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

Deepening the MDG agenda
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