

**INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW  
AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**The Future of Security Project**

Supported by the Oesterreichische Nationalbank



Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Wolfgang Benedek | Mag. Matthias C. Kettemann | Mag. Markus Möstl

# 1<sup>st</sup> Graz Workshop on the Future of Security

European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (ETC)  
Graz, Austria | 14-15 November 2008

## Applying the Human Security Approach to Peace Operations and Crisis Management: Concepts and Practice of the UN and the EU

**Workshop Report  
Graz, December 2008**



The workshop was supported by the Jubiläumsfonds of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank in the framework of the project "The Future of Security" (Nr. 12862), the University of Graz and the European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (ETC) Graz.

The Institute of International Law and International Relations at the University of Graz organized the 1<sup>st</sup> Graz Workshop on the Future of Security at the European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Graz, Austria, from 14-15 November 2008. The workshop was part of a broader research project on the future of security and brought together academics and practitioners from the UN, the EU and the national level in order to discuss the operationalisation of the concept of human security in the framework of UN peace operations and in EU crisis management operations.

## Day 1: Friday, 14 November 2008

Wolfgang Benedek (University of Graz) welcomed the participants to the European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (ETC) Graz and gave an overview of the research and teaching activities on human security of the ETC Graz and the Institute of International Law and International Relations, University of Graz. Opening the workshop he pointed out that it was the first of two to be organized within the framework of the project "The Future of Security" which enjoyed funding from the Oesterreichische Nationalbank.

### Session I: The Operationalization of the Concept of Human Security: From Theory to Practise

#### Human Security: relevance and implications for peace operations and crisis management

Wolfgang Benedek (University of Graz)



"Human security is no religion", Wolfgang Benedek posited, the concept rather needed to be assessed critically in light of its usefulness. Human Security was especially useful for the protection of vulnerable groups, meeting the needs of the population and helping fragile states to consolidate. The concept of peacebuilding had evolved considerably in light of the concept of human security. A wider concept of security focusing on the security of the

individual was clearly needed. State sovereignty could no longer be considered a barrier, when the rights of citizens were at stake. The responsibility to protect was one reflection of this development.

The concept of human security could be characterized by ten interconnected principles: (1) The concept was holistic, addressing both freedom from fear and freedom from want; (2) it recognized the interconnection of the sources of threats; (3) it was participatory, involving the main stakeholders; (4) it took a bottom-up approach; (5) it was about empowering people, who are affected by threats and vulnerabilities; (6) the approach was non-discriminatory; (7) it was based on the common values enshrined by human rights; (8) it confirmed the mutually reinforcing nature of human rights, human

security and human development; (9) it concentrated on preventing the renewal of conflict; and (10) it focused on root causes of threats and vulnerabilities.

Benedek further identified different approaches to operationalizing human security for UN peace operations. One was a sector-oriented legal approach focusing on specific aspects, such as child protection in armed conflict, the protection of women and of civilians in armed conflict. Another approach was the threshold concept which he viewed critically.

In his conclusions Benedek noted that the UN World Summit of 2005 had called for a conceptualization of human security. Still, some states continued to see the concept as a limitation to their powers and thus a threat. Though a securitization could be ascertained in international relations, peace operations were increasingly reflective of human security concerns. First attempts to use human security trainings for military personnel had already proven successful.

### **The concept of Human Security in the European Security and Defence Policy**

Markus Möstl (University of Graz)



“Is the EU ‘doing’ Human Security without calling it by its name?” Markus Möstl expressed his doubts, especially since the concept did not yet have a clear definition. Using the term without further clarifying the term was risky; the concept could develop into nothing more than a catchword. Möstl’s analysis of the concept of human security in the ESDP was meant to rectify this.

Möstl recalled that the EU was committed to “export” stability through, e.g., the Instrument for Stability and its development aid. This cross-cutting engagement resulted in a situation where ESDP mandates were closely related to reconstruction mandates by the Commission. Further, Möstl pointed out that EU members had already addressed a number of typical topics of the human security agenda in their common legislative framework and had accepted a broad concept of possible threats, including climate change. The EU, Möstl concludes, follows a more comprehensive approach to human security in the first pillar.

Analyzing the ESDP through a human security lens, Möstl identified Article 11 TEU as an early reference to the notion of human security relevant for ESDP. With the inclusion of the Petersberg tasks, member states proved willing to act in cases of violation of human security. The adoption of the Battlegroups concept and other measures seemed to point towards a militarization of ESPD, but could also be used to enhance human security.

Within the European Security Strategy, Möstl diagnosed an implicit broad approach to human security. The EU made efforts to mainstream human rights into ESPD operations and has committed itself to the protection of especially vulnerable groups.

