How to Deal with Human Insecurity: Tuvalu and Climate Change

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Abstract: Tuvalu, an archipelago state in the South Pacific region is one of the countries which suffered under the threat of drowning in the Pacific Ocean. The condition is not something trivial, but that's enough to threaten the existence of that country. Tuvalu is the result of constantly changing climate and global warming. Tuvalu has even been very prevalent with the term "climate refugee" who not only disturbs the dynamics in Tuvalu, but also the South Pacific. Various efforts have been made by the Tuvalu Government, one of them was voicing the condition of their country at the Copenhagen Conference. In addition, the Tuvalu Government also utilizes information and communications technology to spread their conditions so as to attract international attention. The problems that occur in Tuvalu is one of the threatened human security. In this paper, the authors seek to see the factors which embolden the insecurities in the Tuvalu community itself. The authors set out from the thought of John Barnett which states that environmental changes can encourage the occurrence of violent conflict. This is supported by the condition that Tuvalu is a third world country so that even the smallest climate change problems can bring big problems in the future. Then, with the threatened human security community of Tuvalu, the author will discuss about the alternative perspective for explaining human security with the climate change itself within the study case of Tuvalu.

1 INTRODUCTION

The concept of human security is one of the non-traditional security concepts, namely when this concept no longer sees security from the eyes of the military and the armed forces. Human security focuses on threats that disrupt human beings as entities in the dynamics of international relations, that's why a lot of things can be categorized as disturbing human security. One of the things that pose a threat is climate change that affects life in Polynesia, especially Tuvalu. The author seeks to see the cause of human insecurity that emerged due to climate change and its impact on Tuvalu residents. Moreover, the author also seeks to see the impact of human insecurity in Tuvalu also encourages the emergence of a climate refugee that disturbs regional security in the Pacific

2 HUMAN SECURITY CONCEPT

One of the non-traditional security paradigms is human security. This paradigm is seen as an approach that sees security not merely from a military but also non-military perspective.

Human security evolved into an important issue in International Relations especially since the early 90s, along with the end of the Cold War. Highlighting several issues of the political world, for example political crimes within a state, barrier to community development, relations between developments and conflicts, increasing the number of transnational threats and so on. The concept of Human Security originally derived from National Security strived between countries to maintain the integrity of a nation and the freedom of the state in having its own sovereignty. With global developments, the threats facing the country are increasingly complicated resulting in the concept of collective security that is pursued jointly among countries. However, collective security in its implementation not only guarding the sovereignty of the state, but also intended to maintain the security of citizens. So the concept of Human Security comes with the purpose of more than just state security, to be exact in seeking to give more attention to people who experience insecurity in a country. The beginnings of this concept are marked by the number of state cases in its era that are subjected to security threats to the state. Most get

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threats of a military nature and some of them experience state insecurity by non-military threats.

Conflict which happened since the mid-1990s had enormous influence that taking place within the framework of the country's development, not between countries. The traditional security concept that focused on state security, then shifts to individual security. It also changed the security paradigm of nuclear security to human security. In the 1994 Human Development Report of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), human security was described as "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want".

Table 1: Human Security Principles.

Human Security Principle	Human Security Approach
People-centered	● Inclusive and Participatory
	● Considers individuals and communities in defining their needs vulnerabilities and in acting as active agents of change
	● Collectively determines which insecurities to address and identifies the available resources including local assets and indigenous coping mechanisms
Multi-sectoral	● Addresses multi-sectorality by promoting dialogue among key actors from different sectors fields
	● Helps to ensure coherrence and coordination across traditionally separate sectors fields
	● Assesses positive and negative externalities of each response on the overall human security situation of the affected community (ies)
Comprehensive	● Holistic analysis: the seven security components of human security
	● Addresses the wide spectrum of threats, vulnerabilities, and capacities
	● Analysis of actors and sectors not previously considered relevant to the success of a policy programme project
	● Develops multi-sectoral multi-actor responses
Context-specific	● Requires in-depth analysis of the targeted situation
	● Focuses on a core set of freedoms and rights under threat in a given situation
	● Identifies the concrete needs of the affected community (ies) and enables the development of more appropriate solutions that are embedded in local realities, capacities, and coping mechanisms
	● Take into account local, national, regional, and global dimensions and their impact on the targeted situation
Prevention-oriented	● Identifies risks, threats and hazards, and addresses their root causes
	● Focuses on preventative responses through a protection and empowerment framework

