

การนำกลยุทธ์ความมั่นคงของมนุษย์ไปสู่การลดความเหลื่อมล้ำเพื่อการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน:
การสร้างแบบแผนแบบบูรณาการเพื่อเพิ่มคุณค่าทุนสีเขียวและเพิ่มขีดความสามารถให้กับทุนทางสังคม

**Bringing Human Security Strategy Framework into Inclusive Sustainability Development:
Constructing an Integrated Scheme for Enriching Green Capital and Empowering Social Capital**

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บทคัดย่อ

รูปแบบการเจริญเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจในปัจจุบันค่อนข้างไม่ยั่งยืนและยังไม่มีประสิทธิภาพอย่างจริงจัง ดังนั้น เราจึงต้องเปลี่ยนวิธีการของเราและพัฒนาเทคนิครวมถึงวิธีการที่จะส่งเสริมให้เกิดความยั่งยืน การพัฒนาทุนนิยมโลก ในปัจจุบันไม่สามารถนำไปสู่การพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน อาเซียนได้มุ่งไปที่การพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน ประเทศกำลังพัฒนา ประสบความสำเร็จในการเจริญเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ แต่ยังต้องให้เกิดความแน่ใจว่าสภาวะแวดล้อมได้รับการปกป้อง ความมั่นคงของมนุษย์สำหรับประชาชนทุกคน จึงเป็นสิ่งสำคัญ ซึ่งรวมถึงเศรษฐกิจ อาหาร สุขภาพและการเมือง เช่นเดียวกับความมั่นคงส่วนบุคคล ความมั่นคงของมนุษย์เป็นสิ่งสำคัญยิ่ง แต่จะต้องมีประชาชนเป็นศูนย์กลางโดยให้ ความสำคัญกับการตอบสนองความต้องการขั้นพื้นฐานของมนุษย์และจะต้องไม่ทำลายสิ่งแวดล้อมที่เป็นธรรมชาติที่อยู่ รอบๆ เราจะต้องมีจิตสำนึกร่วมกันในการขับเคลื่อนเศรษฐกิจและดูแลโลกให้มีประสิทธิภาพเพื่อให้ เอื้อต่อการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืน ทั้งหมดนี้ต้องการการเปลี่ยนแปลงทางจิตใจและวัฒนธรรมของผู้คนทุกคน อุปสรรค สำคัญคือความก้าวหน้าคือความชั่ว rá ของมนุษย์ เช่นความเห็นแก่ตัวความโลภและความเผลยเมย ไม่แยแส เราจะ ปรับปรุงสิ่งต่างๆ ได้ถ้าเราสามารถอาชันนิสัยต่างๆ เหล่านี้ได้

คำสำคัญ: ทุนนิยม, เศรษฐกิจ, การพัฒนา

Abstract

Most current economic growth patterns are quite unsustainable and also deeply inefficient. Therefore, we have to change our ways and develop techniques and methods that foster sustainability. Current global capitalist development does not lead to sustainable development. ASEAN has focused upon sustainable development. Developing countries have to achieve economic growth but must also ensure that the environment is protected. Human security for all citizens is thus crucial. This includes economic, food, health, and political as well as personal

security. Human security is paramount but must be people-centred, concentrating on meeting basic human needs, but not at the cost of degrading our natural surroundings. We must be environmentally conscious at all times. Economic growth must be profitable, in order to provide sustainability. All this requires a spiritual and cultural transformation of the human race. The chief obstacles to progress are human vices, such as selfishness, greed and apathy. We will only improve things if we can overcome these tendencies.

Keywords: social capital, sustainability development

Introduction

Does Human Security Strategy Matter for Sustainability and Sustainable Development?

As recognized, most current growth patterns are not just unsustainable and but also deeply inefficient. Also, the literatures on human development and sustainable development have long been separate. Yet, all countries and industries have opportunities to make a better growth with more inclusive sustainability. Very ironically, the policies or trends of globalization, technological innovation, market reform, structural adjustment, trade liberalization, and privatization are conducive to exceptional economic growth and are also blamed by civil society groups as having exacerbated. This observation brings us a strong message that global capitalist development does not lead human society into sustainable development with sustainability.

Faced these challenges, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have paid much attention on inclusive sustainability against the backdrop of an impending economic integration. The planned economic integration of the regional bloc, known as ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), will indeed have an impact on the estimated 620 million total population of ASEAN, about 9% of the world's total population. The AEC becomes a single market production base that will

facilitate freer flow and exchange of goods, services, skilled labor, investments and capital through the creation of mutual recognition agreements. But despite these, the first priority goal for ASEAN leaders is to ensure the planned economic integration leading to inclusive and sustainable growth, especially promoting agro-ecology and sustainable ecosystems. Undoubtedly, ASEAN states and societies will seek a better economic development with sustainability.

It is clear that there is a big gap and controversial between capitalist development and SD in current world, especially for Third World Countries and even in ASEAN societies. This always becomes a dilemma for a developing country to pursue economic growth or protect environment. For instant, China has enjoyed decades of economic growth but at the expense of environment cost. Surely, this is not a case for SD. Unfortunately, so many countries are still on the same way of development pattern and direction like China. Of course, development is multi-dimensional, not just economic, but also social, cultural, environmental, and political. Development policy-making must also consider multi-dimensional expectation. Facing the conflict of economic development and environment issue, an inclusive and comprehensive framework of policy concepts for sustainable development will be

constructed in this paper. Hereby, I would like to bring the human security framework into my sustainable development concept. Let human security policies provide a good supporting system to link economic growth and environment protection and further sustainable development concept.

Human security framework is not only a development strategy, but also an important development mechanism to pursue sustainability. The guarantee of implemented human security would also go closely with inclusive sustainable development. As human security framework goes together with sustainability, it is important to check policies whether fostering inclusive growth, dismantling inequality, improving resilience, creating social welfare and wellbeing, and promoting sustainable development. Those will be the critical keys toward the success of regional sustainable development and even for an AEC (Alegado, 2016).