Concluding Möstl analyzed that a narrow understanding of human security was slowly mainstreamed into ESDP. Yet reducing the concept to this narrow approach would neglect important aspects of the concept and existing approaches in the first pillar of the

EU. A specialization within the notion, however, was possible. The wide range of human security instruments available would allow for a more comprehensive approach to threats. The ESDP, Möstl argued finally, was still a work in progress. Efforts of the EU to become a more capable security provider continued – and more remained to be done to turn ESDP missions into “human security” missions.

### **The Human Security "umbrella" and the EU crisis management: the "actress" between theory and practice**

Ana Isabel Xavier (University of Coimbra)



Ana Xavier highlighted the importance of keeping the notion of human security flexible. She saw the concept as an important vehicle to further the role of the EU as a global security actor. Currently, the EU still faced a gap between its security needs and the political will and instruments available to answer to them. She analyzed that the Barcelona and Madrid Reports were a direct consequence of the terrorist attacks committed on European soil.

Xavier further pointed out that different authors and states, due to diverging human security agendas, have proposed different human security definitions. A cross-cutting approach including a bottom-up and a top-down appreciation of the concept would seem a crucial element of a common conceptualization. Further elements were the struggle against the roots of structural violence and a clear commitment to multilateralism and local/regional coordination. As a fourth element, Xavier mentioned state-building and, as a fifth, the right mix of civil means and military action.

As far as ESDP missions were concerned, Xavier suggested that the mandates should explicitly target the basic needs of communities and the primacy of human rights, and foresee advisors on human rights and gender issues. The financing of ESDP missions needed to be quicker, more flexible and more accountable. A common fund for a rapid reaction mechanism might be envisaged as a solution. Further, Xavier argued that the ESDP mandates needed to be simplified and that any examples of “wishful thinking” in the narrative should be avoided. A change in political will – the development of a readiness to intervene – was also necessary.

She completed her assessment of EU foreign policy with a review of ESDP missions. “Winning the hearts and minds of the local population”, Xavier said, “is essential.” Concluding, Xavier pointed out that while there was no academic consensus on the definition of the concept, the EU had started to build confidence as an external actor, as a “force for the good” – but still needed to become more visible.

## Human ESDP: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

Timo Ranta (General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, DG E, Directorate Civilian Crisis Management)



After cautioning that the Council did not have an official position on human security, Timo Ranta evaluated the potential of ESDP *as it is* to advance human security in all its forms. The EU, he noted, did not use human security rhetoric too often. ESDP, Ranta said, was a policy, part of a comprehensive approach uniquely bringing together civilian and military elements. It was a tool that member states could use to reach certain political goals, but had no “will of its own”. The majority of ESDP missions were civilian.

Ranta considered ESDP to be closer to the traditional notion of security than the concept of human security. What was essential in planning, was ensuring coherence between the different ‘pillars’ in an operation. A comprehensive approach was needed. All mandates had multilateral elements, usually a UN Security Council resolution, which was then copied for the EU mandate. In addition, most host states invited ESDP missions. The vote in the Council was usually unanimous, with the vote on the EULEX mission having seen the first case of a constructive abstention.

Among the weaknesses of ESDP Ranta counted its focus on crisis management, which excluded preventive missions. Further, missions were often only agreed on for just a year and suffered from limited capabilities and competence. The latter excludes development. Ranta also mentioned “vested interests” in the nature of the ESDP with some states proposing that ESDP should become more civilian and others arguing for a stronger military dimension.

“We have to respond somehow to explicit demands”, Ranta said. Often, regional cooperation (an approach which is in line with the concept of human security) proved successful. The interdependence of the world would help the EU to become more active. The Security Sector Reform was based on the idea that there needed to be a clear feeling of ‘ownership’ in the security sector of the target country.

The growing tendency to unilaterally promote policies that impact the international community could be a threat to human security. Nationalism and ethnicism made things “much more difficult” for ESDP. “Failed states sounds like a good reason to send an ESDP mission”, Ranta cautioned, but it was, in fact, not: “Who will take ownership?” A meaningful ESDP mandate for a failed state would be hugely difficult. Before a EU mission could be even considered, an international peace agreement was needed. Further threats to a holistic ESDP (not only in failed-state-scenarios) included personnel overstretch, in-house fighting, the backlash on civilian command and control, and legalism, which limited ESDP missions to crisis management *strictu sensu*.

Ranta concluded that ESDP was “more human than generally known, but not as human as it could be”. Namely, ESDP had no “human narrative” and its “humanness” was structurally limited. A gap existed between supply and demand. Finally, Ranta described the “panoply of pressures” on ESDP: the concept of human security, civil-military cooperation, security and development, Security Sector Reform, gender, human rights, conflict prevention, Responsibility to Protect and climate change.

