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EXPLAINING THE LINK BETWEEN HUMAN SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: Human security and sustainable development both are human-oriented concepts and the most important thing that they have in common is that both paradigms are ideas for the protection of man and his rights. So, they overlap in the theme of man and his rights. In addition to transposition of human security and sustainable development project in terms of theoretical discussions and the emergence of them in the international legal system, the question is that how and under what conditions human security and sustainable development interact with each other in the international legal system. The interaction of sustainable development and human security is something that has been considered. This paper attempts to investigate the link between these two paradigms and their mutual effect.

Key Words: Human security, Sustainable Development.

1. INTRODUCTION

The idea of sustainable development was born in eighties. For the first time in 1983 the General Assembly of the United Nations formed the "World Commission on Environment and Development" in which an effective document called "Our Common Future" was presented by Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norwegian Prime Minister. The report calls for taking sustainable development as the basis of human economic activity with a focus on serious concern about the environment and its connection with efforts to raise living standards of the poor in the world (Alan Boyle, 2001, p1). So, the attention to sustainable development from the eighties onwards became one of the main concerns of the international community. After presentation of the final report, Brundtland was in the international spotlight in 1987. A year after that, the United Nations General Assembly approved the Resolution No. 44/228 dated December 22, 1989 and called for a conference on environment and development in United Nations Headquarters. Finally, after two years of continuous study and controversial remarks in this regard, it was held in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro on the twentieth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference on the Environment. This conference reconsidered and emphasized on the concept of "sustainable development" in the realm of international law and put human at the center of sustainable development goals.

The traditional image of the concept of security was homeland and military security until United Nations Development Program (UNDP) developed the doctrine of human security. Earlier for the first time so-called human security had been introduced in the report of Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues known as the Palme Commission in 1982. Nearly after one decade of this report, the UNDP has seriously considered the ideas presented in it in the report 1994 (Human Development report, 1994). So, new concept of security as human security shaped and its various aspects were considered (In 1994, the so-called human security concept raised by "Mahbub ul Haq", Pakistani diplomat and economist and special adviser to UNDP on the report on human development, with an emphasis on freedom from need and fear as a solution to insecurity in the world). In fact, by the end of the cold war and the collapse of the Soviet Union and introducing new issues in the area of research on security, the idea of human security was formed by combining development and security (Krause, Keith, 2004, p43). Human security with characteristics of "universality", "deterrence" and "man-centeredness" has divided threats to human security into seven categories: individual, society,

politics, economy, food, health and environment (King, Gary, 2002, p43).

The relationship between sustainable development and human security is very close and complex. The major issue of human security is the access of people to natural resources and vulnerability to environmental changes. The major issue of the environment is that it is affected directly or indirectly by human activities, war and conflict. Human security like human development considers the sustainable development in three dimensions; environment, economy and society. It aims to achieve the comprehensive concept of sustainable security (Khagram, Sanjeev, 2003, p289). In order to achieve the comprehensive concept of sustainability in both terms of security and development, we consider the relationship between these two paradigms in international law system.

2. FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN SECURITY

Reconsidering the concept of security and putting the human in the center of safety and security concerns led to the introduction of the concept of human security and making changes in the ways to ensure security. With the passage of time and changes in the expectations and needs of man, the new variables are entered into the scene to define the security. Human security is related to all people in the world both in rich and poor countries. Threats to human security may vary in different locations. However, security of the people in the corner of the world somehow involves all nations. (UNDP1994 human development report). For example, destruction of the environment is currently considered as the most important disruptive factor for human security, but a few years ago there was no such thing. In the process of development, human security should be beyond geographical borders and military issues. Job security, income security, health security, environmental security, judicial security are all important concerns of human security all over the world. Human security can add tips to the topic of sustainable development and draw attention to some neglected aspects:

Researchers and policy makers take economic and environmental issues into consideration. Human development and human security which emphasize on strengthening the social pillar of sustainable development can help countries in setting goals, determining priorities and making plans. In other words, goals and priorities that are of interest to human security can strengthen the social pillar of sustainable development and also can review and

reset them. (With an emphasis on the principle¹⁰ of 1992 Rio statement on Environment and Development which knows as effective the citizen participation in appropriate levels to solve environmental issues). Also, it is emphasized in the Human Development Report in 1993 to pay special attention to expand liberality and the principle of public participation. It suggests that new strategies for sustainable human development should pursue the development for people and should not merely consider them as a tool at the service of development.

