HUMAN SECURITY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

SEGURANÇA HUMANA, DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL E GLOBAL GOVERNANÇA

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RESUMO

Com o seu caráter universal, a segurança humana é o ponto fulcral na ligação entre os 17 Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável – Agenda de 2015 a 2030 da Organização das Nações Unidas, porque a segurança humana junta todas as preocupações que estimulam o diálogo e a cooperação entre os governos, as instituições e a sociedade civil rumo à formulação de políticas integradas para suplantar as dores agudas de pobrezas, doenças, injustiças, riscos, desastres, crises, conflitos, crimes, violências, desigualdades, manipulações, preconceitos, discriminações, exclusões, intolerâncias e violações do meio ambiente, que criam percalços ao desenvolvimento humano, dificultando a elevação da dignidade, da qualidade de vida e do bem-estar, aliados ao grau de satisfação das pessoas, em qualquer lugar, a qualquer tempo, de geração em geração. Sem o potencial da

segurança humana não há como gerar sólidas fontes de valores e mecanismos de governança, em condições de produzir o desempenho proativo do crescimento econômico, do progresso social e da proteção ambiental em todos os níveis e circunstâncias.

Palavras-Chave: Segurança Humana. Desenvolvimento Humano. Justiça Social. Meio Ambiente Sustentável. Governança. Direitos Humanos. Direito Humanitário.

ABSTRACT

With its universal character, human security is the main point in linking the 17 Sustainable Development Goals - 2015 to 2030 UN Agenda, because human security brings together all concerns that stimulate dialogue and cooperation among Governments, institutions and civil society towards the formulation of integrated policies to supplant the acute pains of poverty, disease, injustices, risks, disasters, crises, conflicts, crimes, violence, inequalities, manipulations, prejudices, discriminations, exclusions, intolerances, and violations of the environment, which create obstacles to human development, hindering the elevation of dignity, quality of life, and well-being allied to the degree of people's satisfaction, anywhere, anytime, from generation to generation. Without the potential of human security, there is no way to generate solid sources of values and mechanisms of governance, capable of producing the proactive performance of economic growth, social progress, and environmental protection at all levels and in all circumstances.

KEYWORDS: Human Security. Human Development. Social Justice. Sustainable Environment. Governance. Human Rights. Humanitarian Law.

1 INTRODUCTION

Who hasn't dreamed of changing their life and moving to a place with the highest level of security and peace of mind? The cliché is so powerful that no one escapes this thought.

The idea of writing this Article was born from the purpose of contributing to a new vision of the future, from the perspective of prosperity, with the bonds of human security composing the good of inner peace as the sweetest part of the life of a person. When a person becomes peaceful, the world becomes a better place.

No one expects that education, cultural progress, and speeches by rulers will succeed in abolishing or even substantially slowing the human tendency toward competitive struggle, for the aggressive impulse that leads to war and destruction is likewise underlying the drive toward independence and self-fulfillment. The desired balance will be achieved when we uncover ways in which men can compete and fight without exterminating themselves or their fellows, without ceasing to be moved by reflecting on the Beatitudes of Jesus Christ in the perfection of his Sermon on the Mount.

The combination of these factors represents the balance of the supporting pillars, in the connection of the productive values between the system of social justice and responsible governance, with high standards of quality and transparency, in the scenario of the matrix force of human security zealously guarding Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

The best inheritance is the fertile path to the feeling of living in peace.

2   CONCEPT OF HUMAN SECURITY

Human Security is the guarantee of individual survival and of the well being of people with dignity in the context of social coexistence.

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

Within the United Nations (UM), human security is described as a process that encompasses both "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" (UNDP, 1994)1. That way, the United Nations, in addressing the concept of human security, seeks to distinguish between the limits associated with threats to state security and the limits pertaining to threats that impact the relationships of human beings in three spheres: individual, family, and community.

Along these lines, in the Report on Human Development, prepared by the United Nations Development Program (PNUD)[1], published in New York in 1994, human security, unlike traditional security, is described as essentially defensive, involving an integrating concept of solidarity, in order to include all people in the

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[1] Ver: http://hdr.PNUD.org/sites/default/files/reports/255/hdr_1994_en_complete_nostats.pdf

process of dialogue for human development, in conditions that favor the preservation of life with dignity[2].

