# Sustainability and Human Security:
# The Impact of Sustainability in Preventing Conflict and Post conflict of Development

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## Abstract

In the history of development, the world community is inseparable from the efforts of the development of their respective countries. In implementing sustainability development is the main thing as a joint consensus. The presence of the concept of sustainability development is integrated with the dimension of human security, as a development other than the environmental aspects when it was first announced. the concept of sustainability development has become the main pattern not only as a form of state direction that is preventing but also in the post conflict phase. The position of the concept of sustainability development that has been optimized in various time phases and conditions reflects its urgent position in the context of development.

**Keywords:** sustainability development, human security, conflict

## Introduction

The development of countries in the world has their own patterns and policies. Each country will have a goal[1] of their priorities for their domestic. In several accounts of incidents and cases it was found that the occurrence of conflicts in countries is evidence that security and development are closely linked. Former UN secretary-general Kofi Annan once stated: "development and security are inextricably linked."

This discussion actually began in 2001, with UN Secretary-General's answering the need of 2000 Millennium Summit for a world of "free of want" and "free of fear" reported in "In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All "(A / 59/2005), in 2005 thoughts on the importance of 2 (two pillars of development and security are reflected in the main axis of human rights.[2] This issue becomes complex due to the fact that there are many found that the direction of development has not or even not touched fulfillment of the needs of citizens and far from fulfilling their benefit. Therefore this article will raise why

sustainability is important for the human and security? and how is the impact of sustainability in preventing conflict and post conflict of development.

**Human and Security**

The importance of human and security has been initiated by the UN through General Assembly resolution 66/290 mentioned:

> "human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people." It calls for "people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people."[3]

Various matter that became the issue of achieving human security were further raised by the UN such as:[4]

a. trapped in extreme poverty and marginalization
b. caught in conflict
c. struggling to survive a natural disaster

The three causes above are the parts where the blockage of humanitarian guarantees occurs. Poverty where the access for live hood is difficult, the marginalization has made noiselessness and exclusion among people and created the gap.[5] The conflict, brought the internal distrust and buried the security when the government is also weak on faced and controlled. UN also stated that conflict:[6]

> Fractured social ties and weak judicial systems permit crimes to flourish, including those perpetrating some of the most extreme violations of human rights, such as trafficking women and children for sexual slavery.

The issue of struggling to survive a natural disaster which society can not grind to the natural conditions that also mostly becomes the result of the human action itself. The challenge of countries and communities is to face:

> vulnerable to the ravages of floods, droughts and storms, which are escalating in number and severity through climate change. Besides stealing many lives, disasters destroy the foundations of life for those who remain.

In addition, irresponsible use of natural resources[7] also has consequences:

> Entire communities can unravel as competition over depleted resources intensifies. Violence may become the main route to resolving who gets the remaining crops, fish or forests.

Below is types of human insecurities and possible root causes from UN Security Handbook: An integrated approach for the realization of the Sustainable

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Development Goals and the priority areas of the international community and the United Nations system.[8]

| Type of Insecurity | Root Causes |
|---|---|
| Economic insecurity | Persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of access to credit and other economic opportunities |
| Food insecurity | Hunger, famine, sudden rise in food prices |
| Health insecurity | Epidemics, malnutrition, poor sanitation, lack of access to basic health care |
| Environmental insecurity | Environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters |
| Personal insecurity | Physical violence in all its forms, human trafficking, child labour |
| Community insecurity | Inter-ethnic, religious and other identity-based tensions, crime, terrorism |
| Political insecurity | Political repression, human rights violations, lack of rule of law and justice |

The above problems become joint obligations by the state both in the form of internal regulation and also as a joint effort of the countries due to the fact that these problems not only occur in the same numbers and cases but also there is a link between countries that are interconnected in their development efforts.

The format of the development becomes the main in dissecting and completing the pattern of development. The interaction between development and human security can be seen from Stern and Ojendal's statement:[9]

> …The argument runs in two relational directions. First, underdevelopment not only directly threatens the security of people but also contributes to the indirect formation of a fertile breeding ground for other threats, including.