Nowadays, what does human society face between development and environment? That is a serious question: what is to be sustained and what is to be developed? The former includes climate, clean air, land productivity, ocean productivity, fresh water, food supply, ecosystem supporting, and biodiversity while the latter includes equity, health, education, housing, security, welfare, justice, economic performance, and stabilized population. In so doing, dealing with this issue in the paper, four parts will be focused. The first is to discuss how is human security strategy framework related to sustainable development? The second is to analyze human security framework as inclusive sustainability, core policy and goal of human development. The third is to examine: how to manipulate human security strategies toward

sustainability development. The last, a final conclusion, is to construct an integrated scheme for an inclusive sustainable development framework on the basis of human security.

Why Is Human Security Framework Related to Sustainability Development?

In order to show the importance of human security, it is necessary to sketch the concepts of sustainability, sustainable development, and inclusive sustainability, even though they are so similar. Normally, three terms will be treated as synonym that is sustainable and inclusive development or inclusive sustainability.

The emergence of sustainable development as a political and social project of humanity has implemented for finding ways of sustainable societies. With a growing interest in sustainable development and sustainability, it develops approaches in regard to strategies, cleaner production, pollution control, green economy, reuse, eco-efficiency, sustainable management, zero waste, social responsibility, and sustainable consumption. These approaches have elaborated different fields of application, such as engineering, economics, politics, ecology, management, environment, etc. (Chichilnisky, pp. 231-257).

According to Dovers and Handmer, sustainability is the ability of a human system, natural or mixed, to resist or adapt to endogenous or exogenous change, while sustainable development is a way of intentional change and improvement in order to meet the needs of the population. In this sense, sustainable development would be the way to achieve sustainability.

Sustainability becomes the long-term goal of

sustainable development (Dovers & Handmer, 2011). Yet, there is a different view on sustainability, that is, sustainability is the balance among three pillars: environmental, economic and social. Sustainability would be arisen from technical, financial and management skills in order to a transition towards sustainable development. In this sense, sustainable development will be the goal, and sustainability is the process to achieve sustainable development (Elkington, 1994).

In reality, economic growth is a necessary, legitimate, and appropriate pursuit for the developing world, but must be a clean and safe environment. Without right policies, growth will continue to degrade environment and deplete resources that are critical to the welfare of current and future generations. Therefore, in pursuit of sustainable development is not only an economic issue, but also serious political and social ones, and more or less a moral one.

The global community has realized that environmental problems are closed to the economic, social, and political conditions as well. This justifies that the social, environment, political, and economic needs must be fulfilled in a balanced manner so that the achievement would be enjoyed by future generations.

Sustainable development would be treated as approach, as policy, as instrument, as welfare, as method, as goal, as environment protection, as poverty reduction, as sustainability, as green society, as ecology, and so on. Sustainable development is not simple unilateral but multilateral values of societies. Sustainable development has also many effects on economic, social, political, and ecological effects. Clearly, since sustainable development initially starts with ecological

problems, it has now become the concept of inclusive sustainability, as shown on Figure 1.

The new scheme of sustainable development can be pursued by different dimension and perspective, such as social-cultural, ecological, economic, and political. In other words, sustainable development is also built up upon four major pillars as supporting bases, i.e., social-cultural, political, ecological, and economic groundwork.

Socio-cultural perspective will emphasize the importance of social equity and justice, cultural diversity, respect and trust, welfare, wellbeing, life opportunity, providing education and knowledge, and individual security. Ecological perspective will concentrate on the utility of natural resources in balanced manner with future generation's needs, climate change, change in the natural environment, disaster prevention, forest exploitation, Carbon Dioxide emission control, the usage of more eco-friendly technology, and minimizing environmental damage. Political perspective will pursue human rights, democratization, political stability, communication, policy implementation, national defense, political equality, freedom, participation and integrity, anti-corruption, and environment justice.

Economic perspective will attempt to reduce poverty, improve welfare and wellbeing, achieve sustainable economic growth, create employment, pursue green economy, increase national competitiveness, ensure green energy, guarantee food supply and stable market mechanism.

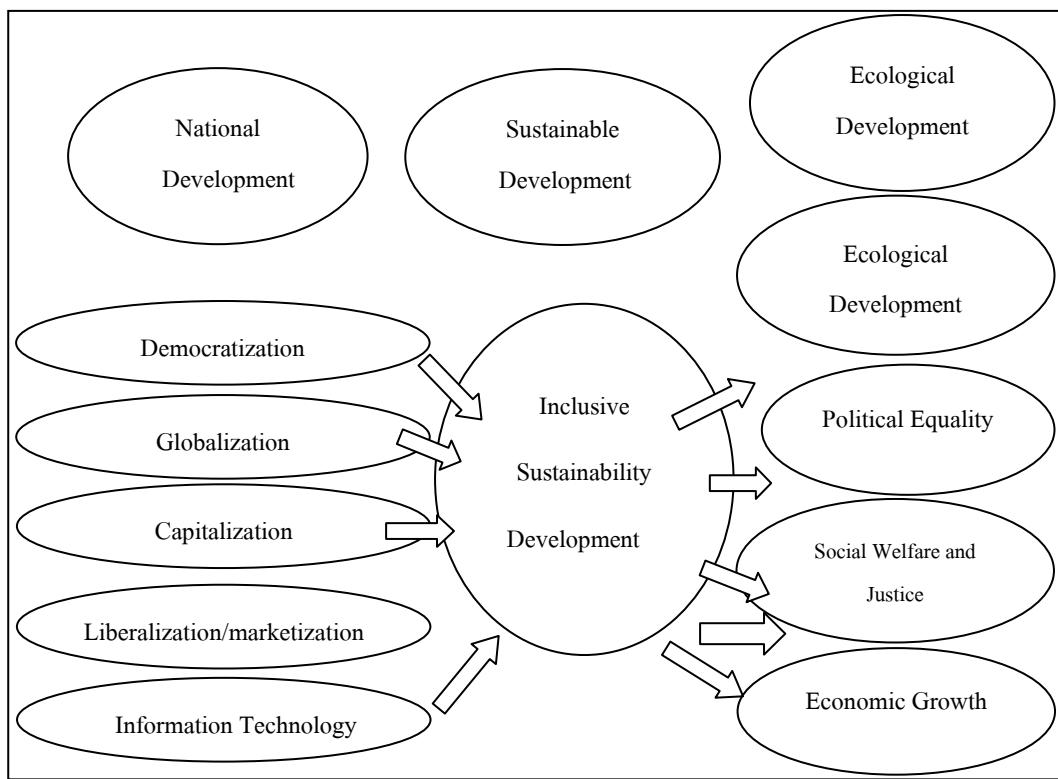


Figure 1. From Exclusive to Inclusive Sustainability Development Scheme

Sustainable development can be treated as green policies in order to minimize environmental consumption and to maximize green economy. Green policies can also contribute to welfare through direct environmental benefits, through distributional effects (including poverty reduction and job creation), and through increased resilience to shocks (including natural disasters and commodity price volatility). Welfare impacts will be greater if efforts are made to make green policies inclusive. Thus, sustainable development in “Figure 1: From Exclusive to Inclusive Sustainability Development Scheme” is not alone for environmental protection and justice but also for poverty reduction and human welfare enhancement.

