

Culture and Religion – Vectors of Globalization

The Role of International Organizations in Global Human Security Insurance

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Abstract: Human security is a paradigm for humanity's global threats and vulnerabilities, which designate the individual as the main subject of the security efforts. Therefore, human security can be analyzed as a matter of security studies and international relations or sociology, political science or economics. Starting from the fact that man is a social being that develops himself between group membership and aspirations landmarks or reference group objectives, we try in this approach a scientific analysis of the human security perspective, the role and involvement of international organizations in ensuring human security. International organizations have a well-defined role in the evaluation of the regional and global security, by analyzing and permanent reconsideration of the regional and global security priorities and adapting the concepts of security depending on developments in all areas of reference. Also, the scientific approach tries to emphasize that human security now protects individuals and at the same time, it empowers them to find and implement solutions to prevent threats of any kind against himself.

Keywords: security; human security; international organizations; dimensions; indicators

“We are people. So our behavior must be human.”

Euripides

(480 b.Chr. - 406 b.Chr. Greek tragic poet)

In the human evolution from the primitive state of contemporary civilization, individuals understood that can survive and develop if they have a safe condition and if it accepts another, respecting the rights and obligations. Human security is a fundamental right of the individuals and is required for all of them, whether they live in rich countries or poor countries. Not only the states are involved in ensuring the security of individuals living on their territory, but also international organizations.

1. ONU about Human Security

ONU Human Development Report in 1994 first introduced the concept of human security, in order to expand the traditional military sense of security to a higher level, multidimensional that includes seven dimensions:

- economic, ensuring each individual a minimum income necessary of each individual;
- food, guaranteeing each individual physical and economic access to basic food;
- medical, guaranteeing to individuals the minimum protection against diseases and healthy lifestyles;
- ecological, protecting individuals against environmental damage and natural disasters;
- personal, protect individuals from violence, regardless of its source;
- community, protect individuals from loss of traditional values, ethnic and sectarian violence;
- political, providing each individual a living environment based on respect for human rights in society.

The document defines human security through its purpose, to safeguard the vital essence of human life to the universal threat, in a manner consistent with long-term human development.

ONU premises from which starts the definition of human security are:

- security is a right of being, no matter where they live;
- some threats are common to all countries, regardless of their economic development;
- when the security of people which live in a corner of the world is affected by various threats, it is possible that all states involved to remove that threat;
- approach of these threats ante factum is less expensive than post factum.

The Former United Nations secretary general, Kofi Annan, said in 2000 that: *“human security in its broadest sense includes more than the absence of violent conflicts. This includes human rights, good governance, access to education and health care and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfill their potential.”* (Duta, 2007, p. 203)

The Commission Report in 2003 of the Human Security, now called *Human security: Protecting and Empowering People* emphasizes that human security complements state security, not exclude, and strengthen human rights and human

development. Regarding this document the human security aims to reduce and eradicate, where possible, the insecurity that affect human life and connects directly to a number of freedoms, such as the issue of poverty, freedom from fear, freedom to act.

ONU experts consider that achieving human security depends on two types of strategies:- *protection strategies*, established by states, international agencies, ONG's and private sector, which protect people from threats. According to these strategies, protecting individuals is the key to human security requires increased efforts to develop rules, processes and national and international institutions to address uncertainty in a systematic, comprehensive and preventive way; *empowerment strategies*, relating to people's ability to act on their behalf or on behalf of others and is the second security key that enables people to develop resistance to harsh conditions, mobilize for others' security, avoiding risks and thereby enhance social protection.

Practical application of the definition proposed by the ONU is a goal, a goal difficult to achieve, which involves the application of universal measures, which must take into account the cultural and psychological characteristics of the population, which aims to protect the integrity of the individual, not state region or the world.

Related to human security, the ONU has developed the concept of *human development*, which involves the creation of an environment where individuals can develop their potential, become productive and creative in relation to their needs and interests.

The complexity of human development is measured by the *human development index* (HDI), a tool that summarizes the three dimensions of human development:

- chances to live a long life in health;
- valorification of access to education;
- achieve a decent standard of living.

The indicator is based therefore on measuring life expectancy, school enrollment and the literacy, and income levels. To highlight the particular aspects of human development, were built three other complementary indices: *Human Poverty Index* (HPI), *gender disparity index in human development* (IDS) and the *index of women's participation in social life* (IPF). According to human development, democratic governance is one that ensures the rights and freedoms of people and where people can actually influence political decisions that affect their lives.

Annual reports are published on human development, regional, national or global, are presented and analyzed various indicators. Usefulness of such reports was welcomed by ONU Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, who believes that: "*Human*

Development Reports have changed the way we see the world. I learned that while economic growth is very important, what matters ultimately is the use of national income to give all people a chance to live longer, healthier and more productive.”

Global Human Development Report for 2010 entitled *The true wealth of nations: paths to human development*, human development index made public by examining progress in health, education and income since 1970, for the 135 countries with comparable available data.

