Comparison of Human Security Definitions

	Referent Object	Key Values	Nature of Threats	Agents of Insecurity
Kofi Annan	Individual	"Economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratization, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rule of law"	Internal violence, nuclear weapons, mass destruction, repression, "gross abuses of human rights, the large-scale displacement of civilian populations, international terrorism, the AIDS pandemic, drug and arms trafficking and environmental disasters"	States, individual, nature, environment
Sadako Ogata	Individual	1. "Capacity of states and citizens to prevent and resolve conflicts through peaceful and non-violent means and, after the conflict is over, the ability to effectively carry out reconciliation efforts." 2. "People should enjoy without discrimination all rights and obligations – including human, political, social, economic and cultural rights – that belonging to a State implies." 3. "Social inclusion – or having equal access to the political, social and economic policy making processes, as well as to draw equal benefits from them." 4. "Establishment of rule of law and the independence of the justice system. Each individual in a society should have the same rights and obligations and be subject to the same set of rules."	Political Military Social Economic Environmental Landmines Proliferation of Small Arms Drug Trafficking Spread of HIV	Nature, environment, states, individuals, rebels, international criminals
Ramesh Thakur, United Nations University Includes structural violence.	Community	"Human security refers to the quality of life of the people of a society or polity" "The core element of human security is human rights."[1]	Anything that degrades one's "quality of life". Examples: demographic pressures, diminished access to or stock of resources…"	State, individuals, societal groups (dominant social structure), Administrative, judicial, police, paramilitary and military structures, "nature", environment, migration, globalization, institutional structures, international crime

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[1] Ramesh Thakur. *Human Security Regimes*. Paper prepared for the workshop on Human Security, University of Queensland, Brisbane, 3-4 September 1998, p.16.

Comparison of Human Security Definitions

	Referent Object	Key Values	Nature of Threats	Agents of Insecurity
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Individual	Freedom from fear Freedom from want.	Threats can be grouped into 7 main categories: **Economic:** poverty, homelessness **Food:** hunger **Health:** inadequate health care, diseases **Environment:** degradation, pollution, natural disasters **Personal:** physical violence, crime, traffic accidents **Community:** oppression by, disintegration of, discrimination **Political:** repression, torture, disappearance, human rights violations	State, individuals, nature, societal groups
UN Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette	Individual	"…enough food for the family; adequate shelter; good health; schooling for the children; protection from violence whether inflicted by man or by nature; and a State which does not oppress its citizens but rules with their consent."	Poverty, disease, violence, political oppression	State, nature, individuals

Comparison of Human Security Definitions

	Referent Object	Key Values	Nature of Threats	Agents of Insecurity
Hans Van Ginkel and Edward Newman	Individual	Human dignity	Fear, conflict, ignorance, poverty, social and cultural deprivation, hunger	
Government of Canada[*]	Individual	Freedom from "pervasive threats to people's rights, their safety or their lives,"	Trafficking in Small arms, income gap between rich and poor countries, internal conflict, state failure, transnational crime, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, religious and ethnic discord, environmental degradation, population growth, ethnic conflict and migration, state repression, the widespread use of anti-personnel landmines, child abuse, economic underdevelopment, and a unstable, protectionist international trading system, violent crime, drug trade, terrorism, etc. Foreign policy emphasis is placed on personal, political and community-based violence.	States, rebels, drug and weapons traffickers, individuals
Human Security Network	Individuals	Freedom from pervasive threats to safety and human rights.	"…addresses non-traditional threats to people's security related to economic, food, health, and environmental factors as well as issues such as drugs, terrorism, organized crime, landmines and gender-based violence."	States, rebels
Government of Japan[2]	Individual	Human Dignity Includes freedom from fear and freedom from want. The two values are considered to be equal.	All threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity including poverty, environmental degradation, illicit drugs, transnational organized crime, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, the outflow of refugees and anti-personnel land mines	Governments, rebels, drug and weapons traffickers, individuals

