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Globalization, Forced Migration and Poverty Variables Interaction within Human Security Framework

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المستخلص :

هذه الورقة ورقة مفاهيمية بحثية، الغرض منها عرض بعض الخلاصات التي توصل اليها الباحث من خلال عمله كخبير ممارس في بعض الحقول ذات الصلة بالأزمات وإعادة التعمير بما فيها الأمن مثل نزع السلاح والتسريح وإعادة الدمج . الورقة تعمقت في علاقات ثلاث ظواهر هي العولمة والهجرة القسرية والفقر من حيث المفاهيم والتعريفات والنظريات والمدارس الفكرية والمناهج. الهدف الرئيس لهذه الورقة هو وضع الظواهر الثلاث في إطار جامع هو الأمن الإنساني، وهو ما يعتبره الباحث قيم مضافة من الناحية النظرية وهي القيمة التي تمكن كل المعنيين من إدارة الأزمات وتخطيط إعادة التعمير بالصورة الفضلى. لقد نجحت الورقة في تأطير الظواهر الثلاثة بإطار الأمن الإنساني، كما نجحت في تبيان علاقات المتغيرات في الظواهر الثلاثة ووضعها في مصفوفة موحدة.

Abstract:

This paper is purely conceptual, the purpose behind it, is to table some finding that the Author found during his work as an expert practitioner in areas related to recovery and crisis including security perspective – DDR program. It is a contextual navigation and search into concepts, definitions, theories, schools of thought and approaches related to Globalization, Forced Migration, Poverty and Human Security. The principal objective of this paper is to house conceptually the three very important phenomena Globalization, Forced Migration and Poverty into a broad framework which is the Human Security, which the researcher considered as an added value from a theoretical perspective, where this value enable all those concerned to the management of crisis and to plan for Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in a better way. The paper managed to house the concepts and produced the matrix explaining the relations between the variables into the three phenomena.

Keywords: Globalization, Forced Migration, Poverty, Recovery, Human Security, Human Development

Concepts and Definitions;

The concept of **human security** is translated quite differently in different societies and at different times .The concept security has for too long been interpreted narrowly: as security of territory from external aggression, as protection of national

interests in foreign policy and as global security from the threat of a nuclear holocaust related more to nation states than to people. But the recent definition of security symbolizes protection from the threat of disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression and environmental hazards. These threats to security reflecting the seven distinct categories of human insecurity (health, food, economic, personal, community, political and environmental) are all encompassing, people centered, universal, interdependent and directed towards freedom from fear as well as freedom from want.

Incorporating the notions of individual liberty and well being, human rights and collective strategic security, enforced through diplomatic and military action, the political use of the term “human security” was coined in the 19th century with the rise of the nation state and regional alliance to enforce particular global regimes. In the last 25 years, human security has incorporated notions of territorial integrity of nation states, peace and disarmament, demographic changes, economic development and concerns of individual such as human rights, gender equality and minimum social entitlement. While changes in population (mass migration, rapid population growth) have been seen to threaten the stability of a nation and the security of people, violent conflict and instability of a nation have long lasting effects on demography creating age and gender composition, marriage and birth rates and population distribution that increases the potential for renewed crisis in the future and human insecurity.

Globalization to Bhagawati (2004) is a term referring to” the increasingly relationships of culture, people and economic activity. Most often it refers to economics: the global of the production of goods and services, through reduction of barriers to international trade such as tariffs, exports fees, and import quotas. Globalization accompanied and allegedly contributed to economic growth in the developed and developing countries through increased specialization and the principal of comparative advantage” (1) . For Giddens (2004) globalization is far reaching phenomenon, affecting through its virtual networks all aspects of social world, it is seen as a *risk producing* phenomenon, with outcomes that are difficult to predict and control. Anthony Giddens wrote in 1989 “One of the clearest illustrations of manufactured risk can be found in threats currently posed by the natural environment “(2). The threats posed by natural environment resulted into ecological risk, from the ecological risk itself many health risks emerged such as “Mad Cow Disease “.Globalization draw its relevance to human security from producing manufactured risks to both environment and health human security clusters. Tom G. Palmer (2002) defines globalization as ‘ the diminution or elimination of state – enforced restrictions on exchanges across borders and the increasingly integrated and complex global system of production and exchange that has emerged as a result” (3) . The fact that globalization is both caused and result related it to a wide range of variables.