In 2000, Koffi Annan, then General Secretary of the United Nations, referring to the concept of human security, highlighted central elements interrelated to state security for the maintenance of stability on a national, regional, and global scale. These elements concern "freedom from fear and freedom from want, so as to provide for the intersection of the freedom of the attitudes of future generations with the strategic inheritance of a healthy natural environment" (United Nations SG/SM/7382)[3].

The 2003 Special Report by the United Nations Commission on Human Security, entitled "Human Security Now"[4], tied the concept of human security to the influx of protection against systemic threats that can strike at the core of every human life. That is why, as emphasized in 1994, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Report said that human security is a central part of the set of the political and administrative infrastructure of the State, to ensure rights, a culture of peace, and social development, and to expand personal choices. Human security is precisely the guarantee that people can exercise these choices, with firmness, conviction, and freedom.

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

3 CENTRAL COMPONENTS OF THE HUMAN SECURITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

When it released the 1994 Human Development Report in New York, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) introduced, in Chapter Two of the

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[2] Ver: www.un-library.org/development/human-development-report-1994

[3] Ver: Declaração de ANNAN, Koffi: http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2000/20000508.sgsm7382.doc.html

[4] Ver: United Nations Commission on Human Security. Human Security Now: Final Report. New York, 2003. Ver também: http://www.unocha.org/humansecurity/chs/finalreport/English/FinalReport.pdf

[5] Sobre as posições relacionadas ao conceito de segurança humana:
GASPER, Des. The Idea of Human Security. In: Garnet Working Paper, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom, nº 28, 2008, pp. 2-9.
Cabe acrescentar a teoria de: OWEN, Taylor. The Uncertain Future of Human Security in the UN. In: International Social Science Journal of UNESCO Publication, Paris, Volume 59, September, 2008, pp. 113-118.

Report[6], the understanding of the idea by the United Nations, concept, and approach around human security by selecting seven central components that are interconnected and complement each other in dynamic processes of alignment to enable the potential of each individual to realize his or her enrichment as a person.

This is how the nine central component spheres of human security are situated in the mentioned United Nations Development Program Report:

First Sphere: Economic Security

Economic security aims at a secure basic income for people, usually from paid, productive work or, as a last resort, from a public funded safety net. While the problem of economic security may be more serious in developing countries, it also raises concerns in developed countries. Unemployment and lack of income are important factors behind tensions involving political issues, crises, or conflicts between ethnic groups.

Second Sphere: Food Security

Food security requires that all people, at all times, have Access, both physically and economically, to basic foods. There is no way of ignoring the fact that there is enormous disquiet about the poor global availability of food for millions of poor people who are victimized not only by poor food distribution, but also by a continuing lack of purchasing power.

Third Sphere: Health Security

Health security aims to ensure minimum protection against diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. Whether in developing or industrialized countries, biosafety harms, in the realm of obstacles to good health, are commonplace in urban and rural settings, particularly affecting poor children and the elderly with limited employment and income, and without adequate infrastructure in cities.

Fourth Sphere: Environmental Safety

Environmental security aims to protect people from anthropogenic threats and damage to nature, causing the environment to deteriorate and undermining

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[6] Ver: hdr.undp.org/em/contente/human-development-report-1994.

environmental governance. In developing countries, the lack of access to environmental sanitation, such as clean water resources, sewage systems, and solid waste treatment, is one of the greatest nightmares of the human species in their habitat. In industrialized countries, one of the main scares is the atmospheric pollution that affects ecosystems. On the other hand, the growing impact of climate change is another burden that brings instability to environmental security and, consequently, harmful effects to human security.

Fifth Sphere: Citizen Security

Citizen safety is part of the context of human security, the picture of public security policy for the enhancement of human rights. It mobilizes the instruments of transformation, under the aegis of improved education, at the heart of the fight against violence and crime. With pacification as a priority, 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, whether domestically or externally motivated. For many people, the greatest source of worry is the possibility of becoming a victim of a criminal action or omission at home, at school, at work, on the street, in sports, in leisure or in the virtual daily life of the Internet. The systematization of citizen security is the necessary way to sustainable development, in the flow of democratic governance.

Sixth Sphere: Community Safety

Community safety involves the bonds of solidarity and social esteem with the philosophy and organizational strategy of partnerships among the population, governments, and public and private institutions. This implies reforms and constant updates in the planning, management, and operationalization maps that are essential to sustainable development, respecting the values of people, ethnic and cultural identities, as well as the trust of the population, especially in times of extreme affliction such as in the face of acute pandemic, catastrophe, or war crises, on a Planet of so many diversities.

