EDMUNDO OLIVEIRA

THE UNIVERSE OF
HUMAN SECURITY

EL UNIVERSO DE LA
SEGURIDAD HUMANA

O UNIVERSO DA
SEGURANÇA HUMANA

2ª EDIÇÃO

The book The Universe of Human Security grows the importance of the principles and values of the United Nations.
Professor Edmundo Oliveira is a virtuous intelligence that Brazil gave to the world.

Jean Paul Laborde,
French,
Former Special Adviser of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

This magnificent book of Professor Edmundo Oliveira is a precious contribution for news spaces of solidarity, with dialogue and competence, in search of the greatness of civilization and social peace essential for the best destiny of humanity.

Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni,
Argentinian,
Judge at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of the Organization of American States (OAS)

La obra El Universo de la Seguridad Humana eleva la importância de los princípios y valores de las Naciones Unidas.
El Profesor Edmundo Oliveira es uma inteligência virtuosa que Brasil dio al mundo.

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THE UNIVERSE OF HUMAN SECURITY

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The Universe of Human Security

This Book was written for presentation at the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in Kyoto, Japan, from 20 to 27 April, 2020, according to the Resolution E / CN.15 / 2017 / L.6 / Rev.1 adopted by the United Nations.

El Universo de la Seguridad Humana

Este Libro fue escrito para presentación en el 14º Congreso de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Crimen y la Justicia Penal, em Kyoto, Japón, del 20 al 27 de Abril de 2020, de conformidad con la Resolución E / CN.15 / 2017 / L.6 /Rev.1 adoptada por las Naciones Unidas.

O Universo da Segurança Humana

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ABSTRACT

Because of its universal character, human security is the focal point in the connection among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – United Nations Agenda from 2015 to 2030, since human security brings together all the concerns that encourage dialogue and cooperation between Governments, institutions and civil society. Those are needed for formulating integrated vaccine policies for overcoming the acute pains of poverty, diseases, injustices, risks, disasters, crises, conflicts, crimes, violence, inequalities, manipulations, prejudices, discrimination, exclusion, intolerance and environmental violations that create obstacles to human development, hampering the elevation of dignity, quality of life and wellbeing allied to the degree of satisfaction people feel, in any place, at any time, from generation to generation.

Without the potential of human security there is no way to generate solid sources of values and mechanisms for governments in conditions to produce the proactive performance of economic growth, social progress and environmental protection at all levels and circumstances.

Keywords:

— Human security

— Human development

— Social justice

— Sustainable environment

— Governance

— Human rights

— Humanitarian law

Wealth of quality of life with wellbeing and dignity for all, not only for access to the basics, but also to all means available for personal realization.

Preface

This work by Professor Edmundo Oliveira is an example of how brilliant ideas and balanced proposals are crucial for our world.

It will be seen that this work presents excellent approaches with the additional merit of being an easily readable text, which provides clarification related to the appropriate formalization of technical understanding that should brought to bear upon the dimensions of human security.

The Institute for Human Security for Latin America and Caribbean (ISHALC), created in 1997 in the City of São Paulo, has dedicated its efforts to holding Training Courses and to implementing Research Projects in the area of Criminal Law, Criminology and Criminal Policy, focusing on issues related to crimes of homicide, crimes of corruption, and crimes against immigrants and refugees, as well as studies in poverty and criminality, conflict mediation and analyses focusing on serving sentences depriving of liberty or subjecting those convicted to pedagogical measures as alternatives to prison.

Important academic and scientific activities have been carried out by the Institute for Human Security for Latin America and Caribbean (ISHALC) in partnerships with o Court of Justice of the State of São Paulo, with the Center

for Policies and Strategies of the University of São Paulo, with the Brazilian Bar Association, São Paulo Section, with the University of Miami School of Law in the United States and with the Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention (COPLAD), of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), with its headquarters in San José, Costa Rica.

The Institute for Human Security for Latin America and Caribbean (ISHALC), on special occasions always grants a Prize in Human Security, to honor and recognize persons deserving distinction for relevant studies, research or services in favor of perspectives for a better future for our civilization.

It is appropriate to emphasize that this book by Professor Edmundo Oliveira is in perfect harmony with the guidelines of the Institute for Human Security for Latin America and Caribbean. That is because the Institute has endorsed the rules and principles of the United Nations that benefit governmental mechanisms committed to the social and economic prosperity of peoples, in a peacemaking environment that is always healthy. We seek to preserve life with dignity and wellbeing in a healthy environment and access to social justice for all persons in line with a positive integration that demands strengthening of patterns of global geopolitics.

Similarly, the permanent initiatives of Governments, institutions and civil society for the construction of dialogues and new choices of values that favor global human security global on the ethical, political and

institutional plane, following the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals - Agenda 2030 of the United Nations deserve applause.

It is necessary to effectively adjust the scales of the effects of globalization in order to overcome fear, poverty, discrimination, prejudice, inequality, intolerance, manipulation, vulnerability and social exclusion. That is why one hopes to see the growth of solid opportunities arising from qualitative gains through public policies, which favor investments towards stable relationships between individuals and their families and the community, in any place, at any time.

From a different angle, it is worth emphasizing the input of International Law, so that the premises of human security, legitimately considered and with strategic capacity, can also be an instrument for controlling violence and preventing crime in order to cooperated towards success in fighting the connections between the crime phenomenon and the typical behavior of all those who act outside the law, whether in consummating an individual crime or through organized crime in all of its expressions. On the other hand, the performance of human security in regulating appropriate behaviors must not ignore the social and moral reintegration of delinquents subordinated to penitentiary systems or submitted to service alternative penal measures.

It is a privilege to experience and celebrate the release of the excellent intellectual product contained in this publication, The Universe of Human Security, in which the outstanding Professor Edmundo Oliveira inaugurates a

new path for providing more options for the success of endeavors by the United Nations in harmony with a dimension of citizenship under the aegis of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, with an emphasis on overcoming difficulties and challenges, in the paradigms that inform the daily, step-by-step dynamics of our existence.

In closing, the message of this Preface is our intent of contributing to the launch of a new style of human security that involves understanding and cooperation.

As Professor Edmundo Oliveira very appropriately emphasizes in this precious book "Finally, shared human security that balances individual and society values, means giving possibilities for people to overcome obstacles and broaden horizons in favor of constructing a better tomorrow that has fertile projects, a will to move forward with enthusiasm, appropriate focus and devotion towards making what we want possible happen. What gives grace to life is the hope of being able to dream."

I can assuredly state that this book is a ripe fruit that can be read to certain profit, and is thus a significant contribution to the shining improvement of humanity.

São Paulo, Brazil, January 14, 2020

Eduardo Leite

Director President of the
Institute for Human Security for Latin America
and Caribbean (ISHALC)

I

INTRODUCTION

Who has never dream of changing one's life and moving to an idyllic corner, a place with a higher level of safety and peace of mind? Such thinking is so powerful that no one is free from it.

The idea of writing this book came from the purpose of contributing to a new vision of the future, through the perspective of prosperity, with the ties of human security composing the good of inner peace as the sweetest part of the oasis in a person's life. When one pacifies, the world becomes better.

Indeed, the optimism brought to the world by the *savoir-faire* of the Enlightenment thinkers, who supposed to be able to arrive at the dominion of the universe by means of science and technology, weakened from the moment in which the man distinguished that, to be acomplished and be happy, you would have to worry about yourself as well as with the sustainable environment. Romanticism clearly portrayed the boredom that had gripped everyone in the late eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. It was the "*mal de siècle*", so well portrayed by Henri Stendahl in **The Red and the Black**; was the "*pain of the world*," which had in

Johann Goethe and Friedrich Schiller his prophets, and in Lord Byron his greatest interpreter. It was realized, then, that the conquest of the physical world means nothing when the human being neglects himself, his personality and does not aspire to complete himself, body and soul, to collect, to discover and to remain undaunted in the crusade of life, reaping what he has planted and dedicating affection to what he can leave for the future. This was the example of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the genius who produced one of the richest treasures in the history of music. Mozart, with his symphonies, operas and concerts, taught the lesson that we should not be paralyzed, either by success or defeat, but only to establish permanence on the path to where we want to go.

Another frequent observation is the variety of reactions of those who live in the same habitat and are hit by the deleterious ball of intolerance, misfortune or misfortune. At the moment, these lines are written, the imaginary cries out for the **Cathedral of Notre-Dame** in Paris, which remains there, as beautiful and imposing as in the glory days of past centuries. But on the other hand, the bias of certainty implies seeing that, at every instant, the world is struck by the discomfort of a terrible existential crisis. Thousands of human beings go hungry or lose their jobs daily, waiting for the existential improvement. And the reaction of each person is different from the reaction of others. While some face difficulties and tolerate intolerance, misfortune or misfortune, heroically, others, at the first strike, descend to crime, sometimes even to provide for subsistence. The sense of community is weakening in the world with lack of pacification. People are more

selfish. There is more violence, corruption is proliferating, inequality is increasing, intolerance is more and more associated with the ferment of wickedness, and the contamination from the divisions of race, religion and ethnicity has increased. How complex is the human soul which Shakespeare is able to understand it in its entireness?

It is possible to conclude, with a critical filter, that aggressiveness is not compulsorily destructive, although sex is needed just as it is for reproduction. Unless there is a biological revolution to change the personality of man as a species, it is utopian to hope that someday there may be a society without struggle and without competition. Just as a child needs measured aggression to become an independent adult, the adult also needs to release some of his aggressive potential to maintain the subtlety of his own uniqueness with consistent altruism and autonomy. Suffering hurts, but suffering, even though it is a storm, raises the soul.

No one should expect that education, cultural progress and discourse by governments will be able to abolish or even substantially soften the human tendency towards competitive struggle, since the aggressive impulse that leads to war and destruction and the same time underlies the drive towards independence and personal fulfillment. The desired balance will be achieved when we unravel the ways in which humans can compete and fight, without exterminating themselves or their fellows, without ceasing to be moved when reflecting on the Beatitudes of Jesus Christ, revealed in the perfection of the Sermon on the Mount.