(Source: United Nations 2009)

This UN body believes that the current conflicts are happening in within nation more than international conflicts. For many people, insecurity is appearing in their everyday life rather than the effects of a particular world event. For example, do they have enough to eat? Will not you lose work? Could we be safe when walking on public roads? Will they become victims because of their gender status? Will their religious or ethnic origins cause them to become victims of torture? In the final analysis, human security is synonymous with children who are not dead, non-diseases, unstoppable work, ethnic

conflicts that do not end in violence. Human security does not deal with weapons. It happened to deal with human life and dignity (UNDP, 1994).

The UNDP 1994 report emphasizes the meaning of human security as universal thing which relevant to all of humans entities. Because security threats in human security are common, wherever it occurs regardless of the boundaries of the country. Human security focuses on human (people-centered) and not state (state-centered), with the meaning of security in seven areas, namely: economic security (food security), health (health security), and environment security), personal / individual (personal security), community (security) and political (political security).

Table 2: Security Type in Human Security by UNDP

Type of Security	Definition	Threats
Economic Security	An assured basic income	Poverty, unemployment, indebtedness, lack of income
Food Security	Physical and economic access to basic food	Hungers, Famines, and the lack of physical and economic access to basic food
Health Security	Protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles	Inadequate healthcare, new and recurrent diseases including epidemics, and pandemics, poor nutrition, and unsafe lifestyles
Environmental Security	Healthy physical environment	Environmental degradations, natural disasters, pollutions, and resource depletions
Personal Security	Security from physical violence	From the state (torture), other states (wars), group of people (ethnic tension), individuals or gangs (crime), industrial, workplace, or traffic accidents
Community Security	Safe membership in the groups	From the group (oppressive practices), between groups (ethnic violence), from dominant groups (e.g indigenous people vulnerability)
Political Security	Living in society that honors basic human rights	Political or state repression, including torture, disappearance, human rights violations, detentions and imprisonments

The concept also identifies six threats to human security: uncontrolled population growth, disparities in economic opportunities, population migration pressure, environmental degradation, narcotics trafficking and international terrorism (Smith, 2002). And there are other threats based on the meaning of the concept of human security, which is narrow and broad meaning. In the sense of narrow, the focus of human secrity threats on violence to individuals, while realizing that these threats are strongly linked to poverty, lack of state capacity, and various forms of socio-economic and political inequality. whereas in the broadly articulated sense of the "United Nations Development Program", and the 2003 Human Security Report, it is argued that the threat agenda must be broadened to include hunger, disease and natural disasters; because this kills far more people than war, genocide, and terrorism.

3 HUMAN SECURITY IMPACT

In the concept itself, human security is one of the problems that require a wide, regional and global solution. In its resolution requires several actors, both from within and outside the country, who together can handle the threat, and both in the present and in the future

Issues such as trafficking in human beings, environmental degradation is a problem that can not be handled only from the single state alone because it must involve many actors and handling cases like this should cooperate with parties outside the country in order to create security in the long term. According to this concept, individuals play an important role in the stability of people's lives, both nationally and internationally (globally). This is because the public

order, both at the national and international levels, consists of individuals who have security needsThus, if the security of each individual is met, and then the stability of people's lives at a higher level is not impossible. However, there are still threats that will involve individuals directly, among them as: (1) the threats to economic security resulting in the lack of productive and profitable employment that has a very serious impact, namely the number of poor people who are unemployed, crime everywhere, and children who are dropping out of school are also starving resulting in malnutrition, death, and others. (2) threat to health and environmental security which resulted in the number of deaths due to the unhealthy environment, unavailability of clean water, air pollution, lack of access to health facilities. (3) threats to public and private security such as violent crime, drug abuse, violence and abuse of children and women, the collapse of traditional languages and cultures, ethnic discrimination and disputes, genocide and ethnic cleansing. (4) threat on political security such as government repression, systematic human rights violation, militarization, etc.