Seventh Sphere: Financial Security

The protection of financial security aims the balance among expenses, revenues, costs, investments and profits, through the architecture of planning based on ethics and transparency, essential to the lawful and legitimate

accounting control appropriate finances. The government, agency, or institution, in implementing its business with the generation of employment and income, for the benefit of the quality of life of the people, should store care not to fall into the vicious circle of corruption that interacts with other forms of expression of organized crime, nationally and internationally, as can be seen in the example of the evolution of multilateral commercial and industrial clandestine markets, which concentrate the ranking led by fraud, capital market manipulation, misuse of assets, unfair competition, racism, money laundering, smuggling, piracy, environmental devastation, terrorist financing, drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms trafficking, and trafficking in wild animals and plants.

Eighth Sphere: Legal Security

The protection of legal security is the cornerstone of the legal system in any government, body or institution, so that they are empowered with the quality of governance to give disciplined attention to laws and ethical mandates, with the purpose of ensuring that Justice, the highest purpose of Law, is manifested and realized in a stable and reliable style. In the Rule of Law, legal security must be harmoniously intertwined with the proactive performance of political security.

Ninth Sphere: Political Security

The protection of political security is inherent to the culture of integrity in the structural organization of any government, body or institution, in conditions to respect the effectiveness of legal security through the exercise of power faithful to the guarantees of the enforceability of the rules of Law that motivate the values of harmonious relations between the State and the citizens. Human Rights and Humanitarian Law form, in essence, the ethical dignification of procedures in the resilient fight against arbitrary power and against those who do not care about the variations of biological, gender, cultural, ethnic, religious, customs, sexual orientation and social class diversities.

4 HUMAN SECURITY IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: HUMAN RIGHTS, HUMANITARIAN LAW AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

Human security has been evaluated as a category of human rights, because human rights provide the basis and establish the way to achieve the security of people and communities, both in the practical level of its measures and in its

ethical and normative dimensions, as Gerd Oberleitner[7] has well observed in his reflections on the subject.

Indeed, human security is a human right, especially considering that both personal security and social security are protected at the center of the current legal order models that make up the global representation of International Law, following the scope of two fundamental precepts:

I – Article 2 of the Charter of the Nations, 1945, which states: "All members shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a way that international peace, security and justice shall not be threatened."

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

See, for example, that precisely as a result of these normative impulses, security, without distinction for any person, consists of a 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 of the United Nations International Pact on Civil and Political Rights of 1966; in Article 7 of the Inter–American Convention on Human Rights – Pact of San José of Costa Rica – of 1969; in Article 7 of the United Nations Convention for the Establishment of the International Criminal Court – Statute of Rome – of 1998.

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

An initial step of high significance was the pioneering, in 1899, of the First International Conference of Haia, which became known as the Peace Conference, due to its innovative character in the field of diplomacy and international relations. The Peace Conference, of 1899, in Haia, approved the Convention of Nations on the Pacific Resolution of International Controversies.

This is how the transformation of global governance patterns began, marked by the international relations dictated by jurisdictions, norms, and principles that sedimented the rigid projection of Human Rights, Humanitarian Law, and International Criminal Law, which enabled any person to be a holder of rights and duties in international society, and thus to have an integrated international legal personality.

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[7] OBERLEITER, Gerd. Human Security and Human Righst. In: European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy Ocasional Paper Series, nº 8, 2002. Disponível em: http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?id=31301&Ing=en

As can be seen, previously centered on the State, International Law, from the 20th century on, began to take care of the dignity and well-being of people, with authority and legitimacy, under the mantle of the national and international Judiciary, also counting on the vigilance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)[8].

Despite the recognition of its formal existence, the vision of the legal dimensions of a holistic concept and scope of action of human security, as it relates to the empowerment of individuals and communities, is still restricted. This is why human security, anchored in Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, is recognized in a shy way within International Law. Even within the United Nations, the viability of human security needs to be firmer, with positive agendas that bring new perspectives, especially in situations of crisis and vulnerability, as is the case with the dramas of refugees, environmental risks and the difficulties in protecting civilians in armed conflicts. On this approach, see the observations of Mary Martin and Taylor Owen[9].

In 2000, Kofi Annan, then General Secretary of the United Nations, called attention to the need to broaden the concept and scope of the lessons inherent in effective human security when he warned: "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 encompass the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence. The need for a more people-centered approach is reinforced by the enduring dangers generated by weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons that most acutely affect humanity "[10]. Professor Yukio Takaso followed this same scope of thought when he made an excellent manifesto around "freedom from want and the freedom from fear"[11].

