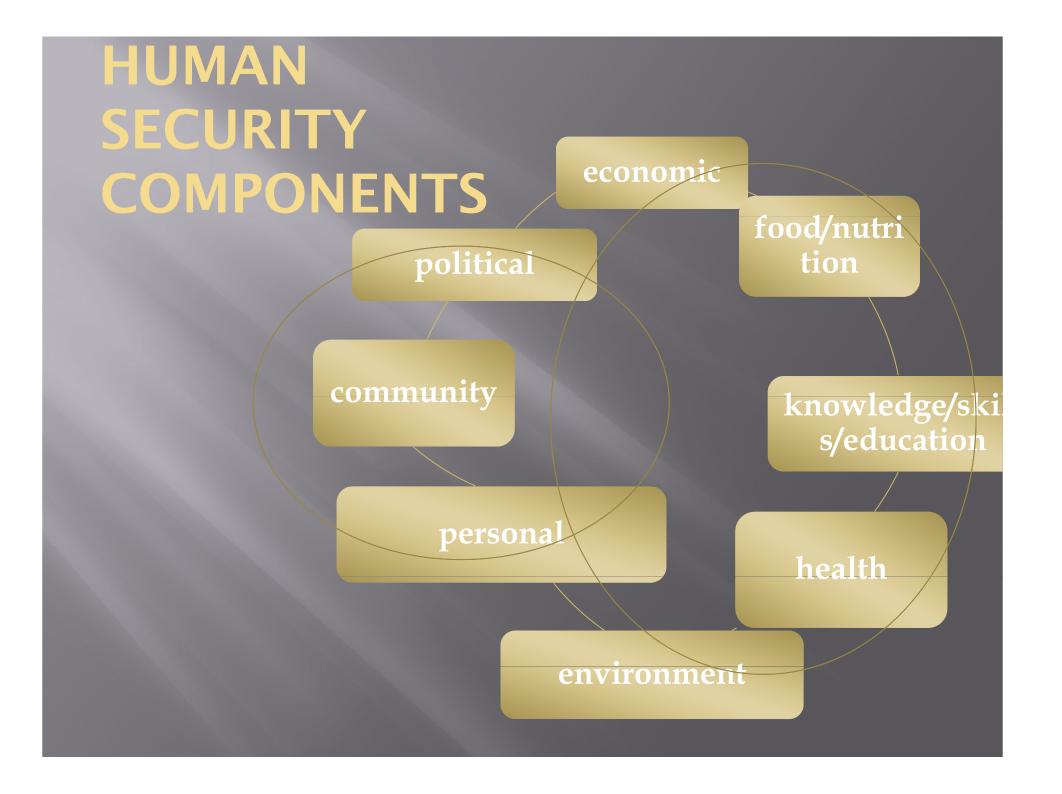
DIE/BMZ/PEGNET CONFERENCE THE MILLENNIUM GOALS AND BEYOND: REFLECTIONS ON AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AGENDA AFTER 2015

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Human securitya framework for deepening the MDGs

Bonn, 21/22 November 2011



Human security: deepening the MDGs

- human rights dimensions, human dignity, and choice
- income and and wealth inequalities
- social exclusion and poverty in multidimensional mode
- applies to all societies
- all MDGs- food, employment, poverty, education, child & maternal health, HIV-Aids etc, gender equality, environment

Universality and inclusiveness

- violence and conflict
- ecological destruction and climate change
- subjective perceptions
- political and personal security
- securitability
- empowerment
- employment/decent work and asset access/social protection
- policy focus+: "heterodox"; from the South
- good governance
- solidarity
- universalism/social contracts
- domestic resource mobilisation

Building resilience and reducing vulnerability

Building national economies/subnational/natio nal/global coherence

- clearer conceptual basis
- more explicitly policy-oriented
- bolder, more openly progressive policy stance
- global development agenda

Human security concept

Disadvantages/risks

- Displace the successful branding MDGs
- Often confused with humanitarian situations or military security

Advantages

- Is an established notion
- Is "joined up"
- Conveys a vision:

 freedom from fear,
 freedom from want,
 human dignity social justice

Human security concept: "politics"

"Users":

- Commission on HS
- UN SG
- UNESCO
- UNDP
- Korea, Japan, Thailand,
 Philippines, Latvia,
 Canada
- Some CSOs
- Some academics
- **...**

- "Non-users"
 - G20
 - LDCs
 - EC