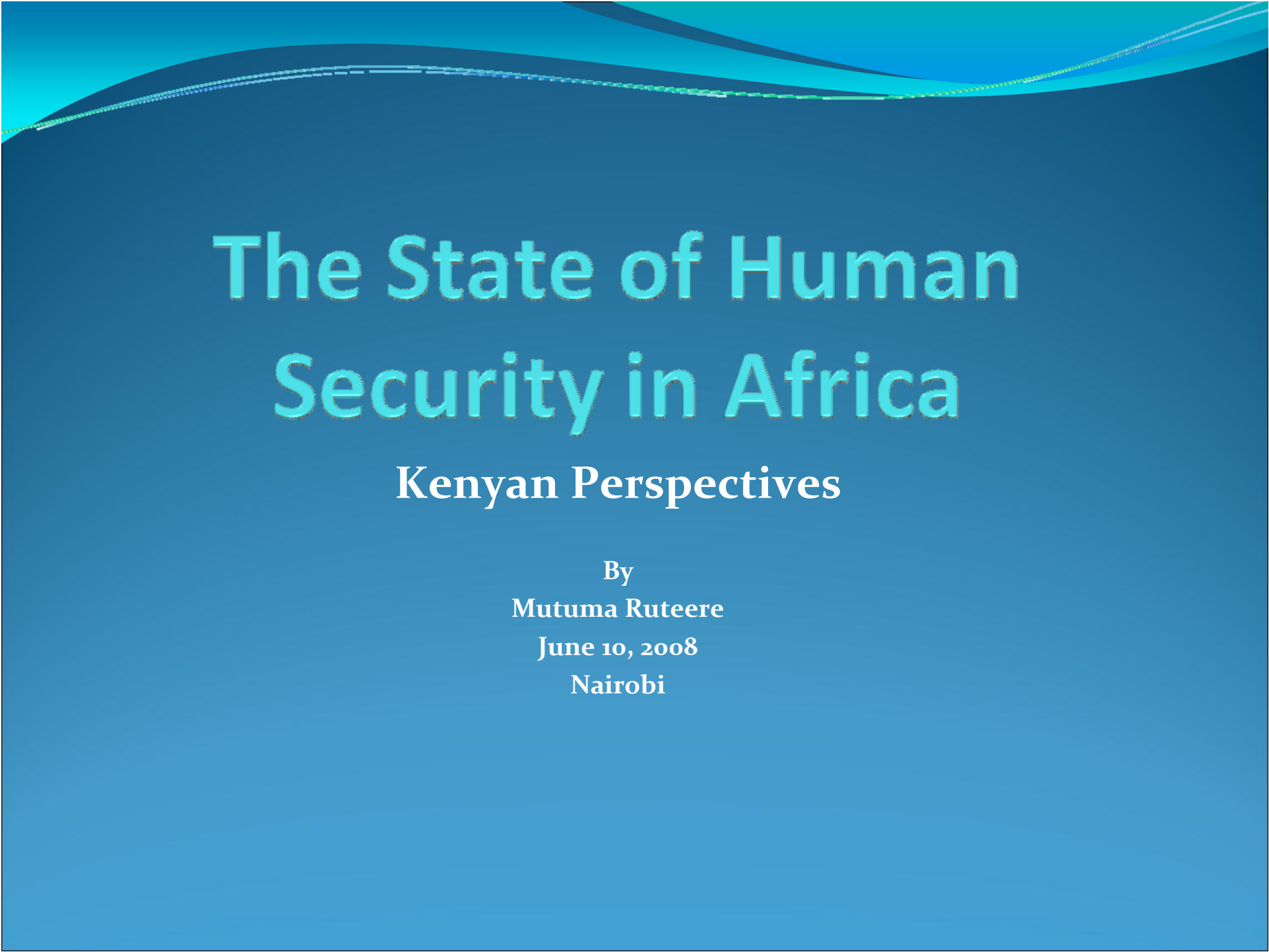
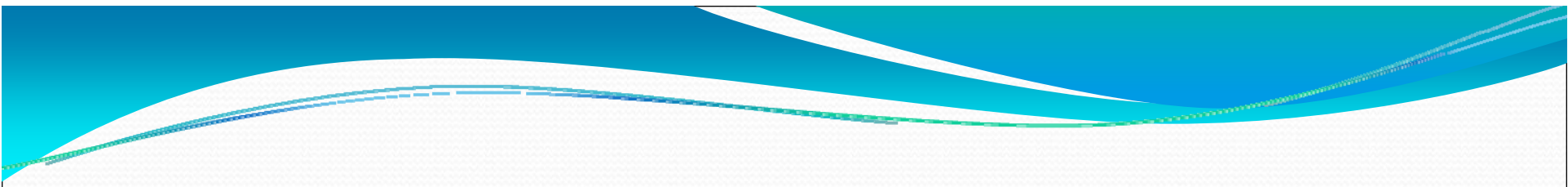