The first point states that underdevelopment not only directly threatens the security of people, but also contributes to the indirect formation of other forms of threat. Manifestation of development should critically bring positive change because of development for society.

It was stated that there was a fact which was unwarranted about unsuccessful development with insecurity. This insecurity not only stems from economic potential but is also incomplete in the assessment of successful development.

Criticism of this assessment is also included in the General Assembly Informal Thematic Debate on Human Security, 22 May 2008:[10]

> As a follow-up to the commitment expressed by the Members States, H.E. Srgjan Kerim, President of the 62nd session of the UN General Assembly, invited all Permanent Representatives and Permanent Observers to the United Nations to an informal thematic debate of the General Assembly on

human security. The aim of the informal thematic debate was to reflect on human security's multidimensional scope and to explore ways to make further progress on the initial reference to human security in paragraph 143 of the "2005 World Summit Outcome Document" UN General Assembly Resolutions and Debates, and Reports of the Secretary-General on Human Security.

The incomplete measurement of development can be seen from the initial dimension which states that development is only considered successful if it reaches economic value or income. Seers stated that:[11]

average per capita incomes are one important means to achieve such progress, but not the only one.

The calculation of development is not complete if it is only assumed in numbers alone. It takes a thorough calculation and calculation:

…Development, which signifies progress in human well-being, used to be equated with economic growth, but it is now widely acknowledged that this is a very inadequate characterisation.[12]

By calculating the GNP numerical component, it eliminates other aspects which are the main key of development as the goals and objectives.

…it also may not be a good indicator of many important aspects of human well-being, such as people's health, education or their security.

This was also formulated by the UN through UNDP which explores:[13]

UNDP's Human Development Report defined the objective succinctly as enlarging people's choices in a way which enables them to lead longer, healthier and fuller lives.

From Stern and Ojendal also mentioned that the second point:[14]

Second, these conflicts lead to both human and developmental insecurity, thus trapping communities within the vicious cycle of low development-conflict-worse development-harsher conflict.

At this point it is said that conflicts between people lead to low development which then causes the community to be in an unfavorable condition of incomplete development and can then create even greater conflict.

The UN General Assembly also includes the development of Resolutions Paragraph 143 on Human Security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document (A / RES / 66/290), 10 September 2012, as a follow-up of human security with the aim:[15]

The Resolution saw the General Assembly agree that the human security approach identifies and addresses widespread and interrelated challenges to

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the survival, livelihood, and dignity of their people. Based on this, a common understanding of human security was agreed upon: the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair.

By looking at the opinions of Stern and Ojenn, it can be said that the preparation of development should follow the standard of integrity which, if reviewed, has actually been summarized in the concept of sustainable development.[16] Even in a pragmatic study of this concept developed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 goals:[17]

> …strategies are being developed to enhance implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 goals, a number of objectives seem to have risen to the surface: including a global policy environment that makes it possible for governments to achieve their commitments; ensuring robust, data, appropriate to each country; reliable funding sources; clear and measurable indicators; a secure, just and inclusive social fabric, and SDG 16, the so-called "peace goal."

In the United Nations Agenda 2030 Agenda is a commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 world-wide, ensuring that no one is left behind. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda was a landmark achievement, providing for a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all.[18]

From the overall goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development it was concluded that "peace" is the main factor on doing the sustainable development:[19] It recognizes that "there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development."

This can be seen with the issuance 2015, A/RES/70/1 (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development):

> "We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development." [20]

In this resolution raised the issue of peaceful conditions as a milestone to be able to implement sustainable development. This slogan is fortified with an emphasis on "There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development".

**Sustainability**

The format of development has actually been discussed since the formation of the Brutland Commission in the year stated that:

> the Brundtland report, Our Common Future included the "classic" definition of sustainable development: "development which meets the needs of the

present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

The concept of sustainable development if further elaborated includes several developments, which are referred to as the three pillars, namely:

The first is a commitment to equality and fairness, where priority must be given to increasing the requirements of the world's poorest and decisions must clarify the rights of future generations.