The combination of those factors represents the balance of supporting pillars, in connection with the productive values between the social justice system and responsible governance, with high standards of quality and transparency, in the context of the driving force of Human Security, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

The best inheritance is the fertile path towards living together in peace.

II

BACKGROUND

In Ancient Greece, Aristotle, in his famous **Politics**, pointed to the fact that people are only fully human when they live in any age of splendor of society with defense and security (Politics, IV, c. 14).

In **Leviathan**, published in England in 1651, Thomas Hobbes noted that the role of the State is to maintain peace between its citizens with a guarantee of security.

In his: **Two Treatises of Government**, published in England in 1690, John Locke observed that security is essential for safeguarding people's intimacy and possessions.

In his work **On the Social Contract**, published in France in 1762, Jean-Jacques Rousseau showed that the sovereignty of society requires it maintain security and wellbeing of lives, which are essential for preserving humanity.

In his famous **Annual State of the Union Speech** to the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt treated security as the first purpose of the state, and thus highlighted the

great significance of "Freedom from want" and "Freedom from fear."

In 1966, Professor William Blatz, in Canada, published a book with the following title: **Human Security: Some Reflections**. This was the first technical study to employ the expression **Human Security**, in order to highlight the stereotypes of urban disorder, in the plexus of the interrelation between sociability, protection and human development.

III

Concept of Human Security

Human security is the guarantee of individual survival and well-being with dignity of people in the preferred ritual of social living.

The foundation of that concept, which I believe to be appropriate, is in Article III da Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948): "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person." From that foundation emerges the key to the balance between the personal and the social. Security is like oxygen; if you have it, you don't think of it; if you don't have security, you think about it all the time.

In the context of the United Nations Organization (UN), human security is described as a process that encompasses both "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" (UNDP, 1994). In that way, the United Nations, when dealing with the concept of human security, seeks a distinction between the limits associated with threats to State security and the limits pertaining to the threats that impact relations of human beings at three levels: individual, family and community.

Along that line, in the Human Development Report, drawn up by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)[1], published in New York, in 1994, human security, unlike traditional security, is described with an essentially defensive character, involving an integrating concept of solidarity, so as to include all persons in the process of dialogue for human development, in conditions of favoring preservation of life with dignity[2].

In 2000, Kofi Annan, at the time Secretary-General of the United Nations, referring to the concept of human security, highlighted central elements that were inter-related with security of the State, seeking maintenance of stability at a national, regional and global scale. Those elements have to do with "freedom from fear and freedom from want, and the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment – these are the interrelated building blocks of human – and therefore national – security" (*United Nations* SG/SM/7382)[3].

The Special Report, prepared in 2003, by the United Nations Commission on Human Security, called "Human Security Now"[4], linked the concept of human security

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1   See: http://hdr.UNDP.org/sites/default/files/reports/255/hdr_1994_en_complete_nostats.pdf. Accessed on January 4, 2016.

2   See: www.un-library.org/development/human-development-report-1994. Accessed on January 13, 2016.

3   See: Declaration by ANNAN, Kofi:
    http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2000/20000508.sgsm7382.doc.html. Accessed on January 15, 2016.

4   See: United Nations Commission on Human Security. Human Security Now: Final Report. New York, 2003.
    See also: http://www.unocha.org/humansecurity/chs/finalreport/English/FinalReport.pdf . Accessed on January 18, 2016

to the inflow of protection against systemic threats that can affect the core of all human lives. That is why, as was emphasized in 1994 by the Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), human security is a core component in the political and administrative infra-structure of the State, in order to assure rights, a culture of peace and social development, thus expanding person-al choices. Human security is exactly the guarantee that people will be able to make those choices with firmness, conviction and liberty.

It is worth noting that there are many definitions that seek to position the various stable components of human security to face situations of insecurity in distinct contexts of risks, threats and vulnerabilities[5].

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5   On positions related to the concept of human security:
     GASPER, Des. The Idea of Human Security. In: Garnet Working Paper,
     University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom, nº 28, 2008, p. 2-9.
     One should add the theory of: OWEN, Taylor. The Uncertain Future of Human
     Security in the UN. In: International Social Science Journal of UNESCO
     Publication, Paris, Volume 59, September, 2008, p. 113-118.

Edmundo Oliveira

IV

CENTRAL CONCEPTS OF HUMAN SECURITY

When it released the Human Development Report in New York in 1994, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced in Chapter Two of the Report[6], the thinking of the United Nations about the idea, the concept and its approach related to human security, choosing seven central components that are interconnected and complement each other, in dynamic processes of alignment in order to enable the potential of each individual for concretely achieving personal enrichment.

Below are the seven key categories of human security in the aforementioned UNDP Report:

First category: Economic Security

Economic security seeks a secure basic income for people, generally from remunerated and productive work, or, as a last resort, from a publicly-funded safety net. Although the problem of economic security may be more serious in developing countries, it also raises concerns

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6 See: hdr.undp.org/in/content/human-development-report-1994. Accessed on February 1st, 2016.

in developed countries. Unemployment and lack of income are important factors behind the tensions that involve political questions, crises or conflicts between ethnic groups.

Second category: Food Security

Food security requires that all persons, at any moment, have both physical and economic access to basic foods. It cannot be ignored that there is an enormous unease with the scarce availability of food worldwide for millions of poor people who are afflicted not only by a deficient distribution of food but by their continuing lack of buying power.

Third category: Health Security

Health security seeks to guarantee minimum protection for fighting diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. Whether in developing or in industrialized countries, damages to security in terms of health are the rule in both urban and rural environments, and particularly affect needy children and elderly persons facing financial difficulties.

Fourth category: Environmental Security

Environmental security seeks to protect people from threats and damages of human origin to nature, leading to environmental deterioration and bringing losses to environmental governance. In developing countries,

a lack of access to the environmental sanitation, such as clean water resources, sewerage networks and solid waste treatment is one of the greatest nightmares for the human species in its habitat. In industrialized countries, one of the main threats is the atmospheric pollution that impacts ecosystems. Additionally, the growing impact of climate change is another burden that adds instability to environmental safety and, consequently, perverse effects to human security.

Fifth category: Citizen Security

Citizen security is within the context of human security, being the portrait of the protocol of the public security policy for the valorization of human rights. It mobilizes the instruments of transformation, under the aegis of improving education, at the heart of the fight against violence and crime. With priority being pacification, the legitimacy of prevention alongside efficient police practice, citizen security aims to protect people from the afflictions arising from the threat of physical or moral violence, either by internal motivations or by external motivations. For many people, the greatest source of concern is the possibility of becoming victims of violent crime at home, at school, at work, on the street, in sports, at leisure and, finally, in the virtual daily life of the Internet. The systematization of citizen security is the necessary road for social development with democratic governance.

Sixth category: Community Security

Community security involves the ties of solidarity and social esteem with the philosophy and organizational strategy of partnerships between the population, governments and public and private institutions. That implies constant reforms and updates on maps for planning, management and operationalization, while respecting values as well as ethnic and cultural identities.

Seventh category: Political Security – Judicial Security

Political security is intrinsic in a society that respects the efficacy of judicial security as a principle of legitimate trust, along with the exercise of power, which must be directed towards the common good, with care for guaranteeing the demandability of the rules of Law that motivate the values of harmonic relations between the State and society in society.

Human Rights and Humanitarian Law essentially constitute the ethical dignifying of procedures in the struggle against arbitrary power that does not follow standards of decent conduct in every circumstance. In an arbitrary government, permanent insecurity is the norm. It is the opposite of the Rule of Law, in which the limitation of the power-to-do gives to any citizen the awareness of the boundaries between legal and illegal, adjusted to the legal framework of the country and to international norms and principles, even should there be a situation of crisis, conflict or post-conflict. The cornerstone of the legislative

COMPONENTS OF HUMAN SECURITY

UNITED NATIONS

1. Economic Security with opportunities for goods and services for work, employment and income.

2. Food Security with relief of poverty, that also involves attacking the lack of hygiene, housing and education in needy regions.

3. Health Security with plans for health assistance, for wellbeing and for preserving life.

4. Environmental Security with practices for protecting the ecosystem and conservation of biodiversity in a healthy environment.

5. Citizen Security with observance of the law, ethics and good practices, moving towards reliability in the Police structure and the guarantee of Justice, so that they can serve as paradigms for the values performed by the State in preventing crime, controlling justice and in providing rehabilitating criminal punishment.

6. Community Security with successful stability in overcoming prejudice, intolerance, inequality, discrimination, exclusion, manipulation and vulnerability.

7. Political Security – Judicial Security with democratic governance and public policies directed towards the common good, in the movement of norms and principles of Human Rights and of Humanitarian Law, which motivate the values of harmonic relations in society between the State and the citizens, even in the event of crisis, conflict or post-conflict. The Political Security is interconnected with Judicial Security.

Graph prepared by Professor Edmundo Oliveira,
General Coordinator of COPLAD, ILANUD Program

framework is transparent judicial security, so that Justice, the ultimate aim of Law, may be manifested and take concrete form in a stable and reliable manner. That being the case, in the Rule of Law, human security must be intertwined with political security, under the mantle of judicial security.

V

OPERATIONAL POLICIES IN HUMAN SECURITY FOR SUPPORTING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

To facilitate their operational agendas for meeting individual and collective needs related to full security in human development, the centers of government can count on contributions from the following support mechanisms:

1   United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security;

2   Advisory Board on Human Security for Human Security;

3   Special Advisory on Human Security to the United Nations;

4   Human Security Unit of the United Nations;

5   Parliamentarians for Global Action;

6   Human Security Network;

7   Resolution of the United Nations on Human Security.

1. United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

A perfect example of how it is possible to move from theory to practice, with assured benefits to human security occurred with the installation in New York on March 26, 1999 of the **United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security**, derived from an initial partnership between the Government of Japan and United Nations Secretariat. On that occasion, the Government of Japan announced the donation of 500 million *Yen* to begin the Fund.

Since being established in 1999, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security has directed millions of dollars toward projects that promote protection, empowerment, subsistence and dignity for people around the world.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security is managed by the Human Security Unit in the system of the United Nations in New York[7].