Furthermore, because human security prioritizes the individual, the impact to the others will be so big. One of them is on the economic and social aspects, such as access to education. Economic problems such as poverty everywhere must be understood as an issue that is multidimensional. Although poverty is directly an economic welfare issue, yet many other issues arise as a result of poverty; including the problem that poverty often limits one's access to adequate education; and vice versa, that education is often the reason why a person fails to meet his or her economic needs independently; so then trapped in poverty.

In addition, educational linkages and poverty are also issues that touch various dimensions because their implications on other issues are not really a direct consequence of educational or poverty issues. Due to low education, for example, in addition to trapping someone in poverty can also trigger high unemployment or level of literacy in the community. While the issue of poverty could have resulted in increased criminal acts, various health problems, to various problems caused by poor housing in slum areas in various places.

This interrelationship between poverty and education is what constitutes a vicious circle; a vicious circle that is not wrong if it is said to be one of the most important issues in the current human security study; because it is relevant to two fundamental principles of human security, namely freedom from want and freedom from fear. The concept of freedom from want emphasizes how individuals should be free of deprivation or poverty in all possible meanings; not just in the context of deprivation economy (Institute for International Cooperation 2006). Because of its vast meaning, it should be understood that the concept of freedom from want can not be separated from the concept of freedom from fear; especially since they are both accomplished simultaneously in a complementary form, not individually. This is logical because the concept of deprivation describes a condition that is not only focused on economic independence, but is much broader than that, giving rise to vulnerability in society. This can be understood through an understanding of how often the segment of society that is labeled as the poor is more vulnerable to various forms of social injustice such as discrimination, the absence of educational services, the absence of health services, and so on. It is this kind of implication that makes the concept of freedom from want to be closely related to the concept of freedom from fear; because the freedom from deprivation always makes a person less vulnerable, so logically it is no longer overshadowed by various fears (fears) possessed when not yet get freedom from want.

The prolonged settlement of polemic between environmental, educational and poverty problems is basically in line with the advanced definition of human security as protection against vital aspects of human life through the tips of increasing human freedoms and the fulfillment of human needs (human fulfillment) . By understanding the vision of the concept of human security, the settlement of related issues is not only to improve the welfare of society, but also to complement the complements state security, to enhance the fulfillment of human rights, and to strengthen human development (Institute for International Cooperation, 2006). This is directly proportional to one of the shifts in the security paradigm that triggered the emergence of human security, a shift from security to armaments to the achievement of security through sustainable human development.

4 HUMAN SECURITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND CONFLICT

Definitely there is no direct connection between the environment and the conflict, but some conditions may lead to the possibility of conflict itself. As described above that insecurity arises because of interference with human or individual security

conditions, applies also to climate change. Climate change leads to a shortage of water or food thus disrupting the dynamics of everyday human life (SIDA, 2017). Climate change that makes sea level rise on Polynesia beaches for example could make some residents become threatened because their island can sink at any time. Problems that arise can lead to sustainability, what if the island population is threatened drowning looking for a safer place than ever before? So migration is one of the steps they take (SIDA, 2017). Perceptions of conflict can also change if the climate change agenda is brought into the decision process, especially if the decision maker can form a clear framing (Gleditsch 2012). The formation of framing not only leads to public opinion about the dangers faced, but also can make some parties a part of the guilty of climate change that is happening. This condition can be dangerous if the military becomes involved, the conflict is no longer between groups or inividu but may involve between countries.

There are several things that should be considered to think through the micro-examining when discussing climate change and its impact on human security. This can be based on Earth's own experience when facing extreme climatic changes past 10,000 years (Barnett & Adger 2007). History is not something that can be forgotten just like that, given the impact that appears it can last long and repeatedly. The existence of ecosystem damage caused by climate change in the past is also influenced how a region or region is facing problems caused by events in the past. Dependency can also be a contributing factor to the fragility of human security caused by climate change (Barnett & Adger 2007). When the production conditions of a region are disturbed, not only the parties to the production are disturbed but also those associated with the area. For example, when farmers are disturbed by climate change so that crop failure, not only the farmers who experienced the loss, but also some residents who live in the vicinity of agriculture can also be distracted. Parties related to agriculture are also certain to be disturbed, those who have jobs to distribute the crops or process them into other goods are also impaired. Such disturbances can then be categorized as aspects that disturb human security.