Migration is defined broadly by Everett (1966) as “a permanent or semipermanent change of residence. No restrictions are placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary or involuntary nature of the act, and no distinction is made between

external and internal migration “(4). **Forced** migration – involuntary - as of today has four basic characteristics usually manifested clearly in regions related to what is called “Fragile States”, the first is *Acceleration* that migration crossing international borders is occurring in greater numbers more than ever before, the second is *Diversification* that the immigrants are of different types - religious, ethnic, or cultural - , the third is *Globalization* that migration has become more global in nature by involving a greater number of countries as both senders and recipients, the fourth is *Feminization* where migration of today is less male dominated or in some cases female dominated. Population mobility has much to do with natural resources and environment, co-existence between communities, governance and public services, rule of law and state international commitments. Forced migration being a major population mobility type in the last three decades is feeding directly into all human security clusters and migrants are real participant to human security syndrome.

Poverty and how should it defined? Two different approaches have been favored by scholars and researchers; *absolute poverty*, and *relative poverty*. For Giddens (2004) “**The** concept of absolute poverty is grounded in the idea of subsistence – the basic conditions that must be met in order to sustain physically healthily existence. People who lack these fundamental requirements for human existence are said to live in poverty.” (5) While relative poverty “relates poverty to the overall standard of living that prevails in particular society. Advocates of the concept of relative poverty hold that poverty is culturally defined and should not be measured to some universal standards of deprivation.” (6) , many competing theories about its causes, the debate among theorists and policy makers is primarily divided between advocates who support cultural (*Behavioral*) arguments and those who support structural (*Economic*) arguments, recently a third argument reached the table a (*Synthesis*) Gregory Jordan (2004) wrote “In short , I argue that the explanatory power of cultural variables should be viewed in terms of cultural mechanisms, not in terms of deficient values and behaviors that remain static. Furthermore, the degree to which cultural mechanisms are operable is only relevant within the context of the historical structural factors that condition the environment in which groups of varying economic and social advantage live within.” (7) Whoever argument we adopt we will find that poverty multi- tracks to human security, strictly tightened to economic and community security.

Human security **approaches** are distinguished by a focus on individuals rather than nation states, and by a multi dimensional approach to definition. However, some scholars make link between human security and stability of the nation state using a single indicator framework. If human security and national security are closely linked then individual and group insecurity threaten the security of the nation state.

Human security speeded as a term from the Human Development Report (1994) to refer “to a state of being characterized by freedom from pervasive threats to people’s rights and their safety from both violent and non violent threats.”8) The *Canadian* definition of human security takes people as its point of reference by taking

preventive measures to reduce vulnerability and minimize risk and taking remedial action where prevention fails. It also incorporates the issue of protection of civilians, concerned with building international will, peace support operations, conflict prevention, strengthening the capacity of the international community to prevent and resolve conflict, governance and accountability concerned with fostering improved accountability of public and private sector institutions and public safety, concerned with building international expertise, capacities and instruments to counter the growing threats posed by the rise of transnational organized crime. Human security is the capacity of states and citizens to prevent and resolve conflicts through peaceful and non violent means and the ability to effectively carry out reconciliation efforts. In other words, it is the possibility for all citizens to live in peace and security and ensures that people enjoy without discrimination all rights and obligations including human, political, social, economic and cultural rights that belonging to a state implies. It also incorporates social cohesion, rule of law and the independence of the justice system and ensures equal access to the political, social and economic policy making process. Political, military, social, economic, environmental, landmines, proliferation of small arms, drug trafficking and spread of HIV/AIDS were identified as major threats in this definition. According to Hans Van Ginkel, in policy terms, human security is an integrated, sustainable, comprehensive security from fear, conflict, ignorance, poverty, social and cultural deprivation and hunger, resting upon positive and negative freedoms. Sustainable human security focuses on complex interactions between states, human beings and nature and the environment is valuable in itself to be secured in its own right. Human security offers safety from chronic threats like hunger, disease, and political repression, unemployment, crime, social conflict, and environmental hazards in the patterns of daily life. In order to achieve a base level of human security, two key components make up the criteria. First, people must be able to secure the basic needs of food, water, shelter and safety in order to have protection from or resilience to external threats. Second, the ability must exist to support the psychosocial needs of identity, recognition, participation, and autonomy. This bundle dictates the terms of human survival and quality of life: a complete and durable collection of resources promotes human development, whereas a weak or incomplete bundle leaves people unable to withstand social, political, or economic shocks.