Human security and human development with analyzing the social pillar of sustainable development gets away from the concept of "standard of living" and pays attention to "sustainable living". The first approach gives priority to certain freedoms that their absence may not have a significant impact on standard of living. However, "sustainable living" considers the diverse and pluralistic nature of living in different parts and its requirements. So, sustainable living has not necessarily a similar shape everywhere. (Mohammad Ali Ghasemi, 1387, p. 18). According to Article 6 of 1992 Rio statement on Environment and Development, it should be given special priority to needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially ones with the least development and those that are environmentally vulnerable. International actions in the field of environment and development should address the interests and needs of the majority of the world as well.

It was noted that human security has two aspects; first riddance from material and primary human needs and second immaterial aspect or in other words a qualitative one (Caroline Thomas, 1382, p. 26). The second aspect includes free participation in the social life, personal autonomy and freedom from oppressive structures. This aspect can direct the sustainable development from focus on the needs to focus on rights and core rights. It means along with economic, social and cultural rights the civil and political rights are also given priority and they will be part of the sustainable development program. In other words, the empowerment should also be noted in sustainable development i.e. positive aspect of freedom (power and possibility) should be considered beside the negative aspect (getting rid of the obstacles and constraints).

The sustainable development correctly focuses on the rights of future generations and urges that resources should be divided fairly between generations. Justice actually exists in society and in other words, justice within a generation has remained out of the sight. In this respect, added paradigm of human security to

sustainable development is the respect for justice among all present and future generations.

3. FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development can be defined as a development that is secured in the context of human security. Sustainable development has remarkable insights on strengthening and completing the human security approach:

Human security paradigm pay a remarkable attention to pillars of society and every individual's role in sustainable development. However, sustainable development emphasizes the interdependence of society and nature. This interdependence means that the environment and the community can generate opportunities or cause threats for each other. Environmental destruction eliminates the features and capabilities of people's lives and causes major disasters. On the other hand, safeguarding and strengthening the environment has positive impact on the lives, well-being and human opportunity for development. Because in addition to the exploitation of healthy environment and perfect ecosystem, it will reduce the vulnerability of communities. Thus, attention to the relationship between society and nature is required for human security and theorizing about it. The interdependence between nature and society also introduce the possibility of enhancing human security through strengthening and protection of the environment as the best option in the aforementioned mutual relationship.

Threats and opportunities that are far away from people in terms of time or location are considered less serious. Perhaps this is why considerable international agreements has not been reached to protect the Earth environment. Therefore, in those regions and areas that share some interests or risks, there is a greater possibility of agreement and cooperation. In this respect, sustainable development that pays more attention to regions and areas and their potential risks can help to provide human security risk map. Because human security without considering specific regions and areas is a theoretical discussion and will stay impractical.

In order to develop perfect policy and strategy for human security, problems and complaints of people and communities should be listened. For this purpose, humans and societies must be aware and then empowered to be able to express their opinions. Top-down and technocratic planning that is done based on ideas and votes of officers and bureaucrats cannot be responsive to the needs of humans. So, it can be seen that two paradigms teach a lot of issues to each other

and in many ways can be complementary to each other. It is worth noting that human security and sustainable development will be successful only if democratic and effective institutional structures are created for them. Therefore, democratic global governance is needed. International institutions - as part of multilateral and multilevel global political system - should be able to have power to provide expectations and demands of the international community citizens about safe and sustainable future. These institutions must increase their democratic legitimacy through performance transparency and accountability and enhance trust.