2. Advisory Board on Human Security

Created on April 12, 2011, in New York, the **Advisory Board on Human Security on Human Security** was established as a result of recommendations from the 2003 Report of the Commission on Human Security established in 2001, in Tokyo, Japan, through an initiative of the Government of Japan and de Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations. It should be noted that since the work of the Commission beginning

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7 See: www.mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HSF00. Accessed on April 19, 2017.

in 2001, human security has become a crucial instrument of the international relations policy of Japan, with notable incentives for international cooperation.

The Advisory Board on Human Security, made up of 11 members, has the following tasks[8]:

I.   Assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in actions related to Human Security;

II.   Establish the general lines of action of the United Nations Fund for Human Security;

III.   Implement projects and activities proposed by the United Nations Fund for Human Security;

IV.   Promote and disseminate the values and acceptance of human security throughout the world.

Mr. Knut Vollebalk, Ambassador of Norway, is the current Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Council on Human Security.

3.   Special Adviser on Human Security to the United Nations

António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations created, in New York, the position of **Special Adviser on Human Security to the United Nations** and nominated Professor Yukio Takasu as its Special Adviser. Professor Yukio Takasu was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations. He competently performed a vital

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8   See: www.un.org/humansecurity/about-human-security/advisory-board-human-security. Accessed on May 25, 2017.

role in the approval of the Resolution on Human Security; A/RES 66/290, approved by the United Nations General Assembly, in New York, on September 10, 2012.

Professor Yukio Takasu has always been a leading defender of the ideal of strengthening human security as part of the process of the dialogue on globalization. The recognized work of Professor Yukio Takasu comes from December 10, 2010, when Ban Ki-moon, Former Secretary-General of the United Nations, had also appointed Professor Yukio Takasu for the function as Special Advisor on Human Security.

The office of Special Adviser on Human Security to the United Nations works in articulation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Special Adviser encourages the mobilization of all levels of the United Nations System for cooperation and construction of alternatives for strengthening human security throughout the world[9].

4.   Human Security Unit of the United Nations

The purpose in establishing the **Human Security Unit of the United Nations** on May 11, 2014, in New York, was to emphasize the high relevance of human security in both theoretical and practical terms, as part of the activities of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

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9   See: www.un.org/humansecurity. Accessed on May 25, 2017.

Since 2009 the Human Security Unit has been establishing strategic plans on human security in partnership with the Governments of the Member States of the United Nations, as well as promoting technical and scientific events with academic institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Currently, the head of the United Nations Human Security Unit is under the responsibility of Ms. Mehrnaz Mostafavi, who effectively implements her activities in New York in partnership with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

The strategic plans of the Human Security Unit of the United Nations[10] are in support of the themes of **freedom from fear**, **freedom from want** and **freedom to live in dignity**, as set out in Paragraph 143 of Resolution A/ Res 60/1 – 2005, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, in New York, on October 24, 2005.

Involvement of the international community in the set of means and measures that will lead to the success of the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations is undoubtedly a key factor for driving governance policies that will facilitate an equitable distribution of the benefits of growth without the weakening and deterioration of the Public Authority, in accordance with the desired goals of the United Nations Agencies, Institutes and Offices.

In effect, the Human Security Unit of the United Nations has an important work before it in catalyzing

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10   See: http://www.un.org/humansecurit/human-securit-unit. Accessed on May 30, 2017.

stable mechanisms for overcoming challenges and difficulties, along the lines of new patterns of integration between Governments, institutions and civil society.

5.   Parliamentarians for Global Action

The entity **Parliamentarians for Global Action**, with its head office currently in New York, was created on February 18, 1978, in Washington, DC.

At the Annual Session of Parliamentarians for Global Action held on December 4 and 5, 2006, in Tokyo, Japan, a panel was devoted to highlighting the challenges that involve security and human development, so that they can be confronted by Parliament Members in all countries in the XXI Century with the support of the United Nations. The conclusion of the Forum recommended promoting human security in all regions of the planet, emphasizing the need for formulating laws that strengthen the position of the Judicial and Legislative Branches in their relation to the Executive Branch, in supporting the exercise of democracy with care for human security in social policies for protecting the citizens.

Human security issues are always present at every Annual Parliamentarians' Forum for Global Action bringing together Deputies and Senators from various countries[11].

The Manual for Parliamentarians on Human Rights was approved at the 37th Annual Forum of Parliamentarians for Global Action, held from November 30 to December 1,

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11   See: http://www.pgaction.org. Accessed on May 30, 2017.

2015, in El Salvador, Salvador, where it was reiterated the commitment to collaborate with the effective implementation of UN Resolution A / Res 66/290 which guarantees the success of activities focused on human security.

6.   Network for Human Security

In order to identify concrete areas for international collective action in the area of human security, by amplifying the energies of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, the Network for Human Security was launched on May 20, 1999 in Bergen, Norway. Human Security Network).

The Network for Human Security[12] currently has twelve members: Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Norway, Panama, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand and more South Africa as an Observer.

The Presidency of the Network currently belongs to Mr. Melitón Alejandro Arrocha Ruíz, Ambassador of Panama to the United Nations in New York.

One may observe that the Human Security Network needs to be more diversified in geographical terms in order to expand its horizons, given that the majority of its Members are from Europe. It is exactly this broadening that will add more weight to the Network`s purpose of collaborating with the United Nations in seeking a balance between the reliable activities and influences

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12   See: www.un.org/humansecurity/human-security-unit/whats-new. Accessed on June 4, 2017.

of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches, in sharing healthy governance procedures, in line with a zeal for human security based on Human Rights and on Humanitarian Law.

7. Resolution of the United Nations on Human Security

Resolution A/Res 66/290 – 2012 on Human Security adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on September 10, 2012.

United Nations

General Assembly

New York, 10 September 2012

Resolution A/Res 66/290 adopted by the General Assembly on Human Security

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and international law,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, especially Paragraph 143 thereof, and its Resolution 64/291 of 16 July 2010,

Recognizing that development, human rights and peace and security, which are the three pillars of the United Nations, are interlinked and mutually reinforcing:

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to General Assembly Resolution 64/291 on human security;

2. Takes note of the formal debate on human security organized by the President of the General Assembly, held on 4 June 2012;

3. Agrees that human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people. Based on this, a common understanding on the notion of human security includes the following:

   (a) The right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential;

(b) Human security calls for people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people and all communities;

(c) Human security recognizes the interlinkages between peace, development and human rights, and equally considers civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(d) The notion of human security is distinct from the responsibility to protect and its implementation;

(e) Human security does not entail the threat or the use of force or coercive measures. Human security does not replace State security;

(f) Human security is based on national ownership. Since the political, economic, social and cultural conditions for human security vary significantly across and within countries, and at different points in time, human security strengthens national solutions which are compatible with local realities;

(g) Governments retain the primary role and responsibility for ensuring the survival, livelihood and dignity of their citizens. The role of the international community is to complement and provide the necessary support to Governments, upon their request, so as

to strengthen their capacity to respond to current and emerging threats. Human security requires greater collaboration and partnership among Governments, international and regional organizations and civil society;

(h) Human security must be implemented with full respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for the sovereignty of States, territorial integrity and non-interference in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States. Human security does not entail additional legal obligations on the part of States;

4. Recognizes that while development, peace and security and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations and are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, achieving development is a central goal in itself and the advancement of human security should contribute to realizing sustainable development as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. Acknowledges the contributions made so far by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, and invites Member States to consider voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

6. Affirms that projects funded by the Trust Fund should receive the consent of the recipient State and be in line with national strategies and priorities in order to ensure national ownership;

7. Decides to continue its discussion on human security in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present Resolution, seeking the views of Member States in that regard for inclusion in the report, and on the lessons learned on the human security experiences at the international, regional and national levels.

127th Plenary Meeting

New York, 10 September 2012,

General Assembly of the United Nations.

Operational Policies of Human Security to Support Human Development

Graph prepared by Professor Edmundo Oliveira,
General Coordinator of COPLAD, ILANUD Program

Edmundo Oliveira

VI

HUMAN SECURITY AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Another point in the United Nations System that deserves analysis is the fact that the growth of human security needs to be in harmony with the strengthening of democratic governance[13]. The permanent struggle for cultivating citizenship with responsibility is not just of the Government with its people, but of people with each other, opening up horizons for a healthier globalization in all Nations, anywhere, anytime.

Good democratic governance brings advances for human development. The UNDP[14] defines human development as a process of changing the lives of citizens for the better, through the capacity and opportunity for satisfying basic and complementary needs. This process is achieved by enabling means and options for the individual to be or to do as he or she desires, according to her or his judgement of priorities. That definition is the foundation of the Human Development Index (HDI), measured

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13 This is also the thinking of: Norris, Pippa. *Making Democratic Governance Work. The Impact of Regimes on Prosperity, Welfare and Peace*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 4-9.

14   See: http://www.unhistory.org/briefing/8HumDev.pdf. Accessed on June 8, 2017.

in each region, whose results have been published annually since 1990, by the UNDP, in the Human Development Report (HDR), with analyses and conclusions involving global geopolitics. In one report, human development is made up of aspects inherent to social development, to economic development and sustainable development[15].

In fact, the greatest threats to good democratic governance come from crime, violence, poverty, discrimination, prejudice, intolerance, inequality, manipulation, vulnerability and social exclusion with a lack of access to housing, education, safety, health and hygiene. This impairs transparency, security, participation, pluralism, respect for rights and the guarantee of fundamental freedoms within the State. Well-governed countries are less prone to crime, violence, poverty, discrimination, prejudice, intolerance, inequality, manipulation, disinformation, oppression, vulnerability and social exclusion because they cultivate the wisdom of human enhancement, within an infrastructure scenario that fights instability and corruption, which therefore facilitates the equitable distribution of the benefits of growth in harmony with the Sustainable Development Goals sought for by the United Nations[16].

The United Nations System promotes good democratic governance, notably through the action of four agencies:

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15   See: http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi. Accessed on June 11, 2017.