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[8] Consultar o comentário de:

 Ku, Charlotte. Global Governance and the Changing Face of Internacional Law. Academic Council of the United Nations System Reports and Papers, nº 2, 2001. Disponível em: http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/18997/2/Global%20Governance%20and%20the%20Changing%20Face%20of%20International%20Law.pdf?1

[9] MARTIN, Mary and OWEN, Taylor. The Second Generation of Human Security: Lessons from the United Nations and European Union Experience. In: International Affairs, Oxford, v. 86, nº 1, 2010. Disponível em: http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/International%20Affairs/2010/86_1martin_owen.pdf

[10] ANNAN, Kofi. We the People. New York, United Nations Publication, 2000. Disponível em: http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/wethepeople.pdf

[11] 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 followed with a satisfactory vision, the evolution of human security around the world needs a Multilateral Treaty on Human Security, with formal and material guidelines, in set of norms that regulate legal obligations, so that human security constitutes a right that can be enforced in the national and international legal system. Thus, human security will be able to influence, on a large scale, the path of sustainable human development with governance standards in harmony with the social and economic prosperity of peoples, in a peaceful and always healthy environment for the preservation of life with dignity.

As International Law evolves, seeking respectability, more and more the centers of rules that enshrine Human Rights, Humanitarian Law, and International Criminal Law emerge with the potential to safeguard the scope of human security effectiveness for investigation, prosecution, accountability, and punishment to the extent of guilt.

In the scope of International Law, we register the emphasis that will be given below to human security in the framework of the norms and principles that regulate the relations and bonds of the people, in the same way that they protect matters of multilateral or collective interests, in the global scenario of international society.

5   HUMAN SECURITY IN REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS

Notes on the specifics of Japan and Canada.

It should be noted at the outset that in terms of national units, Japan and Canada are the two countries that stand out with emphasis and commitment to the strength of the concept and operationalization of human security for internal human development alongside international exchange and cooperation.

Japan is more closely linked to the United Nations (UN) system, and therefore institutionalizes diplomacy in human security in a more accentuated way, while Canada favors the paradigm of unconventional strategies in understandings with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups for the exercise of alternative public policies with community programs[12].

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[12] Ver a respeito:
BOSOLD, David and WERTHES, Sascha. Human Security in Practice: Canadian and Japonese Experiences. In: Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft, Berlim, nº 1, 2005, pp. 84-100. Disponível em: http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/id/ipg/02694.pdf

In this way, human security is instrumentalized for the relevance of national identity and unity, and for strategies and activities to promote Japan and Canada in the multilateralization of foreign relations.

In turn, within regional intergovernmental organizations, the operationalizations of the postulates of human security are reflected in the steps of the regulatory procedures directed in the orbits of the Organization of American States, Arab States, Asian Countries, African Union, and European Union, as we will see below.

Organization of the American States

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1966;
- Inter-American Convention on Human Rights – Pact of San José de Costa Rica – from 1969;
- Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against People with Disabilities, 1969;
- Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, 1994;
- Inter-American Convention on International Traffic of Minors, 1994;
- United Nations Convention on the Security of United Nations and Associated Personnel, 1994;
- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, 1999;
- Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2002;
- Declaration on Security in the Americas, 2003;
- Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2005;
- Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Older People, 2015.

Arabian States

- Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights, of 1981;
- Arab Declaration of Human Rights, 1990;
- Arab Charter on Human Rights, 1994, Revised 2004;

- Arab Convention for the Regulation of the Status of Refugees in Arab Countries, 1994;
- Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, of 1998;
- Convention on the Rights of Islamic Children, of 2004;
- Declaration of the Islamic Faith, of 2012.

Asian Countries

- Bangkok Principles on Refugee Status and Wills, of 1966;
- Asian Human Rights Charter, of 1986;
- Bangkok Declaration, of 1993;
- Declaration on Racism, Discrimination and Intolerance in Asia and the Pacific, of 2001;
- Asian Declaration on Action against Terrorism, of 2001;
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Declaration, of 2003;
- Asia Development Cooperation Charter, of 2003;
- Asian Declaration on Transnational Crime, of 2009;
- Asian Declaration on Human Rights, of 2012;

European Union

- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, of 1950;
- European Social Charter, of 1961, revised 1996;
- Council of Europe Convention on Torture, of 1989;
- Treaty of the European Union, of 1992;
- Council of the Europe Convention on Money Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, of 1990;
- European Union Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, of 1997;
- Council of the Europe Convention on Cybercrime, of 2001;
- European Security Strategy, of 2003;
- Council of the Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, of 2005;
- Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, of 2007;
- Council of the Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, of 2007;

- European Union Pact on Immigration and Asylum, of 2008;
- European Convention of Chiefs of Police 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 on the Prevention of Terrorism, of 2015;
- European Convention on an Integrated Approach to Security and Services at Football and other Sporting Events, of 2016.