According to this report for Romania (Figure 1), the following conclusions were:

- in the material welfare of the population, the study shows an increase of 44% of gross national income from 8,929 dollars per year in 1990 to 12,884 dollars in 2010, passing through a phase of decline in 2000 to 7,746 dollars /year;
- in terms of education, years of schooling in 1990 expectations were 12.5 years, while the actual study period were only 9, in 2010, the survey revealed an average 14.8 years of school, Romanians studying effectively only 10.6;
- Romanians live on average four years more than in 1990 to 73.2 years;
- 10% of people in the parliament are women and 84% of adult women have graduated high school or college, compared with 91% of men. 24 women die at birth because of complications per 100,000 live births, and teenage pregnancy rate is 31 per thousand.
- female labor participation is 555, compared with 715 for men;
- the resulting numbers make Romania to have an index of 0.478, which ranks a 49 out of 138 countries based on 2008 data.

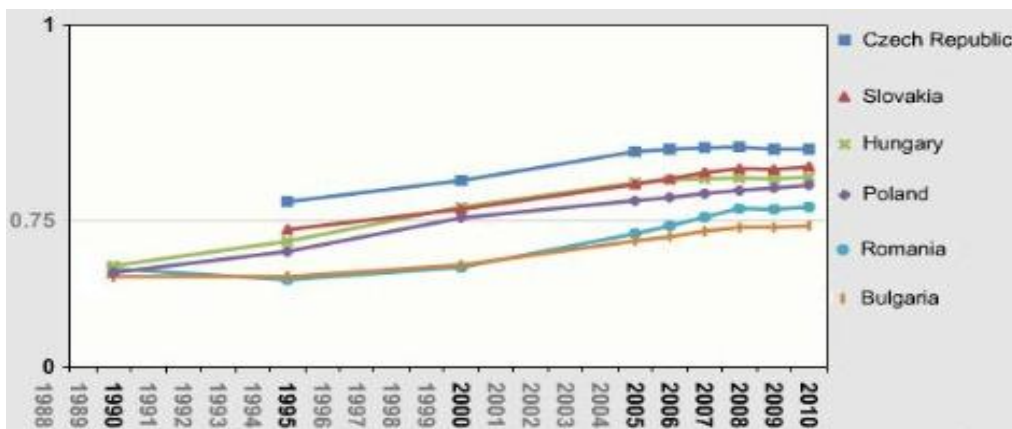


Figure 1. The index of human development in Romania

The emphasis on the human individual and the population which it belongs, regardless of race, religion, ethnicity, etc. led to a crystallization of how to define the concept of *global human security* (Pigu, 2004). This approach focuses not only a category of threats to individuals, but all types of threats that can affect significantly and consistently over a long period of time the individual is physically, mentally and materially, individual freedom and sustainable development and population to which it belongs. At the same time, concern means all state and non-state factors responsible to ensure good human being as a whole.

Global human security is a constant concern of the ONU, through its specialized bodies, acting on the establishment of this state benefit human beings and international community. In this context, the ONU target, in terms of security, is a world free of fear, fear, in which individuals can act and develop smoothly. United Nations Charter reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women, promoting tolerance and social progress of all peoples and joining forces to maintain peace and security. An example of international concern for each individual security.

2. Human Security in the View of Other International Organizations

Human security has always been in the international attention (even if the concept was not circulated) from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948: “*Everyone has the right to life, liberty and personal security.*” (Article 3); “*Everyone, as a member of society has the right to social security and is directed through national effort and international cooperation, taking into account the organization and resources of each State, to obtain the realization of economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and free development of his personality.*” (Article 22)

Redefining the security object reference in view of international organizations with a focus on protecting the individual was determined by several structural factors:

- the end of the Cold War and ideological confrontation;
- the impact of globalization, which often excludes national level of global-local causality;
- more obvious presence of transnational actors;
- redefinition of power relations;
- emergence of new non-military threats;
- increase intra-national conflicts.

These changes have generated sufficient arguments to define human security as encompassing *four basic characteristics*:

- human security is a challenge and a universal concern;
- components of human security are interdependent;
- human security can be achieved through prevention rather than intervention later;
- human security is centered on the individual.

When human security is threatened, individuals become less tolerant and cooperative. From this statement, we consider that any action on national security, regional and global purpose must be to guarantee the security of individuals and human communities.

An important role in defining human security and ensure they practice is held, along with ONU and other international organizations.

OSCE, the largest regional security organization in the world, is manifested particularly in the areas of diplomacy, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

The activities listed are the focus areas human being and individual security.

An example of OSCE involvement in human security is given to the provision of the articles of organization on the affirmation and strengthening the principle of non-resort to force or threat of force, principle originally in the main international instrument governing international relations, that the United Nations Charter, article 2 (sovereign equality of states, fulfillment in good faith the obligations assumed by states, resolving international disputes by peaceful means, *renunciation of force or threat of force*, noninterference in internal affairs of a state).

OSCE Code of Conduct 1994 on politico-literary aspects of security recommends working states support humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of civilians, including by facilitating the movement of personnel and resources for this, an example of attention to safety pro individual.