The State of Human Security in Africa

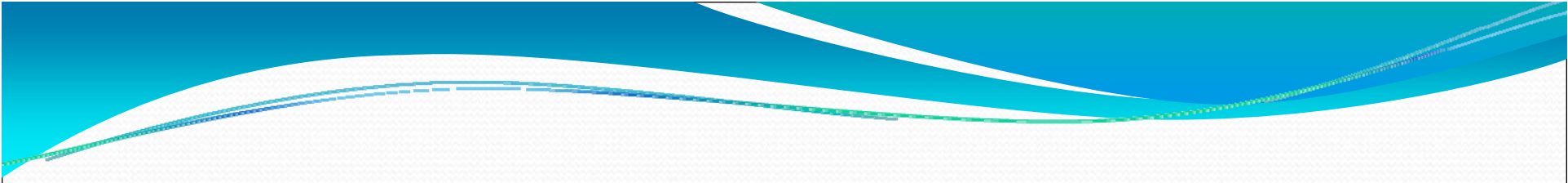
Kenyan Perspectives

By
Mutuma Ruteere
June 10, 2008
Nairobi



The Concept of Human Security

- UNDP Human Development Report 1994
- Traditional concept of security widened to include: the safety (of individuals and groups) from such threats as hunger, disease, and political instability; and protection from “sudden and hurtful disruptions in patterns of daily life.”



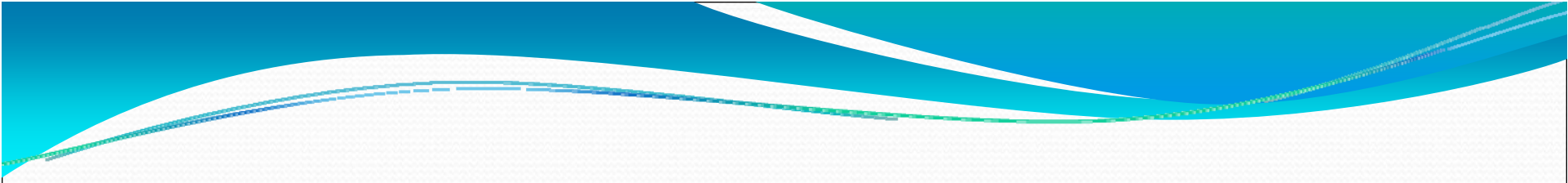
Core Elements of Human Security

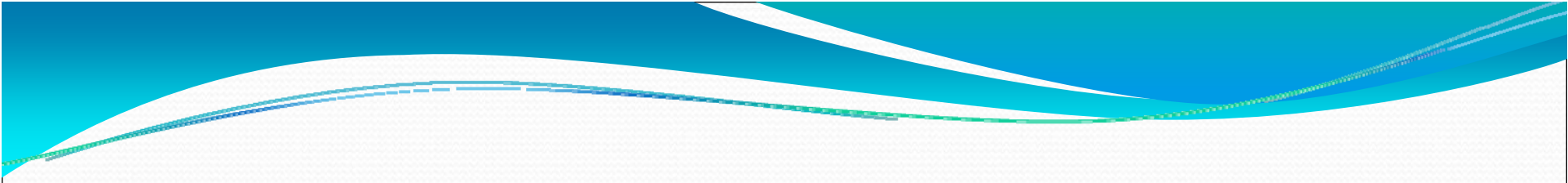
- economic security
- food security,
- health security,
- environmental security,
- personal security,
- community security and
- political security.

