	16,000	0	16,000	82,600
ave. per event		75	0	1,000	0	1,000	5,163
Flood	45	4,083	659	165,990	1,336,695	1,503,344	1,491,900
ave. per event		91	15	3,689	29,704	33,408	33,153
Slides	6	202	0	120	200	320	0
ave. per event		34	0	20	33	53	0
Volcano	10	1,120	500	15,000	146,408	161,908	117,000
ave. per event		112	50	1,500	14,641	16,191	11,700
Wild Fires	3	83	0	0	0	0	83,200
ave. per event		28	0	0	0	0	27,733
Wind Storm	61	4,972	1,803	616,250	4,927,386	5,545,439	3,943,345
ave. per event		82	30	10,103	80,777	90,909	64,645

8. Cooperative Strategies for Mexico in Dealing with Human Security Challenges

- Climate change, desertification & water scarcity & degradation are real: will have global impacts & for Mexico in the 21st century,

- Environmental & human security challenges have affected and will affect Mexico even more during the 21st century;

- As a multi-hazard country: Mexico has increasingly been affected by water-related hazards (hurricanes,floods, droughts, land-slides). She have increased & economic damage (e.g. in 2005)

- Energy sector: is cause and one of long-term solutions to global warming:

- Mexico has large potential of geothermal, solar (thermal & PV), wind power, biomass, rural & urban waste: electricity, hydrogen

- Declining reserves of oil & gas and rising demand (population & economic growth): two key drivers for renewables

- Cooperation: UN, UNESCO, OAS, NAFTA, HSN (Canada,Chile,Costa Rica)

- Cooperation with EU countries on electricity feed-in law & new energy law, wind power, solar power (huge unused potential of deserts)

8.1. Gradual Shift to Renewable Energy

- **IEA: World Energy Outlook (2005):** Mexico oil production increases from 3,8 (2004) to 3,9 million barrels per day (2010) and declines to 3,4 (2030).
- Juan Mata (DG Research, Secretaría de Energia, Feb. 2006): projection for power sector in Mexico: 2005-2013: diesel: decline; minor increase in coal, hydropower, doubling of natural gas, new renewable
- US$ Mio 25-46 large scale wind energy project
- Projects (GEF, GTZ, USAID,REEEP: public-private partnership, launched by Gov. of Mexico:
  – Methodology for assess value of risk reduction be RE
  – Contribution of intermittent sources to grid capacity
  – Small-scale self-supply (PV)
  – Dispatch & planning models to incorporate wind in elect. Sector
  – Long-term prospective study of RE
  – **REEEP: Latin American Regional Sustainable Energy Policy Development Forum**

Elaborado a partir de la Prospectiva del Sector Eléctrico 2004-2013
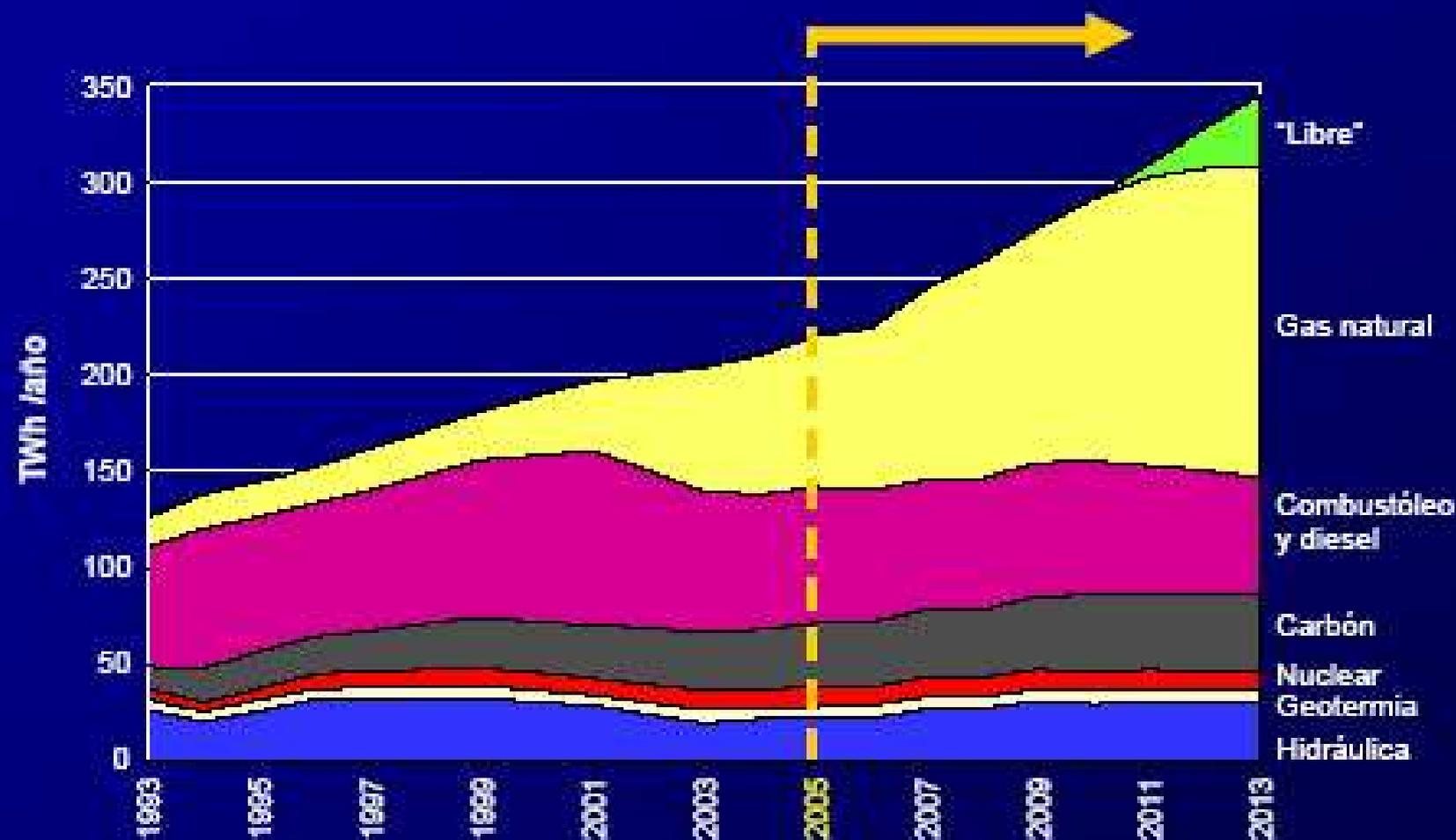
9. Conclusions

1. Security can no longer employ the state as the sole referent. States can no longer monopolize the security realm as they have in the past.

2. Human Security depending on the perspective or very broadly is threatened by underdevelopment (freedom from want), violent conflict (freedom from fear), and societal and natural hazards (freedom from hazard impacts)

3. A greater attempt needs to be made to reach a consensus on more precise conceptual definitions and more importantly, better operationally practical measures

4. Key Struggle for HS: to identify priority issues without becoming too outstretched and therefore operationally unfeasible.

Thank you

for inviting and giving me an opportunity to share with you my conceptual ideas.

Thank you for your attention

and patience.

Send your comments to:

brauch@onlinehome.de