16   See: http://sustainabledevolepment.un.org. Accessed on June 11, 2017.
      See also: http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/governance/links.shtml. Accessed on June 11, 2017.

I -   United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with technical support for strengthening institutions and capacitating people[17].

II -   International Monetary Fund (IMF) with programs for financing and technical assistance[18].

III -   United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) with aid for projects that promote human rights and consolidation of democracy[19].

IV -   United Nations Public Administration Network (UNPAN) with online communications and database for exchanging ideas, information and experiences in the public management policy sectors[20].

Human Security and United Nations Platforms for the Future Development Plan

With the purpose of making the world more just, supportive and a better place to live in through a global partnership global, the United Nations established two platforms for mobilizing through concrete actions, during the first 30 years of the millennium:

First platform: Millennium Development Goals from 2000 to 2015 Agenda.

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17   See: http://www.undp.org. Accessed on June 13, 2017.

18   See: http://www.imf.org. Accessed on June 13, 2017.

19   See: http://www.un.org/democracyfund/index.htm. Accessed on June 13, 2017.

20   See: http://www.unpan.org/home/aboutunpan. Accessed on June 13, 2017.

Second platform: Sustainable Development Goals from 2015 to 2030 Agenda.

Millennium Development Goals from 2000 to 2015

The platform from 2000 to 2015 was conceived of in order to achieve lasting solutions for conditions of extreme poverty, hardship, hunger, infant mortality, illiteracy, exclusion, discrimination, prejudice, intolerance, unemployment, racism, gender inequality, epidemics, natural disasters, wars, conflicts, crimes, domestic violence, terrorism, organized crime, manipulation, uncontrolled migration, water shortages, atmospheric pollution, public insecurity, vulnerability, violation of privacy and environmental degradation that affect billions of people around the planet[21].

There are three basic documents for the Millennium Development Goals from 2000 to 2015:

I - Report of the Millennium Summit that was held by the United Nations Secretariat, in New York, September 6 to 8, 2000;

II - United Nations Millennium Declaration, Resolution nº 55/02, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on September 8, 2000;

III - Global Action Plan for the Millennium Development Goals established by the United Nations Secretariat, on June 7, 2002.

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21   See: www.un.org/millenniumgoals. Accessed on June 14, 2017.

Sustainable Development Goals from 2015 to 2030

The platform from 2015 to 2030 was developed from the final document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 13 to 22, 2012, twenty years after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio-92 or ECO-92, from June 03 to 14, 1992. It should be considered that the Rio-92 Conference has become a symbol for the planet, since it was the first time where there was an extensive global discussion on commitments, attitudes and relations of persons regarding with environmental security[22].

The occasion that was destined to be the initial reference point for the commitments of the Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals from 2015 to 2030, on a national, regional and global scale, was the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21), held from November 30 to December 11, 2015, in Paris, France[23].

Thus, in uniting the platforms of the United Nations Objectives from 2000 to 2030, with the framework of human security the Keywords are summarized as: equality, liberty, protection, development, cooperation and sustainability.

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22   See: http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf151/aconf1512. Accessed on June 14, 2017.

23   See: http://www.unep.org. Accessed on June 14, 2017.

The questions arise:

- How to fight poverty and hunger if the population does not have security?

- How to seek security if the population goes hungry?

- How to promote wellbeing if the population does not enjoy security?

- How to elevate the feeling of personal dignity, if fear and vulnerability come from the lack of security?

Without a doubt, everything depends upon the success of institutional actions that must be expedited by governments with the collaboration of all the agents of civil society, in order to facilitate the stability of institutions, the smooth functioning of public services, the promotion of social policies, a culture of peace and construction of governance based on the Rule of Law[24].

One must then consider, as taught by Professor Peter Homel[25], that the major issue in terms of universal human security lies not in the concept, but in the manner of operationalizing security[26]. In fact, the multifaceted aspects of security must be achieved in line with the strategic

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24   See: www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/2013/overview.aspx. Accessed on June 16, 2017.

25   HOMEL, Peter. Understanding Human Security. Sydney, Australian Institute of Criminology, 2013, p. 2-4.

26   With regard to ideas related to operationalizing human security, see:
www.humansecurity-chs.org/finalreport/outlines/outline.pdf. Accessed on June 16, 2017.
See also: www.unesco.org/securipax. Accessed on June 16, 2017.

paradigms of a new humanism: fighting against threats and damages that strike at emotional ties, personal well-being, family values, while at the same time assuming the responsibility for a sustainable society, in balanced coexistence with the planetary ecosystem[27]. That implies quality of life and equal opportunities for all, not only for access to the basics, but also to the necessary means for personal realization and to the conditions for achieving happiness. The pursuit of happiness, as a social right, enlivens the soul to attain wellbeing and to seek achievements or compensations. In the cycle of life, happiness is not something trivial or a luxury. Happiness is the fruit of a longing that does a person well.

In this regard, on July 19, 2011, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously approved Resolution 65/309, which considers the pursuit of happiness as a fundamental human objective[28], and choosing the date of March 20 to celebrate the "International Day of Happiness." Bhutan was the first country to enshrine the principle of Gross National Happiness, in order to quantify the degree happiness of the population[29]. In order to identify the expression of happiness, article 9, item II, of the Constitution of Bhutan created the Gross National Happiness (GNH) index.

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27   Two works focus solid arguments on those aspects:
      PASHA, Mustapha Kamal. Globalization, Difference and Human Security. New York, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2013, p. 141 – 144.
      KALDOR, Mary. Human Security. New York, Wiley Publications, 2013, p. 88 – 90.

28   See: http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp. Accessed on June 18, 2017.

29   See: http://www.idsa.in/idsacomments/GrossNationalHappinessinBhutan_mbis ht_150312. Accessed on June 20, 2017.

Quantifying the quality of life has been a challenge for economists. How does one register the wellbeing of persons in a city with parameters that are precise and comparable to those of other places and at different moments?

To answer that question, alternative indices are being used[30], in order to register and measure indicators of performance and government commitments to the population, in respect to the economic situation, standard of life, family life, wellbeing in the community, public services, social assistance, urban mobility, housing, food, education, health, hygiene, work, culture, leisure, sports, citizen safety, protection of privacy, environmental preservation and respect rights and fundamental guarantees.

In line with those considerations, efforts to measure the conditions of a population and the wellbeing of its citizens appear in the following assessment parameters:

- SPI – Social Progress Index. The SPI is an index going from 0 to 100. The larger the number, the better.

- GDP – Gross Domestic Product. The GDP is the index for the sum of all goods and services produced. GDP per capita is the GDP divided by the number of inhabitants.

- HDI – Human Development Index. The HDI is the index applied by the United Nations to express standards of living, and divides countries

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30 An interesting manual on building those indicators is found in:
LAND, Kenneth C., MICHALOS, Alex C. and SIRGY, Joseph M. *Handbook of Social Indicators and Quality of Life Research*. London, Springer Edition, 2012, p. 181 passim.

into "very high, high, medium and low development."

- GNH – Gross National Happiness. The GNH index began in the Kingdom of Bhutan. The GNH quantifies the happiness of the population using criteria on the quality of life and wellbeing of the society.

- BLI – Better Life Index. The BLI is the index utilized by the OECD, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The BLI compares the effects of the factors of education, housing, employment, civic engagement, leisure, personal satisfaction and environment.

Edmundo Oliveira

VII

Human Security in International Law: Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law

Human security has been evaluated as a category of human rights, inasmuch as human rights underpin and establish the manner of achieving security for persons and for communities, whether in terms of practical measures, or in ethical and normative dimensions, as has been aptly observed by Gerd Oberleitner[31].

In effect, human security is a human right, especially considering that both personal security and social security are protected at the core of the current legal models that make up the global representation of International Law, following the scope of two key concepts:

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31   OBERLEITNER, Gerd. *Human Security and Human Rights. In: European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy Occasional Paper Series*, nº 8, 2002. Available at: http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/ Detail/?id=31301&Ing=en. Accessed on June 22, 2017.

I - Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations of 1945 which states that: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered;"

II - Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 which establishes that: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

It is exactly as a result of these normative impulses that security, without distinction to any person, has become an issue of legal interest preserved and protected in Article 5 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950. In Article 9 do United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of 1966; in Article 7 of the American Convention on Human Rights – Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, of 1969; in Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, of 1998.

The defense of human and humanitarian values gained strength with the creation of the League of Nations, in Versailles, France in 1919 and, later, with the appearance of the United Nations Organization (UNO), in 1945, in San Francisco, United States.

Earlier, an initial step with great significance was the pioneering vision in 1899, of the First Hague Convention, which became known as the Peace Conference because of the its innovative character in the field of diplomacy and international relations. The Peace Conference in 1899

at The Hague approved the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

That was how there began a transformation of global governance standards marked by international relations governed by jurisdictions, norms and principles that encapsulate a rigorous projection of Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law, which allow any person to have title to rights and duties in international society and thus have an integrated international legal standing.

As can be seen, International Law, which had previously been centered on the State, beginning in the XX century started to focus on the dignity and wellbeing of persons, with authority and legitimacy, under the mandate of action by the Judicial Power at the national and international level, and with support from the vigilance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)[32].

Despite the recognition of its formal existence, the vision of the legal dimensions of a holistic concept and breadth of action for human security are still restricted when it comes to empowering individuals and communities. That is why human security, anchored in Human rights and Humanitarian Law is recognized only timidly in the area of International Law. Even within the United Nations Organization the enabling of human security

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32 Consult the commentary by:
    KU, Charlotte. *Global Governance and the Changing Face of International Law. Academic Council of the United Nations System Reports and Papers*, nº 2, 2001. Available at: http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/18997/2/ Global%20Governance%20and%20the%20Changing%20Face%20of%20 International%20Law.pdf?1. Accessed on June 24, 2017.

needs to be more determined, with positive agendas that provide new perspective, above all in light of situations of crises and vulnerability, such as the refugee dramas, environmental risks and the difficulties in protecting civilians during armed conflicts. For this perspective, see the observations of Mary Martin and Taylor Owen[33].