In doing so, inclusive green policies towards sustainable development can be simply indicated on

the concept of human security development. The implementation of sustainable development will be aware of promoting human security development. The concept of human security is defined by the Commission on Human Security (CHS), which was established in January 2001, in response to the UN Secretary-General's call at the 2000 Millennium Summit for a world “freedom from want” and “freedom from fear” for all persons, the best path to tackle the problem of global insecurity – CHS consisted of 12 prominent international figures, including Mrs. Sadako Ogata, former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and Professor Amarta Sen, 1998 Nobel Economics prize Laureate(UNDP, 1994). Actually, according to the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP), human security holds a people-centered, multi-disciplinary

consideration on security involving different perspectives and fields, such as development studies, international relations, and human rights. This was considered a milestone publication in the field of human security. In short, human security can be defined as to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Furthermore, human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life (UN Trust Fund for Human Security, 2003, p. 4). It is quite similar to Amartya Sen's advocacy: development as freedom (Sen, 1999). Overall, three important essences are emphasized from human security in a fundamental way by: (1) moving away from traditional, state-centric to non-traditional and comprehensive one that concentrates on the security of the individuals, their protection and empowerment; (2) highlighting the interface between security, development and human rights; and (3) promoting a new integrated, coordinated and people-centered approach to advancing peace, security and development within and across nations.

According to the UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report, content of human security is simply and concretely defines as the following seven aspects, as

Figure 2 shown (UNDP, 1994). It is implied that there is no tension between human development and sustainability, because both are essential components of the universality of life claims. Moreover, the UNDP 2011 Human Development Report focused on the integral links between sustainability and equity. It also highlights the integral links between the closely related challenges of environmental sustainability and equity. It will be remarked that the goals of sustainable human development should be informed by framework that consists of enhancing capabilities as well as constraining the functions (UNDP, 2011, p. 13; Peters, Dirix, Sterckx, 2013). This means, since human being's lives and capabilities are highly dependent on the environment, sustainable human development should also include constraining human activities in order to prevent losses in future human generation's well-being (Nussbaum, M., 2011). This concept of sustainable development is quite closely to the most accepted definition that is creatively ambiguous: humanity has the ability to make development sustainable -- to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations (Kates, Paris, & Leiserowitz, 2005, pp. 8-22).

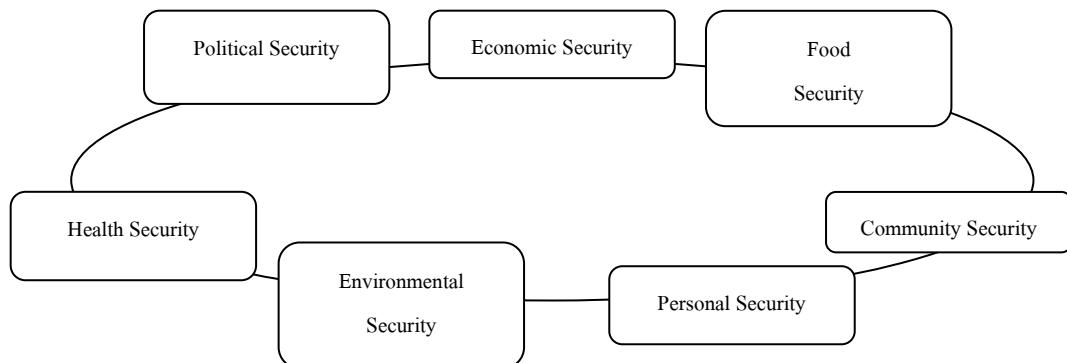


Figure 2. Realms of Human Security Framework

Note. From United Nations, Development Programmes, UNDP 1994.

Economic security is mainly threatened by persistent poverty and unemployment that require an assured basic income for individuals, usually from productive work or from a publicly financed safety net. In this sense, only about a quarter of the world's people are presently economically secure.

Unemployment problems constitute an important factor underlying political tensions and ethnic violence.

Food security is threatened by hunger and famine that require both physical and economic access to basic food. The real problem often is the poor distribution of food and a lack of purchasing power. Food security problems have been dealt with at both national and global levels. Yet, the key is to tackle the problems always relating to access to assets, work and assured income, related to economic security.

Health security is threatened by deadly infectious diseases, unsafe food, malnutrition, lack of access to basic health care. It aims to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. Threats to health security are usually greater for poor people in rural areas, particularly children. This is due to malnutrition and insufficient access to health services, clean water, and other basic necessities.

Environmental security is threatened by environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters, and pollution. It aims to protect people from the short- and long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment. In developing countries, lack of access to clean water resources is one of the

greatest environmental threats. In industrial countries, one of the major threats is air pollution. Global warming, caused by the emission of greenhouse gases, is another serious environmental issue.

Personal security is always threatened by physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, and child labor. It aims to protect people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states, from violent individuals and sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, or from predatory adults. For many people, the greatest source of anxiety is crime, particularly violent crime.

Community security is threatened by inter-ethnic, religious and other identity based tensions. It aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence. Traditional communities, particularly minority ethnic groups are often threatened.

Political security is threatened by political repression and human rights abuses. It is concerned with people's basic human rights. Human rights violations are most frequent during periods of political unrest. Along with repressing individuals and groups, governments may try to exercise control over ideas and information.

Obviously, human security brings together the "human elements" of security, rights and development. It displays that human security is people-centered, multi-sectoral comprehensive, and context-specific prevention-oriented. Human security always places the individual at the "centre of analysis" and considers a broad range of conditions which threaten survival, livelihood and dignity.

Human security also entails a broadened understanding of threats and includes causes of insecurity relating economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security (Paris, 2001).