The second is a longer perspective that emphasizes the principle of caution, that is, "where there is dangerous or irreversible damage, it is better that full scientific certainty will not be used as an excuse to move cost-effective measures to improve environmental degradation" (Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 15).

Third, development that has succeeded in realizing integration, and has been well resolved in the complex interconnections that exist between the environment, the economy[21] and society. This is not a balancing act or game of one problem with another, but acknowledges the interdependence of this pillar.

Some milestones in the development of the concept of sustainable development:

In 1972; The UN Conference on the Human Environment, was the first major international gathering to discuss sustainability at the global scale. The conference created considerable momentum, and a series of recommendations led to the establishment of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) as well as the creation of numerous national environmental protection agencies at the national level.[22]

The 1980; The recommendations from Stockholm were further elaborated in the 1980 World Conservation Strategy—a collaboration between the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and UNEP—which aimed to advance sustainable development by identifying priority conservation issues and key policy options.

In 1983, the United Nations held a WCED, chaired by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. Composed of representatives from developed and developing countries, the Commission was created to deal with developing "accelerating damage to the human environment and natural resources and repairing these damages for economic and social development."

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1983-1987; Four years later after WCED, the group published the landmark publication Our Common Future (or Brundtland report).

The 1992; After twentieth years from the Stockholm Conference, countries held the Rio Summit as a milestone for the institutionalization of global development that was supported. Rio Summit adopted the Stockholm Conference, Earth Summit approved the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Rio Declaration contained 27 principles of sustainable development that significant as global actions.

Drexhage and Murphy stated:
> Sustainable development is a noble and necessary aspiration. It is a visionary development paradigm; and over the past 20 years governments, businesses, and civil society have committed to sustainable development goals. Maurice Strong, former Secretary-General of the Rio Summit, remarked in 1998 that sustainable development "has been embraced by people throughout the world." Despite recognition of and commitment to the principles of sustainable development, action has not moved beyond the margins and certainly has not led to the core changes needed to support a transition to sustainable development.[23]

With the existence of this concept of sustainability it is also hoped that countries will be able to incorporate into state policies to protect and guarantee the protection of society.

**Sustainability In Preventing Conflict and Post Conflict of Development**

On the emerge of human security and sustainable development linkages can be seen on:[24]
> …Human security is closely linked to the development of human capabilities in the face of change and uncertainty. Individuals and communities faced with both rapid change and increasing uncertainty are challenged to respond…

Consolidation of the laying down of components of various relevant conditions of conditions in the community will certainly affect the country as a formulator and determinant of policy direction.
> Natural disasters, violent conflicts, chronic and persistent poverty, health pandemics, international terrorism, and sudden economic and financial downturns impose significant hardships and undercut prospects for sustainable development, peace and stability. Such crises are complex, entailing multiple forms of human insecurity. When insecurities overlap,

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they can grow exponentially, spilling into all aspects of people's lives, destroying entire communities and crossing national borders.[25]

Inclusion of the context of sustainable development to the possibility of under-development and insecurity is a detection of optimization of the development itself, especially for indigenous peoples' rights.[26] In a variety of cases there are assessments of success can be caused by intrinsic (state handling mechanisms) and external (natural factors, economic crisis, inequality of development to other complex issues).

The importance of more integral policies can be seen in the packaging of sustainability development as part of preventing conflict. The concept of sustainability development includes various aspects including human security approach and its added value. In addition to developing issues of sustainability of development, it also extends to sustainability of security in making sure the peace happens to be able to carry out development.

UN underlines that human security is achieved through protection and empowerment strategies built on four principles: people centered, comprehensive, context specific, prevention oriented.[27]

The emphasis movement to ensure sustainable development as an integral main axis into various issues that cross cutting with sustainable development is placed partially with its main axis.

