

# why we need HUMAN SECURITY FIRST

Where did this idea for Human Security come from?

## THE PROBLEM WAS...

Security without development doesn't address the underlying causes of conflict

### SECURITY



Development needs security otherwise all progress is destroyed by violence

### DEVELOPMENT



THEY ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER IN

## HUMAN SECURITY

### IT ALL DEPENDS ON YOUR PERSPECTIVE

Who is the object of security?

SECURITY

When you think about security, who needs to be secure:

### THE STATE or THE PEOPLE?

Does the STATE exist to look after its PEOPLE?

Or do PEOPLE ensure the security of the STATE?

### TRADITIONAL PERSPECTIVE



We tend to work on these topics separately...

SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN RIGHTS

PEACE

ENVIRONMENT

### HUMAN SECURITY PERSPECTIVE



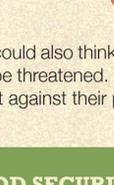
...while in reality they are all interconnected



YOU COULD THINK OF HUMAN SECURITY AS SECURING 3 IMPORTANT FREEDOMS FOR ALL PEOPLE

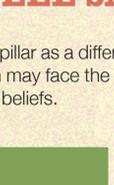
### PILLARS OF HUMAN SECURITY

FREEDOM FROM WANT



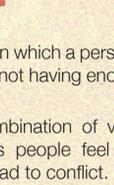
DEVELOPMENT

FREEDOM FROM INDIGNITY



HUMAN RIGHTS

FREEDOM FROM FEAR



PEACE & SECURITY

### WHAT MAKES US FEEL SAFE?

You could also think of each pillar as a different way in which a person's wellbeing can be threatened. A person may face the threat of not having enough food, or a threat against their personal beliefs.

A combination of various threats makes people feel insecure and can lead to conflict.

Human Security wants to address these insecurities holistically and tackle the root-causes of a conflict.

Alongside the physical security that can be safeguarded by police, military and rule of law, we need to make people feel secure in several other ways.

### 7 AREAS THAT HUMAN SECURITY FOCUSES ON

- FOOD SECURITY
- ECONOMIC SECURITY
- HEALTH SECURITY
- ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY
- PERSONAL SECURITY
- POLITICAL SECURITY
- COMMUNITY SECURITY

### WHY IS HUMAN SECURITY SO IMPORTANT?

In the year 2000, civil society organisations and the United Nations formulated the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the time, the MDGs focused mainly on development. But the maps show that, 13 years later, countries that struggled with security also struggled with meeting the MDGs. It is now clear that development and security have to be considered together. A society free from conflict is essential to development.

#### STATES STRUGGLING WITH SECURITY



This map shows conflict-affected states in dark red. They also experience high levels of poverty. In other words, you could say that these countries struggle with human security.

#### STATES STRUGGLING TO ATTAIN MDGs

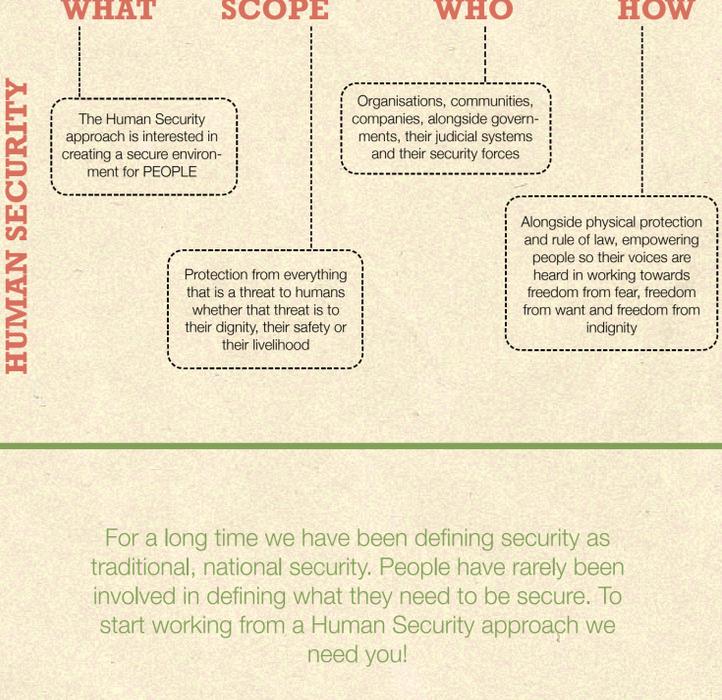


In this map the orange states have achieved just one development goal since 2000; red states will probably achieve one goal by 2015; and the dark red ones are unlikely to achieve a single MDG before 2015.

Uneven development and the over-secritisation of the state has also led to security challenges in developed countries, as witnessed by mass protests in, for example, Egypt, Spain, Turkey, USA and Brazil.

### The Difference Between HUMAN SECURITY & NATIONAL SECURITY

Human Security is not a replacement for National Security, it's a different approach

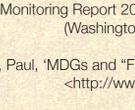


For a long time we have been defining security as traditional, national security. People have rarely been involved in defining what they need to be secure. To start working from a Human Security approach we need you!

What do you need to live a safe and free life?



### WHAT DOES HUMAN SECURITY MEAN TO YOU?



www.gppac.net



www.humansecurityfirst.org

#### References

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