## **Session II: Selected Aspect of Applying the Concept of Human Security in Peace Operations and Crisis Management**

### **Open Forum: The Barcelona and Madrid Reports – a reality check**

The Barcelona Report called for a 'Human Security Response Force', composed of 15,000 men and women, of whom at least one third would be civilian. In a discussion on the role and impact of the Barcelona Report contributors criticized that the civilian third would be very difficult to provide. Andreas Meislitzer added that due to the lack of a unified military structure made providing 10,000 military personnel was not an easy task. Arno Truger added that it all depended on the political will involved.

The Barcelona Report also called for a 'Human Security Volunteer Service'. Arno Truger related this proposal to the 'Civilian Peace Corps' which would unite volunteers and professionals to work hand-in-hand with NGOs in crisis areas.

Referring to the situation in Bosnia Wolfgang Benedek pointed out that public opinion was divided on the exit strategy between those who argued for a 'clean cut' and those who prefer a 'phasing-out' model.

Another aspect of the Barcelona and Madrid Reports was the ESDP's relationship to NATO. Timo Ranta pointed out that the "Berlin plus" architecture was based on consultations between NATO and the EU. The USA understood the agreement to mean that NATO would take precedence in crisis situations, if it so wanted. This conception clashed with the EU approach to the 2003 ARTEMIS mission, an autonomous operation by EU without prior consultation with NATO.

Lastly, EU regional cooperation with AU was discussed. Arno Truger described the AU initiative to create an African Standby Force to be active by 2010. The EU, through its Peace Facility for Africa, actively supported its creation. The cooperation between AU and African regional organizations, however, was sometimes difficult.

### **Human Security and collateral damage during peace-keeping and crisis management operations**

Tom Hadden (University of Ulster, Transitional Justice Institute)



Arguing for a strategic shift from humanitarian law to human rights law during peace-keeping and crisis management operations, Tom Hadden pointed to his experience with pre-deployment briefings for the British Armed Forces. His message was that the goal of the deployment was to deliver human rights to the local population.

As far as applicable law was concerned, local (host state) law would normally apply. Under most Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) national (home state) law was applicable. The Geneva Conventions applied in international conflict provided that there was actual armed conflict or belligerent occupation. International criminal law could be applied in both international and international conflicts, but had to be implemented in national courts before any proceedings before the ICC were possible. Lastly, the application of human rights law

remained disputed as it usually depended on the extent of actual control over the territory. Nevertheless, whenever involved in a peacekeeping operation the protection of the local population could be best ensured when moving from humanitarian law to human rights law. Yet, as Hadden argues, international lawyers are “extremely unhelpful”. When sending forces to protect human rights, they should also protect human rights: “a simple preposition”, according to Hadden.

A number of court cases have sent mixed signals: In *Al Skeini* (2006) the UK House of Lords decided that in a Basra prison camp the ECHR applied; out in the street it did not; according to the ECtHR *Bankovic* (2001) decision, however, the ECHR did not apply in relation to aerial bombardments in by NATO member states in Serbia because of the lack of direct control over Serbia by NATO forces. In *Al Jedda* (2008) the UK House of Lords decided that a detention authorized by a UNSC Resolution could not be fought on the basis on the ECHR.

Hadden proposed that when deploying forces abroad states should ‘bring with them’ the ECHR and incorporate it into the SOFAs in order to increase their credibility with the local population. Instead of holding court-martials at home, a hybrid local court (joint tribunal) could try serious violations of applicable law. The argument that international actors could not act without granting impunity is, according to Hadden, “bad law and bad strategy”.

### **A proposal for a Human Security training for personnel serving in EU and UN crisis management operations**

Arno Truger (Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution)



Arno Truger presented five areas of violations of human needs that led to peacebuilding tasks. Two major levels of engagement could be ascertained: the strategic and the operational level. But what should be the content of the training? Truger identified three areas: a general introduction into the nature of conflicts, the principles applicable to dealing with conflicts, and the actors in conflict management. Specifically, the substantive (democratization, human rights promotion) and supportive functions (administration, mission budgeting) and their interaction needed to be communicated.

Truger further presented a list of courses developed for the substantive and supportive functions of personnel serving in EU crisis management operations. Personnel that had already undergone prior training could take part in the induction training for civilian response teams.

