

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

With the wind of change in the early 1960s there was unprecedented euphoria that with political independence, Africa would be on a trajectory of transformation. This assertion was predicated on the continents abundant natural resources. Regrettably, by the 1960s there were palpable signs of decay and backwardness resulting from the World bank and the International Monetary Fund (WB/MF) dictated Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and huge external debt. This scenario was exacerbated by the fratricidal wars of the 1990s which brought despair, massive destruction and devastation of the environment. The aftermath is that all these negative activities have brought an unsustainable development such that the continent ecosystem is dangerously threatened. More worrisome is the fact that by the 21st century, the continent cannot support and preserve its population that is constantly confronted with fear and insecurity. This study, therefore seeks to examine how sustainable development can be used to advance the frontiers of human security. As a qualitative research, we relied on the secondary sources. These include a review of existing literature, journals, magazines, official reports, and visit to the Center of Black Arts and African Culture (CBAAC) and the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA). It was discovered that Africa has the objective conditions for economic take-off, but has derailed because successive rulers placed primitive accumulation of wealth before service to the people. We, therefore, recommend that African leaders should begin to lay a foundation for sustainable development so that there will be a triumph of human security.

KEYWORDS: Culture, Primitive Accumulation, Human Security, Sustainable Development, Structural Adjustment.

INTRODUCTION

The earth is endowed with enough resources to satisfy the needs of all living organisms. Therefore, human beings bestowed with innovative and creative ingenuity are enjoined to respect its equilibrium for a sustainable existence. This is anchored on the conclusion that some life-supporting resources might not last ad infinitum, and the near-extinction of others may evoke an unwholesome backlash not only for human existence, but for the entire globe. Despite the breakthroughs of science and technology and the much-celebrated gains of globalization, the Third World especially Africa is continually facing entrapment, increased penury, heightened bland subjectivism of primordial politics, and seriously enlivened the venomous potency of mass poverty, multidimensional depravity of the citizenry, of all

the requisite essence of meaningful living (Akindele, Gidado and Olaopo, 2002:1). The point here is that the global arena has been dangerously threatened such that proactive and preventive action have become a desideratum. This is extremely important because development process cannot be initiated amidst mindboggling humanitarian tragedies. It is against this backdrop that efforts are made regionally, continentally and globally to ensure that human beings do not live in fear and insecurity. Therefore, human security and sustainable development becomes the leeway through which the challenges capable of putting the human family into irremediable chaos can be consciously checkmated. This putative fact was aptly highlighted in the Preamble of the United Nations (UN) Charter. It states that:

We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generation from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of all nations large or small (Ziring, Riggs and Plano, 2005:535).

The founding fathers of the UN were alarmed by the inferno of the Second World War (SWW). The physical destruction wrought by the war, estimated at over \$2 trillion, continued to cause economic and social disruptions in the lives of survivors long afterword (McWilliams and Piotrowski, 2014:14). All these precipitated a condominium of efforts to save the human family from self-immolation. It is, therefore, not amazing that eradication of life-threatening activities has become a standard in evaluating the efficacy of any programme and policies. In other words, issues of sustainable development and human security have been humanized. Adebayo and Rashid (2004:151) asserted that:

In modernizing society, security means development. Security is not military hardware, though it may include it, security is not traditional military activity, though it may encompass it. Security is development, and without development, there can be no security. A developing nation that does not, in fact, develop simply cannot remain secure for the intractable reason that its citizenry cannot shed its human nature.

Creating a conducive environment is a prelude to human flourishing. This is the whole essence of the Mandela Doctrine. While the Doctrine believes that:

Africa had the right and duty to intervene to root out tyranny, we must all accept that we cannot abuse the concept of national sovereignty to deny the rest of the continent the rights and duty to intervene when behind those sovereign boundaries people are being slaughtered to protect tyranny (Adebayo and Rashid, 2004:124).

The Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) of 1980, advocated for a self-reliant development strategy, free of any external manipulation that would reinforce a process of economic inferiorization and insecurity in Africa. A global effort at strengthening human security for sustainable development can be gleaned from the UN General Assembly (GA) resolution 42/75 of 1988. The resolution enjoined member States to consider ways and means of providing for openness and transparency with regards to worldwide arms transfer. This is recognition of the fact that unchecked transfer of arms and weapons of mass destruction portend danger to humanity, hence it requested the Secretary General with the assistance of governmental experts to;

Study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfer of conventional arms on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, including the problems of illicit arms trade (Adeyemi-Suenu, 2014:92)

Therefore, this paper seeks to examine the extent human security can advance the frontiers of sustainable development.

Clarification of Concepts

It is pertinent to briefly explain some of the concepts we shall encounter in this paper to circumvent ambiguity and enhance its comprehension. These are Human security and sustainable development. Human security cannot be said to be a novel idea because right from when humans became conscious of their consciousness, attempts have been to avoid harm through a deterrent strategy. By the late twentieth century, the concept gained monumental prominence. This was ostensibly because of the ever-increasing global population, and the state of insecurity instigated by man's inhumanity to man. It was the widespread and cross-cutting threats to humanity that necessitated the process of human security. Human security became a response to the dynamic, complex and interrelated threats adversely affecting the global arena. As the United Nations Commission on Human Security (UNCHS) noted,

It is to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhances human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting the fundamental freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and private (widespread) threats and situation. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and inspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity (UNCHS, 2003:4).

The idea can be traced to the 3 Agendas pioneered by Boutros-Boutros – Ghali, former Secretary General (SG) of the UN. These include, the 1992 Agenda for Peace, 1994 Agenda for Development and the 1996 Agenda for Democratization. In the 1992 Agenda, the SG called for an integrated approach to human security in order to address the root causes of conflicts, spanning economic, social and political issues. It was the 1994 Agenda that human security was crystallized. This report defined human security as freedom from fear and freedom from want, and later freedom from human indignity. It also highlighted 7 areas of human security which include: Economic, Food, Health, Environment, Personal, Community and Political.

The simple definition of human security by the UN Human Development report of 1994 as stated above is analogous to the 8th state of the Union Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd President of the United States on January 6, 1941. He declared that.

In the future days, which we seek to make sure, we look forward to a world focused upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression – everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship god in his own way – everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want – everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear – everywhere in the world. That is the vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation

During the 1999 Millennium Declaration, the former UN SG, Kofi Anan called on the international

community to assiduously work towards the twin objectives of freedom from fear and freedom from want. The need for a human-centered approach to security is reinforced by the continuing dangers that weapons of mass destruction, most notably nuclear weapons, pose to humanity (UNSG Millennium Report, 2001). This call prompted the establishment of myriad structures to actualize the vision of human security. They include, the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) pioneered by Japan in 1999, Human Security Network (HSN), UNCHS in 2001, Human Security Unit (HSU), Friends of Human Security (FHS) and the Advisory Board of Human Security (ABHS). The CHS is made up of 12 experts headed by Sadako Ogata, former UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Amartya Sen, Noble Prize Winner in Economics 1998. Among other things, CHS is to:

- (i) Mobilize solidarity and provide a concrete framework for the operationalization of human security.
- (ii) Draw attention to a multitude of threats that cut across different aspects of human life and thus highlighting the interface between security, development and human rights.
- (iii) Promote a new integrated, coordinated and people-centered approach to advance peace, security, development within and across nations.

The importance attached to human security resonated in the 2005 World Summit Document by Head of States and Government,

Paragraph 143 of the Outcome Document A/RES/60/1 recognizes that all individuals, in particular vulnerable people are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy their rights and finally develop their human potentials (2005 World Summit Outcome Document).

Human Security is committed towards planning towards human interest above further considerations, thus the individual is the focal point. Therefore, emancipating the individual from the idiocy, pain and freeing people from those things that stop them carrying out what freely they choose to do, of which war, poverty, oppression and education are a few (Alber, Eselebor and Danjibo, 2012:303) becomes the seminal vision of Human Security. As Hussein (2004:12) put it, Human Security is

The keyword to comprehensively seize all the manacles that threaten the survival, daily life, and dignity of human begins and to strengthening the efforts to confront those threats (Hussein, Gnissi and Wenjiru, 2004:12).