Human security according to *The Japanese* is defined as the preservation and protection of the life and dignity of individual human beings. The human security can be ensured only when the individual is confident of a life free of fear and free of want. It focuses on strengthening efforts to cope with threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity as poverty, environmental degradation, illicit drugs, transnational organized crime, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, the outflow of refugees and anti-personnel land mines. To ensure "Human freedom and potential," a range of issues needs to be addressed from the perspective of "Human Security" focused on the individual, requiring cooperation among the various actors in the international community, including governments, international organizations and civil society. A

security threat or a potential hazard is a potential danger which does not actually exist as a real event or object. When these security threat turn into reality and become actualized, it becomes a security hazard. This is usually considered as a potential disaster, not an actual disaster. A real security disaster is however when people actually come into direct contact with a hazard and experience serious misery, suffering and loss of life.

Central to the concept of human security is the idea of *equilibrium/balance* between needs and resources, rights and duties, and order and tolerance. For instance, unbalanced economic globalization leads to economic crisis and poverty, unbalanced use of natural resources results in destruction of the environment, pollution and famine, unbalanced provision of basic health services results in the spread of pandemics, unbalanced security measures, coupled with declining civic responsibility, results in urban violence and ultimately community and state insecurity.

Issues associated with human Security, Globalization, Migration and Poverty

There are essentially seven issues associated with human security as highlighted by UNDP (1994) "These are economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security."

(9)

While *economic security* includes the provision the of basic income and employment, and access to social safety nets, *food security* is access to basic nutrition and food supply. The latter is about guaranteeing physical and economic access to basic food. *Health security* covers many different issues such as access to safe water, living in a safe environment, access to health services, safe and affordable family planning and basic support during pregnancy and delivery, prevention of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and basic knowledge to live a healthy live. *Personal security* involves the protection of people from physical violence, whether from the state, from external states, from violent individuals and sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, from predatory adults, or even from the individual himself (as in protection from suicide). *Community security* covers the conservation of traditions, cultures, languages and commonly held values, abolishment of ethnic discrimination, prevention of ethnic conflicts, and protection of indigenous people. Community security also focuses on protecting people from loss of traditional relationships and values and from ethnic violence. *Political security* is concerned with protection of human rights and well being of all people. It mainly focuses on the protection of people from state repression such as freedom from press, freedom from speech, and freedom from voting and abolishment of political detention, imprisonment, systematic ill treatment and disappearances. Political security assures that people live in a society that honors their basic human rights. *Environmental Security* is a state of human-environment dynamics and a freedom from social instability that includes restoration of the environment damaged by natural or human processes, military actions, amelioration of resource scarcities, ecological factors, environmental degradation and biological threats that could lead to social disorder and conflict. It is the maintenance of the

physical surroundings and cycling of natural resources to products, wastes and natural resources in ways that promote social stability. However, the fact that a community, region and a nation is environmentally insecure does not mean that insecurity is solely and primarily a result of environmental degradation; i.e.: social instability is not the only by-product of environmental degradation, but an umbrella for political and economic instability. The condition of environmental security is one in which social systems interact with ecological systems in sustainable ways, all individuals have fair and reasonable access to environmental goods and mechanisms exist to address environmental crisis. Moreover, environmental degradation addresses the consequences of environmental degradation, depletion and miss-utilization of natural resources such as water and air pollution, deforestation, natural hazards (droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes) that may contribute to societal- population mobility -, political and economic instability. It comprises of restoration (identification, evaluation, treatment and removal of contamination so that it no longer poses a threat to public health and the environment), compliance (meeting applicable statutory executive order and regulatory standards for all environmental security functions), conservation (planned management, use, protection, continued benefit for present and future generations, prevention of exploitation, destruction and neglect of natural and cultural resources), pollution prevention (reduction/elimination of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of resources and protection of natural resources by conservation), environmental security technology (research, development, tests and evaluation of innovative technologies responsive to user needs) and international environmental activities (bilateral or multilateral agreements, information exchanges, cooperative agreements to support national defense and environmental policy interests).