6   HUMAN SECURITY IN COMPREHENSIVE CRIME PREVENTION APPROACHES

An important analysis of the human security aspects was carried out by the Commission on Human Security established in Tokyo on the initiative of the Government of Japan on January 24th, 2001.

Concluding its work, on May 1st, 2003, the Human Security Commission delivered its Special Report to Mr. Kofi Annan, then General Secretary of the United Nations[13].

In its approach, the Special Report of the Commission on Human Security recommended some actions to protect all people from a wide range of threats: privacy violations, environmental degradation, transnational terrorism, mass population movements, infectious diseases, discrimination, exclusion, and other conditions of oppression, destitution, and vulnerability. The rapporteurs argued that human security strategies should be citizen-centered, with measurable and sustainable interventions and benefits by governments and international bodies, through their systems of operation. As far as United Nations initiatives are concerned, interventions should even stimulate people to address efforts in order to find solutions to their own problems and difficulties, adjusting attitudes to increase resilience in the face of the complicated situations they have to face in their daily routine.

As has already been mentioned by some scholars, including Slawomir Redo[14], one of the greatest challenges associated with trying to operationalize the idea of human security, within the United Nations Charter and its programmatic flows, is the fact that the concept of human security is broad and extensive. It is as if,

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[13] Ver: www.un.org/humansecurity/sites/www.un.org.humansecurity/files/chs_final_report-english
[14] 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.

from the perspective of differentiating human security from state security, the necessary rigor to characterize the former, starting from its conceptual framework to the practical level, especially in the area of measures for prevention, control and eradication of the causes of crime, has not been established.

In fact, since the 9th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 1995, in the city of Cairo, Egypt, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), based in the city of Vienna, Austria, has been adding to its technical work the systematic linkage of the transnational drug trade as a strong threat to human security. Since 2010, the concept of human security has been part of the administrative structure of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Along these lines, as Slawomir Redo observed very well in 2012, the understanding of old and new forms of transnational crime 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.

On the concern for human security, in the Justice Section and Operations Division of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Professor Jan Van Dijk spoke a timely lecture in the city of Vienna, in 2004, in which he addressed the interrelationship between drug trafficking, human trafficking and other criminal networks and organizations, corruption, money laundering, terrorism and the Mafia. To combat these illicit behaviors, he stressed that human security requires plans and actions filtered with appropriate investment agendas[15]. At this Conference, he argued that at the conjuncture of confronting transnational criminality, it is fundamental to establish the institutional capacity to maintain the Rule of Law and give effectiveness to human security. Aiming at this global result, governments and specialized institutions must work in cooperation with the sectors of technical and scientific capacity, in order to enable successful actions and gain the confidence of citizens in the sources that generate sustainable guidelines and mechanisms for human security.

In this option, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is enabling, in all Continents, several training and technical assistance projects to help prevent and reduce crime, as well as control the damage caused by trafficking, terrorism, smuggling of migrants, corruption, money laundering, cybercrime and other

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[15] DIJK, Jan Van. Human Security: A New Agenda for Integrated, Global Action. Vienna, UNODC, 2004, p. 11 passim. Consultar igualmente: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/speeches/speech_2004-04-01_1.html

types of organized crime, with the perspective of achieving better results for the promotion of human security.

And another way, as Slawomir Redo further emphasized, in 2012, two new approaches, within the scope of crime prevention and control policies, began to push the boundaries of the concept of human security.

These two new approaches concern the ideals of two emerging sector models: the Urban Security Model (USM) and the Security Reform Model (SRM).

The Urban Safety Model (MSU) emerged as a response to the growing recognition, at the beginning of the 21st century, that our planet has entered a process of progressive urbanization, reaching an unprecedented rate. This is the model advocated by the UN-Habitat Safer Cities Project, a project that has gained more dimension with the New Urban Agenda Plan for Human Development, adopted in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Human Development – Habitat III –, held in Quito, Ecuador, from October 17th to 20th, 2016, in order to rethink the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed and managed.