Moreover, human security deals with threats and responses on insecurities. Threats to human security are mutually reinforcing and interconnected. Threats are interlinked in a domino effect in the sense that each threat feeds on the other. For example, violent conflicts can lead to deprivation and poverty

which in turn could lead to resource depletion, infectious diseases, and education deficits.

All these discussed above can be clearly understood that the development of human security can ensure the inclusive development on sustainability, not only SD on environment but also on humanity. The implementation of human security development can fully satisfy inclusive sustainability in terms of ecological, economic, political, and social needs, as figure 3 shown.

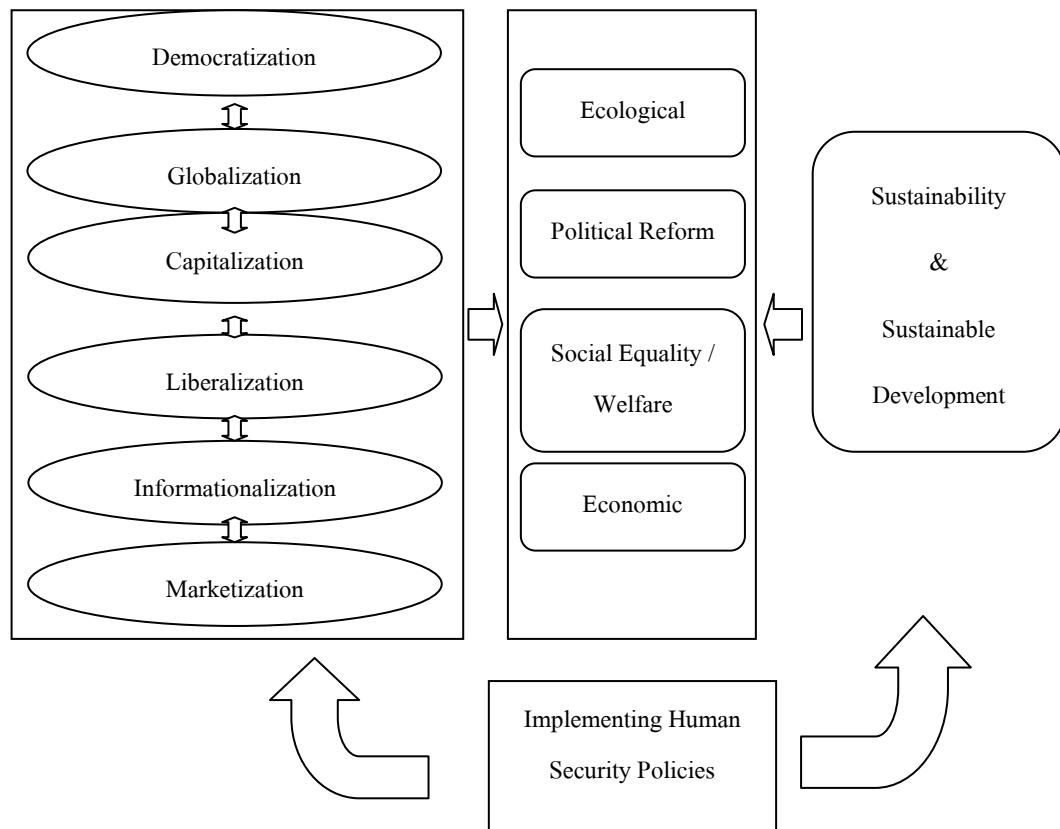


Figure 3. Implementing Human Security Policies toward Inclusive Sustainability

As shown on Figure 3, there are two important purposes for implementing human security development policy. On the one hand, human security policy can be used to properly treat the challenges

from democratization, globalization, capitalization, liberalization, marketization, commercialization, and information-ization. All these will cause ecological policy/quality, political reform, economic

improvement, and social welfare and progress. One the other hand, the human security policy can effectively handle the issues of sustainability and sustain development and then to approach ecological, political, economic, and social development. It is quite for sure that human security development or policy can be treated an inclusive sustainability, not only as a cause factor but also as a base or effect factor and furthermore as two-way solution methods in corporation with sustainability development and comprehensive, outer development challenges.

Strategic Framework of Human Security as Inclusive Sustainability: Core Policies for Sustainable Development

According to UNDP, promoting inclusive and sustainable development would work poverty reduction in all countries. As realized, economic growth will not reduce poverty, improve equality, generate jobs and secure livelihoods, unless it is inclusive and sustainable. Indeed, many people are excluded from mainstream development of capitalism because of their gender, ethnicity, age, class, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Thus, development can be inclusive and reduce poverty, only if all groups of people contribute to creating social opportunities, share the benefits of economic development and participate in decision-making on political democratization (Sen, 1999).

Furthermore, UNDP has worked with countries to improve how inclusive development policies and programmes are designed and implemented by several measures: One is assisting governments in the formulation of development

planning strategies and plans in order to ensure and incorporate interventions to promote inclusive sustainable development and poverty reduction. Two is providing policy advice and tools to fight exclusion and marginalization in areas, such as social welfare strategies, job creation, sustainable urbanization, and financial/fiscal policies, in order to stimulate inclusive economic growth (Chibba, 2009, pp. 105-110). Three is helping governments to set up comprehensive poverty monitoring and assessment systems in order to target effective poverty reduction and policies. Four is advocating for an enhanced public investment and economic governance to ensure access to vital public services and to eliminate exclusion and marginalization. Five is advocating for a new global partnership for development, a more favorable international policy environment in areas, such as international trade, foreign direct investment (FDI), intellectual property rights, technology transfer and migration. The last is enhancing developing country productive capacities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, to better integrate into the global economic system in a way that prioritizes human development and reduces poverty and inequality (UNDP, nd.); Chibba, 2008, pp. 145-156). Basically, my theoretical statement is stemmed from the view of political economy to solve the external development challenges and problems. The view of political economy in relation to inclusive sustainability has two meaningful points: One, it may be said political economy as implementing human security essentially. The other view is that political economy as governance and policy-oriented issues. Therefore, human security has much to do with good

governance and good policy for sustainability. Closely look, it is clear that human security can provide a sound base for accessing sustainability. Surely, to carry out human security policy with good governance would lead to inclusive sustainability, by way of enriching green capital, upgrading political trust, as well as empowering social capital. Indeed, sustainable and inclusive development is a complex concept with many dimensions that go far beyond economic growth captured by the GDP statistics. Sustainable development on its own has been defined as two essential and concrete criteria: one, sustainable development ensures needs of the present generation without compromising future availability of resources. The other, the significance of economic growth, equity and inclusive citizen participation for meeting basic human needs (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Furthermore, this concept of sustainable and inclusive development with inclusivity has achieved highest global socio-political concern at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 and 2003.