Apart from combating threats that suffocate human efflorescence, it creates avenues to choose from possible living, serving as the building blocks for human freedoms, and recognizes the interlink between social institutions whose activities directly affect the future generation. It encapsulates the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948, particularly article 11. It states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. One unique feature of Human Security is that there is a paradigm shift from the state-centric traditional security of the realist school to security, primarily focused on sustainability of humanity. The referent object of security is no more the state where insecurity is more

Defined in relation to vulnerabilities, both internal and external, that threaten, or have the potential to bring down or significantly weaken state structures, both territorial and institutional and regimes

(Albert et al, 2004:301).

Security in this scenario is not arming the state and its paraphernalia with weapons of mass destruction, but to strengthen the ability and capability of the people to wade off threats to their lives. According to the 1991 Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) Kampla document,

Security embraces all aspects of the society including economic, political, and social division of individual, family, community, local and national life. The security of a nation must be constructed in terms of the security of the individual citizens to live in peace with access to basic necessities of life while fully participating freely in the affairs of his/her society and enjoying all fundamental human rights (1991 O.A.U. Kampla Document).

Human security is a timely response, and recognition that humanity is seriously threatened in all ramifications, and the urgent need to provoke some kind of contextualized solution that would fortify people's resilience to dangers, and hopefully place them on a hopeful trajectory. In a nutshell, it is a process that is founded on the vision of human creativity, productivity and sustainability without fear and threat. It is within this prism that Bajpa (2000:4) defines it as the

Protection of the individual's personal safety and freedom from threat and indirect violence. The promotion of human development and good governance, and when necessary, the collective use of sanctions and force are central to managing human security.

From our discourse thus far, we can deduce four main features of human security. They are, primarily people-centered, multi-sectoral, comprehensive, context-specific. It is against this backdrop that human security can be understood as a complete strategy for peace building and foreign policy formulation and deepening human development. Perhaps this was why Ginkel and Newman (2000:79) averred that it is an integrated, sustainable, comprehensive security from fear, conflict, ignorance, poverty, social and cultural deprivation, and hunger, resting upon positive and negative freedoms.

Sustainable development has become a complex and multifaceted concept in recent time. Undoubtedly, this has made it an integral part of human and environmental policy process. Simply put, it means to strengthen, and preserve a process of development. Development in this regard means all processes geared towards raising and improving the quality of life, protection and promotion of the basic freedoms of man. It also entails the active participation of people in the activities that concern them. This has been stated in the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation, and the UN Declaration on the Right of Development. Section 2 of the Declaration stated that the human person is the central subject of development and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right of development. Article 7 of the African Charter enjoins African leaders to pursue human-centered development and the full and effective participation of the people in charting their development policies programmes and processes and contributing to their realization. The concept became prominent in the late 1960s and early 1970s with the realization that humanity will face a dead end if there is no brake on the consumption locomotion. Beder (1994:1) stated that:

Sustainable development is part of a second wave of environmentalism and heralds a new approach to tackling environmental problems, a shift from protest to consensus and negotiation. The first wave of environmentalism was associated with the counter-culture movement of the 1960s and 1970s. It grew

out of traditional nature conservation concerns into an awareness of the potential for a global ecological crisis and was clearly a protest movement.

These protests, movements and conferences were precipitated by the unsustainable use of industrial products, with their unwholesome effect on the environment. Specifically, the emission of Greenhouse Gases (GhGs) like carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (NO_x), Carbon monoxide (CO) and chlorofluoro carbons (CFCs) into the atmosphere have the capacity to weaken the ozone layer, and increase the intensity of the sun's ultra-violet rays on the earth. The possible consequence of this is increase in the earth's temperature, rapid melting of Iceland and rise to the sea level, desertification and poor agricultural yield. All these point to the inescapable fact that there is need for a sustainable resource use, and that our environment must be protected to support and sustain present and future generation. According to the Brundtland Commission,

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

This definition takes for granted the inseparability and seamless relationship between the environment and development. The goal of sustainable development (SD) is to preserve human life and the environment. It means a high quality of life for our planet, and abhors unsustainable consumption. Therefore,

Sustainable development describes a process in which the natural resource base is not allowed to deteriorate. It emphasizes the hitherto unappreciated role of the environmental quality and environmental inputs in the process of raising real income and quality of life (Oyeshola, 2008:1161)

An essential ingredient sustainable development is sustainable consumption . The 1994 Oslo symposium on SC defines it as:

The use of services and related products which respond to the basic needs and bring better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resource, and toxic materials as well as emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generation.