Truger’s “Guiding Principles for a Comprehensive Peacebuilding Approach” included crisis prevention, addressing the root causes of violent conflicts in a great variety of policy areas and the gearing of peacebuilding to the needs of those affected. They need to be involved and empowered and assisted in taking charge of societal conditions (ownership). Additional principles were geared towards avoiding adverse effects (through a conflict impact assessment), achieving lasting de-escalation (sustainability) by covering all stages of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict settlement and considering the broad spectrum of functions and tasks required during

the different stages of the conflict cycle (advisory, monitoring, fact-finding, investigation and inquiry, training and capacity-building) as well as executive tasks. Additionally, support for gender equality and the contribution of women to peacebuilding needed to be ensured. In order to promote transparency, information on the intentions and plan of peacebuilding missions had to be effectively communication.

## Day 2: Saturday, 15 November 2008

### Session III: Crosscutting Issues: Advancing the Concept of Human Security and Identifying the Value Added

#### Applying Human Security in EU crisis management operations

Philipp Agathonos (Permanent Representation of Austria to the EU)



Agathonos first argued that human security had had a notable impact on EU security policy. The EU, more inadvertently than planned, had become an important civil crisis management actor: “Realities have forced the EU to act”. In the EU’s first operative (civilian) mission, in Bosnia, important lessons were learned. The 2003 ARTEMIS operation in Congo was the EU’s first military mission. Yet “sending troops for a few months” did not solve the problems. In FYROM the

EU acted in coordination with the international community. Yet after NATO had left, problems emerged. Especially the handover to the EU mission did not work well.

Civilian police mission were less intensively discussed than military missions. This lack of political and media spotlight resulted in lengthy missions. Apart from the Balkans an important EU focus was Africa where four missions took place. One mission concentrated on the reform of the payment system and a census of army personnel.

Another EU operation was taking place in Guinea-Bissau, a country without prisons. Since the Navy was very weak, the islands of the country were used for smuggling. For the first time, a team of 15 advisors was sent to support the government in a comprehensive matter. Part of the mandate was assessing the impact on employment of security sector reforms: “the first time such a comprehensive approach is visible”.

The EU support for the peace process in Aceh showed how a two-track approach (negotiations between partners by a NGO mediator and EU support for the progress) could work. The EU monitors, though being military, were non-armed. They observed the decommissioning of weapons and the withdrawal of forces. Apart from the disarmament and demobilization, reintegration activities were organized. For the first time, human rights had become an important part of the mandate. EU advisors also managed to convince local authorities not to use traditional Shari’a punishment methods. The Aceh engagement led to the EU engagement at the Rafah border crossing in Gaza. In Palestine, EUPOL COPPS advises the Palestinian civilian police. “Security”, Agathonos argued, “starts with simple things, such as walking on the street without getting mugged”. This EU commitment also covered conveying techniques of collecting evidence in a way that it could be used later in a court of law.

On 2 December, 2008, Agathonos confirmed, 1300 EU monitors would be ready in Kosovo. Yet there existed two realities: an independent country in the South and a 'Serbian' part in the North. The future was a "political question". The mission extended to police monitoring (including certain executive functions).

The EU, Agathonos concluded, was a "soft power", which, for example, was the reason why the EU was invited to come to Georgia. However, was "hard" insofar as it insisted, in its operations, on the realization of human rights standards. Finally, he highlighted that the security/development nexus in ESDP was not sufficiently developed.

### **Implications of the concept of Human Security for the relationship of individuals and states: the value added for peace operations and crisis management**

Matthias C. Kettmann (University of Graz):



Matthias C. Kettmann first discussed the emerging role of individuals in international law and pointed out that a realistic assessment of the position of states and of individuals in international law needed to be undertaken. Neither state-oriented traditionalism nor individual-oriented romanticism served the appreciation of the current situation and the perspectives of the relationship between individuals and states in light of their respective role under international law.

Analyzing the potential and pitfalls of the individualization of international law Kettmann pointed out that states were not the only sources of insecurity, but also providers of security against non-state threats. Security, Kettmann argued, thus needed to be understood more broadly, focusing on other referents than states – namely, individuals, but without excluding the role of states. The conceptual answer was the concept of human security.

Kettmann highlighted that a nuanced approach towards the role of the state was crucial. He described the concept of human security as conducive to balancing the two diverging phenomena of progressive individualization and the retention of control of states over essential factors impacting the security of individuals. Too much state action could decrease human security just as much as too little. The intensity of state action, its presence, needs to be, "just right".

For peace operations and crisis management the "just right" approach implied clearly defining, in the run-up to the operation, the sources of security threats and delineating the functions the state, and civil society building which was to run in parallel to sustainable institution-building and state-building.

Concluding, Kettmann argued that the international community, after peace operations and crisis management, needed to leave on its own terms, after the human security of the population had been ensured.

