Security and Development.
A Holistic Approach

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Charlett

I don’t want back home,
Let me play with the sand, climb
over the trees, run on the grass,
where birds sing and no snakes bite.
Let me enjoy the sun of this beautiful day,
which will never come back
for me,

little Princess of Dolam
Maurizio Sajeva – professional experience

• **Project manager at University of Turku – Finland Futures Research Centre**
  – Pathways for Carbon Transition (PACT)
  – i-Know project (http://www.iknowfutures.eu/), which aims to advance knowledge about the future of science, technology and innovation (STI).
  – PATS project on security branding

• **Ph.D. studies at the University of Tampere:**
  ‘Risk Governance Perspectives in Critical Systems’.

  – qualitative knowledge assessment of complex socio-technological systems
  – stakeholders’ assessment
  – risk governance
  – economic indicators
  – innovation and competitiveness issues

• **Economics and business administration – Environmental management**
  - University ‘La Sapienza’ of Rome - University of Jyväskylä (1999)
Human security

• UNDP concept of ‘human security’ and importance of severe threats’ absence:
  – ‘Job security, income security, health security, environmental security, security from crime – these are the emerging concerns of security all over the world’.

• Amartya Sen: ‘Human security is concerned with reducing and, when possible, removing the insecurities that plague human lives’

• Sen’s concept of development: security as an intrinsic aspect of development, whose goals are freedom and expansion of human capabilities, social cohesion and absence of conflicts.
Security as a perception

- Rauno Kuusisto: ‘Security is a feeling’.
- Risk and security in presence of uncertainty: not objective and quantitatively measurable entities but perceptions, mental constructions of individuals, politically/culturally set standards.
- Security by defensive policies and measures generates an insecurity feeling, as it reveals the presence of threats: the cause is not removed.
- We are still in danger: security is not falsifiable, as it holds until the next incident occurs. A single insecurity state is instead falsified every time a single threat or true causal factor disappears.
- Democracy and freedom highly reduce insecurity. Defense against threats will be reduced to events not depending on the removed causes.
The European Economic Policy

- April - November 2004: Wim Kok report on Lisbon strategy for "the promotion of growth and employment in Europe is the next great European project".

- February 2005: redefinition of the EC Lisbon Agenda for the promotion of jobs and growth in the respect of objectives of sustainable development: "making growth and jobs the immediate target goes hand in hand with promoting social or environmental objectives."

- March 2005: European Parliament resolution for the mid-term revision of Lisbon strategy:
  - "sustainable growth and employment are Europe's most pressing goals and underpin social and environmental progress"
  - "that well-designed social and environmental policies are themselves key elements in strengthening Europe's economic performance".

Security and Development. A Holistic approach. 6/15/2010
The EU position on a common strategy

EU Green Paper on a European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy\[^{[i]}\]: “the most fundamental question whether there is agreement on the need to develop a new common European strategy for energy, and whether sustainability, competitiveness and security should become the core principles to underpin the strategy.”

‘One of Europe's main objectives is to preserve its values as an open society, including respect for fundamental rights and freedom, while addressing the increased and diversified security threat. Over the last decade we have witnessed a shift in security threats..... the need for preparedness in case of natural disasters and civil crisis management have gained importance in our daily life. Internal and external security has become increasingly inseparable....Europe must secure its economy and its competitiveness against an increased threat of disruption to its basic economic infrastructures..... By cooperating and coordinating efforts on a Europe-wide scale...the EU can better understand and respond to the risks in a constantly changing world. Human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security ... Human security holds that a people-centered view of security is necessary for national, regional and global stability.’
Security and development: thesis

• GDP, strongly criticised since decades as a measure of development
• It still rules economic systems without considering the goals of freedom, security and capabilities’ expansion.
• The conception of development having as a main goal pushed capital accumulation and individual success hardly allows reducing insecurity and increasing freedom.
• Too often security is ‘an individual commodity’ and relies upon ineffective defensive policies (a particular example regards more inclusive governance of energy infrastructures and their particular criticality and complexity).
• Security, hardly achievable individually, is the result of a more holistic thinking. Individual security and freedom implies the security and freedom of all.
Security is not an individual concept, but it is instead a collective concept.

The achievement of security at the individual level does not imply the achievement of ‘security’, as it focuses mainly on the defense of an individual from other subjects or sources of threat.

Does neoliberal economic policies and individual success, individual security marketed as a commodity, based on the goal of capital accumulation and the related aggregated measurements (GDP growth) are able to guarantee security in a larger sense?