As an example of an issue that is partially conceived is:

Most of today's development or humanitarian challenges arise from multiple factors that are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. These require greater integration of activities across the United Nations system and in partnership with others.[28]

On human security further explained that:

The human security approach goes beyond quick responses and is prevention-oriented. By drilling down to ascertain the real causes of challenges and by building solutions that are in themselves sustainable and resilient, human security promotes the development of early warning mechanisms that help to mitigate the impact of current threats and, where possible, prevent the occurrence of future challenges.[29]

Due to the prevention dimension, the human security is a part of sustainable development, which is coordinated with the direction of the country's development movement. The human right issue also can be measured using the Human rights impact assessment (HRIA).[30]

Apart from being preventive, sustainability development also reaches on post conflict of development. The reconciliation effort after the conflict became a crucial discussion from countries. The UN itself has proposed the NSDS (National Sustainable Development Strategies) this document also comes with a focus on

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already existing national development strategy and planning processes - such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and national visions and integrating those elements of NSDS as parts for doing the post-conflict context.[31]

Why is this NSDS guidance frame present? Judging from the fact of conflicts in Asia, Africa and the Pacific which have then been applied to the model of the NSDS, PRSP and national visions.

Also given were five key elements for sustainable development in post-conflict countries from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for Sustainable Development, namely:

| **Element 1:** | **Understanding the Conflict** | In a post-conflict country, severe security, social, economic, and environmental challenges can easily lead to a relapse into conflict. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Element 2:** | **Linking sustainable development and peacebuilding** | Sustainable development is based on the principle of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Conceptually, sustainable development can be broken down in three core dimensions:<br>• Economy: Economic sustainability means maximising society's well-being, economic equity, and eradicating poverty through the creation of wealth and livelihoods, equal access to resources, and the optimal and efficient use of natural resources.<br>• Society: Socio-political sustainability means promoting social equity and uplifting the welfare and quality of life by improving access to basic health and education services, fulfilling minimum standards of security and respect for human rights, including the |

| | | development of diversity, pluralism, and grassroots participation.<br>• Environment: Environmental sustainability means the enhancement and conservation of the environment and natural resources for present and future generations. |
|---|---|---|
| **Element 3:** | **Managing sustainable development processes in post-conflict countries**: | There are certain key management principles that are decisive for sustainable development processes. These principles can also support peacebuilding (participation, long-term thinking, iteration and improvement). |
| **Element 4:** | **Building capacities for sustainable development in post-conflict countries**. | The data as well as the capacities to collect, analyse, and feed it into the policy process are often weak, common consequence of conflict is weakened institutional linkages, the multitude of different organisations and institutions active in post-conflict countries creates its own problems, building and empowering visionary leadership can be a powerful tool for change |
| **Element 5:** | **Sequencing and prioritizing policy reforms in post-conflict countries.** | It is critically important that reforms in post-conflict countries are gradual and sequential. Successful reforms strengthen the reformers and lay an institutional foundation, as well as political will and legitimacy for more complex reforms. |

Looking at the framework for handling post conflict, it can be said that the concept of sustainable development by integrating several other dimensions in the form of economy, environment, society and peace building. The government of Rwanda also one of the country that succeed on doing the sustainability concept after the conflict that being followed with Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2008-2012) and Vision 2020.[32] The EDPRS provides important reinforcement especially for: providing a holistic and scientific overview

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of the key environmental challenges facing the country; raise awareness on the strategic priorities for sustainable management of the environment and natural resources; deliver technical advice through targeted recommendations; catalyse political and financial support for environmental action by development partners, UN actors, and government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and introduce national partners to UNEP's environmental assessment methodology in order to build ownership and strengthen technical capacities.

## Conclusion

In the discussion on sustainability development is highly correlated with human security it is even said that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development with the issuance of 2015, A / RES / 70/1 (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This indeed proves that sustainability and human security will support each other in the pace of development.

The concept of sustainability development has touched and adapted in answering the needs of the community, both in terms of preventing and post conflict development. Sustainability development is a liquid concept that can reach the needs of the community and also a period of time. Seeing the need to actualize the concept of sustainability, one country that has experienced conflict in the country, Rwanda, then realized its targets after the conflict and elaborate the government target through the The EDPRS as national strategy. By looking at the Rwandan government target formulation and its success in handling after the conflict provides evidence that the concept of sustainability was successfully integrated into the human security dimension, especially in preventing conflict and post conflict of development.**\*\*\***

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