Until the middle of the 20th century, three out of ten people lived in urban areas. Over the course of the next three decades, population expansion became more constant in cities on all continents. Today, half the population of the world lives in cities, and by mid-century all regions will be predominantly urban. This great change is expected to be most intense in East Africa. In Latin America, explosive urban growth will reach 89% by 2050. In the Southern Cone countries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, the urbanization rate will reach 90% by 2020. According to current projections, in the next 30 years, virtually all population growth on the planet will be concentrated in urban areas (UN Habitat, 2012). Cities act as magnets for poor people from rural areas. This has contributed to the fast growth in urban areas being concentrated in slums. According to UN Habitat figures for 2001-2006, about 60% of urban residents in Africa and 70% of urban residents in South America were victims of some form of national or transnational crime.

This is the context that led the UN-Habitat Program, since 1996, to focus more attention on urban security, prioritizing the Plan for Safer Cities[16]. Later, in 2012, a more specific outline was put in place, called the Global Network Plan for Safer Cities. Recently, in 2016, another scope called the New Urban Agenda Plan for Sustainable Development, adopted in the Declaration of the United Nations

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[16] Ver: http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=375

Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development – Habitat III, was adopted. One cannot fail to recognize that intents – such as the Plan for Safer Cities, Plan Global Network for Safer Cities, and Plan New Urban Agenda for Sustainable Development – require at least a minimum level of coherent systems of serious, transparent, and competent governance, in harmony with the rule of law, in order to yield the necessary gains for the healthy exercise of citizenship[17]. It has long been argued that urban security approaches and targets in the field of crime prevention and control have struggled to be effective in many countries. This is especially so in conflict zones and in territories where national security is unstable, or in communities where the universality of human rights is undermined by the totalitarian context of arbitrary power.

There is a growing incentive for countries to apply a Security Reform Model (SRM) according to their peculiarities. This model is a practical tool to adapt the precision of human security to the realities of states, particularly where there is a lack of a strong and independent judiciary. This model is indispensable to legitimacy for democracy and sustainable development by promoting credibility and clarity regarding human rights.

Thus, the proposal of a Security Reform Model (SRM) refers to a process of reform or reconstruction of a security sector of a country. The Security Reform Model is an excellent opportunity for the agencies of the sector to become capable of providing state security and the core components of human security, mentioned above, with a view to a decent quality of life, without discriminatory policies or practices that trigger insecurity crises. In this respect, an unreformed or poorly designed security sector represents an obstacle for promoting and guaranteeing the core values of individualism that the person embodies. A well-designed security sector aims at the well-being of all, within the domain of the legal system of each country and without disregarding international norms and principles.

The Security Reform Model (SRM) seeks to improve the delivery of efficient security and justice services, encompassing civil, social, political, cultural, and economic rights, designed to safeguard what is called civilization. They are essential to open the minds of people to paths of solidarity, emphasizing the real

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[17] Especificidades dos Planos do Programa ONU – Habitat, conferir em:
http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=11963&catid=5&typeid=6&subMenuId=0
Ver também: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/habitat3

importance of human security in the quest to reduce the inequalities and injustices that so afflict humanity[18].

Alongside these conclusions, it is worth noting that the Security Reform Model (SRM) is in harmony with the Guidelines for Crime Prevention outlined in 2002 by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC)[19].

These Crime Prevention Guidelines outline eight core principles for supporting action plans aimed at reducing the risks and harms of crime on the individual and society.

Human Security and United Nations Guidelines for Crime Prevention

The eight principles outlined in the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

I – Government leadership, at all levels, to create and maintain an institutional framework for effective crime prevention;

II – Socio-economic development with political, social, and economic strategies to foster the integration of ties in communities and families, aiming at the protection of youth and children at risk;

III – Cooperation and partnerships among government agencies, civil society, and business sectors;

IV – Sustainability and accountability with the use of program funding and crime prevention evaluation measures;

V – Employment of proven practices and experiences regarding the success of crime prevention policies and programs;

VI – Respect to the human rights and raising the culture of legality;