In 2000, Kofi Annan, at the time Secretary-General of the United Nations, called attention to the need for broadening the concept and the extent of considerations that are inherent to effective human security by warning that: "A new understanding of the concept of security is evolving. Once synonymous with the defense of territory from external attack, the requirements of security today have come to embrace the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence. The need for a more human-centered approach to security is reinforced by the continuing dangers that weapons of mass destruction, most notably nuclear weapons, pose to humanity.[34]" Professor Yukio Takaso followed that same line of reasoning when he drew up an excellent manifesto around "freedom from want and freedom from fear"[35].

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33   MARTIN, Mary and OWEN, Taylor. *The Second Generation of Human Security: Lessons from the United Nations and European Union Experience. In: International Affair*s, Oxford, v. 86, nº 1, 2010. Available at: http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/International%20Affairs/2010/86_1martin_owen.pdf. Accessed on June 24, 2017.

34   ANNAN, Kofi. *We the People*. New York, United Nations Publication, 2000. Available at: http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/wethepeople.pdf. Accessed on June 25, 2017.

35   TAKASO, Yukio. *The Human Security - Freedom from Want and Freedom from Fear. In: Statement at The International Conference on Human Security in a Globalized World*, Ulan-Bator, 8 May, 2000, p. 2.

In general, in order to be satisfactorily achieved, the evolution of human security around the world requires a Multilateral Treaty on Human, with formal and material support, within a framework of norms that will regulate legal obligations so that human security can become an enforceable right in the legal system at national and international levels. That way, human security will be able to broadly influence the path of sustainable human development with governance standards in harmony with social and economic prosperity for people, in a healthy environment of pacification that preserves life with dignity.

As International Law evolves and seeks respectability, more and more groups of laws and rules are appearing that enshrine Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law with the potential for safeguarding the coverage of effective human security in investigations, legal proceedings, assignment of liability and punishment according to the degree of culpability.

In the area of International Law, we will next highlight the role of human security in framing the norms and principles that regulate the relations and connections between people, in the same way that they protect issues of multilateral or collective interest in the global scenario of international society.

Edmundo Oliveira

VIII

HUMAN SECURITY IN THE EVOLUTION OF NORMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We list below the instruments used by the United Nations over the years to back up the correct application of human security paradigms that are essential for Human Rights, for Humanitarian Law and for the peaceful and harmonious functioning of institutions in society with desirable consequences for the healthy exercise of citizenship:

- The Hague, First Peace Conference, on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, of 1899;

- Second Peace Conference, on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, of 1907;

- League of Nations Convention to Suppress the Slave Trade and Slavery, of 1927;

- Charter of the United Nations, of 1945;

- United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, of 1948;

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of 1948;

- United Nations Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 1949;

- United Nations Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 1949;

- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, of 1949;

- United Nations Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, of 1949;

- United Nations Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded and Sick Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, of 1949;

- United Nations Convention Relative to the Status of Refugees, of 1951;

- United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, of 1954;

- United Nations Convention for Abolition of Forced Labor, of 1957;

- United Nations Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, of 1963;

- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, of 1965;

- United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of 1966;

- United Nations Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, of 1966;

- United Nations Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, of 1968;

- United Nations Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation, of 1971;

- United Nations Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, of 1973;

- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, of 1979;

- United Nations Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, of 1979;

- United Nations Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, of 1981;

- United Nations Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects, of 1981;

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of 1982;

- United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, of 1984;

- United Nations Convention against Apartheid in Sports, of 1985;

- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, of 1988;

- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, of 1988;

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, of 1989;

- United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, of 1990;

- United Nations Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, of 1991;

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, of 1992;

- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, of 1994;

- United Nations Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, of 1997;

- United Nations Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, of 1997;

- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, of 1997;

- United Nations Convention Multilateral for Creation of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, of 1998;

- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, of 1999;

- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, of 2000;

- United Nations Resolution on the Millennium Development Goals, of 2000;

- United Nations Convention against Corruption, of 2003;

- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, of 2005;

- United Nations Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, of 2006;

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, of 2006;

- United Nations Convention on Maritime Labor, of 2006;

- United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, of 2010;

- United Nations Resolution on Human Security, of 2012;

- United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration, of 2014;

- United Nations Resolution on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations, of 2014;

- United Nations Resolution on the New Sustainable Urban Agenda – Habitat III, of 2016;

- United Nations Global Compact for Migration, 2018.

IX

HUMAN SECURITY IN REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS

Notes on the specificities on Japan and Canada.

It is appropriate to note that in terms of national units, Japan and Canada are the two countries that stand out the most for their emphasis on and efforts at operationalizing human security for domestic human development alongside international exchanges and cooperation.

Japan is more connected to the United Nations system and because of that more emphatically institutionalizes diplomacy in human security, while Canada favors the paradigm of non-conventional strategies in its understandings with NGOs and groups from civil society for the exercise of public policy alternatives with community programs[36].

Because of that human security for those countries is put to use in order to be relevant to national identity and unity, as well as for strategies and activities by Japan and

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36   In this regard see:
      BOSOLD, David and WERTHES, Sascha. *Human Security in Practice: Canadian and Japanese Experiences. In: Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft*, Berlin, nº 1, 2005, p. 84-100. Available at: http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/id/ipg/02694.pdf. Accessed on June 27, 2017.

Canada for promoting the multilateral dimension of their international relations.

Meanwhile, inside regional intergovernmental organizations the concrete establishment the premises of human security are reflected in the regulatory procedures within agencies such as the Organization of American States, Arab States, Asian Countries, African Union and European Union, as may be seen below.

Organization of American States

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, of 1966;

- American Convention on Human Rights – Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, of 1969;

- Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, of 1999;

- Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, of 1994;

- Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors, of 1994;

- United Nations Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, of 1994;

- Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms,

Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, of 1999;

- Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, of 2002;

- Declaration on Security in the Americas, of 2003;

- Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, of 2015.

Arab States

- Universal Islamic Declaration of Universal Human Rights, of 1981;

- Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, of 1990;

- Arab Charter of Human Rights, of 1994, Revised in 2004;

- Arab Convention on Regulating Status of Refugees in the Arab Countries, of 1994;

- Arab Convention for the Suppression, of 1998;

- Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam, of 2004.

Asian States

- Bangkok Principles on the Status and Treatment of Refugees, of 1966;

- Asian Human Rights Charter, of 1986;

- Bangkok Declaration on Human Rights, of 1993;

- Declaration on Racism, Discrimination and Intolerance in Asia and the Pacific, of 2001;

- ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism, of 2001;

- Declaration on Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, of 2003;

- Asia Charter on Cooperation and Development, of 2003;

- ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime, of 2009;

- ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, of 2012.

African Union

- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, of 1990;

- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, of 2003;

- African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, of 2003;

- Protocol to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, of 2007;

- African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, of 2007;

- Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, of 2008;

- African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), of 2009;

- African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection, of 2009.

European Union

- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, of 1950;

- European Social Charter, of 1961, revised in 1996;

- European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, of 1989;

- Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, of 1990;

- Treaty on European Union, of 1992;

- Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine, of 1997;

- Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, of 2001;

- European Security Strategy, of 2003;

- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, of 2005;

- Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, of 2007;

- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, of 2007;

- European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, of 2008;

- European Police Chiefs Convention on Organized Crime (Europol Convention), of 2009;

- Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, of 2011;

- Council of Europe Convention for the Prevention of Terrorism, of 2015;

- Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events, of 2016.

X

Human Security at the Center of the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations

Following up on the intent of the motto "The Future We Want," the General Assembly of the United Nations, on September 10, 2014, in New York, approved Resolution A/Res 68/309, with the intent of paving the way for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations.

As a goal with a universal character, human security is the focal point in the connection between the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations, because human security brings together all concerns that encourage dialogue and cooperation between civil society, institutions and governments. This will enable formulation of integrated policies for overcoming the acute pains of poverty, injustice, persecutions, risks, disasters, oppression, crises, conflicts, crimes,

violence, inequality, prejudices, manipulation, intolerance, diseases and violations of the environment that create obstacles to the path of human development, with solutions that elevate quality of life and wellbeing allied to a degree of satisfaction that people can have in any place, at any time, from generation to generation.

Without the potential of human security there is no way to generate solid sources of values and mechanisms for governance, in conditions of producing proactive performance of governance patterns that are in harmony with economic growth, social progress and environmental protection at all levels and circumstances.

From that perspective, human security provides the connection between all of the areas of the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations (SDGs), as the key link for achieving the convergent goals that must be realized at a national, regional and global scale. Professor Hannah Corbett provides a precise condensed analysis on the linear dimension of those actions[37].

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37 CORBETT, Hannah. *Using Human Security Principles to Develop a Pot-2015 Framework. In: Focus Policy Briefing, Institute of Development Studies*, Brighton, United Kingdom, nº 24, April, 2012. Available at: http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/lF24.pdf. Accessed on June 30, 2017.

There are 17 sectors that make up the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations (SDGs):

In that grouping of fundamental intentions, one may conclude that sustainable development is the stable and continuous connection that society has with the environment, in order to always seek the best living conditions in the present and the future, with a passion for human conservation purposes that are compatible with the benefits from natural resources and ecosystems[38]. The coverage of the concept of sustainability from the United Nations viewpoint is detailed in the area of programs projected and prepared in harmony with the holistic commitments of the 17 sectors of the Sustainable Development Goals[39].

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[38] See the illustrative comments by:
JOLLY, R. and BASU RAY, D. *Human Security – National Perspectives and Global Agendas. In: Journal of International Development*, Brighton, United Kingdom, v. 19, nº 4, 2007, p. 457-472.

[39] See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5839GSDR2015_SD_concept_ definition_rev.pdf. Accessed on June 30, 2017.

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Targets and Methods for Assessing the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations (SDGs)

To guide national policies and activities for international sharing and cooperation, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 of the United Nations (SDGs) match with a corresponding set of 169 goals that cover methodological scales for mobilizing the means for monitoring, revising and updating the indicators that allow an assessment of performance, in the context of each country, during the period from 2015 to 2030, according to the intentions that have been spelled out[40].