In general, all the different approaches to understanding **human security** mainly focus on individuals and communities where we find variables resulting from **forced migration** interact with variables related to **globalization** through physical and virtual networks, the interactions will be within the melting pot of urbanization process and directly contribute to **urban poverty**.

Table 1: The matrix of human security and the threats/variables related

Definitions of human security	Nature of the threat
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, large scale displacement of civilian populations, internal terrorism, the AIDS pandemic, drug and arms trafficking and environmental disasters
The quality of life of the people of a society or polity and is related to more of human rights	Anything that degrades ones quality of life such as demographic pressures, diminished access to or stock of resources
Freedom from fear and freedom from want, safety from chronic threats as hunger, disease	Economic factors - poverty and homelessness

and repression and protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life whether in homes, jobs or communities	Food – hunger Health – inadequate health care and diseases Environment – degradation, pollution and natural diseases Personal – physical violence, crime, traffic accidents Community – oppression by disappearance Human rights violations
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, political participation and representation in the life of the community. It is the 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	Poverty, disease, violence and political oppression, material insufficiency, repression, lack of participation, insufficient representation and lack of democracy
Human dignity – which includes freedom from fear and freedom from want and human survival, recognition, basic needs, protection and human rights	Fear, conflict, ignorance, poverty, social and cultural deprivation and hunger, poverty, environmental degradation, transnational organized crime, war, conflict and repression
Freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights, their safety or their lives	Trafficking in state 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, widespread use of anti personnel landmines, child abuse, economic underdevelopment and unstable protectionist international trading system, violent crime, drug trade, terrorism, personal, political and community based violence, nontraditional threats to people's security related to economic, food, health and environmental factors, direct violence (dehumanization, discrimination, international disputes) and indirect violence (deprivation, disease, natural and man-made disasters, underdevelopment and population displacement).

- The number of years of future life spent outside a state of generalized poverty	Human insecurity, 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 and economic crisis
- Meetings or exceeding pre defined thresholds in any of the component areas of well being such as income, health, education, political freedom and democracy	Poverty, inequality (social, economic, environmental and institutional), conflict, physical security and health
Options necessary to end mitigate or adapt to threats to their human, environmental and social rights and the capacity and freedom to exercise these options and the ability to actively participate in attaining these options	
Eliminate inequalities, de legitimatize violence and provide survival, well being, identity and freedom needs and ecological balance	In egalitarian distributions, linear ranking, cyclical interaction pattern, correlation between rank and centrality, congruence between levels, imperialism and repression, societal values, cultural symbols, ideology and nationalism

Human security network is a humane world (global) where people can live in security and dignity, free from (poverty) and despair. In such a networked world, every individual would be guaranteed freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to fully develop their human potential. Freedom from direct and indirect threats of violence, the collective use of sanctions and force are central to managing human security. It is about attaining the social, political, environment and economic conditions conducive to a life in freedom and dignity for the individual. Human security, which is an underlying condition for sustainable human development, is resulted from social, psychological, economic and political aspects of human life that in times of acute crisis or chronic deprivation protect the survival of individuals, support individual and group capacities to attain minimally adequate standards of living, and promote constructive group attachment and continuity (versus mobility) through time. Its key measurable components can be summarized as: a sustainable sense of home; constructive social and family networks; and an acceptance of the past and a positive grasp of the future. Human security is achieved when and where individuals and communities have the options necessary to end, mitigate, or adapt to threats to their human, environmental and social rights, have the capacity and freedom to exercise these options and actively participate in attaining these options (integrate versus migrate). It embodies the notion that problems must always be addressed from a broader perspective that encompasses both *poverty* and issues of *equity* (social, economic, environmental, or institutional) as it is these issues that often lead to insecurity and conflict.

The promotion of human development and good governance, the protection of the individual's personal safety and the collective use of sanctions and force are central to managing human security. States, international organizations, nongovernmental

organizations, and other groups in civil society in combination are vital to the prospects of human security.