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[18] Escreveram sobre essas inquietações:
BRYDEN, Alan and HANGGI, Heiner. Security Governance in Post - Conflict Peacebuilding. Geneva, DCAF Yearly Books, 2005, p. 11-13.
Ver ainda: http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Security-Governance-in-Post-Conflict-Peacebuilding
[19] Examinar o teor de:
ECOSOC Resolution 2002/13, Annex I.
Pesquisar também Making them Work: Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines, UNODC, Vienna, 2011, que apresenta uma visão mais detalhada em torno das diretrizes da ONU para prevenção do crime.
Com respeito à prevenção do crime urbano, consultar:
Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention - ECOSOC Resolution 1995/09.
No que tange ao tema da Justiça Juvenil, atentar para as orientações da United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency - Resolution 45/112 - Annex, Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

VII –   Concern about local crime connections and transnational organized crime;

VIII –   Care for the differences between men and women, as well as between vulnerable people in social interaction.

All of these principles, outlined in the United Nations Guidelines for Crime Prevention, are reflected in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Thematic Program for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform 2012–2015[20].

It should also be noted that the United Nations Guidelines for Crime Prevention are consistent with the Safety Reform Model (SRM) and the Safer Cities Program's Model of Urban Safety (MSU) approach. The latter is implemented by the UN–Habitat Program, following the standards of the original Millennium Development Goal Global Action Plan, established by the General Secretary of the United Nations in New York on June 7th, 2002.

Human Security and Organized Crime

The tendency or inclination toward crime, whether solitary or in cohabitation with organized crime, is part of the psychic baggage, the DNA and the human ethical core, as well as the aptitude to be careful, solidarity and peaceful. In this novel of gifts, the balance or unbalance depends a lot on the family environment, education, individual choices, circumstances and relationships in the community[21], in order to prevent the person from succumbing to the marshy land of crime.

Indeed, we live in a time of great social unrest, in which crime and violence are not fantasies in the dynamics of globalization. On one side, there is socioeconomic globalization, and on the other, there is the globalization of crime driven by the lack of social protection and the shock to self–esteem caused by economic hardship. To ensure a promising future with security in all regions of the planet, it is necessary to open our eyes and find out what we can still do, while there is still time. It is necessary to stop the escalation of organized crime, a powerful cause of the oceans of fear and vulnerability that move the drama of

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[20] Verificar o Relatório do UNODC:
Report 2012-2015 of the UNODC about Thematic Programme for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Disponível   em: http://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/20120702_Thematic_Programme_Crime_Prev_and_Criminal_Justice_2012-2015_FINAL.pdf
[21] Ver: www.crim.cam.ac.uk/research
Nessa mesma direção:
http://www.mpicc.de/ww/en/pub/service/search.cfm

life on a daily basis. Take, for example, the instruments of terrorist groups and factions that use attacks engineered by cells and lone wolves.

In this atmosphere, just to cite another example, the Brazilian situation calls attention: in Brazil, there are already more armored cars than in Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru. It is estimated that 10 billion dollars are not coming into Brazil every year, in the area of tourism, because of violence and the contamination of organized crime[22].

What is of greatest concern in many countries is the rise of the parallel power of criminal networks and organizations, together with the transversal power, represented by the intersection of the illicit interests of government officials who cast aside morality and adhere to the greed of organized crime agents. This intersection is coated by the infrastructure of subterranean criminality, which is much more difficult to unravel because it is silent.

If organized crime were a country, it would be among the top twenty powers on the planet. This finding has been announced since April 2012, as a result of a thorough study prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in partnership with the World Bank (IBRD)[23].

And the numbers are growing, since the sagas of criminal organizations, enjoying the periperties of money laundering, generate annual revenues exceeding one trillion dollars, which corresponds to a percentage of 4 to 5% of the world's GDP[24]. Drug trafficking alone has an estimated annual cost of 320 billion dollars, especially the flow of cocaine[25]. In turn, slave labor is worth US$150 billion a year, of which US$99 billion comes from sexual exploitation[26].

The planetary domination of organized crime is ruled by the law of the market[27] and emphasizes what provides more profit at a given moment or juncture, currently having even the facilities that virtual currencies Bitcoin and Ether provide for investments and financial transactions. It is on this Ferris wheel that the strongholds of radicalization and the types of upsets constantly vaunted

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[22] Situamos essa questão em:
OLIVEIRA, Edmundo. Cooperation and Law Enforcement to Counter Organized Crime in the Common Market Countries of South America – Mercosul. Helsinki, Finland, Heuni Edition, 2005, pp. 35-39.
[23] Ver: http://blogs.worldbank.org/category/tags/organized-crime
[24] Ver: http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/nsc/transnational-crime/threat
   Ver também: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering
[25] Ver: http://www.uncjin.org/cicp/gsoc_e.pdf
   Ver também :https://www.unodc.org/unodc/pt/organized-crime
[26] Ver: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang
[27] Essa peculiaridade foi exibida no Fórum Econômico Mundial em 2013 e está disponível em: http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-agenda

by the media multiply: robberies, kidnappings, homicides, pedophilia, corruption, money laundering, piracy, environmental devastation, terrorism, wars, cybercrime, and trafficking, especially drug trafficking, arms trafficking, and human trafficking.