In addition to an emphasis on nature, environmental security and sustainable development consider major issues such as water war, access to energy, the oil crisis, human migration and fierce battles. As an example, from 1814 to 2000 governments have signed 300 treaties on accountability to non-navigable water issues. Environmental changes have direct and immediate impact on welfare and human life. For example, water scarcity cannot cause wars, but it can lead to dehydration and death, lack of food production and undermining the life chances. Environment influences can be seen on survival, well-being, dignity and all aspects of human security. Environmental changes can have a major impact on health, economic production and political instability. Environmental threats can affect different classes of individuals, families, communities, social organizations, different identity groups (women, children, ethnic) and geographical distribution of states. In addition to the threats, environment creates opportunities to improve human security. Supporting the environment can have positive implications for people's lives. In fact, this reduces poverty, scarcity and vulnerability. Finally, a better environment provides better opportunities for human security (Khagram, Sanjeev, 2003, p289).

Development effects social conditions and individual roles of humans. In the context of development, individuals gain context of action and multiple business. Also, the role of the individual against the government become important. In other words, the security of the person extends that it has been interpreted as human security. Human security covers all aspects of human life and all the people in poor countries and developing countries. This approach goes beyond economic development and covers all aspects of the human. This approach puts at the center all needs, desires and capabilities of man in the development process.

Human development is possible following the human security. Freedom from wants, fears, threats and

having freedom itself are essential for human security. Freedom from want is measured by four paradigms of economic development, poverty reduction, education and mortality rates or life expectancy. Freedom from fear is measured by the political violence, the number of political prisoners, the press freedoms and the influence of communication (Mahmoud Yazdanfam, 1390, p. 217). Human security has another dimension that does not indicate the presence or absence of the state, but reflects the type of political system and efficiency of the state. Freedom from risks is related to observing the rights and political freedoms of individuals and also the government's ability to provide services to communities. Government's ability to manage the situation and human needs reduces the dangers of natural events and disasters to a minimum. This aspect of human security is beyond the basic security that is necessary for survival. (Mahmoud Yazdanfam, 1390, p. 250). Provision of basic necessities and individual access to secondary needs is required to achieve human development. Development and security are of two-way relationship. If development is considered as macro process, security in development evolves as a process and on the other hand can also be the ground for development. In other words, development is process-based and security is ground-based. Development and security are interdependent in being process-based and ground-based. Human experience shows that the development is the only way to achieve security and sustainability. Because freedom, prosperity, knowledge and respect are non-negligible wishes and needs of modern man. This cannot be met except by step through the process of development.

4. THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE TWO PARADIGMS

The concept of sustainable development emerged to provide a combination between the various areas of international law. For example, regarding the reconciliation of international trade law and international human rights law, after WTO Appeal pillar in the first decision in 1996 ruled that WTO rules should not be in "dry academic isolation" and should not be interpreted separate from the other general rules of public international law, it investigated the other normative sources in international law and politics. When this pillar were trying to determine the meaning of the renewable sources in the dispute of shrimp / turtle, it cited various international documents and approved the concept of sustainable development inserted in the introduction to the WTO Agreement (Margot Solomon, 1391, p. 248). This concept, which became transparent during its life, was established in the

position of exploitation with the possibility of renewing resources or management of non-renewable resources. Today, international law asserts that after the completion of the required theoretical foundations, provides a way to create a solid legal commitments to encourage governments to ensure sustainable development seriously. (Margot Solomon, 1391, p. 234). Today, protection of the environment is the interest of all countries and has a fundamental link with components of human security. Sustainable development should be applied as something with collective and global process for major changes to improve the lives of human beings in order to benefit from the quality of life in the areas of social, economic and environmental issues in a manner that the changes are continuous and permanent. The intersection of two paradigms of sustainable development and human security is the protection of human and fundamental human values and providing a sustainable life for mankind. This is what some experts refer to as the roots of natural rights of human rights (V.Dimitrijevic, Walter de Gruyter, 1984, p383). So, it is obvious that the interaction of these two paradigms is mutual and there is an inseparable connection between them. In addition to human-centered approach, this link leads to the idea that optimizing the life of people in the world is the matter of common concern and shared responsibility of everyone.

Despite the emphasis on multidimensional nature of sustainable development, it can be seen that the three main areas of economic, social and environmental are dominant aspects (Khagram, Sanjeev, 2003, p289). So, there is an overlap between the two paradigms of sustainable development and human security that emphasizes on economic, environmental and social bases. Incentive for introducing the two streams of thought is to support fundamental human rights. As it is well expressed in the statements of Kofi Annan: "Following discussions on development, participation in globalization and management of changes all should be incentives to the service of human rights. » (Henry J. Steiner, 2000).