One should then consider that the essential sectors of the 17 Objectives make up the logic of paradigms for changes moving towards a new humanism, elevating learning in order to prevent or repel threats and damages that affect emotional ties, wellbeing of persons and family values, while at the same time taking responsibility for alliances in multilateralism in a constantly improving sustainable coexistence[41].

That implies quality of life and sowing of opportunities for all persons, not only in relation to access to the basics, but also to the means for personal fulfillment and to circumstances for elevating qualities and achieving happiness through perseverance. In the cycle of human existence, happiness is not a luxury, but the fruit of energy

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40   See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org. Accessed on July 1st, 2017.

41   See: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/UNTT_ MonitoringReport_WEB.pdf. Accessed on July 1st, 2017.

that only improves the essence of the history that each person composes of his or her life.

In that context, an effective State-Society relationship needs to attend to the needs for supportive coexistence, on the road to optimizing human security regarding economic sustainability, sociopolitical sustainability, cultural sustainability and environmental sustainability. Thus, in the future we hope to look back at what was done and conclude that no one was left behind, along the trail of feelings of fear and vulnerability that have afflicted humanity at such different times and that continue to resist the process of civilization and of strengthening standards of global geopolitics.

The UN is indeed vital in solving global problems, so the UN is the voice of the soul of the human species and the greatest symbol of man's will to live in peace.

Edmundo Oliveira

XI

Human Security and Crime Prevention

An important analysis on the dimensions of human security was implemented by the Commission on Human Security created in Tokyo through an initiative of the Government of Japan on January 24, 2001.

Concluding its work, the aforementioned Commission on Human Security, on May 1, 2003 delivered its Special Report to Kofi Annan, at the time Secretary-General of the United Nations[42].

In its approach the Special Report da Commission on Human Security recommended actions to protect all persons from a broad range of threats: violation of privacy, environmental degradation, transnational terrorism, mass population movements, infectious diseases, discrimination, exclusion and other conditions of oppression, misery and vulnerability. The Rapporteurs argue that strategies for human security must be centered on the citizens, with measurable interventions and benefits by governments and international agencies through their

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42   See: www.un.org/humansecurity/sites/www.un.org.humansecurity/files/chs_final_report-english. Accessed on August 4, 2017.

systems of operation. With regard to initiatives by the United Nations, the interventions must also encourage people to direct their efforts towards finding solutions to their own problems and difficulties, adjusting attitudes in order to increase their resilience in light of the complicated situations that they will have to confront in everyday life.

As has already been mentioned by some commentators, including Slawomir Redo[43], one of the greatest challenges associated with attempting to operationalize the idea of human security within the Charter of the United Nations and its program flows is the fact that the concept of human security is broad and inclusive. It is as if, from the perspective of differentiating human security from state security, there is insufficient rigor in describing the former, when moving from the conceptual to the practical level, especially in the area of measures for preventing, controlling and eradicating the causes of criminality.

Since the 9th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 1995 in Cairo, Egypt, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), headquartered in Vienna, Austria, has been making a systematic linkage of the transnational traffic in drugs to a strong threat to human security. From 2010 on, the concept of human security has been embedded in the UNODC administrative structure. In that vein, as was very well noted in 2012 by Slawomir Redo, the understanding of old and new forms of transnational crime

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43   REDO, Slawomir. *Blue Criminology. The Power of the United Nations Ideas to Counter Crime Globally*. Helsinki, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control - HEUNI, 2012, p. 23 passim.

has been incorporated not only as a component of the threat to human security, but also to other concepts of Criminology as an epistemological science.

Regarding the concern with human security, at the UNODC Justice Section and Division for Operations, Professor Jan Van Dijk presented a timely Conference in Vienna in 2004, at which he dealt with the interrelation between situations involving drug trafficking, human trafficking and other behaviors of networks and organizations that feed off crime through corruption, money laundering, terrorism and organized crime. In order to combat such illegal behaviors, he noted that human security requires plans and actions that are filtered through appropriate agendas for investments[44]. At that Conference, he argued that in the context of confronting transnational criminality, it is critical that institutional capacity be established in order to maintain the Rule of Law and provide effectiveness to human security. In seeking this overall result, governments and specialized institutions must work together cooperatively with the technical and scientific capacity sectors in order to achieve success in their actions and win the trust of the citizenry as sources for sustainable points of reference and mechanisms for human security.

In choosing to take that route, the UNODC has been enabling various projects for capacity-building and technical assistance on all Continents to aid in preventing

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[44] DIJK, Jan Van. *Human Security: A New Agenda for Integrated*, Global Action. Vienna, UNODC, 2004, p. 11 passim. Also consult: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/speeches/speech_2004-04-01_1.html. Accessed on August 6, 2017.

and reducing crime, as well as controlling the damages caused by various types of trafficking, terrorism, migrant smuggling, corruption, money laundering, cybercrime and other types of organized criminality, from the perspective of achieving better results in promoting human security.

On the other hand, as was also pointed out by Slawomir Redo in 2012, two new approaches, the scope of policies for preventing and controlling crime have begun to move beyond the limits of the concept of human security.

Those two new approaches have to do with the ideals of two models for emerging sectors: Urban Security Model (USM) and Security Reform Model (SRM).

The Urban Security Model (USM) arose as a response to the growing recognition at the beginning of the XXI century that our planet has entered into a process of progressive urbanization that has reached unprecedented rates. That is the model put forward by the Safer Cities Programme of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN – Habitat). The Safer Cities Programme achieved a greater dimension with the New Urban Agenda Plan for human development, adopted in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development – Habitat III – held in Quito, Ecuador, from October 17 to 20, 2016, with the goal of rethinking how cities and human agglomerations are planned, designed, funded, developed, governed and administered.

Up until the middle of the XX century, three out of ten persons around the world lived in urban areas. Over the following three decades, the population explosion became a constant in cities on all Continents. Today half of the world's population live in cities and by the middle of this century, all regions will be predominantly urban. That major change is expected to occur most intensely in Eastern Africa. In Latin America, explosive urban growth will reach 89% in 2050. In the Southern Cone countries, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, the urbanization rate will reach 90% by 2020. According to current projections, over the next 30 years, practically all demographic growth on the planet will be concentrated in urban areas (UN Habitat, 2012)[45]. Cities act as magnets for poor populations from rural areas. That has contributed towards a concentration of the rapid growth in urban areas in lower income areas. According to statistics from the UN - Habitat Programme, for 2001-2006, around 60% of the urban residents in Africa and 70% of urban residents of South America were victims of some form of national or transnational criminality.

That is the context that has led the UN - Habitat Programme since 1996 to concentrate more attention on urban security, by prioritizing the Safer Cities Programme[46]. Later on, in 2012 a more specific format was outlined, called the Global Network on Safer Cities. More recently in 2016, another focus known as

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45   Research in:
     UN Habitat. *State of the World's Cities*: 2010-2011. Overview and Key Findings. Nairobi, UN Habitat, 2012.

46   See: http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=375. Accessed on August 9, 2017.

New Urban Agenda, adopted in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development – Habitat III. It must be recognized that targets — such as those in the Safer Cities Programme, Global Network on Safer Cities, and New Urban Agenda — demand at the very least a minimum level of coherent systems for governance that are serious, transparent and competent, in harmony with the Rule of Law, so that they may provide the gains necessary for the healthy exercise of citizenship[47]. For a long time, it has been argued that the approaches and goals of urban security in terms of crime prevention and control encounter difficulties with effectiveness in many Countries. That happens especially in conflict zones and in territories where national security is unstable or in communities marked by losses to the universality of Human Rights, because of the totalitarian context of arbitrary power.

There is a growing incentive for countries to apply a Security Reform Model (SRM), in line with their own peculiarities. That model is a practical tool for adjusting the precision of human security to the realities of different States, notably where a strong and independent Judicial Branch is lacking. That model is indispensable for providing legitimacy for democracy and for sustainable development, in order to promote credibility and clarity regarding Human Rights.

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[47] For specificities of the Plans in the UN-Habitat Program, see at: http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=11963&catid=5&typeid=6&subMenuId=0. Accessed on August 10, 2017.
See also: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/habitat3. Accessed on August 10, 2017.

Thus, the proposal for a Security Reform Model (SRM) refers to a process for reforming or rebuilding a country's security sector. An SRM provides an excellent opportunity for agencies in the sector to be capable of providing security from the State and the central components of human security, with a view to enabling a decent quality of life, without discriminatory policies or practices that can unleash crises of insecurity. In that sense, a security sector that has not been reformed or has not been well put together represents an obstacle to promoting and guaranteeing the fundamental values of individualism found in each person. A well-designed security sector has wellbeing for all as its objective, under of the legislative framework of each country and without ignoring international norms and principles.

The Security Reform Model (SRM) seeks to improve the delivery of efficient services of security and justice, covering civil, social, political, cultural and economic rights, aiming to protect what is called civilization. Those services are vital for opening up peoples' minds about cooperative paths, emphasizing the real importance of real human security in seeking to reduce the inequalities and injustices that so greatly afflict humanity[48].

Alongside those lessons, it is timely to note that the Security Reform Model (SRM) is also in life with the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime established in

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[48] Writing about those concerns:
BRYDEN, Alan and HANGGI, Heiner. *Security Governance in Post - Conflict Peacebuilding*. Geneva, DCAF Yearly Books, 2005, p. 11-13.
See also: http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Security-Governance-in-Post-Conflict-Peacebuilding. Accessed on August 12, 2017.

2002, by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)[49]. Those Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime outline eight key principles for supporting action plans directed towards reducing the risks and damages of crime on the individual and on society.

Human Security and Guidelines of the United Nations for Crime Prevention

The eight principles set out in the Guidelines of the United Nations for the Prevention of Crime can be summarized as follows:

I -   All levels of government should play a leadership role in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review;

II - Socioeconomic development with social and economic policies and programmes, to foster community and family ties, with a particular emphasis on children and youth at risk;

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49   See the content of:
     ECOSOC Resolution 2002/13, Annex I.
     Also study *Making them Work: Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guideline*s, UNODC, Vienna, 2011, which presents a more detailed vision regarding the guidelines of the United Nations for preventing crime.
     With regarding prevention of urban crime, consult:
     Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention - ECOSOC Resolution 1995/09.
     In terms of the issue of Juvenile Justice, note the orientations in the *United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency* - Resolution 45/112 - Annex, *Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations*.