Another example concerns the OSCE human security is provided by the work of the OSCE mission in Moldova, mission empowered to provide advice and expertise on matters concerning human and minority rights, democratic transformation and repatriation of refugees, adding to the portfolio since 2003 the Human Dimension security and combating human trafficking. Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme of the mission, launched in 2007, works to prevent and combat human trafficking and domestic violence, gender equality and women's rights, intensified action to identify, protect and assist victims and vulnerable persons support human rights and fundamental freedoms and encourage compliance with the rule of law.

European Union promotes human security, encouraging diversity and advocating for global partnerships between citizens of the world shared.

According to the European Security Strategy, designed by Javier Solana and adopted by the European Council in December 2003, security is a precondition for development.

Strategy developed key threats (terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts, state instability) affect the human first, and then human security. Barcelona Report, published in 2004 at the initiative of Javier Solana, emphasizes the need for ESDP missions conducted to focus on protection of civilians under existing law enforcement and ultimately to use force.

Transformation of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) in the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) or the introduction of the solidarity clause and the clause of mutual assistance and support, innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty (in force since December 1, 2009), can become EU activities to contribute to efforts to ensure safety, regardless of reporting.

The main objective of the various EU missions (humanitarian and evacuation missions to conflict prevention and peacekeeping, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, joint disarmament operations, missions, counseling and assistance to military operations stabilization after the conflict) is to maintain peace and strengthen international security. The 23 civilian and military operations carried out by the EU on three continents are an example of the Union's concerns regarding involvement in human security.

Other examples that show the desire and EU involvement in human security are: *Force response on issues of human security* (Human Security Response Force) or document entitled *Emphasizing human rights in the ESDP* (Mainstreaming of Human Rights into ESDP), developed by the EU Political and Security in 2006, which established a series of steps for developing the human dimension of policy and drafting a standard field manual and training guides for ESDP. (Sarcinschi, 2008, 13-14)

By the objectives and activities, the Union fully understand that it is very important to be closer to the people of Europe, but also that of other non-EU states, helping to eradicate poverty worldwide attention. We consider it essential for the EU to promote human security concept, which encourages diversity and calls for global partnerships between citizens of the world shared.

NATO is involved in peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster assistance, counter-terrorism and security sector reform, public diplomacy and political consultation. Also adapt their concepts work permanently in a manner to meet his specific requirements.

Report of the NATO Advanced Research Group, in 2006, says that the key prerogative of the approach to promoting human security is to protect civilians from violence and fear that this will occur. Placing the individual and the needs of the center of any military operations makes these operations become more efficient. (Sarcinschi, 2008, 5)

Capacity planning of interventions in civil emergencies (Civil Emergency Planning - CEP), is considered as key security task of NATO, is an important aspect of human security pro-NATO. It aims at collecting, analyzing and sharing information related to national planning such activities to ensure the use of civil resources during emergency situations (crisis, disaster or conflict), in accordance with Alliance objectives and starting from the premise that security exceeds strictly military sphere the idea of protection. The most recent example, which proves human pro-NATO security role this organization is to assist the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in ensuring stability and security in the performance and extend their authority and influence across the country. In the Resolution 1383 the UN Security Council, was established integrated peacekeeping mission under the umbrella of NATO, NATO took over responsibility for the support force established under UN mandate (ISAF - International Security Assistance Force) since August 2003.

3. Conclusions

In the world is increasingly spreading the conception that the flagship of national security, regional and international expansion is the individual, so human security.

All international organizations, all states, regardless of level of development, must be concerned with human security. Developed countries like the U.S., are vital stakeholders to ensure national security and individuals, to improve the quality of governance and to support open societies worldwide. (Soros, 2002, p. 33)

Strengthens human security and human rights gives an extra dimension of human development by increasing social equity and reduce insecurity factors of varied nature. Security is a fundamental right of every individual, regardless of affiliation, education, gender etc. Which aims to ensure the physical integrity of the individual against all forms of violence and adequate control of hazards, not their total absence, resulting in about a feeling it welfare, quiet and without fear of tomorrow.

Natural disasters in recent years have brought immense human and material losses (e.g. India and Pakistan earthquake of 8 October 2005 brought over 86,000 casualties dead magnitude 8 earthquake on the Richter scale followed the tsunami of 11 March 2011 brought Japan considerable material losses, amounting to 151 billion euros). The negative consequences of natural disasters brought to the

attention of international organizations issue their own responsibility to individual states. In addition to military and ecological threat, international organizations recognize that there are other threats to human security, such as repeated violations of international humanitarian law, development of international crime, prohibition on humanitarian organizations to help the population in poor living conditions, etc. All these human security threats require the solution of national and international organizations, and also from each individual. A significant contribution to promoting the concept of human security and fears of a world without a safety culture can be formed and developed in educational environments, by himself or by other means.

As a fundamental human need, human security does not concern only the survival of the individual or society, ensuring human security is aimed at granting individuals the freedom to take decisions on their choice and to allow development in the manner chosen by them.

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