The concept of “inclusivity” explicitly means “equality of opportunity” and “equitable access and availability of natural resources.” Sustainable and inclusive development as an integrated system, therefore, can be referred to as, sustainable economic growth with a focus on equal participation and equitable access to resources. Basically, this implicit inclusivity somehow implies and reflects the concept of human right with social justice for using natural resources in different individuals, classes, ethnicities, religions, and nations. Obviously, looking at the

content of inclusive sustainability, the implementation of human security will be taken as the core and even policy for inclusive sustainable development.

As known and discussed above, the human security approach was introduced in the 1994 global Human Development Report (HDR). In 2012 United Nations General Assembly adopted a common definition of concept in its resolution on “Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World summit Outcome,” (UNGA RES.A/ReS/66/290) 25 October 2012). That is, the human security approach broadens the scope of security analysis and policy from territorial security to the security of people. It stresses the role of member states in identifying survival, livelihood and dignity of their people. The 1994 HDR highlighted two major components of human security: ‘freedom from fear’ and ‘freedom from want.’

The term human security framework emerged in the post-Cold War era as a way to link various humanitarian, economic, and social issues in order to alleviate human suffering and assure security. The 1994 HDR was more specific, listing seven essential dimensions of human security: those are economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political, as discussed above. All these seven aspects of security can be treated as core policies of development for a nation.

On the other side, looking at sustainable development, three basic elements or pillars will be emphasized as environmental aspect, economic aspect, and social aspect. Indeed, inclusive sustainable development is not simply equal to environmental protection or ecological measures but an integration of environment, society, and economy, basically,

shown as Figure 4. As seen on Figure 4, the overlapped part of society, environment, and economy is sustainable, compared to bearable, viable, equitable features. This means inclusive sustainable development must contain bearable, viable, and

equitable traits in order for social, economic, and ecological development. The three pillars are interdependent and in the long run none can exist without the others.

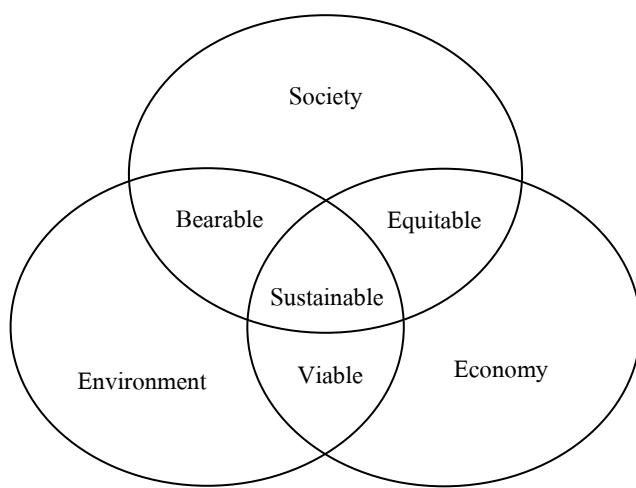


Figure 4. Inclusive Sustainability and Development

Note. From W. M. Adams, The Future of Sustainability: Rethinking Environment and Development in the Twenty-first Century, Report of the IUCN Renowned Thinker Meeting, 29-31 January, 2016

According to UNWCED (World Committee on Environment and Development) report in 1987, its definition on sustainable development is “development which satisfies the current needs of society without compromising the needs of future generations.” Basically, sustainable development consists of three major principles, i.e., fairness, sustainability, and commonality. These three principles would be transformed in sustainable development in different aspect. As for social level, it advocates equal distribution that can satisfy basic needs for all the people. As for economic level, it pursues sustainable economic growth based upon protecting global natural system. As for ecological

level, it stresses the harmonious interaction between human and nature. Eventually, these three principles into societal, political and ecological development will lead to a new development paradigm for inclusive sustainability development.

In reality, on Figure 4, concerning the environmental aspect, it indicates reduction on environmental impacts due to human scientific limitation, such as anti-nuclear, nuclear waste, and radiation pollution. On the social aspect, it must be satisfied for human demand that is the purpose for development. Sustainable development does not mean back to the natural and primitive society but to be minimalist harm to the environment. As for economic

aspect, its principle must be profitable for implementation so that enable to maintain sustainability. Yet it may create a severe cost for environment damage. Obviously, human society still stays in a conflict situation for sustainability development.

Why human and social security sphere could be taken as the core policies for inclusive sustainable development? As discussed above, the development of sustainable society has faced some controversial challenges and opportunities. Therefore, it is worth to check with human security influences in relation to sustainability, shown as Figure 5 as an integrated system. It is quite clear that sustainable development encompasses four distinct perspectives: economic, ecological, social, and institutional which can be seen as political. These four perspectives are highly interrelated and complementary. With their interrelatedness, it is even more intense for human sustainability development with the effects of job creation, entrepreneurship, resource-use, networking, and building good governance. These effects are all systematically intertwined (Bardy, Rubens, & Massaro, 2015, pp. 22-41). Figure 5 shows, sustainable development grounded on human security framework is not based on any of the ecological,

social, economic, or political/institutional components, but rather on a system as integrated whole

Ten principles will be adopted for taking human security as the core of policy consideration. First, it must emphasize the inter-generation and intra-generation justice for equal share global resource. This means some people development should not harm the other people interests. Second, economic and social development must follow the ecological equilibrium in order for sustainable development. Third, it must change the way of irrational energy consumption. Fourth, it is important to solve global poverty problem in order to rise up the living quality of the poor. Fifth, it must pay much attention on individual/person security and enough food supply. Sixth, governance on society, politics, and economy is very crucial for sustainable development. Seventh, both democratization and human right would provide the sound base for pursuing sustainable development. Eighth, political equality and social welfare may pave a right path to sustainability. Ninth, empowering community-base may guarantee human security. Tenth, human security may create an environment-friendly development.