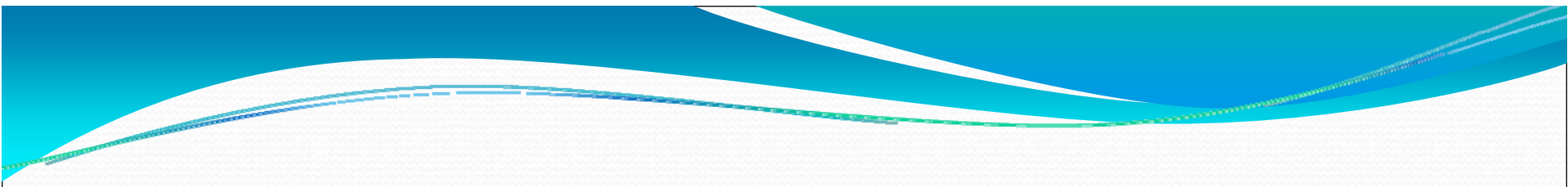


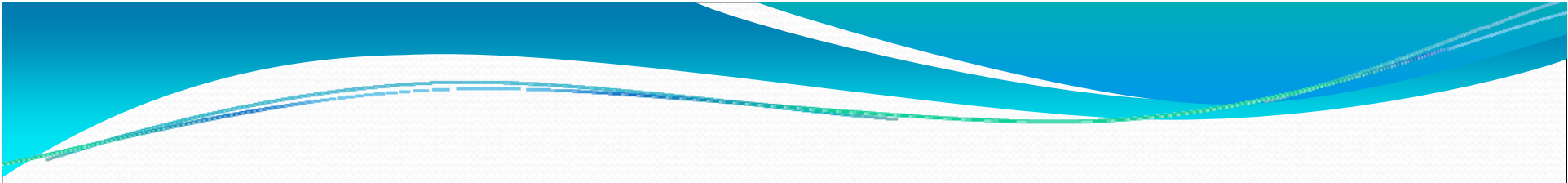
Infrastructure of Human Insecurity in Kenya

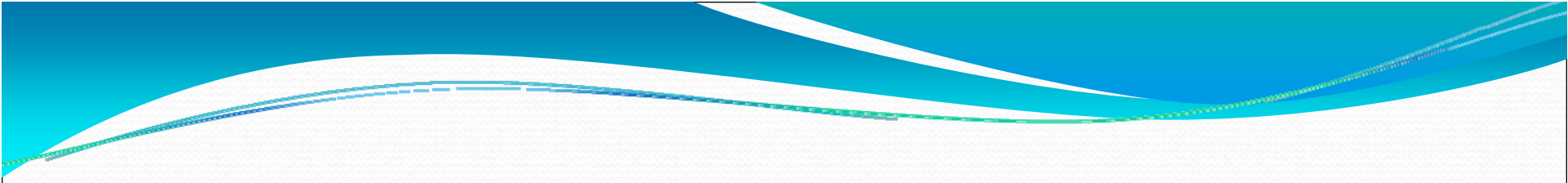
- Land and unresolved historical grievances
 - Land question in Rift Valley, Coast provinces and violence
- Contested “citizenships” and rights
 - Indigenous- settler narratives in Kenya (and Zimbabwe)

- 
- Violence and Crime
 - Convergence of the political and the criminal
 - Political violence-1990s, 2007/2008
 - Militias and gangs
 - Problem of impunity
 - Crimes without punishment
 - “Two” systems of criminal justice

- 
- Inefficient and discredited institutions of justice
 - Dysfunctional mediating institutions
 - (Non-credible ECK and inefficient judiciary)
 - Youth unemployment
 - 75% of Kenyan pop below 30 yrs.
 - 76% of youth unemployed
 - Youth productive capacities unexploited

- 
- Poverty and inequality
 - General decline in income per head
 - Growing disparities of income and wealth.
 - Top decile of the population enjoyed 37% to 42% of income.
 - Lowest decile only 1% to 2%. (2000 to 2006 Estimates)
 - Probability of not surviving past age 40 – 35% (Human Poverty Index 2004).

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- Corruption
 - Linkage with all spheres of insecurities
 - Weak democratic structures
 - Problem of human security as a political problem



The End

- Thank you for your attention