In the hectic circus of the pernicious effects of criminality, the embarrassments of cybercrime are currently prominent.

The diversity of the evolution of the internet, through computer, cell phone, interactive television and the Global Positioning System (GPS) is the most burning issue in the scope of the questions inherent to the right to protection of privacy and intimacy, which become more vulnerable and fragile day by day, due to the implantation of software for information, illegal investigation monitoring, spying, undue surveillance or attack to cyber security, a situation very well portrayed by Paulo Day[28].

With this context, the internet has become a hunting ground with resources for the virtual black market, in which fantastic arenas of information, communication and relationships proliferate via the web, whether in social connections or in virtual communities, with more flexibility, mobility and massiveness[29].

Inhibiting criminality and recovering offenders is no easy task. But every dollar spent on crime prevention can save up to 10 dollars in later costs for governments. It was with this mentality that New York, with the mastery of the Zero Tolerance Project, stopped being the most violent city in the United States, through programs that are being improved, integrating new technologies, investing in security and, mainly, in education, substantially increasing the learning of the students, from childhood, thus reducing the probability of entering crime[30].

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[28] DAY, Paul. Cyber Attack. The Truth About Digital Crime, Cyber Warfare and Government Snooping. London, Carlton Books, 2014, pp. 59-64.
[29] Ver: http://albertimit.edu/arch/4.207/anneb/thesis/ toc.html.
[30] Com o mesmo raciocínio:
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.

The global risk society

It is necessary to strengthen the social functions of the state to impose limits on the crime and violence that feed fear, mistrust, vulnerability, and daily sensations of human insecurity.

7   CONCLUSION

The prosperous future of humanity implies, first of all, recognizing that our planet needs inspiration, discipline, and proactive attitudes to overcome the difficulties that prosperity brings alongside so many benefits. Therefore, in view of the considerations set forth here, human security must be seen as an essential part of scientific and technological enrichment at the present stage of civilization. Human security must be a priority in the governments of all nations. Hence the challenge of a new sustainable ethic that aims to make economic growth, social progress, and environmental preservation compatible. This is the way to give

substance to the operationalization of human security as if it were the cotton among crystals.

There is an urgent need, therefore, to establish an effective human security agenda at the global institutional level, supported by essential international cooperation, in order to reduce the impact of situations of human insecurity that hinder the promising development of peoples. At the right time, Pope Francis held the International Conference "Prospects for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons and for Integral Disarmament" in the Vatican on November 10th and 11th, 2017, with the participation of experts, politicians, Nobel Prize winners, and representatives of civil society. The event ended with a speech by Cardinal Peter Turkson, prefect of the Vatican Dicastery, president of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace of Vatican, who stressed: "Peace can only be built on the basis of justice" .

Mister to this directive is an appropriate renewal of the role played by the United Nations in the complete world system. The United Nations Security Council, for example, should not be composed of only a few government members, since it would have a more representative, legitimate and effective profile if it had the balance of an equitable geographical distribution with representatives of the population and the international scientific community.

There is no sustainable growth without human security shared with the creativity of education and scientific knowledge inserted in the excellence of the global productive chain. This is only possible with the help of wisdom to attract ideas, studies and research that aggregate the optimization of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law with peace, social justice and ethical postulates. People leave like flower petals, but the teachings remain forever.

We need a new direction for the world, with the capacity to overcome the discomforts, inequalities, anguish, and instabilities from where the roar of life, the rumble of the streets, the roar of human tragedy echo in paths that cross and drift apart like the threads of a cloth.

Finally, shared human security, reconciling the values of the individual and of society, means giving possibilities to the person to overcome obstacles and open horizons in favor of the construction of a better tomorrow, fertile in projects, willingness to proceed with courage, adequacy, devotion, and to make possible what one wants to accomplish. What gives grace in living is the hope of dreaming.