From the foregoing, we can see that Sustainable development is principally focused on achieving three major goals, economic growth that is environmentally sustainable, environmental protection. and social equality. These variables are interrelated, and to neglect any one is to derail the ideals of Sustainable development. It is not amazing that Desais Nitun, Deputy Secretary-General of the Rio Summit in 1992 noted that Sustainable development is a bridge concept connecting economics, ecology and ethics. The challenge is to integrate various sectoral policies such as agricultural, energy, trade and investment. To get real action, SD must extend to all sectoral agencies and most importantly to key stakeholders. Perhaps this was why Beder (1994:3) stated that:

Ecologically, sustainable development provides a conceptual framework for integrating these economic and environmental objectives so that production processes and services can be developed that are both internationally competitive and more environmentally compatible.

It is within this scenario that we can see SD as a clarion call to divert the attention of humanity to the twin dangers of unsustainable consumption and poverty. As the earth's resources continue to deplete and environment degraded, many people are placed on the edge poverty. The 2007 report of the African Economic Outlook stated that 210 million people live on less than \$1 per day and 80% of the world's population lives on less than \$10 per day. Therefore, to enforce environmental discipline, poverty must be eradicated. After all, of all the pollutants we face, the worst is poverty (Oyeshola, 2008:38). Resolution 66/288 of the Rio Summit of 2012 (Rio, 20) titled "The future we want" unambiguously stated that:

Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this regard, we are committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.

In the same vein, the Johannesburg Declaration noted that the worldwide condition that pose severe threat to Sustainable Development of our people include chronic hunger, malnutrition, foreign occupation, armed conflict ... and illicit drugs. This was also emphasized in the United Nations resolution A/RES/70/1 of September 25, 2015. It averred that Sustainable Development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent. Sustainable Development, therefore, is a comprehensive and holistic concept whose arrowed objective is the improvement of the welfare and happiness of humanity, without unnecessarily damaging the ecosystem and mortgaging the future generation. It underlies the salient fact that economic growth, human progress are mutually indispensable and inseparable.

It is against this backdrop that myriad conferences have been organized by the UN and other concerned social groups. These include, but not limited to the:

i UN conference on Human Environment in Stockholm, in Sweden from June 5-16, 1972. This conference led to the formation of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in 1973, and the Declaration of the 26 principles focusing on the environment and development.

ii The Brundtland Commission otherwise known as the World Conference on Environment and Development (WCED) set up by the former Secretary-General of the UN, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The UN Resolution A/RES/38/161 of 1983 mandated the commission to:

- i Propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving SD to the year 2000 and beyond.
- ii Consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environmental concerns in the light of other recommendations in its report. The commission headed by Gro Harlem Brundtland from Norway laid the foundation for more conferences and deepened popular interest on the environment and SD. Some of these conferences include:
 - i The Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 often called the Earth Summit. A fall out of this conference is the Agenda 21.
 - ii The establishment of the UN commission on Sustainable Development.
 - iii The UN conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, January, 2012 otherwise called

Rio + 20.

iv 3rd UN conference on Environment and Development in Johannesburg, South Africa, 2012.

It was in furtherance of the ideals and vision of sustainable development that the UN through resolution A/RES/70/1 of September, 2015 declared the Sustainable Development Goals – Transforming our world. The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development was a commitment of the world leaders to transform the globe in the next fifteen years through Sustainable Development. Hence, it is an agenda for 2030. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is not an isolated and exclusive project, but a follow up of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other concerns aimed at improving the quality of human life and preserving the environment. In its preamble, it stated that:

This agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty is the greatest global challenge and indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

SDGs have 17 goals and its targets and all member nations of the UN and concerned groups are enjoined to make the Agenda achievable (See table 1).