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[*] Freedom from Fear: Canada's Foreign Policy for Human Security. Available online at: http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreignp/humansecurity/HumanSecurityBooklet-e.asp

[2] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2000 Diplomatic Bluebook, Chapter II. Section 3.A. Overview-Human Security
Available online at: http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/other/bluebook/2000/II-3-a.html

Comparison of Human Security Definitions

	Referent Object	Key Values	Nature of Threats	Agents of Insecurity
Kanti Bajpai	Individual	Individual safety and freedom	Direct violence: violent death/disablement, dehumanization, drugs, discrimination and domination, international disputes, most destructive weapons Indirect violence: deprivation, disease, natural and man-made disasters, underdevelopment, population displacement, environmental degradation[3]	States, non-state actors Structural sources – from relations of power at various levels – from the family upwards to the global economy.
Lincoln Chen	Individual	Human survival, well-being and freedom	Poverty, war, conflict, repression	States, individuals, environment, nature
David T. Graham and Nana K. Poku	Individual	Recognition, basic needs, protection, human rights		
Anne Hammerstad	Individual	Freedom and dignity	Social, political, environmental and economic conditions	
Gary King and Christopher Murray	Individuals	"The number of years of future life spent outside a state of "generalized poverty." Meeting or exceeding pre-defined thresholds in any of the component areas of well-being. Measures of well-being: income, health, education, political freedom, democracy.	"Human insecurity can come from any source that increases the risk that people will remain in or enter into a state of generalize poverty" (p.16). Repression, generalized poverty, crime, military conflict, non-peaceful transfers of governmental power, diseases and other public health problems, acute environmental disasters, long-term environmental changes, economic crises (p.16).	State, individuals, disease, environment, world economic system, military

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[3] Kanti Bajpai. *Human Security: Concept and Measurement*, p. 39.

Comparison of Human Security Definitions

	Referent Object	Key Values	Nature of Threats	Agents of Insecurity
Jennifer Leaning	Individuals Communities	For a human being to have human security, he or she must have a bundle of basic resources, both material and psychosocial, that constitute an indivisible set of necessary inputs and conditions for stability and well-being.	Threats to minimum levels of survival, protection and psychosocial needs. Social dislocation (community disruption), dynamic inequality, low standard of living, war.	State, societal groups, warring factions, Diseases,
Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project	Individuals Communities	Options necessary to end, mitigate, or adapt to threats to their human, environmental, and social rights. Capacity and freedom to exercise these options Ability to actively participate in attaining these options.	Poverty, inequality (social, economic, environmental, institutional), conflict, physical security, health	States, individuals, environment, nature
George MacLean	Individuals	"…involves the security of the individual in their personal surroundings, their community, and in their environment."	Unstructured violence – environmental scarcity, or mass migration	Individuals, states
Caroline Thomas	Individuals	• Material sufficiency, including food, shelter, education, health care • Political participation • Representation "…a condition of existence in which basic material needs are met, and in which human dignity, including meaningful participation in the life of the community can be realized"	• Material insufficiency • Repression • Lack of participation • Insufficient representation – i.e., lack of democracy	State, Individuals
Astri Suhrke	Individual, Communities	Protect those who are most vulnerable.	War, internal conflict, poverty, hunger, natural disasters	State, environment, rebels, individuals
Structural Violence	Social groups; Lesser developed countries	Eliminate inequalities There are four elements necessary for peace: Survival needs; well-being needs; identity needs; freedom needs; ecological balance	Inegalitarian distributions: linear ranking order; acyclical interaction pattern, correlation between rank and centrality; congruence between the systems; concordance between levels; imperialism; repression	States, institutions within states, social groups; industrial activity, commercialization (threats to environment)
Cultural Violence	Society	Eliminate inequalities, de-legitimize violence	Societal values, cultural symbols, ideology, nationalism, language, art, empirical science, formal science, cosmology	States, societal groups