Human insecurity then encourages a real conflict. The reason could be from a small enough things, the disappointment of certain groups who want a decent life but clashed with climate change so that their desires are not achieved. This disappointment can be long-term in their desire to form or join armed groups to raise social status (Barnett & Adger 2007). This social status can also be related to the ease of access to resources, when climate change makes certain areas difficult to gain access to resources. The negative effects of climate change that disrupt the everyday life of the human is what drives the concept of human insecurity and conflict.

5 A CASE OF TUVALU

Tuvalu is an archipelago situated in Western Polynesia. The population of Tuvalu was about 9,600 in 2002 (Fartboko 2005). With a small area and a population that is not too much, Tuvalu tend to be viewed as a small and weak country in the Polynesian region. Not only Tuvalu, but also applies to other countries in the vicinity. Fartboko (2005) reveals that while Tuvalu is famous for their government-led invoices, but with their vulnerable nature, governments and residents are always required to survive the onslaught of climate change that continues to threaten.

In 2000, Tuvalu experienced an unusually long flood season (Locke 2009). Five months in a row Tuvalu experienced the condition so that the resulting soil should be fertile into land that can not be used again for agriculture. This condition leads Tuvalu's economic condition into a mess, given that agriculture has become one of the vagi income summers as a large population of Tuvalu. Water scarcity became one of the conditions that followed. Difficult people get clean water, quite ironic considering they live in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, affecting the lifestyle of the young Tuvalu. The busy-ness of looking for clean water makes them no longer has time to look for other jobs and improve their lifestyle (Locke 2009). In 2007, one of the small islands of Tuvalu was declared lost due to the high level of sea at that time (Locke 2009). The fact is of course raises concern for Tuvau residents, what if the other islands will drown? How can they survive if the threat of change keeps pushing them down? These questions clearly encourage Tuvalu residents to slowly experience human insecurity, a condition when they have not felt safe in the region they live in so far.

Human insecurity that happene in Tuvalu not only harm the population, but also the region. This is related to the migration made by Tuvalu residents to find a safer place compared to the place they live in now. Limited state capability in dealing with climate change issues also encourages migration (Locke 2009). The great pressure of course is experienced by all the inhabitants, given the relatively high population of Tuvalu yan compared to other

archipelago nations in Polynesia, when there is less water and daily necessities. Not to mention the drowning threat of their islands, prompting Tuvalu residents to think hard about how to save them from extinction.

Then, how the Government of Tuvalu steps to save their country? The Tuvalu government is working with UNDP to establish the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA II). The Department of Environment, one of the areas in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, Agriculture and Lands, is responsible for coordinating bodies with the functions to execute the content of the NAPA (Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, Agriculture and Lands, Tuvalu, 2007). The move was then followed by National Determined Contributions (NDCs) directly related to the reduction of greenhouse gases under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994. Some of these measures show that the Tuvalu government itself will not allow its inhabitants to live under pressure and threats as it is already a duty for a state to maintain the welfare of its inhabitants.

6 CONCLUSION

Human Security is one of the contemporary paradigms in International Cooperation. This relates to a perspective that sees that insecurity arises from the individual, not just a state entity. Human insecurity issues in the present can bring a problem into open conflict and injure some parties. The issue of human insecurity tends to disruption received by individuals and groups so that they can not run the dynamics of life as usual. The importance of freedom from fear emphasizes the highlights of human security regardless of national borders. One of the rising issues is climate change. The author sees that climate change is one of the causes of human insecurity and can lead to conflict. The authora take the example of Tuvalu as one of the countries in Polynesia who experienced panic and the number of migration figures due to climate change. The people of Tuvalu are threatened, so they look for places and activities that are considered secure for their lives. Climate change that was originally viewed as a matter of environment and state affairs is becoming more micro, it has become a problem of human insecurity and human beings as entities in this world are entitled to security from fear arising from climate change.

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