## **Section II: How to develop/deepen the understanding of the concept of human security for peace operations and crisis management: Where does the concept's potential lie?**

### **Human Security sector reform: what can we learn from experience so far?**

Fairlie Chappuis (Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces)



Fairlie Chappuis argued that security sector reform was different from reform of the military sector because it was based on the conviction that a security sector is dysfunctional if it fails to protect the security of its citizens. A broad notion of security sector reform (including everyone concerned with security) based on the concept of human security was necessary. It needed to ensure that force was used in a way that “makes people feel safe in the streets”.

According to Chappuis taking a holistic approach to security sector reform did not mean that the reform needed to “cover everything”. Nevertheless, a whole-of-government approach was essential. In trying to take a holistic approach to security sector reform experts from various backgrounds were needed.

But what, Chappuis asked, should be done when civil society became “uncivil”? A broad vision of security sector reform which was to take a holistic approach could be considered to fulfil the goals of human security.

Security sector reform was a “tool to pay lip service” to certain human rights goals. Human security, by contrast, could be used as a sharp analytical tool for a more comprehensive critique of failures in existing security sectors. Currently, she concluded, there was a legitimacy gap between the commitments of international organizations and their local role.

### **Prospects for enhancing Human Security in Serbia within the practice of the EU and UN**

Dragana Dulić (University of Belgrade)



Dragana Dulić underlined the importance of human rights in the political constitution of Serbia. At the time of speaking, there were five different versions of the national security strategy, with human security being mentioned in only one of them. National security as such was considered as a “hard concept” in these drafts. This could lead to the conclusion that the government, unlike civil society, was not interested in the human security agenda.

In relation to the treatment of states that accepted the independence of Kosovo no clear picture emerged. Serbia was still a deeply divided society with European forces on the one hand and influential conservative nationalist forces on the other. The role of Serbian neutrality also needed to be clarified as the doctrine of neutrality blurred political

relationships. Though Serbia joined, under favourable conditions, the NATO Partnership for Peace, initiatives towards Russia were visible.

Dulić underlined that strong institutions were necessary in order to ensure human security and pointed out, in conclusion, that Serbia was currently suffering from rather weak institutions.

### **The African Journey from State (Regime) Security to Human Security based on Multilateralism and cooperation**

Mohammad A. Hussien (University of Graz)



In Africa, the 1990s saw first attempts, within the Organization of African Unity, to move from a more state-centered security model to one favoring human security. In 1999, the decision to form the African Union was made. Since its inception, the AU progressively developed a law and policy network premised upon the principle of human security. The AU Constitutive Act was the first document to recognize humanitarian intervention as a collective security instrument. Together with the CSSDCA Solemn Declaration the AU Constitutive Act forms the “Magna Charta” of the AU’s human security approach.

The 2007 African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance was based on human rights and contained important elements of human security. It criminalized, and provided for regional jurisdiction for, acts targeted at overthrowing the democratic order of any Charter member states. Unfortunately, however, the Charter had not yet been ratified by any African state, though having been signed by several.

For Hussien the UN Security Council should continue to have the central responsibility for international peace and security. As far as “continental peace and security” was concerned, however, the AU should take on more responsibility. On a lower level, regional economic organizations should also cooperate more intensively with the AU.

Hussien pointed out that the EU had been one of the first organizations to work with AU on security issues. Activities included the African Peace Facility, which was guided by the core concepts of African ownership, solidarity and partnership.

Had the AU’s peace and security architecture been successful? Hussien argued that it was, showing that the number of conflicts had sharply been reduced and that the “silence had been broken”. Civil society organizations and the media had started to play a major role.

### **Summary and conclusions**

Wolfgang Benedek (University of Graz):

“This workshop”, Wolfgang Benedek concluded, “has shown the great potential of human security when it is operationalized”. But where, he asked, should we go with enhancing human security. The answers of the participants illustrated the challenges and the potential ahead.

Chappuis argued that the relationship of strong regional organizations and subregional organizations needed to be clarified and pointed to the connection between security and development. Dulić pointed out that national economic policies needed to be targeted at empowering the people. Piwonka pointed out that the reintegration aspect needed to be further mainstreamed into missions. Agathonos underscored that sanctions needed to be coordinated among all actors. Ranta argued that it was very unlikely that the lifting of sanctions would increase human security. Life expectancy has improved and the number of conflicts has dwindled. Increasing interdependence with trade would lead to less human insecurity. Xavier wondered whether a mission can really ever become a human security mission. Erwin Schmidl of the National Defence Academy of Austria highlighted that peace operations should take into account the time factor. It was necessary to maintain the political will and to stay involved. Kettemann argued that after the Madrid and Barcelona Reports a “Graz Message” was necessary. The international community and all stakeholders, including civil society, needed to talk more, not less, about human security.