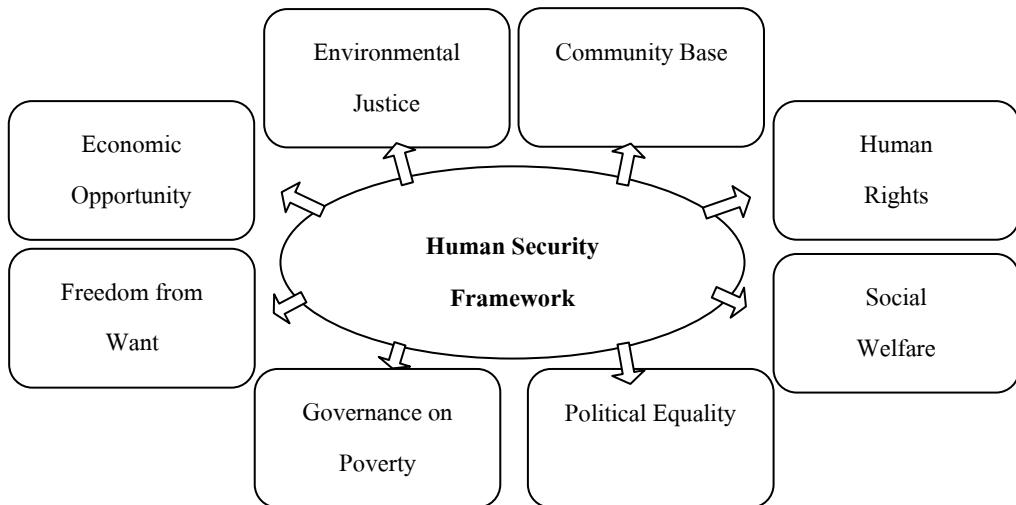


Figure 5. Influences of Human Security Framework

From Figure 5(adapted by author), two important messages would be realized. One is public participation would be the key element and dynamics in order to obtain rapid growth and sustainability thru political, economic, environmental and social governance in terms of implementing human rights, equality, justice, and demand. The other is human security framework based on the above governances as a core policy to pursue individual freedom, welfare, equality, and opportunity. This integrated framework of human security will be demonstrated later on with an entire workable strategic thinking model.

How to Manipulate Human Security Strategies toward Sustainability Development: Two levels Evaluation and Implementation of State-Society

First of all, it is important to construct a framework of sustainable human security in order for sustainability development. Upon bringing human security back in inclusive sustainability, a new

concept comes to our mind is “sustainable human security.” How to put human security, sustainability, human development, and national development together is very important to formulate a new framework for a development strategy. As Figure 6 shown, there are four aspects for sustainable human security, i.e., human survival freedom from fear, human development freedom from want, human sustainability freedom from vulnerability, and human dignity freedom from shame. All these developments are guaranteed by the mechanisms of personal, economic, political, food, environment, health, education, and community, mainly based on so-called good governance.



Figure 6. Frameworks of Sustainable Human Security

Note. From M. Tawanti. 2013. Retrieved from <https://tw.search.yahoo.com/search?fr=yfp-t-403-tw&p=human+security>

Human security is interdisciplinary in nature. Dealing with human security and inclusive sustainability, the government is still seen as the prime provider of security to the individuals and collectivities (Paris, 2001, p. 98). Yet, alternative human security seeking to encompass a larger sphere apart from the government is also important that are non-governmental agents or societal entities. In other words, the lack of appreciation for the necessary involvement of civil society may partially account for the failure of an effective mechanism on the implementation of human security towards inclusive sustainability. In enlarging the participation of the civil society, the emerging role of non-government organizations (NGOs) and its potential contribution on human security and inclusive sustainability will be

paid much attention. Thus, simplifying human security strategy can be accessed and exerted by upgrading several subjects, such as food, ecology, human rights, autonomy, health, welfare, equality and justice, safety, and profit. Furthermore, green policies can be fulfilled for sustainability

Green policies can also contribute to welfare, food, justice, and health through direct environmental benefits, through distributional effects (including poverty reduction and job creation), and through increased resilience to shocks (including natural disasters and commodity price volatility). Welfare and security impacts will be greater if efforts are made to make green policies inclusive on the basis of human security strategy.

To deal with sustainable human security, two aspects of development strategies can be considered, one is from the state and the other is from society, as shown on Figure 7. Thru state governance can enrich green capital and infrastructure while via community-

driven can empower social capital and security. Most important point is the interaction of state-society on human security policy implementation toward sustainability.

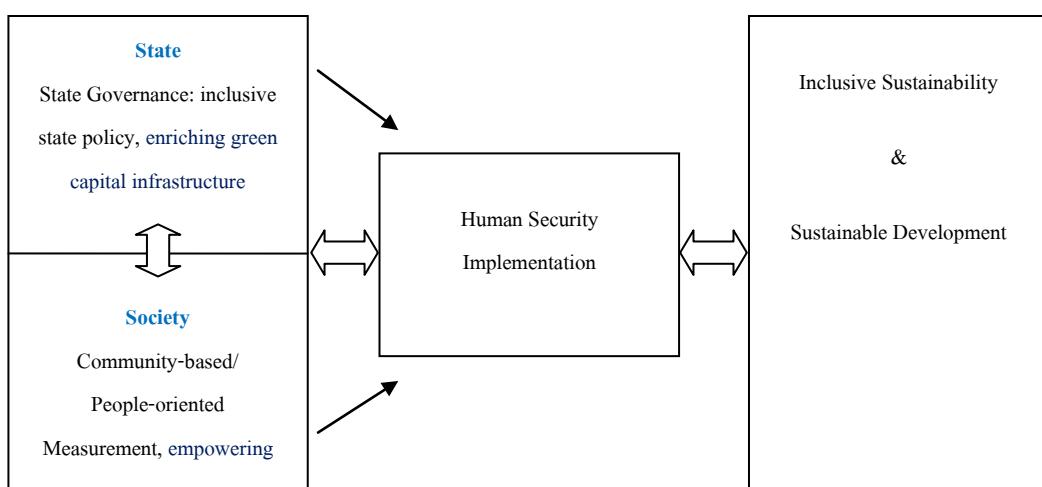


Figure 7. State-Society and Human Security toward Sustainability

Closely speaking, the development of human security will be directly influenced by the interactive relation between the state and society and in turn will affect the sustainability development. Of course, the high demand of sustainability will in turn affect the need for implementing human security. Subsequently, it will request higher degree of state governance and community-driven development that provide a sound ground for lifting sustainability development.