III - Cooperation and partnerships between government agencies, civil society and the business sector;

IV - Sustainability and responsibility with adequate resources for sustainable funding of programmes, as well as clear accountability for funding, implementation and evaluation and for achieving results;

V - Employment of promising and proven practice of crime prevention strategies, policies, programmes and actions for crime prevention;

VI - Respect for the Rule of Law and Human Rights and promotion of a culture of lawfulness in crime prevention;

VII - Concern for the links between local criminal problems and organized transnational crime;

VIII -Due regard for the to the different needs of men and women, and consideration for the special needs of vulnerable members of society.

All of those principles set forth in the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, are reflected in the Thematic Programme for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for 2012-2015 do United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC)[50].

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50 See the UNODC Report:
    Report 2012-2015 of the UNODC about Thematic Programme for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
    Available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/20120702_Thematic_Programme_Crime_Prev_and_Criminal_Justice_2012-2015_FINAL.pdf. Accessed on August 13, 2017.

It is also worth noting that the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are consistent with the Security Reform Model (SRM) and with the approach of the Urban Security Model (USM) of the Safer Cities Programme. This later approach is being implemented by the UN - Habitat Programme, according to the standards of the original Global Action Plan for the Millennium Development Goals, established by the United Nations Secretariat in New York on June 7, 2002.

Human Security and Organized Crime

The tendency or inclination towards crime, whether solitary or in collaboration with organized crime is part of the psychological background, the DNA and the human ethical core, as is also the capacity for being careful, supportive and peaceful. In that tangle of gifts, balance or imbalance depend largely on family environment, education, individual choices or circumstances in the community[51], to keep the person from succumbing to the swamps of crime.

In effect, we live in a time of great social disquiet, where crime and violence are not fantasies in the dynamics of globalization. On the one hand there is socio-economic globalization; on the other hand, there is the globalization of crime driven by the lack of social protection and by the shock to self-esteem caused by economic

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51   See: www.crim.cam.ac.uk/research. Accessed on August 14, 2017.
     In that same direction:
     http://www.mpicc.de/ww/en/pub/service/search.cfm. Accessed on August 14, 2017.

difficulties. In order to guarantee a promising and secure future in all regions of the planet, we must open our eyes and find out what can still be done, while there is time. It is necessary to halt the upsurge in organized crime, a powerful cause of the oceans of fear and vulnerability that drive the dramatization of daily life. An example of this are the groups and terrorist factions that make use of attacks set up by cells and by lone wolves.

In that atmosphere, merely to cite another example, the situation in Brazil is noteworthy; in Brazil there are more armored cars than in Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru together. Brazil loses an estimated 10 billion dollars every year in tourism revenues because of violence and the contamination of organized crime[52].

What is most worrisome in many countries is the rise of the parallel power of criminal networks and organization, alongside the cross-cutting power represented by the intersection with the illicit interests of Government employees who throw morality onto the garbage heap and join in the greed of agents of organized crime. That interchange is covered by the infrastructure of an underground criminality that is much more difficult to unravel because of its silence.

If organized crime were a Country, it would be among the top twenty powers on the planet. That finding has been known since April 2012, resulting from a study painstakingly prepared by the United Nations Office

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[52] We deal with that issue in:
OLIVEIRA, Edmundo. *Cooperation and Law Enforcement to Counter Organized Crime in the Common Market Countries of South America – Mercosul*. Helsinki, Finland, Heuni Edition, 2005, p. 35-39.

on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in partnership with the World Bank (BIRD)[53].

And the numbers are growing, given that the actions of criminal organizations taking advantage of money laundering schemes, generate an annual revenue greater than 1 trillion dollars, which corresponds to 4 to 5% of the worldwide GDP[54]. Drug trafficking alone has an annual estimated cost of 320 billion dollars, notably with cocaine[55]. For its part, slave labor brings in 150 billion dollars per year, of which 99 billion comes from sexual exploitation[56].

The planetary domain of organized crime is governed by the law of the market[57] and focuses on whatever provides the most profit at a given moment or scenario. It also has available the facilitation that virtual currencies such as *Bitcoin* and *Ether* provide for investments and financial transactions. That gigantic carrousel multiplies the strongholds and the shocking events constantly being

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53   See: http://blogs.worldbank.org/category/tags/organized-crime. Accessed on August 18, 2017.

54   See: http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/nsc/transnational-crime/threat. Accessed on August 18, 2017.
       See also: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering

55   See: http://www.uncjin.org/cicp/gsoc_e.pdf. Accessed on August 18, 2017.
       See also: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/pt/organized-crime. Accessed on August 18, 2017.

56   See: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang. Accessed on August 18, 2017. Accessed on August 18, 2017. Accessed on August 18, 2017. Accessed on August 18, 2017.

57   That peculiarity was displayed at the World Economic Forum in 2013 and information on it is available at: http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-agenda. Accessed on August 18, 2017.

trumpeted by the media: robberies, kidnappings, homicides, pedophilia, corruption, money laundering, piracy, environmental devastation, terrorism, wars, cybercrimes and trafficking scenes, notably drug trafficking, weapons trafficking and trafficking in persons.

In the frantic maelstrom of the pernicious effects of criminality, the havoc caused by cybercrimes or crimes via Internet currently stands out.

The diversity of evolution in the internet, by computer, cellular phone, interactive television and global positioning systems (GPS) is the most pressing issue in the area of questions related to the right to protection of privacy and intimacy that make daily life more vulnerable and weakened. This happens through the implanting of software to gain information, monitoring during illegal investigation, spying, undue surveillance or cybersecurity attacks, a situation very well described by Paul Day[58].

Within that context the internet has become a hunting territory with resources from the virtual black market, where fantastic arenas of information, communication and relationships proliferate via the web, whether in social connections or in virtual communities, with greater flexibility, mobility and on a massive scale[59].

With this context, the Internet has become a hunting ground with resources for the virtual black market, and in which proliferate arenas of reports, communication and

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58   DAY, Paul. *Cyber Attack. The Truth About Digital Crime, Cyber Warfare and Government Snooping.* London, Carlton Books, 2014, p. 59-64.

59   See: http://albertimit.edu/arch/4.207/anneb/thesis/toc.html. Accessed on August 21, 2017.

web-based relationships, both in social connections and in virtual communities, with more flexibility, mobility and massiveness.

It should be added that the distinctive features of the problems related to the virtual age led to the formulation of the theory that we can call the Cybernetic Victimization Syndrome. This syndrome comes from behavioral parameters that can propel the internet user into victimization posture.

They are forms of expression of the Syndrome of Cybernetic Victimization:

I - to feel awakening in itself the instinct of dishonesty, attracted by the bait of greed of easy gain;

II - to foment internal conflicts with the projective identification of seeing in others the pleasant reality that would like to possess;

III - seeking relief from guilt, seeking to satisfy hidden impulses;

IV - to submit to risks of blackmail or threats;

V - letting oneself be carried away by innocence or good faith;

VI - suffer an attack on honor or reputation;

VII - suffer from the invasion of privacy.

Inhibiting criminality and recuperating delinquents is not a task of simple proportions. But each dollar spent on preventing crime can save up to 10 dollars in costs to

Governments later on. In was with that mentality that New York, with its highly successful *Zero Tolerance* Policy, ceased to be the most violent city in the United States, through programs that are continuously being improved, integrating new technologies, investing in security and especially in education, substantially increasing learning among studies beginning in childhood and thus reducing the probability of entry into crime[60].

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60   With that line of thinking:
     ZIMRING, Franklin E. *The City that Became Safe. New York' s Lessons for Urban Crime and its Control*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2012, p. 51 passim.

Edmundo Oliveira

XII

HUMAN SECURITY AND THE DILEMMA OF PRISONS

Reflecting upon the valuable contribution of human security as a regulator of socially appropriate behaviors, one strongly disquieting question is raised: is a fair sentence from a Criminal Judge really achievable in society?

The constant undermining of standards of Justice is revealed in the current penitentiary system that is typically criminalizing, in the context of an archaic system that is conducive to internalizing the rotten values of prison life that day by day foster evils that the system in theory proposes to avoid. Prison is Always a source of stigmatizing insecurity, from which individuals come out without knowing exactly where they will be the following evening. Finally, prison is a torture place for those who are empty, dragged out over time, a factory for human revolt from whence one hears the voice of the dead.

We have reached the XXI century and only a few are capable of clearly showing that they have been able to solve the hardships of penal execution, by dealing with prison or with alternatives to prison.

It is true that here or there one may find an occasional successful experience. However, on a worldwide scale, the overall scenario is poor, leading one to conclude that identifying prison establishments with acceptable standards amounts to finding islands of grace in the oceans of disgrace that afflict the prison systems on our planet.

National synchronicity in the dynamics of a legitimate and regenerating prison system[61] is actually the privilege of only a few Countries, which are able to maintain standards of humanization in imprisonment by meeting the following criteria and characteristics:

I.   Consistency in prison indicators with a focus on education;

II.   Work on maintenance of prisons through public or private companies, in order to reduce the cost per prisoner;

III. Efficient protection for health;

IV.   Cultivation of differentiated practices in social assistance;

V.   Prison treatment with strict discipline but with respect for the laws;

VI.   Establishments appropriate infrastructure and facilities, with individual or collective wings to allow classification of type of prisoners, with a view to resocialization;

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61   An excellent vision on the patterns of incarceration around the world is found in:
     DREISINGER, Baz. *Incarcerating Nations: A Journey to Justice in Prisons Around the World*. New York, Other Press, 2016, p. 119-124.