Table 1: 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goals	Items
1	End poverty in all its firms
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3	Ensure health lives and promote well-being of all ages.
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities.
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7	Ensure success to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11	Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production.
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide

	access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals

Human Security and Sustainable Development

In our previous discussion, there is no ambiguity that human security lays the foundation for the triumph of sustainable development. It is not only an analytical optic, but an indispensable framework that enriches the channel for the attainment of the goal of development. Since development is human-centered and enhancing the frontiers of human freedom with a core vision that is committed to freedom from want and indignity, human security is a trigger that ensures the sustainability of development from one epoch to another. The philosophical underpinning of this assertion is predicated on the fact that development cannot blossom in a hostile, war-torn and dictatorial environment. Therefore, a conscious human security policy is an indispensability in giving people the confidence and empowerment to carry out their productive activities. This is the cornerstone of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), endorsed by the United Nation's GA at the 2005 World Summit. The main ingredients of R2P include:

- (i) The responsibility of the State to protect its population from genocide, war, crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.
- (ii) Responsibility of the international community of states to respond collectively in a timely and decisive manner when a State is manifestly failing to provide such protection.
- (iii) Commitment of the international community to assist States to meet these obligations, including national capacity building.

Human security and sustainable development cannot be consummated when a section of the globe is in thrall and wallowing in misery, while others are in affluence. Khagram and Reed (2003:37) noted that Human security is an underlying condition for sustainable human development. Its key measurable components can be summarized as follows: a sustainable sense of home, constructive social and family networks, and an acceptance of the past and a positive grasp of the future. By broadening the scope of suitable development, people become the center of all philosophical and scientific endeavors, including preservation of the environment. As Khagram et al (2003:300) noted:

Human security and human development move the sustainable development fold from a primary needs-based focus to a rights-based focus in the quest of improving opportunities and capabilities. The practical implication of this broadening is that civil and political rights along with economic, social and cultural rights become integral component of social pillar of sustainable development. It therefore, provides a most basic, practical tool for individual improvement through universal setout entitlements and obligation.

The seamless relationship between the two concepts can be gleaned from the fact that sustainable development highlights the need for an integrated and comprehensive response that support the advancement of more inclusive and peaceful solution (Human Security Newsletter, 2015). It is for this reason that Transforming Our World. The 2030 Agenda for the wellbeing and dignity of people at the center of global agenda pledges to leave no one behind (Human security Newsletter, 2015). Indeed, the

concern to ensure a self-reliant, environment-friendly, development process as opposed to a dictated and dependent development strategy within a brutish and hostile environment is the focus of human security.

State of Human Security in Africa

We can surmise without equivocation that human security is an assurance for sustainable development. Its vision is geared towards protecting the core values of people, and creating a congenial atmosphere for human fulfillment. Sadly, right from the late twentieth century to the twenty-first century, human insecurity has been on the increase. The aftermath is that millions of people have been on the precipice of survival. They are daily faced with threats from all fronts ranging from social, political, environmental, and military. This grave situation seems to be prominent in Africa. Golber (2002) noted that Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) constitute 11% of global population, but is the epicenter of HIV/AIDS. While the global prevalence of adult HIV is 7.2%, that of SSA is 9.0%. There is a high prevalence within the AIDS belt covering Eastern and Southern Africa (see table 1).

Table 1: Global HIV epidemic, 2010 – 2015

Region	New HIV Infection			
	2010	2015	2010	2015
Global	33.3 million	36.7 million	2.2	2.2
Asia/Pacific	4.7 million	5.1 million	3010,000	300,000
Fastern/Europe, Central Asia	1.0 million	1.5 million	120,000	190,000
Eastern/Southern Africa	17.2 million	19.0 million	1.1 million	960,000
Latin/America and the Caribbean	1.8 million	2.0 million	100,000	100,000
Middle East/North Africa	190,000	230,000	20,000	21,000
West/Central Africa	6.3 million	6.5 million	450,000	410,000
West/Central Europe and North America	2.1 million	2.4 million	92,000	91,000