As shown on Figure 8, based on the level of state governance and human security toward sustainability, several aspects will be emphasized as major tasks for enriching green capital and empowering social capital. One, the stress of democratization and human right deepening will basically enhance green capital and social engineer.

Two, under globalization, the main target of the state governance is to handle global competitiveness and challenges in order to protect human security. Three, liberalization and privatization under good state governance may maximize profits and win market competitiveness. Four, how to efficiently use technology and information progress become an importance factor to increase state governance on sustainability. Five, facing global warming and climate change, the state governance will be stressful for balancing economic growth and environment consumption. Six, over development of capitalization and commercialization will be harmful for environmental maintenance and protection. However, under global capitalism development, capitalization and commercialization will become intense and keen

on market competitiveness. All these challenges, opportunities, and trends will give state governance a

heavy burden to achieve sustainability.

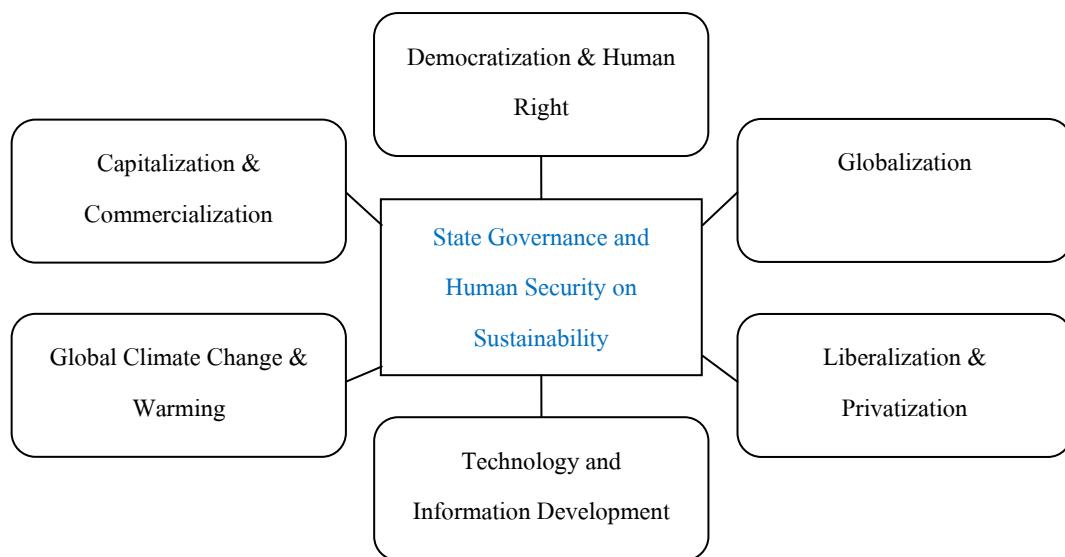


Figure 8. State Governance and Human Security Ecology

As shown on Figure 9, on the society-entity level, it will be based on community development that is emphasizing people-centered interaction and relation-building. In contrast to state governance on human security ecology, the concept of community network and governance is good to be used to refer green development and sustainability. Local or community governance and network seem to be the preferred terms in local government, community and social governance in the community sector.

Community networks are an intrinsic part of social capital and community governance, and even green sustainability. The community governance process requires collaboration and marshalling by the social capital resources of networks and stakeholders.

Successfully networking and community governance leads to improve social capital and community well-being. It may be concluded that community

governance and development is about community management and decision making on community needs and building community capacities, fitness, resilience, diversity, balance, and well-being. Only the people inside the community can make their own decision to cope with urban development challenges more closely. Under the local democratic participation and keen surveillance, community residents can efficiently improve the development of human security with sustainability.

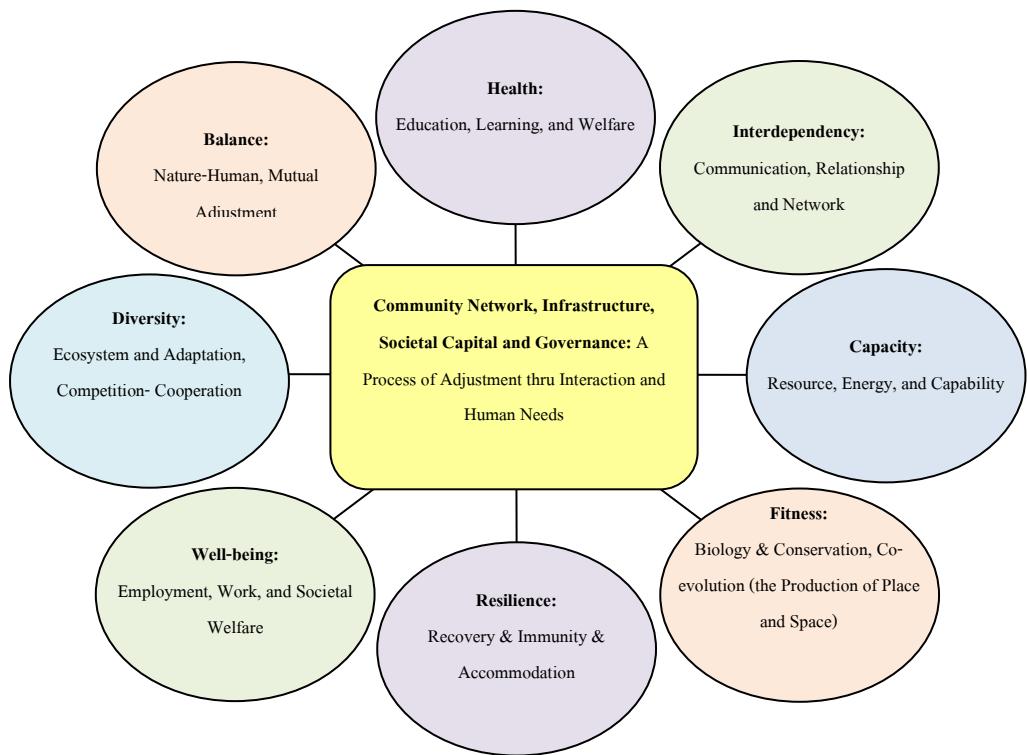


Figure 9 Community Governance and Societal Capital

Conclusion: Constructing Human Security

Strategy Framework on Inclusive Sustainability

Development as Priority Policies

In sum, human security must be people-centered and society-centered under high state-driven governance on sustainability. Its focus shifts to protecting individuals. The important dimensions are to entail the well-being of individuals and respond to ordinary people's needs in dealing with sources of threats that will be conducive to sustainability development. In addition to protecting the state from external aggression and globalization impact, human security would expand the scope of protection to include a broader range of threats, including environmental pollution, infectious diseases, food shortage, social injustice and inequality, exclusive political participation, and economic deprivation. The realization of human security strategy involves not

only governments, but a broader participation of different actors and societies, viz. regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and local communities.