VII. Competence of the prison administration whatever the security level of the establishment;

VIII. Prisons with appropriate sanitary conditions, without overcrowding;

IX.   Care in avoiding violence, riots, rebellion or discrimination among prisoners;

X.   Volunteers from the community who provide services in the prisons;

XI.   Follow-up for persons on probation or beginning life in society after serving time;

XII. Achievement of low rates of recidivism.

Norway, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and Japan provide models, living examples of institutional capacity for success in the social and moral reintegration of delinquents submitted to a prison regime, whether provisional or following conviction, without forgetting commitments by the State to human security and with the civility of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

The contemporary world places before the Law the strict duty of reestablishing security and peace, without harming justice, without violating fundamental human rights[62]. We could live much better if, with a more proactive Criminal Justice system, we knew how to reconcile the values of the individual and society, without the indifference that renders solidarity unfeasible. The

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62   A detailed critical examination is found at:
     TANKEBE, Justice and LIEBLING, Alison. *Legitimacy and Criminal Justice*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2014, p. 71-83.

great human tragedies were not written by Aeschylus or Sophocles, nor imagined by Shakespeare or Corneille. They were and are lived out by flesh and blood persons, experienced by people who are moved and who weep. They are not played out on the theatre stage. They are seen in the corridors of mental institutions, in hospital infirmaries, in courtrooms, in prisons.

All of the adjustments in favor of the stability of social peace with creative formulas for human security, whether in prison or with alternatives to prison, must be managed using experiments that have succeeded, so that the population can find, among the movements that react to crime and violence, examples of respect for reconciling all of the values of the individual and of society. The establishment[63] of that balance must be understood as a true system of communicating channels, founded on the dynamics of three essential elements: equipping the police, administering justice and administering the prison system.

In safeguarding Institutions, both Governments as civil society must continue to join their efforts directed towards implementing means and measures that will determinedly and competently face the strong rejection of failed models of punishment focused on the filter of

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63   That is also the position of:
LEVAN, Kristine. *Prison Violence: Causes, Consequences and Solutions*. London, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2016, p. 34-39.

symbolic delinquency, which is represented by the poor who fill the prisons and are the clientele of the system[64].

In harmony with the worthy purpose of doing justice, a criminal penalty under any legislative structure goes beyond the purpose of retribution for an unjust act, since none may ignore the enormous relevance of the preventive scope of reintegrating the convicted person into society as well as the need to intimidate potential offenders and also to strengthen the legal awareness of all of society. That is why we must resist the practice of turning the punishment of a sentence into a terror apparatus, as if that were the best arrangement for minimizing mundane problems in daily communal life.

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64   See the interesting passage in:
     BURKE, Roger Hopkins. *An Introduction to Criminological Theory*. Portland, Willan Publishing, 2001, p. 130-135.

It is necessary to reinforce the function of the State in order to impose limits to the crime and violence that feed fear, vulnerability and the feelings of human insecurity.

XIII

CONCLUSION

A promising future for humanity first of all means recognizing that our planet needs inspiration, discipline and proactive attitudes in order to overcome the difficulties that prosperity provides alongside so many benefits. Consequently, along with the considerations presented herein, human security must be seen as an essential component of scientific and cultural enrichment in the current stage of civilization. Human security must be a priority for governments of all nations. That is why we face the challenge of a new sustainable ethic that seeks to harmonize economic growth, social progress and environmental preservation. That is the way to provide substance to operationalizing human security as if it were the cotton between the crystals.

It is thus vital that we enshrine an effective agenda for human security at the global institutional scale, supported by indispensable international cooperation, in order to reduce the impact of situations of human insecurity that hinder the promising development of peoples. At a timely hour, Pope Francis held an International Symposium on "Prospects for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons and for Integral Disarmament," at the Vatican, on November

10 and 11, 2017, with the participation of specialists, politicians, Nobel Prize winners and representatives of civil society. The event ended with the pronouncement of Cardinal Peter Turkson, Prefect of the Dicastery for the Promotion of Human Development and President of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace at the Vatican, who noted that: "One can only build peace based on justice"[65].

A necessary part of the equation is an appropriate renewal of the role performed by the United Nations in the full global system. The Security Council of the United Nations, for example, should not be composed only by Members from a few Governments, given that it would have a more representative, legitimate and effective profile if it had the balance of an equitable geographic distribution, with representatives of the population and of the international scientific community.

Recalling Professor Thomas Stelzer's warning, there is no sustainable economic growth without human security shared with the creativity of education and scientific knowledge "embedded in the excellence of the global productive chain."[66] This is only possible with the help of wisdom to attract ideas, studies and research that add optimization of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law with peace, social justice and ethical postulates. People go like petals of flowers, but the teachings stay forever.

We need a new direction for the world, in order to overcome the cycles of transmission of violence with the

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65   See: http://www.vatican.va. Accessed on November 14, 2017.

66   Examine: *Forum on Sustainable Development and Governance*. New York, April 16, 2013. Accessed on November 15, 2017.

efficiency of efforts to overcome the discomforts, inequalities, humiliations, anguishes and instabilities from where the clamor of life echoes, the rumor of the streets, the roar of human tragedy in paths that intersect and move away like the threads of a cloth.

Finally, shared human security, reconciling values of the individual and society, means giving the person the possibility of overcoming obstacles, finding catharsis to transcend bitterness and open horizons for the construction of a better tomorrow, fertile in projects, willingness to move forward, appropriateness, devotion and make possible what one wants to accomplish.

What the great gift of living is the hope of dreaming.

APPENDIX

Scientific Research Planning on Human Security Factors

1. Basic script:

    1.1 Introduction

    Exposition on the focus of the theme and reasons that highlight its importance and opportunity.

    1.2 Theme

    Delimitation of what will be investigated.

    1.3 Rationale

    Argumentation about the relevance of the research proposal.

    1.4 Problem

    Formulation of questions about the theme.

    1.5 Hypothesis

    Assumption to be confirmed or denied.

    1.6 Objective

    Tracing the general objective and the specific objectives.

1.7   Theoretical Framework

Demonstration of the theoretical origin of the investigation.

1.8   Methodology

Explanation of the search method.

1.9   Timeline

Record the sequential order of the search steps.

1.10   References

Studies consulted

1.11   Budget

Calculating search cost

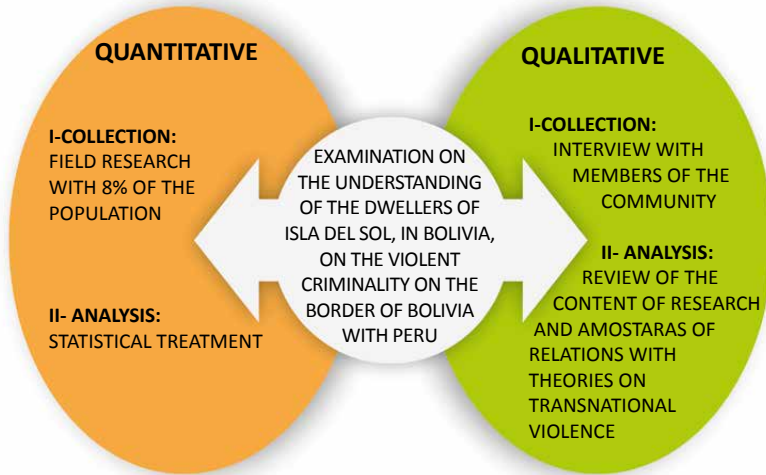## 2. Classification of Research According to its Purpose:

CHART – EXAMPLE

Graph prepared by Professor Edmundo Oliveira,
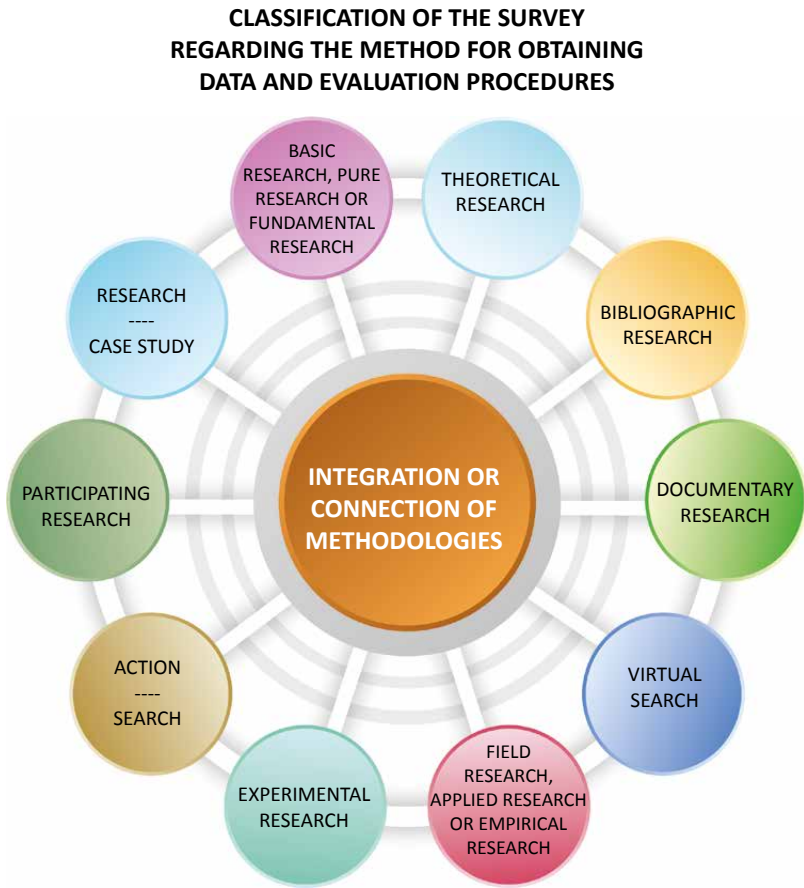General Coordinator of COPLAD, ILANUD Program

3. Classification of Research Regarding Your Approach

CHART – EXAMPLE

Graph prepared by Professor Edmundo Oliveira,
General Coordinator of COPLAD, ILANUD Program

4. Classification of the Survey Regarding the Method for Obtaining Data and Evaluation Procedures

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SURVEY REGARDING THE METHOD FOR OBTAINING DATA AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

Graph prepared by Professor Edmundo Oliveira,
General Coordinator of COPLAD, ILANUD Program