UN AIDS, 2016 Estimate

From the table 1 above, we can see that Eastern and Southern Africa recorded the highest number of people living with HIV epidemic from 17.2 million in 2010 to 19.0 million in 2015. According to the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Institute (OPHI), five countries are home to 760 million of the world's poor. These are India 33%, China 13%, Nigeria 7%, Bangladesh 6% and Congo D. R. 5% (Vanguard, 2014). The deadly and fratricidal wars precipitated by groups committed to parochial fundamentalist ideology have exacerbated and overstretched available resources for human comfort as in Congo D. R., Yemen, Afghanistan, Kenya, Somalia and Nigeria. This has given rise to unmanageable global refugee crisis. According to the UN High Commission for Refugee (UNHCR) by 2017, 65.6 million people were forcibly displaced because of conflicts and violent persecution, and human rights. This sad scenario is deepened by the ease of proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs). Jakande (2005:30) stated that:

Of the 500,000 people killed every year across the world, an estimated 300,000 of them are as a result of small arms. An estimated 50 percent of illicit weapons that proliferate in Africa are used in international conflicts, armed robbery and drug trafficking. West Africa alone is reported to have an

estimated eight million illicit weapons. Availability of small arms outside the formal security structure had contributed greatly in creating continuous cycle of violence and instability in which particularly women and children are brutalized.

According to the Director, UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNRCPD), Mr. OlatkunboIge, 70% of the 500 million SALWs in West Africa are domiciled in Nigeria. This is about 350 million SALWs (Vanguard, 2016). It is amazing that despite the havoc caused by the proliferation of SALWs, many countries still export it at fantastic profits. The Stockholm Institute of Peace and Research Institute (SIPRI) noted that in 2015, 10 companies manufacturing arms made a profit of \$25,571 million (see table II).

Table II: Profit of Arms Manufacturing Companies, 2015

Company	Country	Amount (\$ M)
Lockheed Martin	United States (US)	3,605
Boeing	US	5,176
Raytheon	US	2,067
BAE. System	United Kingdom	1,456
Nurthrop Grumman	US	1,990
General Dynamic	US	2,965
Airbus	European Union	2,992
United Technologies Corporation	US	4,356
Leonardo Sp. A.	Italy	584
L. S. Technologies	US	282
Total		25, 571 million

SIPRI, 2016.

In fact, the largest arms producing companies had a combined sale of \$402 billion in 2013,.Indeed more than 2/3 of the manufacturing companies are headquartered in the US. From table II, we can see that Boeing Corporation made more profit of \$5,176 million than the rest. It was followed closed by United Technologies Corporation with a profit of \$4,356 million. In 2016, out of a total military expenditure of \$1,686 trillion, US had the highest expenditure (see table III).

Table III: 2016 Military Expenditure Data Base

Region	Amount (Billion)
World	\$1,686 billion
US	611.2 billion
China	215.7 billion
Russia	69.2 billion
Saudi Arabia	63.7 billion
India	55.9 billion
France	55.7 billion
UK	48.3 billion
Japan	41.1 billion
South Korea	38.8 billion
Italy	27.9 billion

While arms manufacturing countries smile to the banks, the recipients of these dangerous weapons use it to inflame human insecurity, underdevelopment, sometimes engaging in a scorched earth policy that make the triumph of the twin concepts of human security and sustainable development impossibility. SSA expenditure on arms rose by 47% during the late 1990s, while life expectancy fell from 50 to 46 years. In fact, between 1980 to 1985, the US delivered over \$1.5 billion worth of weaponry to African countries such as Liberia, Somalia, the Sudan, and Congo D.R. From 1990 to 1999, President Clinton's administration sent weapons and training delivery to Africa amounting to \$227 million. In 1997, US devoted only a paltry percentage of 0.09% of its GNP to International Development Assistance (IDA). This was the lowest proportion of a developed country. US development aid to all SSA dropped to just \$700 million in recent years (World Policy Institute, 2000).