Defensive individual security: isolating individuals, social groups or national systems from an hostile external environment, generating a feeling of suspect. Is this coherent with a concept of human development and human security?
• ‘federal republic”, a “society of societies”, whose purpose is achieving collective security. Supranational federal structures and organizations can preserve political liberty.
• the corruption of political virtue is the result of self-interested individualism, when the source of human actions is only driven by the desire for personal satisfaction or power or personal material prosperity as first in pre-eminence.
• The political virtue of the ancient republics for the assurance of the public good implied in fact the suppression of individual self-interest and desire
GDP and development

- In developing countries often a relatively high income per-capita is accompanied by a high rate of criminality and a high level of Gini index (great disparities in income distribution).
- Real income is a mean and its utilitarian measure (GDP) inadequate metric for making welfare comparisons (Sen, Amartya, 1999, 79-80)
- The utilitarian vision reduces well-being, the real goal of development to “one homogeneous good thing” (Sen, Amartya, 1999, 77) represented by the real income, for satisfying subjective preferences.
- Need to weight, different components of well-being (Sen, Amartya, 1999, 81).
Competitiveness and welfare ...

- An intuitive consideration:
  - Is it really possible to be competitive at global level through the reduction of taxes and salaries?
  - How much it is possible to follow the BLAST (Winston Churchill's expression *“Blood, Sweat and Tears”*) strategy holding the rivalry between welfare and competitiveness (Sen, 1997)?

- Thesis:
  - Welfare and competitiveness are not in contrast: the way of innovation and Adam Smith’s ’mutual aid’
  - Sen’s GALA vision of *“Getting along with a little assistance”* for cooperation and interdependence
An alternative is to refuse the dichotomy of hard choices: welfare is not in contrast with competitiveness.

- Overcoming the confusion between means and goals: growth and wealth are means for the aim of economic development.
  - “a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy.”
  - “promotion and expansion of valuable capabilities”
  - “public services can make people more capable of helping themselves and others” (Sen, 1997); approach of Human Development Report of the United Nations since 1990.

Economic development is not the quantitative increment of GDP, it is instead the expansion of individuals’ capabilities, positive rights and actual freedom, the qualitative improvement of health and social security.
Example of socio-economic disparity in Namibia

- **Gini’s index of income’s distribution** (0 - 1):
  - **coefficient 0,701** (90s): the greatest disparity of considered countries (Bangladesh is less than 0,3)

- Greatest disparity in average income per-capita: 2184 $ in 2004 at constant prices 1995) - (SA 4020$)…
  - Average income per –capita greater than the estonian (1996)
  - The richest fifth owns 78,7% of total income (SA 66,5%)
  - The poorest fifth owns 1,4% (SA 2,0 %)

- … and level of human development (for the exception of Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and Gabon oil empires)- index **HDI: 0,573** (1996), 48 position lower than Estonia’s
- Highest malnutrition level in the world
## Socio-economic disparity in Namibia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td>94.7%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Average income per-capita has no meaning... Only 10% of population lives with the average income.
- Only 5% lives with an income more than five times higher.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>14.9%</th>
<th>0.1%</th>
<th>All the rest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries / wages</td>
<td>under 600N$ (~100$)</td>
<td>above 33.000N$ (~5.500$)</td>
<td>1.000-5000N$ (~167 – 834$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feeling on the place …

- Lack of security
  - Criminality
  - Police (public and private)?
- Logistic difficulties for protection
- Security of health and of hospitals
- Uncertainty and corruption in the Administration functioning
- Financial and economic risk: lack of effective legal and sanction systems
- Absence of specialisation and scholarisation and related resources
- Insecurity and psychological feeling of anxiety
- Business expectations: investment and transfer of capital abroad.. Take and run
Volker Winterfeldt: ‘The liberal discourse, …, boldly rests on the glorification of the principle of social retardation: first comes the successful individual, the entrepreneur, then (if all goes well, and always to a lesser extent) society, that productive majority actually instrumental in creating economic wealth. First come, first served. The liberal economic ideology is not the epitome of social responsibility. It is class-biased, and so is its concept of development.’

Namibia’s Vision 2030 tries to harmonise hard economic liberalism and efforts to produce social welfare in a developing society.

The individualistic conception of privileged classes might consider collective action useless.

Neoliberal economic policies, in the long run, might affect or even negate the realization of collective structures based on social solidarity, needed for giving freedom to more marginalised people. Winterfeldt, 2007, 91).
Security as an individual commodity

- Concentration of economic power over production of security might be an obstacle for his achievement.

- Policies of strong competition for the sake of income growth, concentrates capabilities on some parts of society and negate to other parts.

- Strong disparities in income distribution ensures individual security to the winners and negate it to the losers.