Benedek closed the workshop by reminding the participants that the future of security should be more oriented towards human security and that the 2<sup>nd</sup> Graz Workshop on the Future of Security, taking place in early 2009, would continue to investigate the potential of human security in the framework of the international peace and security architecture, the European Security and Defence Policy and the challenges to the humans security of all the world’s citizens.

## Workshop Programme

### Friday | 14 November 2008

9:00-9:15 WOLFGANG BENEDEK (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ): Welcome and introduction

**9:15-12:15 Session I: The Operationalisation of the Concept of Human Security: From Theory to Practise**  
**Chair:** TOM HADDEN (UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER)

9:15-9:45 WOLFGANG BENEDEK (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ): Human Security: relevance and implications for peace operations and crisis management

9:45-10:30 MARKUS MÖSTL (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ): The concept of Human Security in the European Security and Defence Policy

10:30-10:45 Coffee break

10:45-11:30 ANA ISABEL XAVIER (UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA): The Human Security "umbrella" and the EU crisis management: the "actorness" between theory and practice

11:30-12:15 TIMO RANTA (GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, DG E, DIRECTORATE CIVILIAN CRISIS MANAGEMENT): Human ESDP: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

13:00-14:30 Lunch

**14:30-17:45 Session II: Selected Aspect of Applying the Concept of Human Security in Peace Operations and Crisis Management**  
**Chair:** WOLFGANG BENEDEK (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ)

14:30-16:00 Open Forum: The Barcelona and Madrid Reports – a reality check

16:00-16:15 Coffee break

16:15-17:00 TOM HADDEN (UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER, TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE): Human Security and collateral damage during peace-keeping and crisis management operations

17:00-17:45 ARNO TRUGER (AUSTRIAN STUDY CENTER FOR PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION): A proposal for a Human Security training for personnel serving in EU and UN crisis management operations

## Saturday | 15 November 2008

9:00-12:45	<b>Session III: Crosscutting Issues: Advancing the Concept of Human Security and Identifying the Value Added</b> <b>Chair:</b> WOLFGANG BENEDEK (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ)
	Section I: How and to what extent does the concept of human security provide added value for international law in general and peace operations and crisis management in particular?
9:00-9:45	PHILIPP AGATHONOS (PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF AUSTRIA TO THE EU): Applying Human Security in EU crisis management operations
9:45-10:30	MATTHIAS C. KETTEMANN (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ): Implications of the concept of Human Security for the relationship of individuals and states: the value added for peace operations and crisis management
10:30-10:45	Coffee break
	Section II: How to develop/deepen the understanding of the concept of human security for peace operations and crisis management: Where does the concept's potential lie?
10:45-11:30	FAIRLIE CHAPPUIS (GENEVA CENTRE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES): <i>Human Security</i> sector reform: what can we learn from experience so far?
11:30-12:15	DRAGANA DULIĆ (UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE): Prospects for enhancing Human Security in Serbia within the practice of the EU and UN
12:15-13:00	MOHAMMUD A. HUSSIEN (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ): The African Journey from State (Regime) Security to Human Security based on Multilateralism and cooperation
13:00-13:15	WOLFGANG BENEDEK (UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ): Summary and conclusions

## List of Participants

Agathonos, Philipp	Permanent Representation of Austria to the EU, Deputy PSC Representative, Civilian Crisis Management and Conflict Prevention
Benedek, Wolfgang	University of Graz
Chappuis, Fairlie	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
Dulić, Dragana	University of Belgrade, Faculty of Security
Ebenführer, Birgit	University of Graz, student
Hadden, Tom	University of Ulster, Transitional Justice Institute
Hauthaler, Nathan	University of Graz, student
Hussien, Mohammad A.	University of Graz, student
Kettemann, Matthias C.	University of Graz
Kumar, Sarah	European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
Langer, Johannes	AFA/Global View, Editor in Chief
Meislitzer, Peter	Austrian Armed Forces
Milić, Tatjana	University of Graz, student
Möstl, Markus	University of Graz
Piwonka, Guido	Austrian Armed Forces
Ranta, Timo	General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, DGE, Directorate Civilian Crisis Management
Rinner, Anita	University of Graz, student
Schmidl, Erwin A.	National Defence Academy, Institute for Strategy and Security Policy, Austria
Starl, Klaus	European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
Truger, Arno	Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution
Xavier, Ana Isabel	University of Coimbra



## Human Security Focus

### of the European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (ETC) Graz and the Institute of International Law and International Relations of the University of Graz

Since 2000, and in particular since 2003, a research, training and publication focus on human security has been developed at the ETC Graz and the Institute of International Law and International Relations of the University of Graz.

