

Health and Human Security

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What Human Security means?

Aims at protecting people from critical and pervasive threats to **the life, livelihood and dignity** of an individual, such as infectious diseases, poverty, conflict, human rights violation, climate change;

A human being is entitled to live **a healthy, fulfilling, and dignified life**, irrespective where he or she is born; not only protected from insecurities but to be empowered, and to develop ability to the maximum extent possible.

Major Steps

I. 1994-2004

1994 UNDP Human Development Report

1998-99 **Japan's Human Security Initiatives**

1999 UN **Trust Fund for Human Security**

2001-03 **Commission on Human Security** ; Ogata-Sen

II. 2005-2009

2005 **UN Summit Outcome Document**

2006 **Friends of Human Security**

III. 2010-

2010 UN SG Report on Human Security; **GA Resolution**

2012 UN SG to submit a report on common understanding and priority

Values of human security

Life (survival); conflict, violence, health,
natural disasters

Livelihood; education, food, water, sanitation
employment, social protection

Dignity; human rights, gender, identity

→ **health is a good entry point for human security**

- **health cannot be postponed; most basic need**

- **far reaching impacts on well-being, development**

- **feasible to achieve target within a set timeline**

Human Security Principles

The scope of security must be expanded beyond military threat to multi-dimensional threats.

-financial crisis (1998), AID (2000), protection of women and children, climate change, MDG

Security is no longer addressed only at national level.

- equity based approach (UNICEF) to achieve MDG,
- community security (UNDP)

A state alone can no longer provide sufficient protection. Non-state actors play essential roles.

Added Values of Human Security Approach

To develop a **human-centered, equity-based, integrated, multi-sectoral, output-oriented, and empowering approach;**

To target specific threats and concern of an individual at stake **in a particular situation;**

To combine top-down policy norms with a **bottom-up community based focus;**

Difference of health security and health and human security

Health security—

Diseases specific approach;

HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB,

communicative diseases;

pneumonia, diarrhea, cholera, new influenza

→ Strengthen health systems;

access to primary health care, maternal and child health,

hospital, health center, health post, extension worker,

training and retention of health and medical workers

What we aim at;

Health and human security

To enhance the resilience of an individual and community, by strengthening health system but also education, water, nutrition, sanitation, housing, agriculture, social protection of women and children

-- Community based approach to health,

-- Community security,

(eg) Ethiopia; health post, extension worker,

model family package--

Ownership and participation by villagers

Way forward for mainstreaming health and human security in Africa

Collaboration with African government and institutes

- learn good practices from the ground in Africa
- provide inputs, based on case studies, to development of global guidelines for health and human security and UN efforts on human security

Coordinate with AU and African Commission

- Implementation of Africa Health Strategy (2007-15), and Social Policy Framework for Africa (2008); health, employment, and social protection
- Incorporation of human security in Shared Value (2012)