With increasing threats to human security through arms proliferation, it appears the much emphasize on human security and sustainable development would be theatrical, a tale told by an idiot signifying nothing. While it is true that efforts are being made at curbing arms proliferation such as the General Protocol on Chemical and Biological Weapon of 1925, Arms Trade Treaty of 2013, that came into force on December 24, 2014, Chemical Weapons Convention of 1987, The Nairobi Declaration of 2000 and Protocol of 2014 which banned the circulation of ownership of military rifles, and the ECOWAs Convention on SALWs, their Ammunition and other Related Materials, but the free flow of arms into the hands of insurgents make the efficacy of human security unattainable. It was against this unfortunate scenario that Sanchezio .A, President of Costa Rica and 1987 Nobel Prize Winner averred that

When a country decides to invest in arms, rather than in education, housing, the environment, and health services for its people, it is depriving a whole generation of its right to prosperity and happiness. We have produced the firearm for every ten inhabitants of this planet, and yet we have not bothered to end hunger with such a feat is well within our reach. Our international regulations allow almost three quarters of all global arms sales to pour into the developing world with binding international guidelines whatsoever. Our regulations do not hold countries accountable for what is done with the weapons they sell, even when the probable use of such weapons is obvious (Harvard International Review, 2008).

The bloody footprints, nuclear threats, hoards of devastated people and wanton destruction of life-saving necessities in Africa and beyond, are pointers to the incontrovertible fact that time has come for an unalloyed adherence to the human security content of Agenda 2030.

CONCLUSION

Sustainable Development is people- centered and self-sustaining. It is the organic outcome of a society's value system, its perceptions, concerns, endeavours, sweat and labour (Onimode et al, 2004:248). Its unique feature is that it is concerned with immediate needs without mortgaging the needs of future generation, and the ecosystem. This is why it is adjudged to be pro-people, pro-nature, pro-jobs and pro-women (Onimode et al, 2004:236). Interestingly, human security is solely concerned about upholding human flourishing and dignity through the eradication of threats that would hinder the realization of this vision. This is by making the individual the reference point when considering security rather the State (Nault, 2007:18). It is a holistic concept that emboldens humans to participate

actively in the development process. The point here is that without a firm human security process, sustainable development would be a façade. In other words, the building blocks of sustainable development are human security.

There lies the seamless bond of the two concepts. Unfortunately, many people, especially in Africa have been cramped into the cocoon of human insecurity like the millions of Internally Displaced Persons, those afflicted with HIV/AIDS and other dreadful diseases, war-torn communities and the multidimensional poor. These people by any stretch of imagination cannot be part of any development endeavor. Nault (2007:117) opined that:

As long as impoverished people look at life fatalistically or are prevented by others from taking steps that would enable them improve their circumstances, they will remain powerless, and poor. This means that to help the poor escape poverty, they must be empowered. Empowerment is considered key to human security.

It is within this background that the UN called on member States to continue to do those things that would enhance the human security of their people, especially arms reduction and neglect to human freedoms. Considering the danger arms proliferation portend to human security, EU noted that:

We are committed to upholding, implementing and further strengthening the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation framework to escape the control of national sovereignty, the challenges deriving from accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons, from illicit or irresponsible arms trade, and from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which are creating new and growing hot-spots of international tension. In this regard, the EU welcomes the growing support in all parts of the world for an International Arms Trade Treaty and is firmly committed to this process (UNGA General Debate, 2007).

Regrettably, the state of human security seventeen years to the twenty-first century is worrisome. This is because the terminal date of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is 2030, the same for the eradication of HIV/AIDS. With 3 billion people living in extreme poverty and 1.3 billion living on less than \$250 per day, it is like a sword of Damocles is hanging on humanity. Therefore, time has come to go beyond rhetoric, and institutionalize human security in our daily lives and create an environment free from fear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Human Security and Sustainable Development gives us a rare opportunity to make the globe conducive for our living. It is on this basis that we recommend the following:

- (i) That there should be a drastic reduction in the production of arms including nuclear war heads.
- (ii) That the UNGA and UNSC should free themselves from any ideological clout that makes it impossible for them to make recalcitrant countries regret their action.
- (iii) Member countries must devote a greater percentage of their national budget on human security and sustainable development.
- (iv) Human security and sustainable development should be institutionalized in all member States, and competent personnel appointed to oversee their operation.
- (v) The relevant unit of human security in the UNSG's office should as much as possible liaise with member States for collaboration and evaluation, and countries found acting contrarily should be

reprimanded.

(vi) Human security and sustainable development policy should be incorporated in the African Union programme including the foreign policy content of African States as a prelude to achieving SDGs.

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