The research and training activities developed out of the support work completed for the Human Security Network of which Austria is a member and which had its ministerial conference under the Austrian chairmanship in Graz in 2003. The ETC also contributed actively to the drafting of the **Graz Declaration on Principles of Human Rights Education and Human Security** which was adopted by the conference. But already in 2000, the ETC had hosted a workshop on the relationship between human rights, human security and human development.

In 2003, the ETC elaborated a **Manual on Human Rights Education** with a particular focus on the relationship between human rights and human security, which has been translated into **14 languages**. Since that time the relationship between human rights and human security has been a focus of the work of the research teams both at the University of Graz and at the ETC Graz. The successful work is reflected in several publications (see below). Other areas of research include human security and international law, human security in post-conflict situations, human security and the prevention of terrorism, human security as personal security, human security and development etc.

#### I. The Human Security Team

A team of presently seven scholars are actively involved in human security research. These are:

- **Wolfgang Benedek**, head of the Institute of International Law and International Relations, University of Graz and director of the ETC Graz
- **Gerd Oberleitner**, Institute of International Law and International Relations, University of Graz/ETC Graz
- **Matthias C. Kettemann**, Institute of International Law and International Relations, University of Graz
- **Markus Möstl**, Institute of International Law and International Relations, University of Graz
- **Veronika Bauer**, ETC Graz
- **Alline Pedra**, ETC Graz
- **Maddalena Vivona**, ETC Graz

## II. Human Security Research

Presently, the human security focus is based on several projects, programmes and research components:

- a human security research component to the FP 6 project on “**Human Security in the Western Balkans**: The relationship between organised crime and terrorism and its effects on civil society and the state in the region (HUMSEC)” at the ETC Graz;
- the project: “**The Future of Security**: the influence of the concept of human security on international law and European security policy with special emphasis on the relationship between human security and human rights”, supported by the research fund of the Austrian National Bank at the Institute of International Law ;
- the “**Student Exchange Programme in Human Security (SEPHS)**” which enjoys funding from the European Commission’s Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) in the framework of the EU-CANADA Programme for Cooperation in Higher Education, Training and Youth;
- a contribution to the EU Cost 28 project on “**Human Security and Crises Management by EU**”;
- the development of the second edition of the **Manual on Human Rights Education** (Wolfgang Benedek (ed.), Understanding Human Rights, Manual on Human Rights Education, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Neuer Wissenschaftlicher Verlag, Vienna, 2006);
- participation in **research programmes** of other institutions, such as a **UNESCO** investigation into the concept and implications of human security, to which Wolfgang Benedek contributed a study on human security and human rights;
- an assessment, in 2007, of the relevance of the concept of human security for the **OSCE** (Oberleitner);
- the participation, by the ETC, in the project “**Multi-stakeholder Partnerships in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Role of the European Union**” (MULTIPART). In the Multipart project consortium under the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework programme, the ETC had the main responsibility for drafting a part on human security as a framework of analysis for the research into multi-stakeholder partnerships in post-conflict situations.

## III. Teaching and Training Activities

All these activities have led to a particular competence in the field of human security, which has been reflected in training programmes, in particular the yearly **Summer Academy on Human Security and Human Rights**, organised by the ETC since 2003. The ETC also regularly publishes a peer-reviewed electronic journal called **Human Security Perspectives** and the **HUMSEC Journal**.

Professor Benedek und Dr. Oberleitner also contribute to the EU-funded European Regional Master Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation (EIUC Venice) by regularly teaching classes on human rights and human security, while Dr. Oberleitner also teaches human security at Science Po in Paris.

In the academic year 2008-2009 further teaching activities on human security will be developed for the **Student Exchange Programme in Human Security (SEPHS)**, which creates the opportunity for 48 Canadian and European undergraduate students

from six universities to deepen their knowledge and sensibility in the field of human security through a transatlantic mobility programme.