Human Security as framework for variables and issues related to crisis and recovery;

Though the last decade of the twentieth century witnessed a declining number of inter and intra state conflicts and disputes, the international community has been unable to forestall and mitigate the effects of rapid collapse in human security (**crisis**). The major behind this rapid collapse is the high rates of *global migration* and the increasing numbers of *poor people* and *globalization* by nature and characteristics accelerating the gap between the rich and the poor, raising consciousness of individuals and communities about those gaps and differences. Lack of genuine security leads to a potentially divisive and disruptive nation, ranging from individual alienation, the rise of competing and conflicting groups and outright of civil conflict. Human insecurity which demands the realization of all human rights, civil, cultural, economic, political and social and promotion of people's well being based on their active participation and fair distribution of benefits leads to internal and external conflicts – which in turn lead to more violation of human rights. Rooted in ethical, fundamental and inviolable principles, human rights are based on respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings and seek to ensure freedom from fear and want and sustaining peace and security. One of the main factors of human insecurity is precisely the lack of effective mechanisms to manage crisis. It increases the risks that people will remain in or enter into a state of generalized poverty. Conversely, anything which can upgrade their quality of life – economic growth, improved access to resources, social and political empowerment, and so on – is an enhancement of human security.” Issues related to human security are global in their occurrence but local in their impacts. Many are long-term in scope, are associated with significant uncertainty, may have large economic stakes, and require complex institutional management to mitigate the threats to human security. The potential **crisis** or humanitarian collapse is partially determined by the quality of individual and collective capabilities to achieve basic and psychological needs. Upheaval is more likely in societies where a large number of people lack basic and psychosocial necessities and are therefore chronically vulnerable to external shocks. Risks related to human security can result from a variety of political, economic, civil or social factors. The perception of human security is particularly associated with 'visible' aspects such as violence. Risks associated with the potential for violence need to be identified by developing a coalition of public and private sector entities, and civil society organizations.

Recovery the 4Rs (*repatriation reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction*) is an integrated, comprehensive and interagency relief to development approach to sustainable reintegration and incorporation of the needs of returning refugees and other displaced people into immediate, medium and longer term national development plans. It also incorporates community driven approach and conflict prevention

mechanism to strengthen the linkages between communities and national level development priorities and provides capacity building for local government administrations responsible for meeting the immediate and longer term needs of receiving communities. The 4Rs is in essence, the reintegration piece of a general transition strategy for countries emerging from crisis or violent conflict. The attempt to systematically institutionalize and implement the 4Rs in a less ad hoc and more predictable manner requires the involvement of the international community in an integrated, consistent and coherent planning process at both policy and practical levels.

Table 2: The indicators for human security assessment relevance to *crisis* and *recovery*

Economic security	Level of Income, access to social safety nets, reliability of incomes, sufficiency of incomes and standard of living
Income	
Employment	Share of employed/unemployed, risk of joblessness and protection against unemployment
Food Security	Availability and supply of food, access to basic food, quality of nutrition, share of household budget for food, access to food during natural/man-made disasters
Environmental security	Assessment on pollution of water and air, prevention of deforestation, land conservation and desertification, concern on environmental problems, ability to solve environmental problems, protection from toxic and hazardous wastes, prevention of traffic accidents and related impacts, natural hazard mitigation (droughts, floods, cyclones or earthquakes)
Health Security	Assessment of the health status, access to safe water, living in a safe environment, exposure to illegal drugs, access to housing: helter from natural elements, accessibility to healthcare systems (physical and economic), accessibility to safe and affordable family planning, quality of medical care, prevention of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, health trends and basic awareness and knowledge on healthy lifestyles
Personal security	Fear of violence (physical torture, war, ethnic tension, suicide etc.), prevention of accidents, level of crime, security from illegal drugs, efficiency of institutions, prevention of harassment and gender violence, prevention of domestic violence and child abuse and access to public information
Community security	Fear of multinational/multiregional conflicts, fear of

	internal conflicts, conservation of traditional/ethnic cultures, languages and values, abolishment of ethnic discrimination, protection of indigenous people and minorities
Political security	Level of democratization, protection against state repression (freedom of press, speech, voting etc.), respect of basic human rights and freedom, democratic expectations, abolishment of political detention, imprisonment, systematic torture, ill treatment, disappearance

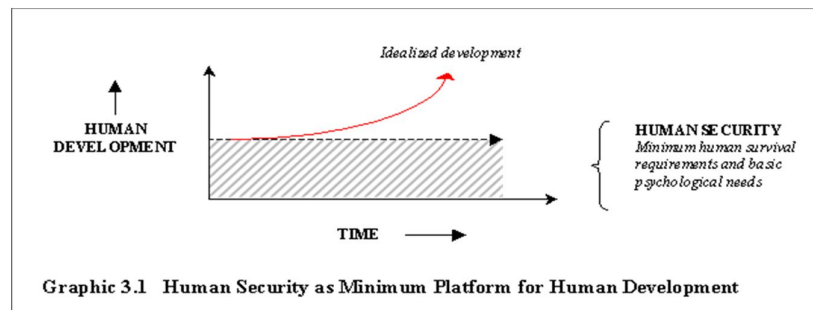
(*)The table developed by the Author from related concepts and operational definitions.

