

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

Gabriele Köhler (IDS), Des Gasper (ISS),
Richard Jolly (IDS), and Mara Simane (LAPAS)

Human security
– a framework for deepening the MDGs

Bonn, 21/22 November 2011

HUMAN SECURITY COMPONENTS



Human security: deepening the MDGs

- human rights dimensions, human dignity, and choice
- income 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
- 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
- Universality and inclusiveness
- Building resilience and reducing vulnerability
- Building national economies/subnational/national/global coherence

*Deepening the
MDG agenda*

- ▣ 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