The research focus is developed further through past and ongoing diploma theses and doctoral dissertations:

- Hauthaler, Nathan, *The Responsibility to Protect in International Law – A Shift in the Intervention Debate?* (diploma thesis)
- Hussien, Muhammad A., *Collective Intervention and Regional Enforcement Action in Africa: Challenges and Prospects of the AU System of Peace and Security* (doctoral dissertation)
- Kopetz, Clemens, *Die Anwendbarkeit von humanitärem Völkerrecht auf nicht-internationale Konflikte unter dem Gesichtspunkt der menschlichen Sicherheit* (diploma thesis)
- Kettemann, Matthias C., *Revisiting the Interposition of States Between Individuals and International Law* (doctoral dissertation)
- Mamoucha, Sofia, *Operationalising human security in terms of the European Security and Defense Policy: The case of EULEX Kosovo* (Master thesis)
- Möstl, Markus, *Das Konzept der menschlichen Sicherheit in der Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik* (doctoral dissertation)
- Skasa Albin, *Die Intervention von Drittstaaten im internen bewaffneten Konflikt und ihre Auswirkungen* (diploma thesis)
- Jovanovic, Sinisa, *Non-State Actors as Threats to Human Security* (diploma thesis)
- Ablasser, Christine, *Die völkerrechtlichen Maßnahmen zum Schutz von Frauen vor Gewalt in bewaffneten Konflikten* (diploma thesis)
- Konrad, Corinna, *The Human Security Concept of Japan* (diploma thesis)
- Zwitter, Andrej, *Prevention of Terrorism: A Human Security Approach* (doctoral dissertation)

#### **IV. Publications**

- Benedek, Wolfgang, *Human Security and Prevention of Terrorism*, in: Wolfgang Benedek, and Alice Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos (eds.), *Anti-Terrorist Measures and Human Rights*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Leiden/Boston, 2004), pp. 171-184.
- Benedek, Wolfgang, *Der Beitrag des Konzeptes der menschlichen Sicherheit zur Friedenssicherung*, in: Klaus Dicke, Stephan Hobe, Karl-Ulrich Meyn, Anne Peters, Eibe Riedel, Hans-Joachim Schütz and Christian Tietje (eds.), *Weltinnenrecht, Liber amicorum Jost Delbrück*, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 2005, pp. 25-36.
- Benedek, Wolfgang, *Human Rights and Human Security: Challenges and Prospects*, in: Alice Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos (ed.), *L'Etat Actuel des Droits de l'Homme dans le Monde, Defis et Perspectives*, Conférence internationale à l'occasion du 25<sup>e</sup> anniversaire d'activités de la FMDH, Editions A Pedone, Paris, 2006, 97-110.
- Benedek, Wolfgang, *Die Relevanz des Konzeptes der menschlichen Sicherheit für die persönliche Sicherheit*, in: Martin H. W. Möllers/Robert Chr. Van Ooyen (eds.), *Jahrbuch Öffentliche Sicherheit 2006/2007*, Verlag für Polizeiwissenschaft, Clemens Lorei, Frankfurt, 2007, 519-533.
- Benedek, Wolfgang and Kettemann, Matthias C., *Menschliche Sicherheit und Menschenrechte*, in Claudia Ulbert/Sascha Werthes (eds.), *Menschliche Sicherheit. Globale Herausforderungen und regionale Perspektiven*, Nomos, Baden-Baden 2008, 94-109.

- Benedek, Wolfgang, Human Security and Human Rights Interaction, in: Moufida Goucha and John Crowley (eds.), Rethinking Human Security, International Social Science Journal 2008, 7-17.
- Oberleitner, Gerd, "Human Security and Human Rights," European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy Occasional Paper No. 8 (2002), <http://www.etc-graz.at/publikationen/Human%20Security%20occasional%20paper.pdf>.
- Oberleitner, Gerd, "Civil Rights Sacrificed on Altar of Security", Times Higher Education Supplement 22, 6 December 2002 (with Conor Gearty).
- Oberleitner, Gerd, "Human Security – A Challenge to International Law?", Global Governance 11 (2005) 2, 185-203.
- Oberleitner, Gerd, "A *Just War* against Terrorism?", Peace Review 16 (2004) 3, 263-268.
- Oberleitner, Gerd, "Porcupines in Love: The Intricate Convergence of Human Rights and Human Security", European Human Rights Law Review 6 (2006), 588-606.
- Oberleitner, Gerd, "The OSCE and Human Security", Helsinki Monitor, forthcoming 2008.
- Kettemann, Matthias C., „The Conceptual Debate on Human Security and its Relevance for the Development of International Law“, Human Security Perspectives 3 (2006) 1, 39-52.
- Kettemann, Matthias C., The Visiting Practice of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture as an Instrument to Further Human Security, Human Security Journal/Révue de la Sécurité Humaine (2007) 3, 79-88 (with Antonia Dürnsteiner).
- Kettemann, Matthias C., Harmonizing International Constitutional Law and Security: the Contribution of the Concept of Human Security (forthcoming 2009).
- Möstl, Markus, "Human Security and the European Security and Defence Policy: Achievements and Challenges", in: Ferrándiz Francisco (ed.), Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Peace and Conflict: A View from Europe, Humanitarian Net Publication, Universidad de Deusto, Spain (forthcoming 2009).