Human security strategy not only protects, but also empowers people and societies as a means of security to approach sustainability. People contribute by identifying and implementing solutions to insecurity in food, health, politics, welfare, economy, environment, and individual.

As Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Hume's wisdom, human security is the primary purpose of organizing a state in the beginning which is revived by the 1994 Human Development Report. It must ensure that its human security fulfillment with community building is geared toward low-carbon development anchored on sustainability and inclusive growth. The whole inclusive sustainability

development framework can be drawn as figure 10. Sustainable development on the basis of human security consists of balancing local and global, state and society efforts to meet basic human needs without destroying or degrading the natural environment. Figure 10 can be also considered as the final conclusion for this research. Taking “human security” as core policies for inclusive sustainability development to cope with internal challenges, on the one hand, and pursue external goals, on the other hand. Dealing with the internal challenges, the inclusive sustainability development must face the severe impacts from the mechanisms of

democratization, capitalization, globalization, liberalization and informationization. Regarding to the external goals, inclusive sustainability development must achieve and ensure social welfare and justice, ecological development, political equality, and economic growth. Moreover, encouraging the allocation of sufficient resources for community-driven ecological adaptation must work with communities and peoples’ organizations on knowledge- and information-sharing and learning best practices for human sustainability.

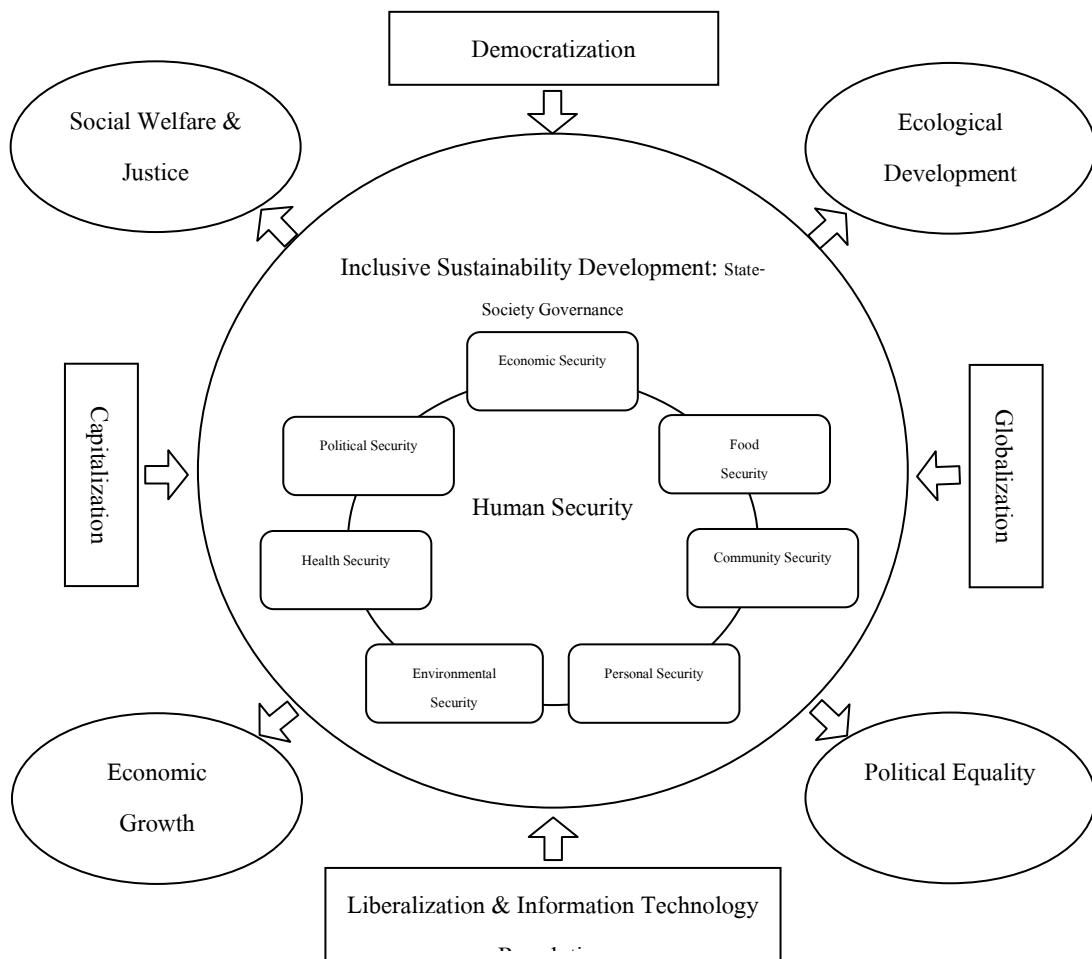


Figure 10 Human Security as Core of Inclusive Sustainability Development

In addition, the simple concept of sustainability supporting by human security framework is improving the quality of human life and living with the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems. Facing with the quantifiable limits, sustainability calls for an action and task on social, economic, ecological, and political process to set out a common goals and values. Just as *the Earth Charter* advocacy, a sustainable global society will be founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice, a culture of peace, and the importance of the domain of politics (Milne, Kearins, & Walton, 2006, pp. 801-839). Moreover, sustainability implies responsible and proactive decision-making and innovation that minimizes negative impact and maintains balance between

ecological resilience, economic prosperity, political justice and cultural vibrancy to ensure nature in the future.

At last, I would like to quote words from famous environment lawyer and senior Professor's Gus Speth broadcasting on 2CHSydneyon 27 October, 2013 "I use to think the top environmental problems were biodiversity loss, ecosystem collapse and climate change. But I was wrong. The top environmental problems are selfishness, greed and apathy... and to deal with those we need a spiritual and cultural transformation." "...and we scientists do not know how to do." Let's keep in mind and we can start with strategic framework of human security for sustainable development.

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