- Political instability and restriction to freedoms (Montesquieu), rising of walls on the borders.

- Limitation of physical freedom and psychological freedom (limits on citizens’ rights, individualism and corruption) to keep stability and safety.
‘Pathways for Carbon Transition’ (PACT) (FP7 Cooperation Work Programme in Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities – SSH)

"Risks and governance in the transition process towards post-carbon societies"

• moving to a post-carbon society: entire economic systems based on carbon free energy infrastructures
• scenario of high complexity and criticality
• changes are dependent on socio-economic and cultural patterns of the society
• they affect the society, the market and the productive systems
What kind of regulatory, market and policy structure do you support for guaranteeing security and security of energy supply, economic development, environmental and social sustainability, health protection and general well-being?
The European electric power infrastructure: a proposal for self-regulation


- The proposal for self-regulation by a European Council for the Security of Electric Power (ECSEP), a study for the International Risk Governance Council (IRGC)
  - a decision-oriented and voluntary association of the infrastructure national regulators, and market and industrial participants (not a new institution, rather a new organisational structure)

- mission of the entity:
  - to guarantee an effective response to the risks of security, adequacy, stability and reliability of the infrastructure as a whole
  - to take decisions on preventive and operative measures
  - to monitor the compliance and effectiveness of measures
  - to interact with European and national authorities, sector associations and other core organisations (Eurelectric, ETSO, CEER and ERGEG)
Development, security and freedom are strictly interrelated.

Human needs listed in Maslow’s pyramid, should not be considered as commodities, or their markets should be regulated or collectively governed (food, housing, employment, health family policies, free fresh water availability, security and safety, police services and national defense, property rights), as they are however basic needs or public goods.

Their absence for large part of society means absence of development and rise of social conflict.

Their sharing means development and social cohesion, political stability.
The individual conception of security, when intended as absence of threats, means actually lack of security.

The individual conception means that security is a commodity and therefore function of economic power.

The lack of security for somebody is a threat for somebody else in a cyclical process: renouncing to own freedom, building walls or castles, engaging into conflicts, mining peace and political stability.
Security as a shared capability

- Security policies should have as a first aim that of reducing the causes of threats, which undermine human capabilities.
- For doing so, security cannot be made an individual good but it has to become a collective and shared good.
- Goals of income growth and sake of individual success concerning basic needs of society, oligarchies of secured groups of society might rise conflict, instability and threats.
- Corruption and inadequacy of national security services means the rise of private security enterprises selling security on the free market.
- Expenditure in security measures does not mean being secure, it reveals a lower security.
Discussions and conclusions

- Montesquieu claims, "When . . . virtue ceases, ambition enters into those hearts that can admit it,. . . . One was free under the laws, one wants to be free against them. Each citizen is like a slave who has escaped from his master’s house. What was a maxim is now called severity; what was a rule is now called constraint; what was vigilance is now called fear. There, frugality, not the desire to possess, is avarice. Formerly the goods of individuals made up the public treasury; the public treasury has now become the patrimony of individuals.”

- Disappearance of political virtue and rise of ambition or the desire for power and physical pleasure is at the basis of loss of capabilities.

Direct democracies of republican governments (Montesquieu: Athens and Sparta in ancient Greece), had virtue as its principle, a passion, for one’s fellow citizens and their laws; it is “love of the homeland, that is, love of equality” which he calls “political virtue” and the passion of patriotism. The “political good man,” “is the man who loves the laws of his country and who acts from love of the laws of his country”

The political men of ancient Greece relied on political virtue to sustain their republics, nowadays political men often speak about, “manufacturing, commerce, finance, wealth, and even luxury.”

In Montesquieu’s view modern nations lack political virtue as they are dedicated to the growth of wealth and material prosperity.
Futures Studies are an interdisciplinary area in which we can find different but interrelated sciences such as:

- National Security
- Critical Infrastructures’ Protection
- Development Economics
- Sustainability
- Sociology and psychology

Futures studies can help in understanding human capabilities in a prospective way, pathways towards collective security and effects of individualistic defensive security policies.

Instances of governance and participation in the definition of security needs would make citizens able to feel at the centre of development goals.
Discussions and conclusions

- ‘Big brother’ technologies and possible loss of privacy and psychological well-being.
- Is the elimination or strong reduction of free will always positive?

- What effects have the elimination of the real will of people to be honest and fair?

- Limitation of possible attacks, increase of control.

- What if control systems would be improperly used? Or if technological systems suddenly fail?

- Breaking of rules, by who feels missing own security of freedom (lack of social or economic security)
Bibliografy


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