The World Bank and UNESCO have also emphasized the link between human security and sustainable development: World Bank issued its report in 2011 entitled "Conflict, Security and Development" ([Www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) / Report of 2011). In the report, it emphasizes on the pervasive threat of violence as well as its prevention and returning back to stable and non-violent situation which is very difficult, but is a step towards sustainable development. The main message of the World Bank is to strengthen legal institutions and that the state provide security, justice and employment to citizens. This is very important to

break the cycle of violence. In order to achieve this goal at the national level, we need a democratic, stable, legislative government. In the international arena, in order to deal with the threats of the 21st century, we should focus on the prevention of political and criminal violence. This will not be possible without global cooperation and joint actions of large states through the United Nations system. UNESCO also issued its report in 2011 entitled "The hidden crisis: Armed conflict and education" and considered armed conflict as the most important obstacle to education. For example, a 10% reduction in military spending in the 21 least developed countries is equivalent to an increase of 9.5 million schools and this is the precondition for the achievement of human security. ([Http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001907/190743e.pdf](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001907/190743e.pdf))

More than any other domain, the intersection of two paradigms is in the issue of the environment and environmental security (Khagram, Sanjeev, 2003, p289). In Agenda 21 of the United Nations, the first prerequisite for sustainable development is the creation of an open, secure, based on non-discrimination and equality, and predictable multilateral trading system in which the export goods of developing countries can find markets with fair price and without tariff and non-tariff barriers. There should not be allowed measures to protect the environment to cause trade restrictions or trade restrictions cause environmental damage. It is evident that economic security is the way for sustainable development and both emphasize on the issues such as equitable distribution and poverty eradication, environmental protection and its correct usage. Environmental threats, violent conflict and state security are various aspects of environmental security which raised over the past two decades. Sustainable development and human security in addition to having common areas, have mutual effect on each other. Human security focuses on the issue of who is vulnerable?! How people's actions affect vulnerability in specific conditions?! And what steps can lead to reduce vulnerability. Human-centered development focuses on the quantity and quality of life security and it is to improve capabilities and expand the choices available to people.

Those think of "welfare" know the security as the main cause of comfort. And those who relied on political or economic development know the security as its "agent" and "result". And all those who are working for the rule of spiritual values consider it as an introduction to this issue. If we agree with Caroline Thomas, underdevelopment itself is as a wider insecurity. Because mortality rate from

starvation in just two years is equivalent to the death toll of eleven years of World War (Smith, 1381, p. 91). Underdevelopment is in fact a kind of insecurity, because it creates internal tension and encourage foreign intervention. Also, strengthening military power is not possible without economic and industrial support. (Roshandel, 1374, p. 12).

5. CONCLUSION

Human security is the cornerstone of sustainable development and human security is a path to achieve sustainable development. Shared areas of these two components is not only maintaining the environmental security but also maintaining human security now and in the future. In fact, the interaction of preventive character of human security and foresight of sustainable development tend to a sustainability somehow.

The most important linking sphere of human security and sustainable development is environmental threats and their impact on human survival, well-being and their benefit from the environment. Environmental changes have direct and immediate effects of on health, livelihoods and even political stability and endanger human survival, well-being and dignity.

When we consider the relationship between human security and sustainable development, the connection between man, nature and the economy is obvious and inevitable. Of course, the ideal of human security and sustainable development should go beyond mere try to protect people from environmental threats. So, with developing required plans and putting them in operation by the government, NGOs and even groups, practical steps should be done to get the opportunities offered by the environment and to recognize its intrinsic value considering the deep relationship between man, society and economy.

An advantage that can be taken from the extension of human security and therefore ensuring the man security in his entirety is to create a favorable background and good infrastructure for access to sustainable development. Center of the stability or what should be preserved for future generations is the sustainable use of natural resources. In addition to the resources, maintaining a healthy environment for life has also been considered in recent years.

It is believed that a pattern alone cannot meet all the analysis. So, there is no priority and independence between human security and sustainable development and what is considerable is their two-way communication and mutual interaction in international interactions. And surely both paradigms

have their origins in supporting human rights and his inherent dignity.

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