The linkages between human security and sustainable human development (provided within human development syndrome);

The Canadian and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) approaches to human security stress a mutually reinforcing relationship between human security and human development. Where the threat of violence makes meaningful progress on the developmental agenda impractical, enhancing safety of people is a prerequisite. This implies that human security provides an enabling environment for human development. The Japanese vision of human security emphasizes on establishing human security through enlightened national strategies such as extension of micro credit schemes, promotion of basic education, provision of social safety nets to vulnerable populations and support for the post conflict reconstruction and reconciliation efforts aimed at promoting economic development and individual self reliance.

Human security is the starting point from which human development efforts push off. Securing minimum level of survival (water, food and shelter), providing minimum level of protection from life threats and supporting basic psychological needs is an essential platform for human development. Moreover, concentrating on a secure base offers immediate benefits in terms of threat management and economic stability and improves the effectiveness of long term development efforts. In short, human security, which constitute a bundle of basic resources and inputs, is attained prior to or as a pre condition to the successful implementation of a human development strategy. Sustainable human development places people's choices, current and future generations at the core and ensures the elimination of poverty, promotion of human dignity and rights and provision of equitable opportunities, protection against exclusion and marginalization of weak members of the community and people with limited resources through good governance. Promoting human and economic development have long been concerned with how people behave and how their behavior can be influenced in ways that foster or enhance individual and group well being.

Figure 1 below shows the relation between human development and human security.



Source: Kenya human development report 2006, page 26.

Sustainable human development is a comprehensive and holistic process directed towards the promotion of human dignity and the realization of all human rights, economic, social, cultural, civil and political and fundamental freedoms. Creating an enabling environment in which all human beings lead secure and creative lives, promoting good governance, transparency, accountability, decentralization and rule of law, building human rights capacity of institutions, strengthening judiciary and participation in decision making at the national and local levels empowers individuals and communities and hence sustainable human and economic development. Human development highlights the survival of children, increased life expectancy, literacy and numeric, the expansion of political environment and increasingly access to natural resources and a healthy environment. Human security offers much to the field of sustainable development. i.e., human security and human development by emphasizing on people strengthen the social pillar of sustainable development and have important implications for future sustainable development goals, priorities and action plans. They move the sustainable development field from a primarily needs based focus to a rights based focus in the quest of improving opportunities and capabilities. Civil and political rights along with economic, social and cultural rights are an integral component of the social pillar of sustainable development. Human security more than human development prioritizes achieving freedom from want and freedom from fear urgently. Increased support from community based organizations, nongovernmental organizations, social movements, professional scientific and technical associations, private sector firms, religious groups and others that are considered part of civil society – at various levels from the local to the global helps build achieving sustainable human security and development.

Human security- like human development - highlights the social dimension of sustainable development's 'three pillars' (environment, economy, society) and contributes to sustainable development. While the human security discourse

concentrates on gross human rights violations and on norms, strategies and capacities to protect individuals and prevent violent threats, the development discourse tends to understand human security as a particular form of human development and bridges the security-development divide. Human security can thus be a useful means to identify priorities for development assistance i.e.; the former is a powerful tool for defining development goals jointly with the local population and thus for empowering people. Human security can serve as a political leitmotif and as a benchmark in new areas where development and security policy meet and require cooperation.

Conclusion:

The final conclusion in this paper is what we aimed at from the start. I argued that human security framework is comprehensive enough to include all the variables related to globalization, forced migration and poverty, beyond being inclusive it is the melting pot where the opportunities of interaction between the variables rest. This paper told that human security is the real platform for development in simultaneous recovery is the necessary bridging from crisis to development, and hence the appropriate recovery planning or programming should be within human security framework.

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